

Council for Official Statistics



Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



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– Annual report 2007

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Foreword

In February 2002, the Council for Official Statistics was established at Statistics Sweden. The Council, which is an advisory body, shall deal with matters of principle concerning the availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers. The Council shall also promote cooperation between the agencies responsible for official statistics.

Once a year, the council shall prepare an annual report and maintain a register of statistical agencies and their products. This register is published annually in the report. According to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2007, the report shall include information on coordination and information on statistics regarding availability, breakdown by sex, etc. according to sections 13 and 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance.

The report was compiled by Elisabet Andersson and Gunilla Lundholm of the Council's Secretariat. I would like to express my thanks to all agencies who have been most helpful in providing information and valuable viewpoints on the structure of this report. Approval of this report was made during the Council meeting on 22 February 2008.

Stockholm, February 2008

Kjell Jansson

Chairman of the Council for Official Statistics

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Summary

This report describes how the system for official statistics is structured and regulated. A presentation is given of the conditions during 2007 concerning availability, costs for data providers, statistical breakdowns by sex as well as estimated costs for the official statistics and the number of person-years.

In 2007 cooperation among the statistical agencies has focused on more uniform publishing, quality assurance of the statistics, reduced costs for data providers, a better understanding of the costs of the statistics, improved coordination and user-friendly official regional statistics. Cooperation has been made in the form of work groups and participation in courses, seminars etc.

In 2007 the official statistics of Sweden was divided into 22 subject areas, 107 statistical areas and 333 statistical products. There were 68 statistical products that were regulated by EU regulations, mainly within the areas of economic statistics and agriculture. 25 government agencies are responsible for the official statistics.

Costs for the official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 717 million in 2007. There are 991 full-time employees in the agencies who work on producing the official statistics.

A new procedure has been introduced to increase the quality of search words of agencies and links on Statistics Sweden's website. A new procedure for confirmation of publishing has also been introduced.

A description of the statistics shall be available for all statistical products. Timeliness in descriptions improved considerably from 2006 to 2007. A current description of the statistics was available for 71 percent of statistical products that were released in 2007, compared to 48 percent in 2006. The number of products which had no description at all has decreased and was 6 percent at the end of 2007.

A follow-up of the release (i.e. published for the first time) of all statistical products in the official statistics in 2007 shows that the average production time was 4.9 weeks for monthly statistics and 8.5 weeks for quarterly statistics. Compared to 2006, monthly statistics have improved while quarterly statistics have worsened.

Punctuality of annual statistics worsened in 2007; 79 percent of annual statistics were released on time compared to 82 percent in 2006. At the same time, punctuality of monthly statistics improved from 98 percent in 2006 to 99 percent in 2007. Quarterly statistics improved in 2007; 96 percent of the statistics were punctual compared to 93 percent in 2006.

Total costs for provision of data from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies were estimated at SEK 567 million in 2007. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has increased by 9 000 hours. Municipalities and county councils increased their amount of time by 1 000 hours.

As in previous years, Statistics Sweden in 2007 has been assigned to present the official statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of The Official Statistics Ordinance. In most cases, statistics based on individuals are broken down by sex, even though sex is not an overall basis for division. A comparison with previous studies show that improvement has occurred for nearly all forms of publishing, i.e. the percentage that always or sometimes have sex as an overall basis for division has increased. The percentage of products that never present statistics broken down by sex on an overall basis has dropped.

Translator's note:

In this edition we have chosen to modernise the English translation by changing the word "authority" and replacing it with "agency".

System for the official statistics

This chapter provides a background to the reasons why the Council for Official Statistics was established, who decides which statistics are to be official, and how the statistics system looks in 2007. Changes in the official statistics planned by statistical agencies are reported. Finally, laws, ordinances and instructions that regulate the official statistics are taken up.

Background

In the middle of the 1990s, a statistical reform was carried out and responsibility for the official statistics was decentralised. In 1994, the responsibility for about half of the official statistics was transferred from Statistics Sweden to 24 other government agencies. Statistics Sweden continued to be responsible for multi-sectoral statistics, while other agencies were made responsible for other parts of the statistics.

The main purpose was to give the users more influence over the statistics. In a government report in 1999 which evaluated the statistical reform of 1994, it was shown that the transfer of statistics from Statistics Sweden to other agencies had by and large gone smoothly, but coordination and the overall view of the statistical system needed to be strengthened.

The evaluation report recommended that a council be established for Sweden's official statistics to improve coordination and the overall view of the statistical system. A Council for Official Statistics was duly established at Statistics Sweden in 2002.

The Council, which is an advisory body, shall deal with matters of principle concerning the availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers. The Council shall prepare an annual report on the official statistics, compile an annual publishing plan, and maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products. The Council shall also work for cooperation

between the statistical agencies, and develop and administer a statistics network.

The structure of the system

Swedish Parliament has decided that Sweden shall have official statistics for general information, investigative activities and research. According to a decision by Parliament, the government determines the subject areas and statistical areas for which official statistics are to be produced, and which agencies are to be given responsibility for the statistics.

The statistical agencies decide on the content and scope of statistics within the statistics area(s) for which they are responsible unless otherwise specified by the government. The statistical agencies also decide, in consultation with important users of the statistics and taking into account the demands made by the EU, which objects and variables are to be studied, which statistical measurements and study domains are to be used, the periodicity of the surveys etc. The statistics shall be included in the agencies' appropriation framework.

The statistical agencies are recommended to report proposals on changes concerning subject areas, statistical areas and responsible agencies to the Council for Official Statistics. This report on changes shall be sent to all the statistical agencies, who are then given the opportunity to submit statements before the council meeting. The agency which has proposed a change can enclose its statements in its letter to the government. The Council also recommends that agencies report on plans for new statistical products, changes in existing products, and plans to discontinue products in the official statistics to the Council. The statistical agencies thus have the possibility to point out risks for duplication and the need to coordinate objects, variables etc.

It is important to separate the Official Statistics of Sweden from the system for Official Statistics of Sweden. The official statistics of

Sweden comprise statistical products and statistics that the statistical agencies have decided are to be official statistics.

The system for the official statistics includes the statistics, metadata, the production systems, final observation registers, publications, separate tables and databases. Databases can be interactive or include fixed tables that the user cannot change. The system also includes laws, ordinances, regulations, general recommendations, guidelines, tools (that are developed for the system such as methods, classifications, etc.), the statistical agencies, the Council for the Official Statistics, and Statistics Sweden as the coordinating agency.

Within the system for the official statistics, the concept statistical product is used to describe which statistics are produced. In principle, a statistical product may be equated with a statistical survey. Normally, there is a one-to-one relationship between a statistical product and a survey, which is described in a quality declaration. This is also normally true of the relationship between a procedure for gathering administrative information and a statistical product. Special types of statistical products are also known as secondary publishing, such as yearbooks that contain statistics from a number of surveys, and thus cannot be described in a single quality declaration.

Official statistics are divided into 22 different subject areas and 107 statistical areas. Each subject area is divided into one or more statistical areas. No changes have occurred in the subject areas and statistical areas during the year.

In 2007, there were 333 statistical products (including secondary publishing), of which 69 percent were produced by Statistics Sweden. Only lesser changes have occurred in the products compared to 2006. In 2007, 68 statistical products were regulated by EU regulations. Most of the regulations concerned economic statistics and the area of agriculture.

Today there are 25 statistical agencies in the system for the official statistics. During 2007 several agencies had submitted proposals to the Council for Official Statistics for changes in the appendix to the Statistics Ordinance. In a statement to the Ministry of Finance which has also been handled by the Council, Statistics Sweden has proposed that the responsibility of the National Debt Office for the statistical area "Central government borrowing and debt" under the subject area "Public Finances" be transferred to Statistics Sweden. The area includes the products "The Swedish central government debt" and "Central government net borrowing requirement". Statistics Sweden has also proposed that the subject area "Financial Markets (with the statistical areas Shareholding Statistics, Financial Enterprises except Insurance, Financial Accounts and Insurance)" be transferred from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority to Statistics Sweden. However, certain technical issues need to be looked at first. The Swedish National Debt Office and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority support the proposals. Statistics Sweden has also proposed that the statistical area "Municipal Finances" changes its name to "Finances for the municipality sector". In addition to the above-mentioned, Statistics Sweden has applied for a name change of the statistical area "Citizen Influence" to "Democracy". The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences has proposed that the statistical area "National Forest Inventory" be changed to "Conditions and changes of forests". The Swedish National Agency for Education has requested a change in the Statistics Ordinance so that the agency would have the possibility to treat certain sensitive information on pupils who complete their schooling in schools for mentally deficient pupils, special schools, Sami schools, independent denominational schools and home language instruction.

Statistical agencies and statistical products, 31 December 2007

Statistical agency	Number of statistical products for which the agency is responsible
Swedish Work Environment Authority	4
National Council for Crime Prevention	8
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	2
National Courts Administration	1
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	2
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	9
National Board of Fisheries	3
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	16
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education	5
Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies	7
Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate	6
National Institute of Economic Research	1
National Mediation Office	14
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	11
Swedish National Debt Office	2
Swedish Forest Agency	10
National Board of Health and Welfare	27
Swedish National Agency for Education	16
Swedish Energy Agency	21
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	14
Swedish Board of Agriculture	24
Swedish Arts Council	7
Statistics Sweden	121
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	1
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	1
Total number of statistical products	333

Note: The number of statistical products includes secondary publishing. Registers that are not published separately but where publishing occurs as separate products have not been included in the compilation. One such example is the Total Population Register.

Laws, Ordinances and Instructions

The official statistics are regulated by laws, ordinances and instructions. The Official Statistics Act (2001:99)¹ states that the official statistics shall be available for public information, investigative activities and research. They shall be objective and made available to the public. When official statistics are made available they shall be accompanied by the phrase "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the special symbol shown here.



According to the Statistics Act, the official statistics shall also be produced and published so that identities of individuals are not disclosed. Furthermore, data in the official statistics must not be matched with other data with the aim to find out a person's

identity. In addition, official statistics must of course comply with the provisions on confidentiality in the Secrecy Act (1980:100) and provisions on protection against violation of individuals' personal privacy by treatment of personal data according to the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

Section 13 of the Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)² states:

" The statistical agencies shall provide documentation and quality declarations for the official statistics, and shall, free of charge, officially release these statistics and make them universally accessible in electronic form over a public network. Statistics Sweden may issue detailed regulations following consultations with all the statistical agencies. Official statistics that are also published in printed form shall be supplied free of charge

¹ See Appendix 3.

² See Appendix 4.

to county libraries, university libraries and Statistics Sweden's Information and Library" and Section 14 states:

"Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so."

An appendix to the Ordinance lists the subject areas and statistical areas included in the official statistics and the agencies responsible for the statistics in each respective statistical area.

The ordinance (1988:137) with the Directive for Statistics Sweden³ states that Statistics Sweden shall be responsible for coordinating government statistics production, and shall work to improve coordination between the production of government statistics and the production of other statistics. Section 12 states that there shall be a council for the official statistics at Statistics Sweden, and sets out the composition and tasks of the council.

Collection of data from enterprises, municipalities and others by statistical agencies is regulated by, among other things, the Official Statistics Act. The statistical agencies, through various authorisations, have informed about regulations that are directed towards enterprises and others on the implementation of the obligation to provide data. According to Section 4 of the Statistics Ordinance, data for the official statistics shall be collected in such a way as to make the response process as simple as possible for data providers.

Section 27 of the Government Agencies' Ordinance (1995:1322)⁴ states that before an agency makes a decision on instructions or general recommendations to data providers, it shall also investigate economic and other

consequences and document these in a problem and impact analysis. Section 29 states that the agency shall see that the economic consequences are also minimised when it requests information or exercises supervision.

If the instructions can have significant effects on small businesses' working conditions, competitiveness or other terms, the agency shall also conduct a special impact analysis according to the Special Impact Analysis Ordinance (1998:1820) of the Effects of Rules on Small Businesses⁵.

It is further stated in Section 3 of the Ordinance concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Agencies (1982:668)⁶ that agencies that collect information from municipalities or private businesses shall consult the organisation representing the data providers.

In addition to laws and ordinances, there are regulations and general recommendations for the publishing of official statistics (Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics, SCB-FS-2002:16)⁷. There are also guidelines produced for the statistical agencies. These include "Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of official statistics" (Statistics Sweden, October 2003)⁸, "Sufficient quality and criteria for official statistics" (Statistics Sweden, April 2006), and "Preliminary statistics and closely related concepts and terms" (Statistics Sweden, December 2006).

3 See Appendix 5.

4 See Appendix 10.

5 See Appendix 9.

6 See Appendix 8.

7 See Appendix 6.

8 See Appendix 7.

The Council and its activities

The Council for Official Statistics was established in 2002 with the purpose to improve coordination and overall view of the system for the official statistics. The following is a description of the Council's duties, composition, meetings conducted and the work of the work groups during 2007. There is also an account of those activities that have been arranged within the Council's area of activity during the year.

The tasks and composition of the Council

The duties of the Council are set out in the Statistics Sweden Directives. The Council, which is an advisory body, shall deal with matters of principle concerning the availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers.

The Council shall prepare an annual report on the official statistics, compile an annual publishing plan, and maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products. The Council shall work to improve cooperation between the statistical agencies, and to develop and manage a statistics network.

The Council consists of one chair and six other representatives who are managers at the statistical agencies. There is a Secretariat for the Council at Statistics Sweden. The agencies to be represented in the Council are appointed by Statistics Sweden after consultations with all the statistical agencies, a principle that was established when the Council was founded in 2002. Members shall serve on the Council for three years. Statistics Sweden's Director General is Chair of the Council.

Council meetings

The Council has held meetings on two occasions during 2007. The first meeting was held in February when the Council's annual report for 2006 was approved, and proposals for changes in the appendix to the Statistics Ordinance were discussed (see page 8). The

Council representatives in 2007

Kjell Jansson <i>Statistics Sweden</i>	Permanent
Claes Stråth <i>National Mediation Office</i>	until end/2007
Lars-Erik Liljelund <i>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency</i>	until end/2007
Curt Malmberg <i>Swedish Social Insurance Agency</i>	until end/2008
Bo Lundgren <i>Swedish National Debt Office</i>	until end/2008
Göran Enander <i>Swedish Forest Agency</i>	until end/2009
Kjell Asplund <i>National Board of Health and Welfare</i>	until end/2009*

* Lars-Erik Holm will succeed Kjell Asplund as of March 2008

work group for methods and quality issues presented a report on the situation for implementing the criteria for sufficient quality (see page 14). The work group for giving access to data providers presented a proposal to collect and publish judgments and government decisions that refer to Chapter 9 Section 4 of the Secrecy Act (1980:100) in the SAM Forum (common website for statistical agencies with information on issues of coordination). The Council supported the proposal. The meeting was adjourned with a presentation on coordination of the economic statistics.

The Council's second meeting in October dealt with issues concerning statistics legislation, Statistics Sweden's standardisation work, contents and structure for the Council's report for 2007, the Council's activities in 2008 and the possibility of the agencies to use Statistics Sweden's documentation tool MetaPlus. At the meeting the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis submitted a letter with a proposal on joint legal resources for statistical agencies. Further, it was proposed that video or telephones could be offered at seminars, and that seminars could be recorded and made available on the website. It was also proposed that an English translation of statistical terms would be made available on the SAM

Forum. The work group for electronic publishing submitted a final report (see beside) that the Council approved, and the work group for calculation of costs for the official statistics informed about their ongoing work. Two new work groups were set up at the meeting and will be formed in the spring of 2008. The new work groups include a work group for electronic publishing (III) and a work group for issues concerning the use of other agencies' data for official statistics.

The Council's work groups

Six work groups have been actively working for the Council in 2007. The work groups have handled issues on giving access to data, methodology and quality, electronic publishing, the situation for data providers, regional official statistics and the calculation of the costs of the official statistics. The work groups are made up of representatives for the agencies in the Council and representatives of other statistical agencies that expressed interest in this work.

The work group for giving access to data

The work group held one meeting in 2007. Discussions were conducted on routines for giving access to public documents. Other matters discussed included requirements of rules for information in connection with collection and use of data and requirements of the agencies to submit extractions from registers according to Section 26 of the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

The agencies represented in the work group during the year are the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the National Board of Fisheries, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish National Agency for Education, the National Board of Health and Welfare and Statistics Sweden.

The work group for electronic publishing

The work group for electronic publishing (II) has held five meetings during the year. At the Council meeting in October 2007 the work group submitted the final report "Increased availability for official statistics, part 2" for electronic publishing. The Council supported the report and it was decided that a new work group for electronic publishing (III) will be formed to develop and improve availability of the official statistics. The new work group will submit its final report to the Council in October 2009.

Among other things, the work group has revised the guidelines for the statistics pages and produced a joint text on the official statistics that the statistical agencies are recommended to present on their statistics page to inform users about the system for the official statistics. Guidelines on how corrections should be handled by the agencies have also been prepared. The guidelines help the agencies to convey corrections in a more uniform manner to the users and statistics producers can get support in how to convey corrections. The work group has produced a proposal on how to handle web publishing so that users can find the statistics when the responsibility of the statistical area has been moved from one agency to another or when a statistical agency changes its name. On Statistics Sweden's website under "Subject areas" you will find the product pages for all products in the official statistics. At Statistics Sweden, the project Webb08 is now underway to produce a new structure, navigation and layout for Statistics Sweden's website. Modernisation of the product pages is included in this project. Webb08 has been discussed somewhat in the work group.

The work group has also contributed with viewpoints on the new publishing calendar on Statistics Sweden's website that was launched in autumn 2006. The publishing calendar shows coming publications and what has been published according to publishing form. Publishing for the official statistics is

included as a subset in the calendar. A new procedure has been introduced to increase the quality of search words of agencies and links on Statistics Sweden's website. A new routine for confirmation of publishing has also been introduced.

The agencies represented in the work group are the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, The Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, the National Institute of Economic Research, the National Board of Health and Welfare and Statistics Sweden.

The work group for method and quality issues

The group met four times during 2007. In addition, smaller committees have met several times for special projects. The main objectives at the regular meetings have been the planning and reporting of various activities. Exchange of information and experience have been standing items on the agenda at the regular meetings.

As before, the work group was also responsible for the programme for one day at the annual conference for official statistics. For more information, please see the section entitled cooperation. Criteria for sufficient quality in official statistics has been studied by evaluations of several agencies in the work group to see how the criteria relate to the statistics the agency is responsible for. The work group will also continue to work with this as an important issue and has appointed a committee to clarify what should be included in regular quality studies. The Swedish translation of the UN's fundamental principles for official statistics has been studied by the work group. The new version of Swedish Standard Industrial Classification has been presented and discussed in the group and several of the agencies' statistics will be affected by it.

The work group has discussed the Code of Practice accepted by Eurostat, focusing on

how implementation should be extended to other statistical agencies than Statistics Sweden alone. The results of the Peer Review that the Swedish statistical system underwent in February, with the main focus on Statistics Sweden, have been discussed.

The agencies represented in this work group have been the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish National Agency for Education, and Statistics Sweden.

The work group for issues on the provision of data

In October 2006, the Council decided to form a special work group for treating issues on the provision of data in the official statistics. The work group has continued its work, which was begun by the previous group, with issues on the provision of data, mainly for enterprises and municipalities.

The work group has had six meetings. An important task has been to exchange information on the work to simplify rules that was initiated by the government. The work group has also discussed the possibilities to collect all information on rules within the statistical area in a joint portal.

The group has agreed to recommend the use of common consultation routines with the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation, and has worked to give a complete picture of all surveys with direct collection from enterprises. Issues on consequence analyses upon the introduction of new or changed statistics collection has been discussed, as well as how fining procedures can be used.

During the year, representatives for the group were from the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, the

Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, the Swedish Board of Agriculture and Statistics Sweden.

The work group for regional official statistics

The work group for regional official statistics was formed by the Council during their meeting in October 2006. The task of the work group is to produce a complete picture of regional official statistics and users' needs. The work group will also work to find any needs for new regional divisions and study the possibilities for increased coordination among statistical databases. Another task is to look at the possibilities of increased use of regional statistics.

The work group has had six meetings during the year and submitted their final report at the Council meeting in February 2008. National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, Swedish National Agency for Education and Statistics Sweden have taken part in the work group.

The work group for calculation of costs of the official statistics

The work group for calculation of costs of the official statistics was formed by the Council at the meeting in October 2006. The main goal for the work group is to produce tools or a model with which agencies can calculate and report costs for the official statistics. The principles for what is to be included in the official statistics and EU statistics, as well as how costs are to be calculated, are to be simple and clear.

The work group has had five meetings during the year and has discussed different concepts of costs and models for calculating costs, with the starting point in the activities of the participating agencies and the relationship between their actual activities and statistics production. For the time being, a model is being tested for calculation of specific costs. The

work group will submit its final report at the Council meeting in October 2008.

The Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the National Financial Management Authority, Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and Statistics Sweden participate in the work group.

Cooperation

In addition to cooperation among the statistical agencies in the work groups of the Council, a network for IT statistics has also existed. In 2007 Statistics Sweden discontinued this network. The network has worked to coordinate statistics in order to describe the growing information society. The concerned agencies have informed each other of their statistics activities within the IT area. Instead of via the network, coordination of IT statistics will in the future occur via user meetings within the frame for production of the various IT surveys that Statistics Sweden produces. However, the portal with IT statistics that was developed by the network will continue to exist.

The annual conference on official statistics was held at the Clarion Hotel in Stockholm on 15-16 November 2007. The conference gives those who work with official statistics the opportunity to meet, exchange information and discuss current issues. Seventeen statistical agencies were represented at the conference. Other agencies, organisations and enterprises such as the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Gaming Board, the Swedish Civil Aviation Authority, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation, the trade unions SIF and HTE, and Statistics and Research Åland took part in the conference. About 130 persons participated.

The Secretariat of the Council for Official Statistics and Statistics Sweden's International Secretariat were responsible for the programme the first day of the conference.

Presentations were given on the activities of the Council and its work groups, sufficient quality, EU's Code of Practice, international cooperation and standardisation work at Statistics Sweden. The day concluded with Dagens Nyheter's leader writer Barbro Hedvall who gave her view on the official statistics. The work group for methods and quality issues organised the second day. The international experts Reg Baker from Market Strategies International in USA informed about new technology for data collection and Flemming Ruud, who among others works at the Norwegian School of Management in Oslo told about the importance of internal auditing in agencies and enterprises. Gunnar Fors from the Riksdag Research Service reported on how the Riksdag uses the official statistics. Afterwards presentations were held on methods for increased availability to e-publications, the introduction of the new industrial classification SNI2007 and methods for use of administrative registers for statistics productions.

The Secretariat of the Council for Official Statistics has arranged five seminars during the year for the statistical agencies. The seminars have dealt with how statistics based on individuals should be broken down by sex, Statistics Sweden's documentation tool MetaPlus, Statistics Sweden's analysis tool for

environmental accounts, the implementation of sufficient quality by the agencies and EU cooperation. The last-mentioned was arranged in cooperation with Statistics Sweden's International Secretariat.

Statistics Sweden has also arranged a number of seminars in Stockholm and Örebro. In 2007 the following methods seminars were held: Operation 2007, methods issues on mixed data collection with paper and web questionnaires, comparisons between stratified independent random samples and Ips sample, as well as Quality Management of Statistical Collections. An IT seminar has been offered on tools for SQL Server. Statistics Sweden has also offered courses within the areas of IT and methodology to other statistical agencies.

The Official Statistics

The report from the Council for Official Statistics aims to produce an overall view of the system for official statistics and to describe the situation regarding availability, the provision of data and presentation of statistics broken down by sex as well as estimated costs for the official statistics and the number of full-time employees.

To provide a picture of this, the statistical agencies have completed questionnaires on the provision of data and on costs and staff who work with the official statistics. The agencies have also submitted a list of their active products. As a complement to this information, special measurements have been made on punctuality and production time, documentation, the use of the Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) logo and reporting by sex in the statistics.

Availability

Publishing plan

One of the Council's tasks is to compile a publishing plan for official statistics. On 4 December 2007, planned publishing for by and large all statistical agencies for 2008 was presented on Statistics Sweden's website. On 19 December, the remaining four agencies had presented their plans on the website. The contents of the plan for the official statistics are included as a sub-set in the Publishing Calendar, which also includes non-official statistics. It is possible to see what official statistics are by clicking on the product name. The Publishing Calendar shows the coming publications and what has been published (the contents of this part are now being produced for other statistical agencies than Statistics Sweden.) It also shows the form of publishing (tables, graphs, databases etc.). Revisions of publishing time points are inserted on a continuous basis. Publishing that is done at Statistics Sweden is automatically shown under "Published", but publishing that is done on other statistical agencies' websites must also be reported to Statistics Sweden by the statistical agencies so that

they can be listed under "Published".

To improve the quality of the reporting of planned publishing by the agencies and the actual publishing date, two automatic routines for confirmation of publishing have been developed. There have been some occasions when agencies have decided on a new publishing date without informing Statistics Sweden, or have informed of this change on very short notice. There have also been occasions when agencies have forgotten to report when publishing has actually occurred or have reported this after publishing. Fourteen calendar days before planned publishing, an e-mail is automatically sent to the contact person at the agency (with a copy to contact persons for the current publishing object) with an enquiry whether the previously submitted plan is still valid. Notifications shall be made of changes of publishing date or of other information. On the morning of the same day of the planned publishing, an e-mail is automatically sent to the same persons as above. The agency shall report to Statistics Sweden latest by 15:00 on the same day that publishing has occurred or that the plan has been changed. If the agency does not report to Statistics Sweden within the given time Statistics Sweden will try to contact the agency. Publishing that according to plan should have been published for a certain day but for which no confirmation has been received by 24:00 (or information about a new day) will be removed from the Publishing Calendar. It will not be shown in either the upcoming publishing or under the heading "published". This applies to all publishing regardless of whether Statistics Sweden or another statistical agency is responsible for the publishing.

Punctuality and production time

A follow-up was done of the release of the official statistics in 2007. Statistics relating to a specific period are officially released when they are published for the first time. The statistics for a certain reference period can be divided into several sets of contents⁹. The publishing of a set of contents is then a release.

The implementation of the routines for confirmation of publishing as described in the previous section have improved the quality of punctuality and production time. The follow-up now covers by and large all releases of the official statistics while previously there was partial loss when all information on the actual date for publishing was not reported. The routine may have even influenced the results in another way. All agencies now have the possibility to revise the first given date for publishing. The first revision is counted as the planned date for publishing in the follow-up if it is made three months before the originally planned date.

Production time is defined as the time between the reference time or the end of reference period of the statistics and the time when the statistics are released. For monthly statistics, the average production time in 2007 was an average of 4.9 weeks, which is an improvement compared to 2006 when production time was 5.2 weeks. For quarterly statistics, the average production time in 2007 was on average 8.5 weeks, a worsening compared to 2006 when the corresponding time was 8.2 weeks.

Punctuality is the correspondence between the planned and actual time of release. Deviations from planned publishing times have only been included in cases when a product was published after the planned publishing time. Publishing earlier than the planned publishing time has been counted as publish-

ing in accordance with the publishing plan. Punctuality of annual statistics worsened in 2007; 79 percent of annual statistics were released on time compared to 82 percent in 2006. At the same time, punctuality of monthly statistics improved from 98 percent in 2006 to 99 percent in 2007. Quarterly statistics improved in 2007; 96 percent of the statistics were punctual compared to 93 percent in 2006.

Electronic publishing

According to the Statistics Ordinance, official statistics shall be released free-of-charge and made universally available in an electronic network. The statistical web pages of the statistical agencies together with "Statistics by subject area" and the product web pages on Statistics Sweden's website form the joint network through which the official statistics are spread. Information about official statistics is now available on Statistics Sweden's website via the link "Official Statistics of Sweden" and contains links to the websites of the statistical agencies broken down by subject area and statistical area.

All of the statistical agencies provide the statistics for which they are responsible on their websites. Most of the agencies have a special statistics page where the official statistics can be found. To make it easy for users to find statistics, many agencies have a link called "Statistics" or similar on the home page of their websites that links to the statistics page. In 2007, 17 agencies (excluding Statistics Sweden) had such a link. A review of the number of agencies that have a link was done for the first time in the annual report for 2005, when the corresponding number of agencies with a link was 13 agencies.

On Statistics Sweden's website, each statistical product of the official statistics is presented on a "product web page" and users can choose to search for statistics by subject area and statistical area, by publishing form, or via special web pages. There is a special portal for regional statistics on the website that is intended to give a complete picture of regional statistics regardless of which agency

⁹ A number of products can be divided into several sets of contents. Every set of contents shall contain new variables and/or an increased level of detail and one release as a rule. Publishing of the different sets of contents occur at different times.

is responsible for them. There is also a complete link portal for IT statistics.

In order to improve the quality of the search words in A-Z and the links on Statistics Sweden's website, a new routine has been produced. Once a year the agencies are required to review their search words and links that are on Statistics Sweden's website and inform Statistics Sweden of any changes that may be needed. The agencies are also asked to inform about changes that occur during the year. The routine has been made so that users can avoid obsolete search words and broken links between Statistics Sweden and the other statistical agencies.

In 2007, 13 agencies, including Statistics Sweden, published their statistics in the Statistical Reports series entitled Official Statistics of Sweden. The corresponding figure in 2002 was 10.

Nearly all statistical products for which Statistics Sweden is responsible for, and statistical products from 14 other agencies are available in the Statistical Database. Today about 45 percent of the statistical products in the official statistics are available in the Statistical Database. Compared to previous years no change has occurred in the percentage of products, but the coverage for certain products has improved. Some of the agencies make statistics available in their own databases, among others, National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, The Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, the National Board of Health and Welfare and the Swedish National Agency for Education.

Statistics Sweden's system to provide micro-data "MONA" has been developed during the year and today there are some 300 active users. The agencies are the main user-group, but users are also found within the scientific community. Within its frame for investments in constructing an infrastructure for research databases, the Swedish Research Council has assigned Statistics Sweden to provide and structure data storage to suit the needs of researchers.

Plans have been made to use the same technology as the MONA system to make it possible for statistical agencies to use Statistics Sweden's documentation system MetaPlus to document registers and insert the classifications.

Documentation

The regulations governing the official statistics state that a description of the statistics, including a quality declaration, shall be produced for all statistical products. Yearbooks and similar publications that are collections of statistics from different products are not included in the follow-up of timeliness in the description of statistics. This description should be updated on the first release of each new production round so that the user always has a correct description of how the survey was made, non-response, etc. A measurement of timeliness in the descriptions has been made. This measurement concerned those descriptions that were available on the Internet at the end of 2007 for statistical products published in 2007.

A current description of the statistics was available for 71 percent of statistical products that were published in 2007. In 12 percent of the cases, the description was one year old. In 11 percent, descriptions were even older, and 6 percent had no descriptions at all. Timeliness in the descriptions has improved considerable compared to the previous year when current descriptions were available for 48 percent of the statistical products. The

Timeliness in Descriptions of the statistics

Reference year for description	Number of products published in 2007	Percent
Same reference year as for the statistics that were published during the year	172	71
1 year old	29	12
2 years old	12	5
3 years old or more	15	6
No description available for product	14	6
Total	242	100

percentage for statistical products where no description is available has improved since last year's figure was 9 percent.

The use of the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the symbol

In accordance with Section 4 of the Official Statistics Act, the official statistics shall be accompanied by the phrase, "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the symbol as set out in the Act. According to the general recommendations in Regulations for the publishing of official statistics, the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" (SOS) or the symbol for SOS should be printed on the title page of statistical publications or in connection with the table of contents in databases. In electronically published documents the SOS designation or symbol should also be displayed on tables/graphs/charts. The last sentence can be interpreted so that it includes tables on the Internet that are not a part of a publication or database.

All requested tables and graphs pertaining to the official statistics for which Statistics Sweden is responsible are accompanied by the SOS symbol. Publications that are available in full text versions on Statistics Sweden's website always have the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" on the title page, while this is not so common for every table in the publication. Statistics in the form of tables in the Statistical Database on Statistics Sweden's website have the designation Official Statistics of Sweden on each table. A review on publishing has been done for the other statistical agencies. Four agencies

publish all their official statistics on Statistics Sweden's website and thereby fulfil the requirement of using the designation or the symbol. Fourteen agencies publish some or all their statistics in the Statistical Database and 12 of the agencies publish some or all their products in the series Statistical Reports and thus fulfil the requirement for that part of their statistics.

Those agencies which do not publish all their statistics on Statistics Sweden's website have been studied in particular. One statistical agency does not use the designation or symbol at all upon publishing. Other agencies (19) use the designation or the symbol. A small number of agencies do not use it for all products.

Costs to data providers

Costs to data providers 2007

From 2007 onwards, Statistics Sweden's measurements of costs to data providers are based on information from Statistics Sweden's own register, The Register of Data Providers concerning enterprises and organisations. Information in the Register of Data Providers is registered by those responsible for the products of each survey. New production rounds must be registered in the Register of Data Providers, and then the information is verified with each new production round. For example, when new information on the conditions surrounding data collection is received, a new test is done to see if the time spent is correct. Information for government agencies, municipalities and county councils has been collected directly via interviews with the person responsible

Costs to data providers 2007, current prices

	Thousands of hours	Change compared to previous year, thousands of hours	Cost, SEK millions	Change compared to previous year, SEK millions
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies	875	10	567	6
of which enterprises and organisations	791	9	521	6
of which government agencies	2	0	1	0
of which municipalities and county councils	82	1	45	0

for the product(s) for each survey when the time spent is also verified. As previously, calculation for costs to data providers for other statistical agencies has been based on assessments made by the statistical agencies. In 2007 an assessment has also been made for the two most recent years in order to catch changes in the assessment that may have been made during this year's and last year's measurement.

It should be pointed out that there is much uncertainty in the applied methods. Time spent can vary in one and the same survey, depending on the size of the enterprise or municipality, their organisation or how their administrative system is built up. As a result it is difficult to measure an average amount of time spent. In some of the surveys, data providers have been asked to inform the amount of time they have spent, even though at the same time this involves further burden on data providers. Normally however, the amount of time spent by data providers is estimated by those responsible for the survey.

The compilation of costs to data providers refers to all official statistics. The calculation of time spent covers surveys that are done annually or more often. There are several statistical agencies that have not been able to assess the time spent for data collection, but that have submitted information on the size of the population, the number of respondents etc. while other statistical agencies totally lack information for some separate products. Non-response, which can be divided into partial and object non-response entails that the total time for provision of data can be underestimated.

Time spent in 2007

The amount of time spent by data providers in 2007 has been estimated at a total of 875 000 hours for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils. This is an increase of 10 000 hours or 1 percent compared to the time spent in 2006 according to revised information of an estimated total of 866 000 hours. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has increased by 9 000 hours or

1 percent, while municipalities and county councils spent 1 000 more or 1 percent.

Revision of previously reported information for the number of hours

In the Council's annual report 2006, the total number of hours for reporting to the official statistics for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils was reported as 931 000 hours.

After revision, the total amount of time spent for data providers in 2006 was 866 000 hours. The revision of products produced by Statistics Sweden implies among other things that more products that were missing in the 2006 revision have now been included in the population, and now information is available on the time spent for a number of products which lacked information on respondent burden last year. The revision has been done for all reported categories of data providers: enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and counties. Other statistical agencies have also made a number of revisions. The agencies have made some changes in the content of the population. They have been asked whether the surveys are for purely statistical purposes, and have also been requested to give an estimation of time spent. One change that has had relatively large significance is that one product with direct collection of data is not included in this year's data collection since the data collection is primarily done for the agency's own actual activities. However, it was included in last year's measurement when the criteria was not clear enough.

Costs in 2007

The hourly cost (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) has been estimated at SEK 659 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 545 for government agencies, municipalities and counties. Total costs for data provision for enterprises, organisations and agencies have been calculated at SEK 567 million in 2007, of which SEK 521 million refers to costs for enterprises and organisations, SEK 1 million for government agencies and SEK 45 million for municipalities and

county councils. Total costs in 2006 after revision were calculated at SEK 561 million. Total costs for provision of data for enterprises, organisations and agencies increased by 1 percent in 2007. Costs for data providers at enterprises and organisations has increased by 1 percent. This increase is largely due to new surveys. Costs for municipalities and county councils have also increased by 1 percent.

Agencies within the official statistics work to reduce the response burden for data providers

A new work group for issues on the provision of data has been formed in 2007. The work group has been a forum for exchange of information concerning issues on simplification of rules. The group has recommended the statistical agencies to use the coordination routines that were agreed on between Statistics Sweden and Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation. The group will continue their work in 2008.

Because Statistics Sweden is responsible for slightly more than 90 percent of the provision of data, steps taken by Statistics Sweden are of vital importance regarding costs to data providers. Similar to the other agencies, Statistics Sweden is looking into the possibilities of collecting data from administrative sources, simplifying collection processes, improving questionnaires and offering various ways of providing data. During the last two years, electronic data collection via the Internet has been further developed, and roughly 120 of the surveys that are produced by Statistics Sweden have been given this possibility. Between 10 and 30 percent of data providers choose to submit information electronically for most of the surveys, and the percentage who submit information electronically for regular surveys is increasing over time.

A special work group has been formed within Statistics Sweden for contacts with large enterprises participating in a number of Statistics Sweden's surveys. The purpose is to create a mutual understanding for each other's terms and conditions, and thereby

make it easier for enterprises to provide data of good quality.

The statistical agencies consult with the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation and the Swedish Association of Local Agencies and Regions prior to any changes in data collection processes. This applies to new statistics as well as expansions and reductions.

Statistics by sex

Background

Section 14 of The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) states the following: "Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so".

The government has assigned Statistics Sweden in recent years to follow up compliance to Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance. Section 14 has been interpreted so that statistics broken down by sex involve the presentation of all results broken down by sex as a primary and overall classification, i.e. breakdown of women and men, for separate variables as well as combinations of variables.

The results have followed the same pattern during those years the study has been done. In summary:

- Products that are directly based on individuals statistics are nearly always broken down by sex in a number of tables and graphs.
- A small number of products present information broken down by sex consistently in all tables and graphs with sex as the overall basis of classification.
- Products in the Statistical Database (Sweden's Statistical Database) and a few of the products of statistical agencies with publishing in databases have by and large carried out breakdown by sex completely.
- Statistical Reports or equivalent publishing forms include tables that are usually broken down by sex while the text portion may partly or completely lack presentation by sex.

The reasons for not breaking down statistics by sex were studied in the 2005 follow up. The most common reasons were as follows:

- Unfamiliarity with the idea that all results should be broken down by sex.
- A limited amount of space and a desire for overall clarity, too complicated tables or graphs.
- Presentation of the number of men and women in all the tables could require total revision in some of the tables, which would then have a completely different layout.
- Data used for statistics are not broken down by sex when they are collected as aggregated data or from economic reports.

Follow up 2007

As in previous years, the appropriation directions of 2007 assigned Statistics Sweden to present the official statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of The Official Statistics Ordinance.

Statistics based on individuals are produced by 17 statistical agencies.

A total of 140 products are based on individuals.

The Council for Official Statistics expressed at the meeting on 22 February 2007 that examination should only include tables and graphs. Press releases should not be included in the examination nor should text sections. Statistics Sweden has examined all products and the examination was done as follows:

1. All products that have been classified as statistics based on individuals, i.e. statistics that directly or indirectly concern physical persons, have been included in the study.
2. The following publishing forms have been studied: The Statistical Database at Statistics Sweden or similar, Statistical Reports or similar, other web publishing and other publishing.¹⁰
3. The study has been intended to see that tables and graphs are presented with a breakdown by sex, and to see that sex is an overall basis for classification.

Products included in the study

Type of product	Number
Statistics based on individuals	140
of which directly	113
of which indirectly	27

In most cases, statistics based on individuals are broken down by sex, even though sex is not an overall basis for classification. A comparison with previous studies shows that improvement has occurred for nearly all forms of publishing, i.e. the percentage that always or sometimes has sex as an overall basis for division has increased. The percentage of products that never present statistics broken down by sex on an overall basis has dropped. The most common form of publishing is the Statistical Database or similar. Fifty-nine percent of the products presented in databases always have sex as an overall basis of classification, while 18 percent of the products do not present any table by sex. The second most common publishing form is "other Internet publishing". Thirty-three percent of the products with other Internet publishing always have sex in all combinations of variables, while 55 percent are sometimes presented by sex, i.e. sex is presented in the tables but not in graphs, or the table presentation has a column with the heading "of which women". Twelve percent of the products with other Internet publishing never present sex either in tables or in graphs.

Where is information on sex missing?

- In regional presentations.
- In presentations of foreign-born and refugees as well as of children and persons with disabilities.

¹⁰ Other web publishing includes fixed tables and graphs on the Internet. Other publishing can be printed publishing as well as publishing on the Internet that is not published in fixed tables and graphs.

Conclusion

The results from this year's follow-up show improved results but a number of shortfalls remain.

Data by sex with sex as the primary and overall classification

Publishing form	Number products	Breakdown by percentage			Total
		Always	Sometimes	Never	
Statistics Sweden's Databases or similar	87	59	23	18	100
Statistical Reports or similar	83	11	73	16	100
Other Internet publishing	85	33	55	12	100
Other publishing	31	16	84	0	100

Explanation of terminology

Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance states: Official statistics related to individuals shall be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so.

Statistics based on individuals

This concept refers to statistics that directly or indirectly concern physical persons. An important example of the latter are household statistics, in which one-person households and single-parent households can be broken down by sex. Statistics on enterprises, housing and such like are not included in the concept, except when these statistics refer to self-employed persons.

Broken down by sex – statistics broken down by sex

In statistics broken down by sex, men and women, girls and boys, should be all visible in the statistics. To achieve this, statistics must be collected and presented by sex.

Primary and overall classification

Sex as a primary and overall classification means that all information in tables and graphs is presented for women and men in all combinations of variables.

The statement "the product is *always* broken down by sex" means that all tables and graphs in all combinations of variables are broken down by sex.

The statement "the product is *sometimes* broken down by sex" means that the product is presented with a breakdown by sex in some tables and graphs but not in all of them, or that some tables are presented stating "Total, of which women" instead of "Total, Women, Men".

Costs and staff

Total costs for the official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 717 million in 2007. The costs are supplementary costs of the agencies for production of official statistics. Statistics Sweden accounts for SEK 487 million, or 68 percent of these costs. Total costs were 6 percent higher than last year.

In 2007 there were 991 full-time employees working with official statistics. This does not include the number of people in enterprises

outside the sphere of the government agencies which produce official statistics or carry out other work on official statistics at the request of a government agency. The number of person-years is defined as the total number of hours spent on official statistics divided by the average number of hours a full-time employee works at the agency.

Costs and staff for official statistics at the statistical agencies, 2007

Statistical agency	Total cost (SEK millions)	Person-years (number)
Swedish Work Environment Authority ¹	4.1	1
National Council for Crime Prevention ²	8.6	14
Swedish National Board of Student Aid ³	1.5	1
National Courts Administration ⁴	0.1	<1
National Financial Management Authority ⁵	3.1	3
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority ⁶	10.7	2
National Board of Fisheries ⁷	0.7	<1
Swedish Social Insurance Agency ⁸	0.7	1
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education	19.6	11
Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies ⁹	2.3	1
Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate ¹⁰	0.3	1
National Institute of Economic Research	2.0	<1
National Mediation Office ¹¹	36.0	2
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	0.9	<1
Swedish National Debt Office ¹²	0.0	0
Swedish Forest Agency	19.6	19
National Board of Health and Welfare ¹³	23.2	24
Swedish National Agency for Education	27.5	7
Swedish Energy Agency ¹⁴	16.6	3
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	16.0	8
Swedish Board of Agriculture	29.0	15
Swedish Arts Council ¹⁵	2.4	2
Statistics Sweden ¹⁶	487.3	872
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences ¹⁷	0.2	<1
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth ¹⁸	5.0	1
Total	717.4	991 ¹⁹
Notes - see next page		

Notes

Comments on cost calculations

Supplementary costs

In connection with this year's report for official statistics, the following instruction was given to the agencies: Costs shall include salaries and social contributions, other direct costs and overhead costs. The definition of overhead costs can vary among the agencies. Costs that are included in overhead costs of the agency are to be stated in the form. The agencies' costs comprise the cost for the whole process for producing official statistics; development and review work, an inventory of needs and user contacts, survey design, planning, procurement, data collection, examination, processing, presentation of results, dissemination and making the statistics available, follow-up and evaluation and other costs such as those for training, conferences and study visits, etc. in addition to the amount that was paid to external producers in 2007.

Only supplementary costs for the production and publication of official statistics shall be presented. Supplementary costs refer to those costs that arise because the information is also used for official statistics. If the official statistics are also used by the agencies themselves, i.e. the statistics would have been necessary to produce even if the agency was not responsible for them, only those costs that are directly related to the official statistics shall be included. Examples are costs for publishing, providing information to the secretariat of the Council, information for follow up of the Council, etc. For statistics based on an agency's own administrative registers produced for their actual activities, only the supplementary costs that arise so that the information can be used for production of official statistics are included. The information on costs should be consistent with the information on costs for official statistics that may be presented in the annual report of the agency.

Statistics Sweden's costs

Statistics Sweden reports the complete appropriations, including appropriations for coordination of the official statistics as a cost for the statistics. Statistics Sweden's costs also include some appropriation-financed products that are not classified as official statistics. Included here are for example different types of forecasts that are not classified as official statistics but are regularly produced, or products which are being developed and that will later be classified as official statistics²⁰ as well as costs for certain registers that different statistics products are based on.²¹

Costs for data collection

The official statistics can be based on their own administrative registers. Then these costs for data collection and maintenance of the register system do not burden the official statistics. Instead, they are charged to other activities within the agency. The costs that in these cases are reported in the official statistics can be compared to the tip of the iceberg. In cases where the statistics are not based on an agency's own administrative register, the statistics are instead based on registers that have often been purchased from other agencies or from other forms of data collection such as questionnaires or interviews. At Statistics Sweden, no products are based on their own administrative registers. Statistics Sweden purchases or receives registers from other agencies. These registers usually require a good deal of examination and correction work, since Statistics Sweden is in charge of linking and matching data from different registers. Statistics Sweden also does a number of direct collections of data. See footnote for information on the amount of statistics based on registers.

Reporting overhead costs

As a basis to compare cost levels among the various agencies, the agencies have submitted information on types of overhead costs, in addition to pure salary costs, that are included. The agencies have classified their overhead costs as follows: management, economics, staff, law, office services, IT, joint departmental costs, premises, telephone, competence development, internal and external information activities, postage, and joint

development costs. Some ten agencies (including Statistics Sweden) include all or nearly all costs in their reports, and seven agencies only include salaries and social insurance costs. In the table on costs, a special note explains what is included in case not all overhead costs have been included.

Calculation of the number of person-years

The number of person-years is defined as the total number of hours spent on official statistics divided by the average number of hours a full-time employee works at the agency. The calculation of the average number of hours for a full-time employee should be based on staff working on official statistics. If this is not possible, an employee category should be chosen that is as close as possible to the group for official statistics with regard to work tasks, absenteeism, type and level of education, gender, age etc. If the agency does not have a time reporting procedure, the number of employees of people converted to full-time employees may be calculated.

- 1 No overhead cost included. 2 out of 4 products are based on registers only.
- 2 IT, joint departmental costs, competence development, internal and external information activities and postage included. All products are based on registers.
- 3 Both the products are based on registers.
- 4 No overhead cost included. The product is based on registers.
- 5 Production costs for material for government net lending as a basis for national accounts at Statistics Sweden are included. Both the products are based on registers.
- 6 No overhead cost included.
- 7 Management, economics, staff, law, IT, premises, telephone and postage are included. 2 out of 3 products are based on registers only.
- 8 The products are based on registers only.
- 9 Half of the products are based on registers.
- 10 No overhead cost included. Half of the products are based on registers
- 11 Half of the products are based on registers.
- 12 No overhead cost included.
- 13 Half of the products are based on registers.
- 14 No overhead cost included.
- 15 Management, economics, law, IT, joint departmental costs, premises, telephone costs, competence development, internal and external information activities and postage included.
- 16 688 person-years refer to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible, and 184 person-years are for the statistics that Statistics Sweden produces at the request of other statistical agencies.
- 17 No overhead cost included.
- 18 Includes costs reported by Statistics Sweden for their work with the official statistics for which the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth has responsibility for.
- 19 The number of person-years given as <1 has been calculated as 0.5 when summing the total.
- 20 Labour Market Tendency Survey, Activity Index, Labour Force Forecast, Trends and Forecasts on Education and the Labour Market, Supply and Recruitment need of Labour, Innovation Activities in Sweden, Business Database and Longitudinal Database for Individuals, IT Costs for Enterprises, Households' Non-profit Organisations, Excessive Deficit Procedure, Consumption of Service Enterprises and Statistics on Material Flows.
- 21 Turnover – Statistics Sweden's VAT Register, Income and Taxation Register, Register of New Construction, Total Population Register, Register on Educational Attainment of the Population, Business Database, Longitudinal Database for Individuals, Integrated Database for Labour Market Studies, and the Occupational Register with occupational statistics.

The agencies responsible for statistics

The Statistics Ordinance lists the agencies responsible for statistics and the areas in the official statistics for which they are responsible. The government ministries under which these agencies are grouped are set out below. This is followed by the areas of activity, the statistical activities and the main users of the statistics for the 25 agencies responsible for statistics. The official statistics system contains numerous registers from which statistics are produced. These are not included in this description. In addition, the total cost for official statistics and the number of person-years this work takes are reported separately for each agency.

Government agencies responsible for statistics by government ministry

Ministry

- Agencies under the ministry

Ministry of Finance

- Swedish National Financial Management Authority
- Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
- National Institute of Economic Research
- Swedish National Debt Office
- Statistics Sweden

Ministry of Agriculture

- National Board of Fisheries
- Swedish Forest Agency
- Swedish Board of Agriculture
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Ministry of Justice

- National Council for Crime Prevention
- National Courts Administration

Ministry of Culture

- Swedish Arts Council

Ministry of the Environment

- Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

- Swedish Work Environment Authority
- Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
- National Mediation Office
- Swedish Energy Agency
- Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
- Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

- Swedish Social Insurance Agency
- National Board of Health and Welfare

Ministry of Education and Research

- Swedish National Board of Student Aid
- Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
- Swedish National Agency for Education

Swedish Work Environment Authority

The agency is tasked with ensuring compliance with the legislation on the work environment and working hours as well as the sections of the Public Health (Tobacco Act and the Environmental Code) that apply to genetic engineering and pesticides. The Swedish Work Environment Authority also issues regulations and general guidelines based on Sweden's legislation on the work environment and working hours, and some sections of the Environmental Code. The agency also gives advice and instructions and disseminates information.

Statistical areas:

Work environment

This area includes the annual survey of work-related health problems that, among other things, gives information about the number of people reporting health problems caused by their work in a particular period. It also includes the Work Environment Survey carried out once every two years that details physical and psycho-social conditions in the work environment and their changes over time.

Occupational injuries

Two reports are made concerning occupational injuries. The preliminary figures report occupational injuries at work and work-related diseases for a year, and the trends for these figures are reported on an overall level. In the following year, final figures are presented for reported work-related diseases and occupational injuries, their incapacity rate and the relationship to the employees on a detailed level.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications in particular), the National Institute for Working Life, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities and institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media, the general public, occupational health care services working with the municipalities, county councils, enterprises and agencies.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 4.1 million

Number of person-years: 1

National Council for Crime Prevention

The main task of the National Council for Crime Prevention is to act as a centre for research and development activities for the judicial system, and to provide information and promote methods development in agencies in the judicial system. The National Council for Crime Prevention is also tasked with spreading knowledge and results of operations to the judicial system and local crime prevention forces. They are also responsible for production and development of the official crime statistics.

Statistical areas:

Offences

To produce a picture of the structure, level, developments and regional distribution of offences, annual statistics are produced on reported offences (also monthly), cases solved, suspects and their criminal activities.

Persons found guilty of criminal offences

Statistics are produced on people a public prosecutor or court has ruled to be guilty of an offence. These statistics provide information on, among other things, perpetrators, trends and the application of the system of penalties. A more detailed description is produced of people with a record of drug-related crimes, including details of the substances involved. The statistics in this area are produced annually.

The correctional care system

Annual statistics are produced in this area about people admitted to correctional facilities, people under supervision in the correctional system's non-custodial organisation, and people detained in custody.

Recidivism

Statistics on recidivism report the percentage of people who return to crime after being convicted of an offence within one and three years respectively. The term "conviction" includes guilty judgements in county courts, approved sentences, and offences a suspect has been charged with but not prosecuted for. The statistics illustrate the pattern of recidivism with regard to sex, age, and previous criminal charges, and the structure of recidivism with regard to various categories of crimes and consequences. The statistics are published annually.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Justice in particular), agencies of the judicial system, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 8.6 million

Number of person-years: 14

Swedish National Board of Student Aid

The main task of the Swedish National Board of Student Aid is to approve student allowances in the form of grants and loans and to administrate the repayment of student loans. The board also administers loans for fitting out homes for refugees and some other aliens.

Statistical areas:

Financial aid

Statistics are produced on the allocation of financial aid for students and its repayment. Statistics on approval of allocation is presented per academic year and includes information on the number of students who receive financial aid and the amounts of aid paid. Statistics on repayment are presented by calendar year and contain information on the number of borrowers, amounts borrowed, annual amounts and income.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Education and Research in particular), municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, interest groups, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 1.5 million

Number of person-years: 1

National Courts Administration

The National Courts Administration is a government agency that functions as a service organisation to the courts in the country. As a central administrative agency, its duty is to have responsibility for overall coordination and joint issues within the courts of Sweden. These issues may include personnel development, education and administration, preparing regulations, advice and instructions. The National Courts Administration shall also see that activities are carried out efficiently and in a manner easily accessed by citizens.

Statistical areas:

Courts of law

Annual statistics are produced on cases in the public courts, the general administrative courts and cases in the Rent and Leasehold Tribunal.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, (the Ministry of Justice in particular), courts of law, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.1 million

Number of person-years: <1

Swedish National Financial Management Authority

The main task of the Swedish National Financial Management Authority is to develop financial management of the state. An important task for the agency is to provide the government with basic data for its decisions on the national economy and to assist in developing and improving performance management and financial management methods at both the government and government agency levels. The agency also places demands on systems for budgeting and accounting, human resources and salary administration, as well as integrated operational management. The Swedish National Financial Management Authority produces information on national accounts concerning government, often entitled Information on government net lending. Results of the calculations are used as a basis for calculations of the national accounts at Statistics Sweden. In addition to the official statistics, the agency also publishes forecasts for the central government budget.

Statistical areas:

Tax assessment

Statistics are produced on taxation outcomes that summarise taxation on income and wealth. These statistics are produced annually.

National budget outcome

Time series are produced on the final outcome of national budget revenues, expenditures and balance on an annual basis.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, agencies, international organisations, researchers and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 3.1 million

Number of person-years: 3

Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority is the supervisory agency for financial enterprises including insurance companies and marketplaces. The overall goal is to contribute to the stability and efficiency of the financial sector and work to promote good consumer protection. The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority monitors compliance with current regulations, identifies and analyses development trends in the financial market and assesses the financial position of individual enterprises, sectors and the financial market as a whole.

Statistical areas:

Financial accounts

The financial accounts reflect economic development in Sweden. These statistics are produced annually and quarterly.

Shareholding statistics

Statistics are produced on shareholdings in Sweden every six months.

Financial enterprises except insurance

Statistics are produced on assets, liabilities, profit items etc. and various specifications in enterprises in the financial market are produced quarterly and annually.

Insurance

Information on profit and loss statements and balance sheets of larger insurance companies is reported on an annual basis. Information on performance analyses, i.e. profit/loss broken down by insurance branch is also available. Information is gathered quarterly on insurance companies' investments in various forms of assets, broken down into different categories of borrowers. In addition,

Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority *cont.*

information is also available on financial debts broken down into lender categories, as well as direct and total returns for the period.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Finance in particular), the Riksbank, Statistics Sweden, the National Institute of Economic Research, financial markets, trade organisations, international organisa-

tions, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers and students.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 10.7 million

Number of person-years: 2

National Board of Fisheries

The National Board of Fisheries is the central government agency for fisheries and fishery management in Sweden. The main task of the National Board of Fisheries is to promote the conservation of fish resources, the efficient management of the fishing industry, the development of recreational fishing and the promotion of biological diversity to ensure abundant and diverse fish stocks. The Board is also responsible for implementing the common fisheries programme of the EU in Sweden.

Statistical areas:

Fishery

The statistics on Swedish saltwater catches are monthly and provide information on the yield from professional sea fishing, including catch quantities per area, the quantities landed and their sales value in the first marketing stage. The statistics on professional freshwater fishing, which are presented annually, are gathered from fishermen in the four major lakes: Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren and other inland lakes where professional fishing is done.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture is the cultivation of all kinds of animals and plants in water. The statistics, which are annual, show production in Sweden's waters and illustrate the corporate structure of the users of Sweden's waters.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, county councils, trade organisations, international organisations, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.7 million

Number of person-years: <1

Swedish Social Insurance Agency

The Swedish Social Insurance Agency administers insurances and grants that are included in the social insurance system. Swedish social insurance applies to everyone who lives or works in Sweden. In total there are almost 50 different benefits or grants within the social insurance system.

Statistical areas:

Assistance for families with children

Annual statistics are produced for housing allowance, parental insurance, care allowance, maintenance support and other allowances. The statistics include the number of people/households receiving allowances, the amounts paid and the number of days for which allowances were paid.

Assistance in the event of sickness and disability

Annual statistics are produced on sickness benefit, temporary sickness benefit, rehabilitation allowance, work injury benefit, assistance allowance, car allowance etc. The statistics include details of the number of people, the amounts paid and the number of days for which compensation was paid, current and closed cases of sickness and, as measurements of ill-health, the incapacity rate, the sickness benefit rate and the ill-health rate.

Assistance in old age

This area includes annual statistics for the old and new national pensions systems. The new system comprises the old-age pension, survivor's pension, housing supplementary allowance etc. The statistics include details of the number of people and the amounts paid out. The statistics on the new national pension system cover the number of people saving in the system, the allocation of funds, and market values.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, agencies, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.7 million

Number of person-years: 1

Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education follows up Sweden's institutions of higher education from both the national and international perspectives. The agency assesses the quality of education in these institutions and evaluates foreign qualifications. The agency also supervises and produces information about higher education.

Statistical areas:

Higher education

The statistics on institutions of higher education show changes in the applicants, registration and examination of students in both undergraduate and postgraduate education. Social background and foreign background are taken into consideration. The statistics also show the graduation rate and results for undergraduate students. In addition, statistics are also produced on staff employed at

universities and other institutions of higher education. Annual statistics are produced in this area.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, municipalities, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 19.6 million

Number of person-years: 11

Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies is the government agency responsible for business intelligence, evaluations and statistics. The institute provides the political decision-making system with business intelligence on conditions for growth policy to ensure that decision-makers have up-to-date knowledge and can formulate demands for change. Analyses are made of both domestic and international trends. The institute carries out evaluations that draw on experience from measures implemented in economic and regional policy, both in Sweden and at the international level. The institute also has responsibility for some sections of the Structural Business Statistics.

Statistical areas:

Newly-started enterprises

Two sets of statistics are produced in this area: Newly-started enterprises in Sweden, and Follow-up on newly-started enterprises - three years after registration. The first-men-

tioned report is annual, while the second is published at least every third year.

International enterprises

The surveys, which are annual except in one case, cover foreign-owned enterprises operating in Sweden, Swedish-owned enterprises with subsidiaries abroad, research and development in international enterprises (every other year).

Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy

The statistics on bankruptcy are both annual and monthly. In this area, annual statistics are also produced on hearings on composition for both enterprises and private persons.

Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies *cont.*

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular) the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK), the Invest in Sweden Agency, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, interna-

tional organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 2.3 million

Number of person-years: 1

Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate

The Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate is the central supervisory agency for the control of chemicals. The inspectorate's work, which is governed by the Environmental Code, includes inspections of importers and manufacturers of chemicals and the approval of pesticides used in Sweden. The inspectorate maintains registers of chemicals. Its national activities include providing guidance to local supervisory agencies, and continuous work on reducing risks in chemicals handling. The Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate is a coordinating agency for the goal of a non-toxic environment. A large part of the inspectorate's work takes place in various bodies in the EU, where it acts as an expert on risk assessment, classifications and limitations on use. The inspectorate's work is partly financed by fees levied on importers and manufacturers of chemical products and partly by fees for pesticides.

import and manufacture of substances and chemical products. Comparisons of information on chemicals in other official statistics (such as foreign trade statistics) are also made.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, agencies, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.3 million

Number of person-years: 1

Statistical areas:

Sales and use of chemicals

The statistics produced are based on the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate's register of pesticides and other chemical products. Reports are produced annually on the sale,

National Institute of Economic Research

The main task of the National Institute of Economic Research is to produce analyses, forecasts and medium-term calculations of trends in Sweden's public finances that contain appropriate and reliable data for decision-making. The institute's tasks also include development of models and methods. In addition to the official statistics, the institute's publications include the Business Tendency Survey.

Statistical areas:

Household purchasing plans

The Consumer Tendency Survey is a monthly survey of trends that targets households. This survey illustrates attitudes and expectations about personal finances and the country's economy, as well as intentions concerning various purchases and savings.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 2.0 million

Number of person-years: <1

National Mediation Office

One of the National Mediation Office's main tasks is to promote an efficient wage formation process. The National Mediation Office is the central agency for government mediation activities and as such is responsible for mediating in labour disputes. The office is the agency responsible for the official wage statistics.

Statistical areas:

Wages, salaries and labour costs

In this area, annual individual-based wage and salary structure statistics are produced for, respectively, wage-earners and salaried employees in the private sector, county councils, the primary municipalities and the central government sector. These statistics, which are largely based on statistics on pay agreements negotiated by the employers and employees' organisations, provide information on pay, broken down by sector, age, sex, occupational group, level of education, etc. Monthly statistics on wages and salaries are also produced for these sectors. With the exception of the central government sector, the statistics are based on summary data. As

they are regularly updated with details of retroactive wage payments, these statistics give a good picture of changes in wages and salaries.

The labour cost index, respectively for wage-earners and salaried employees in the private sector includes data on short-term wage statistics. The employers' payroll contributions set out in laws and agreements are added to these statistics, as is holiday pay, sick pay etc. The index has been used mainly for price regulation for long agreements between enterprises.

The quarterly Labour Cost Index, without breakdown of salaried employees and wage earners, is delivered to Eurostat. For the time being, the index is only calculated for industry, and the main tables are salaries and labour costs per hour. By and large, it is based on information from the short-term wage statistics.

Further, two intermittent EU surveys are produced every four years. The Labour Costs

National Mediation Office *cont.*

Survey (LCS), produced for 2004, is a comprehensive survey of different payroll costs. The Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), produced for 2006, shows numerous similarities with Sweden's structure of earnings statistics, but also requires further information. The most important factor in this context is details of various kinds of bonus payments.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Finance in particular), the National Institute of Economic Research, the

Riksbank, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 36.0 million

Number of person-years: 2

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is the central environmental agency under the Swedish government, and is tasked with promoting and coordinating work for greater and more extensive responsibility for the environment in the community. The agency's support of other players in their environmental activities is largely intended to develop and disseminate knowledge, formulate requirements and levels of ambition. The agency also carries out follow-up and evaluation work. Production of statistics is largely dictated by the international reporting of statistics and the follow-up of environmental goals. In recent years, statistics from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency have both increased and been reformulated as a result of changes in requirements. During this period, efforts have been concentrated on improving the relevance of the statistics. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has decided on statistics products in the areas Waste, the Application of the Environmental Code, the State of the Environment and Emissions. Work is underway in the form of a project to assure that the products are produced and published according to current laws, requirements and criteria for sufficient quality. During 2007 the work has focussed on making a user analysis of the official statistics and

to produce functioning internal working methods to assure the level of quality of the official statistics produced by the agency.

Statistical areas:

Emissions

Statistics on emissions are broken down by recipient, i.e. emissions to the atmosphere and emissions to water. Emissions to the atmosphere illustrate annual national emissions that affect air quality and climate. Some examples of air pollution types reported are SO_x, NO_x, NMVOC (non-methane volatile organic compounds), ammonia, POPs (persistent organic compounds), carbon monoxide particles, etc. Gases affecting climate are reported as CO₂, N₂O (laughing gas), methane, F-gases (fluorinated greenhouse gases) etc. Statistics on emissions to water are generally compiled annually. Those substance groups reported have an overfertilization effect and certain dangerous substances that are considered to have a serious eco-toxic effect, as well as oxygen-consuming substances.

Waste

The drafting of the statistics is dictated by, among other things, the EU regulation for waste statistics (no. 2150/2002). The publishing presents waste created, recycled,

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency *cont.*

incinerated and stored, broken down into dangerous waste and non-dangerous waste. The report according to the EU regulation for waste statistics will be made in 2008 for the second time and the statistics are still under production.

State of the environment

Time series for central environmental quality parameters for follow-up of environmental goals and international reporting for the areas of freshwater, forests, air quality, environmental toxins and coasts and seas are produced annually or at longer time intervals, depending on the environmental area. As the indicators of environmental objectives are developed, statistics will be required for more environmental areas.

Application of the environmental code

Statistics are produced annually about environmental sanction charges. Swedish Environmental Protection Agency plans to also compile statistics for other areas regarding the application of the environmental code. A study is now underway to examine

what kind of statistics are needed and to find out what information is available to produce these statistics.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Environment in particular), Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications, environmental courts, Statistics Sweden, Swedish Energy Agency, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, National Road Administration, Swedish National Rail Administration, Swedish Maritime Association, Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, municipalities, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.9 million

Number of person-years: <1

Swedish National Debt Office

The Swedish National Debt Office is the Swedish government's financial administration. The Office manages and finances the national debt by borrowing on the Swedish and international fixed interest markets. The objective is for management of the central government debt to minimise the cost of the debt, taking into account risk.

Statistical areas:

Central government borrowing and debt

Statistics are produced on the outcome of the central government's net borrowing requirement, which is based on government payments for one month. The central government's net borrowing requirement is identical to the government budget's balance, but with the signs reversed. Statistics are also

produced in this area for Sweden's central government debt that contain a compilation of the government bonds, treasury bills and other financing instruments that the Swedish National Debt Office has outstanding at any time. The statistics are produced monthly.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, agencies, financial markets, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.0 million

Number of person-years: 0

Swedish Forest Agency

The Swedish Forest Agency works to ensure that forestry is maintained in accordance with the policies of the government and Swedish Parliament. The organisation's main task is to obtain a suitable balance between the two equally important goals of forestry policy, the production goal and the environmental goal. The Swedish Forest Agency is a national sectoral agency for forests.

Statistical areas:

Forestry production

Statistics on forestry, felling and other forestry work are produced from annual surveys. A separate survey, Polytax, examines the way forest owners deal with environmental considerations and production aspects in regeneration felling. Statistics are also produced on factors that have an impact on developments in forestry such as costs, timber prices and delivery of forest trees. Most of these surveys are annual, with the exception of the statistics on delivery timber prices and inventories of pulpwood and chips, which are quarterly statistics.

Employment in forestry

Annual surveys are made to give details of employment in forestry work among forestry contractors, forestry companies and small private forest owners.

Environment and social issues in forestry

New statistics area 2006-07-01. Starting in 2008, the area will include two products: Habitat protection and nature conservation agreements (forest land) and Environment consideration after final felling.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular), the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Statistics Sweden, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Swedish Energy Agency, municipalities, county administrative boards, enterprises, Federation of Swedish Farmers, Swedish Forestry Industries Federation, Forestry Research Institute of Sweden, forestry and agriculture employers organisation, trade organisations, international organisations (UNECE, Eurostat, MCPFE), universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 19.6 million

Number of person-years: 19

National Board of Health and Welfare

The National Board of Health and Welfare is the national expert and supervisory agency for social services, public health, infectious diseases, prevention and health services. The National Board of Health and Welfare works to ensure that these areas are of good quality and are distributed according to needs. The work must also be cost-effective within the allocated resources and in accordance with legislation.

In its role as expert and supervisory agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare influences organisations, professional groups and individuals through standardisation,

supervision and exchange of knowledge. The National Board of Health and Welfare also has a number of specific tasks directed towards organisations, professional groups and individuals.

Statistical areas:

Health and disease

There are a number of annual products in this area. Statistics from the patient register include information on diseases, injuries and poisonings treated at Swedish hospitals. As a result of joint processing of information from the patient register and the cause of death register, statistics on heart attacks are

National Board of Health and Welfare *cont.*

presented. Statistics on cancer are produced which include information on the number of newly diagnosed cases, the age-standardised incidence (number of new cases per inhabitant and year) and prevalence (occurrence of the disease at a certain point in time). Statistics are also produced from the Medical Birth Register that among other things provide a basis for analyses of pregnancy risks, child-birth and the period immediately following birth. A special publication reports on the occurrence of birth defects of newborns and fetuses of pregnancies aborted due to foetal defects. Statistics are also produced on legal abortions. In addition, statistics are also produced on breast-feeding in Sweden, which contain details of the percentage of breast-fed children at the age of one week, and at two, four, six, nine and twelve months. Statistics are also produced on assisted reproduction that contain details from ongoing treatments to babies born.

Healthcare and medical services

This area includes four annual statistical products. Statistics on Pharmaceuticals among other things on sales, are based on information from the Pharmaceutical register which in turn received information from Apoteket AB. Statistics on Health and medical care staff contain information on the number of registered/specialist-trained together with their labour market status. This information is collected from the National Board of Health and Welfare's register HOSP of health and medical care staff. Information on labour market status is obtained by linking the HOSP and LISA database at Statistics Sweden that contains employment data. Statistics on Health and medical care costs are compiled from several different sources. Statistics on Health and medical care activities present the number of doctor/nurse appointments and in-patient operations. In-patient information is collected from the patient register of the National Board of Health and Welfare, while information on doctor appointments is based on informa-

tion from the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions.

Causes of death

Statistics are produced on causes of death, and provide data on cause-specific mortality, thereby giving basic information on preventative treatment and evaluation of various efforts within healthcare and medical services. The statistics are annual.

Care of individuals and families

This statistical area concerns social services of municipalities and covers a number of products produced annually. Statistics of children and young people show the scope of certain efforts directed at children and young people under the age of 21 under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the legislation on special regulations governing the care of young people. Statistics on social assistance are published both quarterly and annually; the quarterly statistics present the amount of social assistance paid to municipalities, while the annual statistics give information on the number of people and households receiving aid, the length of time for assistance, etc. Statistics on family law include details of children who have been the subject of cooperation interviews, investigations into care, housing and association, and the number of investigations that have approved international adoptions. Among other things, these annual statistics will show the number of persons who have had counselling, the number and character of cases during the year. Statistics are also produced on adult drug abusers and other adults, which detail the extent of most of the activities that are the responsibility of the municipal agencies. The statistics on programmes for other adults refer to activities for people of 21 years old or more that have psychological or social problems that are not related to substance abuse.

National Board of Health and Welfare *cont.***Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities**

Statistics on the care and nursing of the elderly contain details of the extent of certain municipal programmes under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the public health Act for people of 65 or older. Statistics on efforts for people with disabilities detail the scope of certain municipal agency activities under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the Public Health Act for people under the age of 65. Both these products report details on homehelp services, home nursing, living in homes with special facilities, day activities and short-term residence. The statistics on programmes for the elderly and disabled are published annually.

Persons with certain functional impairments - Measures specified by the LSS Act

In 2005, the first official statistics were published on the number of persons with one or more services according to the Act concerning Support and Service to Persons

with Certain Functional Impairments. The statistics refer to conditions as of 1 October of each year. Among the services presented are personal assistance, contact persons and daily activities according to LSS.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, (the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in particular), municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 23.2 million

Number of person-years: 24

Swedish National Agency for Education

The Swedish National Agency for Education is the central agency for the public school system, preschool activities, care for school age children and adult education.

The agency shall, among other things:

- By way of educational inspections, review the quality of educational activities and ensure that the regulations set out in Section 3 of the Education Act are followed,
- follow up and evaluate the school system, preschool activities and care for school-age children,
- continuously review the course syllabi and grading criteria,
- have a coordinating, sectoral responsibility for issues on disability in connection with their area of activity and - providing that this is not the responsibility of the Swedish Institute for Special Needs Education or the Swedish National Agency for School Improvement - coordinate, support and promote activities with other concerned parties.

Statistical areas:

School system and childcare

Statistics on the organisation, staff resources, operational costs and some results such as grade results and examination results are gathered for all activities (preschool, care for school-age children, preschool classes, compulsory school, education for pupils with learning disabilities, special school for pupils with impaired hearing, upper secondary school, independent supplementary school, Swedish tuition for immigrants, municipal

adult education, adult education for pupils with learning disabilities, Swedish Agency for Flexible Learning and pupils and teachers in Swedish schools abroad). These details are gathered annually for all responsible agencies and individuals.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 27.5 million

Number of person-years: 7

Swedish Energy Agency

The Swedish Energy Agency, which works to ensure a secure, environmentally-friendly and efficient energy system in Sweden, is the country's national agency for energy-related matters. The agency supports a large number of research and development programmes in the field of energy in close cooperation with universities, institutes of higher education and the business world. Renewable energy sources and efficient energy use are examples of the agency's areas of activity. The Swedish Energy Agency works at both the national and international levels to curb the impact of the energy sector on the climate. The agency also has considerable responsibility for the electricity certification system, among other things, for approvals of electrical installations, examination of declarations and follow up of the system.

Trends in the energy markets are analysed on a continuous basis. On 1 January 2005 the government formed the Energy Markets Inspectorate within the Swedish Energy Agency. The Energy Markets Inspectorate shall work to secure the supply of electricity and other energy on competitive terms, exercise supervision on the activities of net companies, and work for cost-efficient energy. In addition, the inspectorate is the expert agency on electricity trade issues.

Statistical areas:

Energy supply and use

A number of products are produced in this area: Annual energy statistics for industry, one and two dwelling buildings, multi-dwelling buildings and non-residential buildings, monthly electricity statistics, monthly fuel, gas and inventory statistics, quarterly fuel statistics, annual energy statistics (electricity, gas and district heating) and oil deliveries, which are reported annually by municipality. In addition, the products called Energy consumption in the construction

sector, fishery sector, forestry and domestic navigation are produced, which are intermittent surveys.

Energy balances

The entire energy flow is reported here, by both year and quarter, for different energy carriers, from extraction and import, through refinement to domestic use and export.

Price trends in the energy sector

Annual statistics are produced for the transmission of electricity (network tariffs), and monthly statistics are produced for prices on electricity. In addition, biannual statistics are produced for energy prices of natural gas and electricity. A publication of compiled statistics on price development of electricity and natural gas is produced quarterly.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular), municipalities, county administrative boards, Statistics Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, National Institute of Economic Research, oil companies, electricity producers, trade organisations, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 16.6 million

Number of person-years: 3

Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis

The Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis is a government agency in the transport and communications sector. The institute has three main areas of responsibility: They are to serve as an investigative body for the government, to develop forecasting and planning methods and to be the agency responsible for the official statistics in this area.

Statistical areas:

Road traffic

Annual and quarterly statistics are produced on Swedish national and international road goods transport. The vehicle statistics are produced by year and quarter and contain details of the vehicle stock and changes in road vehicles. The total number of vehicles in counties and municipalities is described in a separate annual report. This area also includes annual statistics about road traffic injuries, with details of traffic accidents reported by the police.

Rail traffic

This area includes the product Rail Traffic, and refers to railways, trams and underground transport. The statistics are produced annually and contain information on the infrastructure, rolling stock, traffic, transport, employment, accidents and environmental impact.

Maritime traffic

Annual and quarterly statistics are produced on international and domestic shipping. They give details of the turnover of goods and passengers in Sweden's ports. The statistics on Swedish and foreign vessels under Swedish control are annual, and include details of Swedish-registered tonnage and on the tonnage controlled by Swedish shipping companies. The product called Costs and income for vessel enterprises is also included here.

Air traffic

The annual civil aviation statistics contain details of airports, aircraft, traffic, transport, accidents, environmental impact and international information.

Postal services

This area includes the annual statistics on the postal services, which contain details of enterprises, finances, employment, traffic and infrastructure.

Telecom services

Annual telecommunication statistics are produced that give details of the infrastructure, operators, the volume of traffic and financial details.

Communication patterns

The national travel survey is a comprehensive survey of Swedes' travel and movements in the traffic environment. Previously it was conducted annually, but is now done less often, but with a larger sample. The most recent survey was conducted from 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2006. This survey consists of 42 000 persons and roughly 28 000 telephone interviews. The results of the survey were published during the summer of 2007.

Public transport and community financed travel

In 2007 The Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis reported to the Council for Official Statistics that statistics on Special transport services and national special transport services will be official statistics as of 2007.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular), Statistics Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish Energy Agency, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK), municipalities, county councils, county

Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis *cont.*

administrative boards, interest groups, trade organisations, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 16.0 million

Number of person-years: 8

Swedish Board of Agriculture

The Swedish Board of Agriculture, the government agency in the field of agricultural and food policy, has overall sectoral responsibility for agriculture and horticulture. Among other things, this means that the board monitors, analyses and keeps the government informed about trends in these sectors, and implements political decisions in its sphere of activity. One of the board's main tasks is the administration of EU agricultural policy.

Statistical areas:

Agricultural structure

Annual reports are made for area use and livestock management in agriculture. Intermittently, reports are made on agricultural enterprises broken down by size, area of operation, location, age of agricultural entrepreneur, etc.

Agricultural production

Annual statistics are produced on harvests, while annual and monthly statistics are produced on animals slaughtered and production of milk and dairy products.

Employment in agriculture

Reports are made intermittently on labour in agriculture, broken down by working hours and sex.

Agricultural economy

Under this heading, statistical reports are published of (a) the value of agricultural sector production and its cost, (b) revenues and expenditure for groups of agricultural

enterprises and (c) total incomes for farming households. The surveys are conducted annually.

Price trends in agriculture

Producer prices of agricultural products are included here, as are prices of agricultural production equipment and materials and price index series in both these areas. The statistics are produced by year and month. In addition, market prices of agricultural land are reported annually, and leasehold prices are reported intermittently.

Animal health

Annual statistics are produced on animal diseases.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Agriculture in particular), Swedish Institute for Food and Agricultural Economics, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, municipalities, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 29.0 million

Number of person-years: 15

Swedish Arts Council

The Swedish Arts Council is responsible for implementing government cultural policy as approved by government and Parliament.

The council has the following general goals:

- by awarding subsidies, disseminating information, cooperation and other measures, to promote artistic and cultural renewal, promote cultural heritage and its use in the arts, public libraries and museums, broaden participation in cultural life and encourage individual creativity,
- to contribute to the development of interaction between the government and regional and municipal bodies in order to safeguard our national cultural policy, encourage cultural diversity and an equitable geographic distribution of the range of cultural activities,
- to encourage consideration of cultural policy aspects in other areas of society,
- to promote cultural policy development activities and improve the methods for following up and evaluating cultural policy in order to improve and disseminate knowledge gathered in the cultural sphere.

The Swedish Arts Council is responsible for the areas of theatre, dance, music, literature, public libraries, cultural publications and museums, exhibitions and the visual arts. One of its main tasks is to distribute government grants in these areas.

Statistical areas:

Libraries

Annual statistics on lending, the collection of media, staffing, finance etc. are produced for public libraries, school libraries and research libraries. Statistics on school libraries are produced intermittently.

Cultural environment conservation

Statistics on the cultural environment are intermittent and give a picture of government work, archaeological excavations etc.

Museums

Annual statistics on museums and art galleries provide information about collections, exhibitions, visits, staffing and finance.

Adult educational associations

Statistics on study circles and cultural programmes and other types of group activities are produced annually. These statistics report on the number of arrangements and participants broken down by educational association, subject, age, sex, county and municipality.

Cultural expenditure

The cultural investments made by the government and the local and county agencies are reported, as is private cultural consumption. The survey is conducted intermittently.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, (the Ministry of Culture in particular), agencies, municipalities, county councils, regional institutes (county theatres, museums and libraries), trade organisations, interest groups, researchers, students, the mass media.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 2.4 million

Number of person-years: 2

Statistics Sweden

The tasks of Statistics Sweden are to develop, produce and disseminate statistics, coordinate and support the Swedish system for official statistics, and take an active part in international cooperation on statistics.

In dealing with appropriations, Statistics Sweden is responsible for producing official statistics in a number of different areas: labour market, population, housing, construction and building, trade in goods and services, household finances, living conditions, citizen influence, environment, national accounts, business activities, public finances, prices and consumption, education and research. With regard to appropriations, Statistics Sweden is also responsible for other tasks entrusted to it by central government, including the coordination of Sweden's official statistics.

In dealing with assignments, Statistics Sweden produces official statistics for other government agencies responsible for statistics, and other statistics close to its core business. Statistics Sweden carries out certain other tasks, for example in conjunction with the Business Register and the Swedish Marriage Register, and the international consultancy activities.

Statistical areas:

Employment and working hours

In this area short-term employment statistics are produced for each quarter, which are intended to describe promptly and precisely changes in the number of employees, broken down in detail by industrial sector and region. In addition, labour statistics based on administrative sources are produced, which include annual information about employment levels, commuting, industrial structures, personnel structures in enterprises and at workplaces, and also illustrate events and flows in the labour market. Occupational statistics are obtained from the occupational register and serve mainly to give annual information on the breakdown of the working population into various occupational groups.

Occupational statistics also illustrate trends in different industries and sectors of society.

Aggregate gross wages

This area includes statistics that illustrate quarterly levels and trends in aggregate gross wages, payroll taxes and preliminary tax from employers' monthly tax returns. Annual aggregate gross wages based on income statements are also produced, one purpose being to provide a picture of the distribution of and trends in taxable wages and social security payments.

Labour force surveys

These are monthly statistics that describe trends on the labour market in terms of employment, unemployment, hours worked etc. The Labour Force Surveys are the most important sources of data from which to produce regular descriptions, published throughout the year, of trends in the labour market.

Vacancies and unemployment

Job openings and unmet labour demand statistics are produced quarterly, describing labour demand and giving details about job vacancies and vacancies broken down by industry, region and size category.

Sick pay

The statistics aim to illustrate sickness absence during a sick pay period, which is the period when employers pay sick pay if an employee is absent from work due to sickness. Collection is done monthly and is published each quarter.

Population size and changes

Population statistics give an annual picture of population size and changes in the population, with regard to births, deaths, domestic and foreign migration on the national, county, municipal, and urban level. These statistics are based on the total population register, which is a copy of the tax agency's population registration list.

Statistics Sweden cont.**Population composition**

Population statistics in this area give details of the composition of the population, broken down by sex, age, civil status, country of birth and citizenship for all of Sweden, counties, municipalities and urban areas. The former population and housing censuses (1960-1990) are included in this statistical area.

Population projections

Projections of Sweden's population, broken down by age, sex and country of birth are done annually and are used as a basis for social planning.

Immigration and asylum seekers

Annual statistics are produced describing immigration/emigration and asylum seekers in a number of ways, for example by sex, age and citizenship.

Housing construction and conversion

Statistics on housing construction are produced, by both year and quarter, to provide information about trends in housing construction of started and completed residential buildings broken down by type of building. Statistics are also produced for new additions to residential accommodation by owner category, form of tenure, and housing form. This statistical area also includes statistics on conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings (yearly, quarterly) providing information on the number of net changes in the housing situation.

Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings

Statistics on building permits, which are compiled quarterly, cover all newly built buildings, both housing and non-residential buildings with building permits/ building applications. These statistics are intended to be used with other statistics to produce a business cycle indicator for the building sector. These statistics are also the only statistics covering building projects in all of Sweden.

Construction costs

Both annual and quarterly statistics are produced in this area, providing basic data on prices and price trends and the technical design of new residential buildings eligible for government building subsidy, including sales of buildings (without government subsidy) with a view to evaluating current housing policy.

Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings

Statistics are produced from the annual survey of revenues and expenditures for multi-dwelling buildings that give details on revenues and expenditures and longterm borrowing liabilities, rateable values and renovation costs. Unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings are also examined annually to illustrate the structure of the stock of dwellings, the number of unlet dwellings available for rent and the number of other empty dwellings.

Housing and rent data

The statistics provide information on rents and changes in rents in rented apartments. In the section for households, data are gathered from households to give details of living conditions, composition, incomes and housing costs in combination with details of the homes. This area also includes rental statistics for apartments in new construction that give information about rents/charges, the prices of different types of apartments in different parts of the country, and whether they have been let or sold. All of these surveys are taken annually.

Real estate prices and registration of titles

Both annual and quarterly statistics are produced on turnover in the real estate market and on prices and price trends for real estate sales of one and two dwelling buildings, multi-dwellings and commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and farms.

Statistics Sweden *cont.***Real estate tax assessments**

The statistics on real estate tax assessments are annual, and include the outcome of general and selective real estate tax reassessments and the conversion procedure. The statistics report information on tax assessment values, the number of assessment units, areas etc. for all of Sweden's real estate.

Domestic trade

In this statistical area a survey is carried out to measure monthly turnover trends in the retail sector and quarterly trends in the wholesale sector and in some service sectors. In addition, an annual survey is conducted for sales of food broken down by commodity group.

Foreign trade

These statistics are monthly and describe Sweden's foreign trade, with details of goods to and from different countries. Following Sweden's membership to the EU, Statistics Sweden has introduced completely different systems from those in effect before 1995.

Income and income distribution

This statistical area describes the distribution of incomes and wealth for individuals and families. The statistics, which are annual, illustrate the distribution of disposable income among households and the income structure, taking into account personal income, taxes and transfers. Data is collected partly from complete statistics, and partly from a sample survey. Also included in this area are annual statistics that illustrate taxes and taxed income on the individual level, based on the tax register and other administrative registers. Wealth statistics, also collected annually, give information on the composition and development of wealth. These statistics also shed light on the distribution of financial and real assets and liabilities for individuals and households.

Household expenditures

Statistics on household expenditures are pro-

duced annually. All types of households, all sorts of expenditures, all parts of the country and all times of the year are represented. Collections are made via cash journals, interviews and registers.

Living conditions

The Swedish Survey of Living Conditions is an annual interview survey of a sample of persons who are at least 16 years old. The results illustrate the distribution of prosperity in the country. The relationship between problems in different areas and the differences between different population groups are some of the issues that are illustrated in the survey. The statistics are also used to describe development tendencies of welfare. Since 2004 it has also been possible to make comparisons among different EU member countries in some areas of living conditions.

Gender statistics

The work of Statistics Sweden is partly to produce the publication "Women and Men in Sweden", and partly to follow up section 14 in the Statistics Ordinance (2001:100). The section states that all official statistics based on individuals shall be broken down by sex unless there are special reasons for not doing so. Gender statistics also contribute to regularly support work on aspects of gender equality in different aspects of statistics. The work is conducted by coordinating needs and information on national, regional and local levels, for contacts with other countries and for commissioned activities which of course do not fall into separate areas of expertise. The product gender statistics has a central role in this work, as a complement to other units at Statistics Sweden.

General elections

Statistics are produced every fourth year on Sweden's general elections. They present the number of people in the population entitled to vote, election results, polling levels, voters' behaviour, and candidates, both nominated and elected, in Parliamentary, county council

Statistics Sweden *cont.*

and municipal elections. Every fifth year statistics are produced on the number of people with the right to vote, election results, polling levels and electors' behaviour in the European Parliament elections. Providing resources are available, statistics are also produced in connection with national referendums, describing the number of those entitled to vote, results, participation and voters' behaviour.

Political party preferences

A sample survey is carried out twice a year to inform about the distribution of support for political parties, EU and EMU preferences in the electorate as a whole and in segments of the electorate.

Environmental accounts and sustainable development

The environmental accounts are a system of environmental data and economic data, developed as a satellite system to the national accounts. Data is broken down by industries, public agencies and households, with the international classification that is used in the national accounts. The environmental impact is presented for various parts of production or for various product groups of consumption. Economic means such as taxes and subsidies are also presented. Data is used as a basis for decision-making for economic and environmental policy, as well as an aid in the national follow-up of international and national environmental goals. Annual statistics are produced on the cost of environmental protection to be used, for example, as basic material for cost estimates of future environmental measures and environmental programmes, foremost by the EU Commission. The objective is to measure the amount of funds used to protect and save the environment.

Work is now being done in the environmental accounts to produce material flow statistics for Sweden. The statistics are planned to be done annually, and will be based on data

from a number of surveys such as foreign trade, statistics on production of goods, agricultural statistics and energy statistics. Material flow statistics will give quantitative information about the use of material and resources that are imported, exported, used for production and/or are used for consumption in other ways in Sweden. Data on material flows can then be used to, among other things, analyse resource productivity of different industries, analyse the links between production and waste flows, and identify material flows of particular interest from an environmental perspective.

Fertilizers and lime

In this area, statistics are produced every second year, giving details of regional agricultural consumption of plant nutrients of farmyard manure and fertilizers, handling methods and storage capacity for farmyard manure, and changes in these factors over time. Two further sets of annual statistics are produced, one describing regional sales of commercial fertilizers for agriculture and horticulture, and the other the sale of lime for agricultural and horticultural purposes, lakes and woodlands. Statistics are also compiled every second year to show the regional and national flow and elimination of nitrogen and phosphorus from agricultural land and the agricultural sector, and the difference between amounts added and amounts removed. Corresponding balances are also calculated for the whole agricultural sector.

Land use

The statistics produced in this area provide information about various aspects of, and changes in, land use. They include general nationwide statistics on land use, the definition of urban settlements and statistics on the size and population of urban settlements, the definition of small communities and statistics on their sizes and population, the definition of areas with concentrations of weekend and holiday homes and statistics about their size etc. and functional changes between

Statistics Sweden *cont.*

permanent residence and holiday residence, as well as the definition of workplace areas outside of urban areas. Also included are statistics on land use in urban settlements and changes in land use when urban areas expand and become more densely populated, green areas in and around urban settlements, coast, shores and islands, buildings in coastal zones, protected nature areas, peat production, use and environmental impact. Statistics based on the national road database are also included. Statistics on protected nature and peat are annual. Most of the other statistics are produced at five-year intervals.

Water use

The statistics on water use cover use in industry and agriculture and a compilation of total water use broken down by sector (households, industry, agriculture and other sectors) and by geographical area. The intervals at which these statistics are compiled vary.

National accounts

The national accounts summarise and describe the economic activity and development in the country in the form of an accounting system with supplementary tables. Both annual and quarterly statistics are produced. In addition, regional accounts are produced on a yearly basis. These accounts involve a breakdown of the production data of the national accounts and employment on a county level. A breakdown of social protection expenditure and financing of the system is also produced on a yearly basis.

Structure of the business sector

This area includes a number of products. The product Structural Business Statistics for industry, construction and service enterprises is included here. Annual structural business statistics for industry, construction and service enterprises illustrate the structure of these industries with regard to production, value added, profitability and financing etc. Statistics on production of commodities and

services are produced annually and illustrate the breakdown of commodities in Sweden's industrial production (production of commodities and industrial services). Statistics on industrial use of purchased goods and services are produced according to a rolling three-year schedule, where one-third of the industrial sectors are studied each year. Inventories in trade and services are produced quarterly, broken down by industry and commodity group. The survey on enterprises' short-term assets and liabilities are conducted quarterly and illustrate the importance of non financial enterprises in different financial markets by giving details of the size of, and changes in, these enterprises' financial assets and liabilities. This area also includes quarterly statistics on non-financial enterprises' foreign trade credits.

Industrial production trends

The industrial production index is produced monthly to illustrate total production of industry in Sweden. These statistics are also broken down by type of industry.

Industrial capacity utilisation

Quarterly statistics are produced on industrial production capacity utilisation.

Industrial inventories

Quarterly statistics are produced on short term fluctuations in industrial inventories broken down by type of inventory and sector.

Industrial deliveries and orders

Monthly statistics are compiled on the delivery and new order status in industry, both as a whole and broken down by sector.

Business investments

The survey of business investments shows implemented and anticipated investments in the enterprise sector. This survey is carried out three times a year, and the data is reported by sector. Information is presented by industry. The data concerning the current year is reported per quarter, while plans for

Statistics Sweden *cont.*

the coming year are reported for the entire year.

Municipal finances

In this area, annual statistics are produced on local taxes to allow trends in municipal tax rates and municipal tax bases to be monitored over time. Both annual and quarterly statistics are also produced on municipal and county financial assets and liabilities. Annual accounts for municipalities are produced to give financial information at both national and municipal levels, current status and trends in the municipalities. Quarterly outcomes for municipalities and county councils show quarterly information on municipal and county council finances at a national level. Annual statistics on enterprises owned by the municipalities provide information about active enterprises owned by the municipalities and the county councils. In addition, twice a year Statistics Sweden produces calculations in the administrative system for intramunicipal equalisation of certain costs for support and service to disabled persons.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index, which is compiled monthly, measures average price trends in private consumption in Sweden. The Consumer Price Index is the accepted measure for calculations of compensation and inflation in Sweden. The EU yardstick, the Harmonised Index for Consumer Prices, is also produced.

Producer and import price index

The monthly statistics on producer and import price index present the average price trends in producer and import costs for different sectors and categories of goods. This area also includes the producer price index for services, quarterly statistics, which measure price trends in sectors that produce services.

Purchasing power parities

The survey on purchasing power parities is carried out annually. Its aim is to provide the basic data for international real economic comparisons. These statistics are global and are used primarily when comparing volumes, but also in price comparisons (both total and for different categories of goods) and living costs.

Building Price Index and factor price index for buildings

The building price index is produced both annually and quarterly, and provides information for describing price trends for the production of new homes with government subsidy including and the evaluation of current housing policy, including sales of buildings (lacking government subsidy) and evaluation of the current housing policy. The factor price index for buildings measures price trends for different production factors in construction such as materials, wages, machinery etc. An index for the various production factors is weighted to a total index. The factor price index is calculated for new production of multi-dwelling buildings, group-built single-family houses and agricultural buildings. This index is produced annually, monthly and quarterly.

Research

The statistical area of research has a number of products, their purpose being to provide a picture of resource utilisation in research and development activities in different sectors (enterprises, central government agencies, municipalities, county councils, universities and institutions of higher education, and the private non-profit sector). The surveys are carried out every second year. However, annual indicators are produced according to EU regulation. An overview is given of research and development in Sweden that includes international comparisons.

Statistics Sweden *cont.*

Education of the population

This statistical area covers a number of products produced annually. The educational attainment of the population is reported, as well as participation in education. The public sector expenditures for the educational system are compiled, broken down into operating and capital costs. Panels of students for longitudinal studies are produced, which describe flows of students in the education system. From a longitudinal perspective, a description is given of activity after training, entry to the labour market and establishment in employment for pupils and students at different levels. Statistics are produced on upper secondary students' educational interests to show how interest in higher education changes over time. The statistics on entrance into the labour market describe labour market entry for people with different educational backgrounds every other year. Statistics are also produced which give a picture of the activities of the Folk High Schools

with regard to students and content. Ad hoc follow-up activities are also carried out.

Other matters

The Statistical Yearbook of Sweden is published, and is a statistical reference book containing summary information for the official statistics and other important statistics.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, agencies, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 487.3 million

Number of person-years: 872

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

The task of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences is to develop knowledge of biological natural resources and their sustainable use by humans. This involves education, research, regular analyses of the environment and information. The University's five areas of responsibility are quality in the food chain (FOOD), livestock management, animal health and animal protection (ANIMALS), forestry and the processing of forestry raw materials (FORESTS), the interaction between production, recreation and living natural resources (LAND), and creating human and biological urban environments that are sustainable in the long-term (CITIES).

Statistical areas:

National forest inventory

The statistics, which are annual, describe the condition of the forest, forest growth, completed felling measures and environmental conditions in Sweden's forests.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.2 million

Number of person-years: <1

Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK) is the government agency for tourism. The agency's overall goal is to make Sweden more attractive as a tourist country for recreational and business travellers, and to promote a travel and tourist industry that is highly competitive in the long term. The task of the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is to coordinate various government activities in order to strengthen the development of the tourist industry, and to develop cooperation between the government, regional bodies, municipal agencies and the tourist industry. The agency is also responsible for improving knowledge about the tourist industry and for producing some statistics on tourism.

Statistical areas:

Accommodation

Monthly statistics on accommodation in hotels, holiday villages and youth hostels, as well as the Swedish National Association of Campsites' camping statistics, which are produced annually. Since 2003, the annual statistics have also included overnight stays in private holiday homes and apartments. The statistics on accommodation in hotels are intended to provide basic data for marketing and tourism information in Sweden and abroad by regularly monitoring the accommodation situation. These statistics also provide basic information on the economic effects and employment situation of the tourist industry in Sweden.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular), municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public. Other users include the World Tourism Organization and the European Travel Commission.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 5.0 million

Number of person-years: 1

List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical agencies,
31 December 2007

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
General statistics		
General statistics	Statistical Yearbook	Statistics Sweden
Labour market		
Work environment	The Work Environment Survey	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Work environment	Work related health problems	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Occupational injuries	Occupational accidents and work-related diseases	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Occupational injuries	Occupational accidents and work-related diseases, preliminary information	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, wages and salaries in the private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics; salaries in the governmental sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures in the private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the central government sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in county councils	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the primary municipalities	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the municipalities	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the county councils	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structures, whole economy	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour cost index	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour cost index for wage-earners and salaried employees in the private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Structure of Earnings Survey	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour Cost Survey	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wages and salaries in the private and public sector	National Mediation Office
Labour Force Surveys	Labour Force Surveys	Statistics Sweden
Aggregate gross wages	Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers monthly tax returns	Statistics Sweden
Aggregate gross wages	Gross pay based on income of statements	Statistics Sweden
Sick pay	Short term business statistics on sick pay	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Short-term employment	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Labour statistics based on administrative sources	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics	Statistics Sweden
Vacancies and unemployment	Job openings and unmet labour demand	Statistics Sweden
Population		
Population composition	Population and housing census 1960–1990	Statistics Sweden
Population size and changes	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Immigration and asylum seekers	*The product Population statistics covers the statistical area	Statistics Sweden

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Housing, construction and building		
	Yearbook of Housing and Building Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Charges/rents for newly constructed dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Rents for dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	New construction of residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Construction costs	Construction costs for new residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Real estate prices and registrations of title	Real estate prices and registrations of title	Statistics Sweden
Real estate tax assessments	Real estate tax assessments	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Revenues and expenditure survey for multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Energy		
Energy balances	Quarterly energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Annual energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices on electricity and transmission of electricity (network tariffs)	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices on natural gas and electricity	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices on natural gas and transmission of natural gas	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices and consumers' changes of electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Renegotiations and changes of contracts with electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for multi-dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for one and two dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for non-residential buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Annual energy statistics (electricity, gas, district heating)	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Quarterly fuel statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly fuel, gas and inventory statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly electricity statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Oil deliveries - presented by municipalities	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Summary of energy statistics for dwellings and non-residential premises	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in manufacturing industry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy consumption in the construction sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy consumption in the fishery sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use by forestry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use for domestic navigation	Swedish Energy Agency
Financial markets		
Shareholding statistics	Shareholders statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial institutions, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial enterprises, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Mutual funds, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Financial markets <i>cont.</i>		
Financial accounts	Financial accounts, annual	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Financial accounts, quarterly	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Savings barometer	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, capital investments	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Trade in goods and services		
Domestic trade	Turnover in the service sector	Statistics Sweden
Domestic trade	Food sales	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Foreign trade - exports and imports of goods	Statistics Sweden
Household finances		
Household expenditures	Household budget survey	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Household's finances	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Wealth statistics	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Taxes and taxable income	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Income statistics - based on administrative register	Statistics Sweden
Health and medical care		
Causes of death	Cause of death register	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Abortions in Sweden	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Breast feeding	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Assisted reproduction	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Cancer incidence	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Pregnancies, deliveries and newborn infants	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	In-patient diseases	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Hospitalisation due to injuries and poisonings	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Myocardial infarctions	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Birth defects	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Pharmaceuticals statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Health Care Personnel	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Costs in health care	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Performances in health care	National Board of Health and Welfare

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Agriculture, forestry and fishery		
Fishery	Sea fish catches	National Board of Fisheries
Fishery	Professional freshwater fishing	National Board of Fisheries
Aquaculture	Aquaculture in Sweden	National Board of Fisheries
	Statistical Yearbook of Forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	*Products have been reported for 2008	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Prices on roundwood	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities and employment in small scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Inventories of coniferous sawlogs	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Inventories of pulpwood and chips	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Costs for logging, silviculture etc. in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Polytax - regeneration results after final felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Employment in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	Swedish Forest Agency
	General agricultural statistics	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Animal health	Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Agricultural economics survey	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Income of agricultural households	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Economic accounts for agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of cereals, dried pulses and oilseeds	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Standard yields	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of potatoes	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production forecast for cereals and oilseed crops	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of temporary grasses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of horticultural products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of organic and non-organic farming	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Animal products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Livestock	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Use of agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Typology of holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Holdings and holders in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horses	Swedish Board of Agriculture

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Agriculture, forestry and fishery <i>cont.</i>		
Agricultural structure	Other gainfull activities on agricultural holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horticultural sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Areas sown in the autumn	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Price index and prices in the food sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Rents and prices on land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in agriculture	Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
National forest inventory	Forestry statistics - current information about forest resources in Sweden	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Culture and leisure		
Libraries	Public libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Libraries	Research libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Libraries	School libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Cultural environment conservation	Cultural environment statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Museums	Museums and art galleries	Swedish Arts Council
Cultural expenditure	Cultural financing	Swedish Arts Council
Adult education associations	Adult education association statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Living conditions		
Gender statistics	Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden
Gender statistics	Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Living Conditions Survey	Statistics Sweden
Citizen influence		
General elections	General elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, election study	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, election study	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, election study	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	Statistics Sweden
Environment		
Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides in Swedish agriculture. Number of doses	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Sales and use of chemicals	Use of pesticides in arable crops	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Sales and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Sales and use of chemicals	Hazardouze chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Sales and use of chemicals	Overview of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Sales and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Environment <i>cont.</i>		
Waste	Generated and treated waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Application of the Environmental Code	Environmental sanction charge	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Lakes and watercourses - environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Air - environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Forests - environmental quality	Swedish Environment Protection Agency
State of the environment	Seas and coastal areas - environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Discharges to water and sewage sludge production - Municipal waste water treatment plants, pulp and paper industry and other industry	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions to air of environmentally hazardous compounds	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Phosphorous load to sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Nitrogen load to sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Fertilizers and lime	Use of fertilizers and animal manure and cultivation measures in agriculture	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of fertilizers for agricultural and horticultural purposes	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of lime for agricultural and horticultural purposes, for lakes and woodlands	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances in arable land and agricultural sector in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Protected nature	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land and water areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in localities and changes of land use	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Green areas within and in the vicinity of urban settlements	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of weekend and holiday homes	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Development in protected coastal zones	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Development in areas covered by the provisions of the Environmental Code	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Peat; production, use, environmental impact	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Localities; areas, population	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Smaller localities; areas, population	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Coast, shores and islands in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use according to Swedish Corine	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of workplaces outside localities	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics based on the National Road Database	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Living and changes in living in weekend and holiday homes and in one-family houses	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection expenditure	Statistics Sweden

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Environment <i>cont.</i>		
Water use	Water withdrawal and water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Industrial water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Agricultural water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
National accounts		
National accounts	National Accounts, detailed annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	National Accounts, quarterly and preliminary annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Regional accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	Statistics Sweden
Business activities		
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises in Sweden	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Newly started enterprises	Follow-up on newly-started enterprises in Sweden	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
International enterprises	Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
International enterprises	Foreign controlled enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
International enterprises	Structural study of the business sector in Sweden	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
International enterprises	Research and development in international enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Industrial capacity utilization	Industrial capacity utilization	Statistics Sweden
Industrial inventories	Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	New orders and deliveries in industry	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Industrial production index	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	Investment Survey	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Industrial use of purchased goods and services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Inventories in trade and services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Structural business statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Production of commodities and industrial services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Non financial corporations: short term assets & liabilities	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Non financial corporations: Foreign trade credits	Statistics Sweden
Accommodation	Accommodation statistics	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Public finances		
Tax assessment	Tax assessment, income and wealth	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
National budget outcome	Time series of the Central Government Budget	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
Central government borrowing and debt	The Swedish Central Government Debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Central government borrowing and debt	The central government net borrowing requirement	Swedish National Debt Office
	Statistical yearbook Public finances in Sweden	Statistics Sweden

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Public finances <i>cont.</i>		
Municipal finances	Local taxes	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Financial assets and liabilities for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Annual accounts for municipalities	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Publicly owned enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Economic equalisation for local governments	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Quarterly results for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Welfare services in economic statistics	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Statistical yearbook of administrative districts of Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Prices and consumption		
Household purchasing plans	Consumer Tendency Survey	National Institute of Economic Research
Building price index and factor price index for buildings	Building price index (BPI) (output price index)	Statistics Sweden
Building price index and factor price index for buildings	Factor price index for buildings (FPI) (input price index)	Statistics Sweden
Consumer price index	Consumer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
Purchasing power parities	Purchasing power parities	Statistics Sweden
Producer and import price index	Producer and import price index	Statistics Sweden
Producer and import price index	Services Producer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
Judicial system		
Offences	Reported offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Cleared-up offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Persons suspected of crime	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Criminal statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Narcotics drugs statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Correctional care system	The correctional care system	National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism	National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	Court statistics	National Courts Administration
Social insurance		
Assistance for families with children	Parental insurance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Maintenance support	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Housing allowance for families with children etc.	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Care allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Disability allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Assistance allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Social insurance <i>cont.</i>		
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Car allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Daily cash benefits	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Incapacity measures	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness cases	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Registered insured persons	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness- and activity compensation	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Work injury annuity payments	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	Pension payments from the national pension system	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	Earned pension rights in the old age pension system	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	Fund choices in the premium pension system	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Social services		
Care of individuals and families	Family law	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services' care for adult person with drug abuse	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social assistance, annual statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social assistance, quarterly statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Family counselling	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Decisions of the County Administrative Courts concerning drug abusers	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Compulsory institutional care for persons with drug abuse	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services for other adults	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services provided to children and young people – aggregated data	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services provided to children and young people	National Board of Health and Welfare
Persons with certain functional impairments – Measures specified by the LSS Act	Persons with certain functional impairments – measures specified by LSS	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care and services to elderly persons	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care inputs for persons with impairments	National Board of Health and Welfare
Transport and communications		
Rail traffic	Rail traffic	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Public transport and community financed travel	Special transport services and national special transport services	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Transport and communications <i>cont.</i>		
Communications patterns	Commodity flow survey	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Communications patterns	The national travel survey	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Air traffic	Civil aviation	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Postal services	Postal services	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Maritime traffic	Shipping goods	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Maritime traffic	Swedish vessels and foreign vessels chartered from abroad	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Maritime traffic	Receipts and costs for the shipping industry	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Telecom services	Telecommunications	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Road traffic	Registered vehicles	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Road traffic	Road traffic injuries	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Road traffic	National road goods transport with light trucks	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Education and research		
Financial aid	Approval of financial student aid	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
Financial aid	Repayment of student loans	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
Higher education	Annual report for universities and university colleges	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Employees in higher education colleges	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Higher education. Graduate students and graduate degrees awarded	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Students and graduated students in undergraduate education	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Applicants and admitted to higher education at first and second level	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
School system and child care	Independent supplementary education	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Pre-school activities and school-age childcare: children and personnel as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: leaving certificate	National Agency for Education

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Education and research <i>cont.</i>		
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: leaving certificate	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: applicants and admissions	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Municipal adult education: pupils, course participants and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Expenditure on pre-school activities, school-age childcare, schools and adult education	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish Agency for Flexible Learning: pupils, course participants and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Register of teaching personnel	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish education abroad: pupils, teachers and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish for immigrants: pupils, course participants and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Education for pupils with learning disabilities and Special school for pupils with impaired hearing	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Adult education for pupils with learning disabilities as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 9: results	National Agency for Education
Education of the population	Register on Participation in Education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational attainment of the population	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Panels of students for longitudinal studies	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Folk high-school spring and autumn term	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Folk High School Follow-up	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Nursery school teacher	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Higher education plans of upper secondary school pupils	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Living conditions of students in higher education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Entrance into the labour market	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Staff training statistics	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Youths without completed upper secondary school education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Yearbook of Educational Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Activity after training	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in Sweden – an overview, international comparisons etc.	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the business enterprise sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the Government sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the higher education sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the private non-profit sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in municipalities	Statistics Sweden

Current version as from 31 December 2007

Official Statistics Act (2001:99)

Area of application etc.

Section 1 (1) This Act contains provisions relating to official statistics.

(2) The government shall issue provisions designating the agencies that are responsible for official statistics (statistical agencies).

(3) The provisions of sections 14, 15 and 19 shall also apply to the production of other statistics by a statistical agency.

Section 2 The Personal Data Act (1998:204) shall apply to the production of statistics insofar as this Act does not contain divergent provisions.

Section 3 Official statistics shall be available for the purposes of public information, investigative activities and research. Official statistics shall be objective and publicly available.

Section 4 When official statistics are made available they shall be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or with the symbol shown in the Annex to this Act. This designation or symbol shall be used exclusively for official statistics.

Protection of information

Section 5 (1) Official statistics shall be produced and officially released with due regard for the need to protect the interests of physical and legal persons.

(2) Provisions relating to secrecy are contained in the Secrecy Act (1980:100).

(3) Provisions relating to the protection of individual privacy from violation due to the processing of personal data are contained in the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

Section 6 The data contained in official statistics must not be matched with other data with for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of an individual.

Obligation to provide information

Business operators

Section 7 For the purposes of official statistics, business operators shall be required to provide information regarding:

1. the name and personal identification number or corporate registration number of the business operator;
2. the production of goods and provision of services;
3. the consumption of goods and enlistment of services;

4. the number of employees and their occupations, wages or salaries and professions, and information regarding vacancies;
5. stock inventory;
6. investments;
7. orders, purchases, sales and deliveries of goods and services;
8. prices of goods and services;
9. income and expenses;
10. imports and exports;
11. energy consumption;
12. assets and liabilities;
13. savings and the situation as regards capital, credit and foreign exchange;
14. the extent of leases and rights of use;
15. environmental protection costs.

Section 8 Agricultural, forestry and horticultural operators and operators who keep livestock shall, in addition to the information specified in section 7, provide information regarding:

1. the land register designation, area, land use and ownership and lease situation with respect to the property or part of the property where the business is carried on;
2. the occupations of the persons employed in the business and the year of engagement;
3. the keeping of livestock.

Section 9 The owner of a property where another person is carrying on a business referred to in section 8 shall provide the name and address of that person and information concerning the area used in the business.

Foundations etc.

Section 10 Foundations, non-profit organisations and registered religious communities that are not engaged in commercial activity shall, for the purposes of official statistics, provide the information referred to in section 7, subsections 1 and 4.

Municipalities and county councils

Section 11 Municipalities and county councils shall, for the purposes of official statistics, provide the information referred to in section 7, subsections 1–7. For this purpose municipalities shall, in addition, provide information from their annual accounts.

Common provisions

Section 12 The information referred to in sections 7–11 need not be supplied if the facts to which the data relate to date from more than three years ago.

Section 13 The information referred to in sections 7-11 shall be supplied to the statistical agency.

Processing of personal data

Section 14 (1) A statistical agency may process personal data to produce statistics unless otherwise provided in section 15. In connection with such processing the agency shall be responsible for personal data within the meaning of the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

(2) The personal data processed by the agency may include personal identification numbers.

Section 15 The personal data referred to in sections 13 and 21 (1) of the Personal Data Act (1998:204) may be processed if this is permitted under provisions issued by the government.

Disclosure of information in certain cases

Section 16 (1) When a statistical agency discloses data that relate to an individual who is not directly identifiable, the agency may, in connection with their disclosure, attach a reference number to the data that can be linked by the statistical agency to a personal identification number or equivalent so as to make it possible to supplement the data at a later date. Such a measure may be taken if the party to whom the data are disclosed intends to use them for the purposes of research or statistics and is particularly in need to supplement the data at a later date.

(2) If a data item has been corrected, blocked or deleted in the statistical agency's records, the agency shall take the necessary measures to make it possible to alter the data in the records of the party to whom the data were disclosed.

Section 17 Data disclosed in cases referred to in section 16 (1) may only be processed by the party to whom the data are disclosed for the purposes of research or statistics.

Section 18 A party that has received personal data pursuant to section 16 (1) shall not be under any obligation to inform the data subject that the data are being processed, if the party which processes the data is not in a position to take measures to identify the data subject. Nor shall the party which processes the data be required to correct, block or delete data at the request of the data subject.

Elimination

Section 19 (1) Personal data shall be eliminated from the records by the statistical agencies when the data are no longer needed for their purpose.

(2) The government or the agency designated by the government may grant exemptions from this requirement if such elimination would jeopardize the function of the archive as part of the national cultural heritage or would conflict with research needs. In such cases particular attention must be paid to the need to protect the privacy of the individual.

(3) Material that is not eliminated shall be transferred to the keeping of an archival agency.

Coercive measures etc.

Section 20 (1) If a party that is required to provide information under sections 7-10 does not fulfil this obligation, the agency that has requested the data may demand that the party do so.

(2) If a party that is required to provide information does not comply with such a demand, it may be ordered to fulfil this obligation subject to a penalty of a fine. Such an order shall be issued by the agency that presented the demand.

Section 21 Matters relating to the imposition of fines ordered pursuant to section 20 (2) shall be examined by the county administrative court within whose jurisdiction the obligation to provide information is to be fulfilled.

Section 22 (1) If the official statistics symbol or the designation Official Statistics of Sweden, or any other symbol or designation that may be mistaken for the official symbol or designation, is used for anything other than official statistics, an ordinary court of law may issue an injunction, subject to a penalty of a fine, against the continued use of the symbol or designation.

(2) The agency designated by the government shall seek such an injunction.

Correction and damages

Section 23 If personal data are processed in breach of the provisions of this Act or other provisions issued pursuant to this Act, the provisions of the Personal Data Act (1998:204) concerning correction and damages shall be applicable.

Appeals

Section 24 (1) No appeal may be made against any decision made under this Act regarding a demand to provide information or the imposition of a prospective fine or the inclusion of a person in a statistical survey. Appeals against other decisions may be lodged with an ordinary administrative court.

(2) Leave to appeal shall be granted before an appeal is lodged with an administrative court of appeal.

Liability etc.

Section 25 (1) A party which fails to comply with the obligation to provide information pursuant to sections 7-10 of this Act or supplies incorrect information, whether intentionally or through negligence, shall be ordered to pay a fine not exceeding SEK 1 000.

(2) In the event of failure to comply with an order issued subject to a penalty of a fine, no penalty shall be imposed for an offence to which the order relates.

(3) A public action may only be brought following a report by the statistical agency.

Section 26 A party which fails to comply with section 6 of this Act shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment for not more than one year for unauthorised identification, unless non-compliance constitutes a punishable offence under the Criminal Code or the Personal Data Act (1998:204). No penalty shall be imposed for minor offences.

Supplementary provisions

Section 27 The government shall issue supplementary provisions relating to official statistics.

1. This Act shall enter into force on April 1 2001. Upon entry into force, the following legislation shall be repealed:

- a) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888),
- b) the Official Statistics Act (1992:889),
- c) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Act (1995:606).

2. The provisions of sections 14 and 15 of the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall remain applicable to offences committed prior to April 1 2001.

3. As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act shall be applicable until September 30 2001 instead of the provisions of sections 2 and 5 (3) of this Act.

4. In cases and matters relating to prospective fines, the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888) or the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall apply to orders issued prior to April 1 2001.

5. Decisions regarding exemptions from the provisions concerning elimination that have been rendered pursuant to the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Act (1995:606) shall remain in force.



The symbol consists of the initials SOS, for Official Statistics of Sweden. It is designed in the form of an O, open at the top and bottom, which encloses the other two letters. One of the Ss occupies the centre, and its lower loop covers the opening at the bottom of the letter O. The other S is placed behind the first S like a shadow; its upper loop covers the opening at the top of the O. The letters are normally blue, the S behind the central S being paler than the other two letters, and the spaces between them are white. Where the symbol is displayed in black and white, the letters are black and grey, respectively, and the spaces between them are white.

Current version as from 31 December 2007

Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

Area of application

Section 1 This Ordinance contains supplementary provisions to the Official Statistics Act (2001:99).

Official statistics

Section 2 (1) Official statistics and the public agencies that are responsible for producing them (hereinafter referred to as 'statistical agencies') are specified in the Annex to this Ordinance.

(2) Statistical agencies shall determine the content and scope of statistics in their respective statistical areas, unless otherwise provided by government decisions.

Proceedings for injunctions against the use of the symbol etc.

Section 3 Pursuant to section 22 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), Statistics Sweden shall seek an injunction against the continued use of the official statistics symbol or the designation Official Statistics of Sweden, or any symbol or designation that may be mistaken for the official symbol or designation.

Data collection

Section 4 Data for official statistics shall be collected in such a way as to make the response process as simple as possible for data providers.

Section 5 Statistical agencies may adopt additional regulations concerning the implementation of sections 7-11 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99).

Section 6 Government agencies shall provide the data required for the production of official statistics to the statistical agencies. The data shall be submitted at the time and in the form agreed upon by the agencies concerned.

Information

Section 7 (1) When a statistical agency collects data for official statistics from a party other than a government agency, it shall at the same time brief on:

- the purpose for which the data are being collected;
- the provisions on which the obligation to provide information is based;
- who is collecting the data and on whose behalf the data are being collected;
- whether consultation has taken place with the organisation representing the respondent;

- the provisions concerning secrecy in the Secrecy Act (1980:100) that may be applicable to the data in the possession of the collecting agency;

- the rules that apply to the storage of the data;
- other relevant matters in connection with data collection, such as the right of the individual to apply for information and to get corrections.

(2) If the data are to be provided on a voluntary basis, the agency shall inform the respondent thereof.

Information about any penalties when data are not supplied shall be given in an appropriate manner. Ordinance (2006:381).

Processing of personal data etc.

Section 8 The Annex specifies the circumstances under which the processing of personal data referred to in section 15 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) is permitted.

Section 9 Data that are processed to produce official statistics may also be processed to produce other statistics and for research purposes. However, this shall only be the case where the purpose of such processing is not incompatible with the purpose for which the data were collected.

Section 10 The production of statistics by a statistical agency shall be organised in such a way as to be separate from the agency's other activities.

Section 11 Repealed by Ordinance (2001:997).

Elimination

Section 12 (1) Before a statistical agency eliminates data from its records pursuant to section 19 (1) of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) it shall inform the National Archives.

(2) The National Archives may issue regulations regarding exemptions from the requirement to eliminate data pursuant to section 19 (2) of the Act.

Availability

Section 13 (1) The statistical agencies shall provide documentation and quality declarations for official statistics and shall, free of charge, officially release these statistics and make them universally accessible in electronic form over a public network. Statistics Sweden may issue detailed regulations following consultations with all the statistical agencies.

(2) Official statistics that are also published in printed publications shall be supplied free of charge to county libraries, university libraries and Statistics Sweden's Information and Library.

Section 14 Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex unless there are special reasons for not doing so.

Transitional provisions

1. This Ordinance shall enter into force on April 1 2001. Upon entry into force, the following shall be repealed:

- a) the Statutory Order concerning the Provision of Data for Title Registration and Property Price Statistics (1970:27);
- b) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Ordinance (1992:1032);
- c) the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668);
- d) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Ordinance (1995:1060).

2. Provisions issued pursuant to section 4 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668) shall, for the purposes of application of the new Ordinance, be deemed to have been issued pursuant to section 5 of the new Ordinance.

3. As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act shall be applicable until September 30 2001 instead of the provisions of section 8 of this Ordinance.

Official statistics**Annex****Contents**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Judicial system
Citizen influence	Labour market
Culture and leisure	Living conditions
Business activities	National accounts
Education and research	Population
Energy	Prices and consumption
Environment	Public finances
Financial markets	Social insurance
Health and medical care	Social services
Household finances	Trade in goods and services
Housing, construction and building	Transport and communications

Official statistics**Statistical agency****AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY**

Agricultural economy	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural Structure	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Aquaculture	National Board of Fisheries
Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Fishery	National Board of Fisheries
Forestry production	Swedish Forest Agency
National Forest Inventory	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Price trends in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture

CITIZEN INFLUENCE

General elections	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Statistics Sweden

Processing of sensitive personal data

Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the political opinions of private individuals (provided they have given their consent for such processing) and their union membership is permitted for the production of statistics on General elections and Party preferences.

CULTURE AND LEISURE

Adult education associations	Swedish Arts Council
Cultural environment conservation	Swedish Arts Council
Cultural expenditure	Swedish Arts Council
Libraries	Swedish Arts Council
Museums	Swedish Arts Council

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Accommodation	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Business investments	Statistics Sweden
Industrial capacity utilisation	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	Statistics Sweden
Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Statistics Sweden
International enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Newly started enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Structure of the business sector	Statistics Sweden

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Education of the population	Statistics Sweden
Financial aid	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
Higher education	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Research	Statistics Sweden
School system and child care	Swedish National Agency for Education

ENERGY

Energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Swedish Energy Agency

ENVIRONMENT

Application of the Environmental Code	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics Sweden
Sales and use of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
State of the environment	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Water use	Statistics Sweden

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Financial accounts	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance companies	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Shareholding statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health services and medical care	National Board of Health and Welfare

Processing of sensitive personal data

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Health and disease and Health and medical care.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCES

Household expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Statistics Sweden

Processing of sensitive personal data

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to expenses related to individuals' illnesses and membership of unions and religious communities is permitted for the production of statistics on Income and income distribution and Household expenditure.

HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING

Construction costs	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Real estate prices and registration of titles	Statistics Sweden
Real estate tax assessments	Statistics Sweden
Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Correctional care system	National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	National Courts Administration
Offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	National Council for Crime Prevention

Processing of sensitive personal data etc.

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to crime, judgments in criminal cases and criminal remedies is permitted for the production of statistics on Crime, Persons convicted of crime, Correctional care and Recidivism.

LABOUR MARKET

Aggregate wages	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Statistics Sweden
Labour Force Surveys	Statistics Sweden
Occupational injuries	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Sick pay	Statistics Sweden
Vacancies and unemployment	Statistics Sweden
Wages, salaries and labour costs	National Mediation Office
Work environment	Swedish Work Environment Authority

Processing of sensitive personal data

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health and union membership of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Employment and working hours, Labour Force Surveys, Vacancies and unemployment, Work environment and Occupational injuries.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Statistics Sweden

Processing of sensitive personal data

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health and union membership of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Living conditions.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounts	Statistics Sweden
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POPULATION

Immigration and asylum seekers	Statistics Sweden
Population composition	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Population size and changes	Statistics Sweden

PRICES AND CONSUMPTION

Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for buildings	Statistics Sweden
Consumer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
Household purchasing plans	National Institute of Economic Research
Producer and import price index	Statistics Sweden
Purchasing power parities	Statistics Sweden

PUBLIC FINANCES

Central government borrowing and debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Municipal finances	Statistics Sweden
National budget outcome	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
Tax assessment	Swedish National Financial Management Authority

SOCIAL INSURANCE ETC.

Assistance for families with children	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Processing of sensitive personal data etc.

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Support to families with children, Support in the event of sickness and disability and Support in old age.

SOCIAL SERVICES ETC.

Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	National Board of Health and Welfare
Persons with certain functional impairments – Measures specified by the LSS Act	National Board of Health and Welfare

Processing of sensitive personal data etc.

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to administrative custody measures and to personal health in connection with coercive intervention pursuant to the Care of Substance Abusers in Certain Circumstances Act (1988:870), is permitted for the production of statistics on Care of individuals and families.

Pursuant to the same provisions, the processing of personal data relating to disbursements of support and other measures in connection with the health of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Care of elderly and disabled persons.

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the state of health and other information is permitted for the production of statistics on Persons with functional impairments - Measures specified by the LSS Act, in accordance with the LSS Act (1993:387).

TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES

Domestic trade	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Statistics Sweden

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air traffic	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis (SIKA)
Communications patterns	SIKA
Maritime traffic	SIKA
Postal services	SIKA
Public transport and community financed travel	SIKA
Rail traffic	SIKA
Road traffic	SIKA
Telecom services	SIKA

Processing of sensitive personal data etc.

Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to crime, judgments in criminal cases and the health of persons injured in traffic accidents is permitted for the production of statistics on Road transport.

Current version as from 31 December 2007

Ordinance (1988:137) Containing Directives for Statistics Sweden

Functions

Section 1 (1) Statistics Sweden shall be the central administrative agency for official statistics and for other national statistics.

(2) Statistics Sweden shall be responsible for official statistics in accordance with the Official Statistics Ordinance 2001:100.

(3) Statistics Sweden may export services within its field of activity.

Section 2 Statistics Sweden shall, in particular:

1. be responsible for coordinating the production of national statistics and shall promote coordination between the production of national and other statistics;
2. be responsible for coordinating the reporting of statistical data to international organisations;
3. develop nomenclature and classification standards for statistics;
4. make long-term forecasts and analyses in accordance with separate government decisions;
5. establish the Consumer Price Index;
6. make official statistics and other statistical information in statistical databases available in accordance with separate government decisions.

Section 3 (1) By commission from a governmental agency, Statistics Sweden shall, if resources are available:

- conduct statistical surveys;
- process statistical data;
- make statistical databases available for processing;
- provide statistical consultation services;
- provide assistance in connection with international reporting of statistical data;
- provide other services that are related to an assignment.

(2) Statistics Sweden may provide services referred to in section 1 to other clients.

(3) Such services shall be provided for remuneration.

Section 4 Statistics Sweden may process data in the following registers for database services referred to in sections 2 and 3:

- the Total Population Register;
- the Register of Population Changes;
- the Population and Housing Censuses;
- the Real Estate Tax Assessment Register;
- the Education Register;
- the Labour Force Surveys;
- the Business Register;
- the Foreign Trade Register;
- the Register of Income and Wealth;
- the Employment Register;

- the Longitudinal Register of Education and Labour Market Statistics;
- the Value Added Tax Register;
- the Income Statement Register;
- the Occupational Register;
- the Register of Living Conditions Surveys;
- the Agricultural Register kept by the Swedish Board of Agriculture;
- the Register of Criminal Convictions kept by the National Council for Crime Prevention;
- the Vehicle Statistics Register kept by the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis.

Section 5 (1) Statistics Sweden shall have a statistical library that is open to the public.

(2) Statistics Sweden shall have a collection of foreign and international statistics.

Application of the Government Agencies Ordinance

Section 6 The Government Agencies Ordinance (1995:1322), shall, with the exception of section 4, section 5 (2), sections 11-4, section 22, section 32 (2), section 33 and section 34 (2), be applicable to Statistics Sweden. Ordinance (2006:1224).

Management of Statistics Sweden

Section 7 (1) The Director General of Statistics Sweden shall be the head of the agency. (2) There shall also be a Deputy Director General, who shall be the Director General's deputy.

Section 8 Repealed by Ordinance (2006:1224).

Section 9 Repealed by Ordinance (1996:722).

Staff representation

Section 10 The Staff Representative Ordinance (1987:1101) shall be applicable to Statistics Sweden.

Section 11 Repealed by Ordinance (1996:722).

Advisory Council

Section 12 (1) The Advisory Council at Statistics Sweden consists of the Director General and no more than nine council representatives. The Director General chairs the Council.

(2) The Council shall provide the Director General with advice on how to carry out activities efficiently and in accordance with the goals for the activities. Ordinance (2006:1224).

The Council for Official Statistics

Section 12a (1) Statistics Sweden shall have a Council for Official Statistics. The Council shall have an advisory function and shall consider matters of principle regarding availability, and the quality and usefulness of official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers.

(2) The Council shall prepare an annual report on official statistics, prepare an annual publishing plan, and maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products. The Council shall encourage cooperation between the statistical agencies the development and management a statistics network. Ordinance (2001:996).

Section 12b The Council shall consist of a chair and six other members. Statistics Sweden's Director General shall be the chair of the Council. The Council shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. The other members of the Council apart from the chair shall be appointed by Statistics Sweden, after consultation with all the statistical agencies, for a term of not more than three years. Ordinance (2001:996).

The Scientific Council

Section 13 (1) A Scientific Council shall be associated with Statistics Sweden. Statistics Sweden shall determine its composition.

(2) The Scientific Council shall assist Statistics Sweden with matters relating to statistical methods and quality. The Council may also assist other agencies that are responsible for official statistics with such matters.

The Committees for Building Index and Consumer Price Index

Section 14 A Building Index Committee and a Consumer Price Index Committee shall be associated with Statistics Sweden.

Section 15 The Building Index Committee shall deal with matters relating to calculation of the Building Index and shall in that connection decide matters of principle concerning application of the index calculation criteria and promote the development of methods for calculating the

Building Index.

Section 16 The Building Index Committee shall consist of a chair and ten other members. The Committee shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. An alternate shall be appointed for each member of the Committee.

Section 17 The Consumer Price Index Committee shall deal with matters relating to calculation of the Consumer Price Index and shall in that connection decide matters of principle concerning application of the index calculation criteria and promote the development of methods for calculating the Consumer Price Index.

Section 18 The Consumer Price Index Committee shall consist of a chair and eight other members. The committee shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. An alternate shall be appointed for each member of the Committee.

Section 19 The Committees shall constitute a quorum when the chair and at least half of the other committee members are present.

Section 20 The matters brought before the Committees shall be resolved following the presentation of a report.

Section 21 The Committees' decisions shall not be subject to appeal.

Appointments etc.

Section 22 The Deputy Director General shall be appointed by a decision of the government. Other appointments shall be made by Statistics Sweden.

Section 23 Repealed by Ordinance (1996:722).

Section 24 (1) The chair and other members of the committees are appointed by Statistics Sweden for a term of not more than three years. However, one of the other members of the Consumer Price Index Committee shall be appointed by the government.

(2) The above provisions relating to members of the Committees shall also apply to their alternates.

Section 25 Eight of the members of the Building Index Committee and their alternates shall be appointed on the recommendations of:

- the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning;
- the Swedish Construction Client Forum;
- the Swedish Building Materials Producers Association;
- the HSB National Federation and Svenska Riksborgen AB;

- the Swedish Building Workers' Union;
- the Swedish Construction Federation;
- the Swedish Association of Municipal Housing Companies;
- the Federation of Private Enterprises.

Section 26 (1) Of the eight members of the Consumer Price Index Committee who are appointed by Statistics Sweden, one shall be appointed on the recommendation of Sveriges Riksbank, one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the National Institute of Economic Research and one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Swedish Social Insurance Agency and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Three of

the other members shall possess scientific competence such that their combined expertise encompasses national economics and statistics.

(2) The above provisions relating to members of the Committees shall also apply to their alternates.

Section 27 Repealed by Ordinance (1994:1136).

This ordinance becomes effective on 1 May 1998.

Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics

(SCB-FS 2002:16)

Regulations

Section 1 (1) Agencies that are responsible for official statistics shall produce up-to-date descriptions of the statistics. These descriptions shall contain a quality declaration and general information regarding the statistics. The descriptions shall be officially released at the same time as the official statistics and be made available to the public together with the official statistics.
(2) Official statistics published in printed form shall contain a summary of the description of the statistics.

Section 2 Official statistics shall be documented in sufficient extent to facilitate future use of the stored data.

Section 3 Official statistics shall be officially released as soon as they are produced.

Section 4 Official statistics shall contain information of any previous publication, unless this is clearly unnecessary.

Section 5 Official statistics shall include an English translation that is sufficient to give English-speaking users an indication of the main content of the statistics.

Section 6 Agencies that are responsible for official statistics shall draw up an annual publishing plan for the official statistics for which they are responsible. This plan shall be updated on a regular basis.

General guidelines

To Section 1

Descriptions of official statistics that are officially released at the same time as the statistics themselves are to be prepared in accordance with the model provided by Statistics Sweden. According to this model, the descriptions of statistics consist of quality declarations and administrative information regarding the statistical products. The quality declarations in the descriptions are to be based on the quality concepts and guidelines on quality accounting prepared by Statistics Sweden (MIS 2001:1).

In view of the requirement that descriptions of the statistics must be up-to-date, they must be produced at the same time as the new statistics are officially released. However, descriptions of short-term statistics need not be produced more

than once a year, unless there have been significant changes in the survey.

Statistics Sweden is responsible for ensuring that all descriptions of official statistics are officially released and are available to the public in electronic form over a public network.

When official statistics are published, a link should be provided to the description of the statistics. This gives the users access to an up-to-date quality declaration.

Quality declarations of statistics in secondary publishing (such as yearbooks that contain statistics from several sources that have already been officially released) should specify the sources of the statistics.

To Section 2

Statistics Sweden provides guidelines on how to document data material on which official statistics are based ('observation registers').

To Section 3

Statistics relating to a specific period are officially released when they are published for the first time.

In view of the purpose of, and the need to promote public confidence in, official statistics, it is important to release statistics as soon as possible after they are produced. To ensure equal treatment of users, statistics must be made available to all users at the same time.

To Section 4

It should be possible to follow published statistics over time irrespective of any changes in the way of publishing, titles or subseries. Such changes must be notified, inter alia, in the Descriptions of Statistics.

To Section 5

To allow foreign readers to get an idea of the main content of the statistics published, an English translation should be provided at least of the title, the designation Official Statistics of Sweden and the list of tables and their headings. In addition, a list of the main terms used in the text, tables and diagrams or, alternatively, a separate summary, should be translated into English.

Reports are more accessible to foreign users if other parts of the text are also translated into English.

To Section 6

Publishing plans for official statistics should include inter alia information about the planned

release dates. Statistics Sweden provides a model for the drafting of publishing plans.

Under the provisions of section 12 a of the Ordinance (1988:137, last amended by 2001:996) Containing Directives for Statistics Sweden, the Council for Official Statistics is to produce an annual publishing plan. The Council's secretariat is responsible for this publishing plan, which is to cover all official statistics, to be prepared and made available to the public in electronic form over a public network.

The agencies should report any changes in the publishing plan to the Council's secretariat.

Other general guidelines

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Official Statistics Act, official statistics shall, when made available to the public, be marked Official Statistics of Sweden or with the symbol shown in the Annex to the Act. This designation or symbol may only be used for official statistics.

The designation Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) or the SOS symbol should be displayed on the title page of statistical publications or in connection with the table of contents in databases. In electronically published documents the SOS designation or symbol should also be displayed on tables/diagrams/charts.

To make it easier for users, both the designation Official Statistics of Sweden and the SOS symbol should be displayed. Alternatively, the designation Official Statistics of Sweden alone may be displayed.

A statistical publication marked Official Statistics of Sweden or with the SOS symbol may also contain non-official statistics in the area to which the official statistics relate.

The designation Official Statistics of Sweden and the SOS symbol are available from Statistics Sweden in a range of file formats.

These Regulations and General Guidelines shall enter into force on September 1, 2002.

Guidelines¹ for decisions on contents and scope of the official statistics

Official statistics are governed by the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) and Statistics Sweden's Regulations and General Recommendations for Publication etc of Official Statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16). It is the Swedish government that decides areas in which official statistics are to be provided, and the government agencies (statistical agencies) that are to be responsible for these statistics. This information is provided in the Annex to the Statistics Ordinance. According to Section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance, statistical agencies determine the content and scope of statistics within their statistical area, unless otherwise specified by government decision. The Government Agencies' Ordinance (1995:1322), the Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Agencies, and the Special Impact Analysis Ordinance Rules on Small Businesses (1998:1820) deal with matters relating to the reporting of information which also apply to statistics.

The sections of laws that lay down requirements for statistics are presented by way of introduction to the attached summary of provisions concerning decisions on the contents and scope of official statistics. The guidelines have been produced to serve as a complement to the laws and regulations. They should be regarded as support for the agencies' decisions on their official statistics. This applies both to level 2 (see below) determining the content and scope of statistics and to level 3 (see below) when it comes to determining exactly which statistics are to be marked with the designation or symbol Official Statistics of Sweden. These guidelines are not mandatory for statistical agencies.

Official statistics

Statistical surveys yield two main types of final products:

- Final observation registers
- Statistics

Final observation registers comprise microdata that allow present and future statistics producers and statistics users to produce statistics other than those produced for the publication of official statistics. The living observation registers make up a special category of the final observation registers. These are often in the form of databases, and are continuously maintained and updated with new data.

Estimations of statistical characteristics are defined as statistics. A statistical characteristic is associated with a "theoretical" ("true") value

defined by:

- a certain statistical measure used for summarising
- the values of one or more variables
- for the objects in a particular group.

A forecast can be regarded as an estimate of a statistical characteristic, and estimates based on complete surveys (such as administrative registers) can also be regarded as estimates of statistical characteristics.

The system of official statistics includes the statistics themselves, metadata, production systems, final observation registers, publications, separate tables, and databases. Databases can be interactive or consist of fixed tables that the user cannot change. The system also includes laws, ordinances, regulations, general recommendations, guidelines, tools (that are developed for the system such as methods, classifications, etc.), the statistical agencies, the Council for Official Statistics, and Statistics Sweden as the coordinating agency.

Level 1: At this level, the government decides the subject areas and statistical areas for which official statistics are to be produced, and which agencies that are responsible for the statistics.

Level 2: At this level, a statistical agency decides about the contents and extent of statistics within its area of responsibility. In practice this means that the agency defines variables and objects, and decides which method or methods should be used for producing the required statistics at the required quality.

The concept "statistical product" has been used for many years within the system of official statistics. Section 12a of Statistics Sweden's Directives stipulates, "The council shall maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products." The agency names its statistical products, and the secretariat of the Council issues a unique product code to each product. Section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance can be operationalised to mean that a statistical agency should have at least one statistical product for each of its statistical areas, and a certain statistical product can be referred to one or more statistical areas.

Evidently, many agencies regard the concept "statistical product" as vague, since one associates the concept with a final product. In principle, a statistical product may be equated with a statistical survey. Here, the concept "survey" is given

¹ The guidelines were adopted by the Council for official statistics on 30 October 2003.

a broad interpretation, and includes a series of recurrent, basically identical surveys. Statistical surveys can for example be:

- total population surveys and sample surveys
- situation-based and event-based surveys
- cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys
- primary (directly collecting) and secondary surveys (for example, register-based surveys and surveys which, similar to the national accounts, are based on results from other surveys)
- surveys for maintaining registers.

Actual surveys often combine several of the characteristics mentioned in the above list. Various measurement methods can be applied for each of the above survey categories.

Normally, there is a one-to-one relationship between a statistical product and a survey, but sometimes a survey needs to be broken up into several statistical products, because the quality declaration would otherwise be too complicated. A breakdown may be necessary due to different model assumptions, different sets of variables, different industrial classifications or different periodicity.

Sometimes it may be appropriate to use the term "statistical survey" instead of the term "statistical product" when communicating with statistics users².

Level 3: At this level, the estimates of statistical characteristics that will make up the official statistics are specified. Statistical characteristics can be published on paper, in files, or in an interactive database as separate values, in the form of time series or as tables, where each table cell contains an estimate.

Statistics are officially released when they are made publicly available to the users for the first time, whereas publishing is a broader concept that includes the publishing of statistics which already have been officially released. When a statistical agency officially releases data, it should publish a number of statistical characteristics on the Internet which are marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. A user does not have the right himself to use the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the corresponding symbol. Users must not themselves designate something as official statistics that they have obtained from official statistics by further processing. Users must be notified by appropriate means that official

statistics cease to be official if they are further processed. Processing of anonymised microdata, further processing of official statistics in analysed and interpreted text must not be regarded as official statistics.

The table illustrates the various levels of decision-making.

Changing the contents and scope of official statistics

Level 1: The government decides on subject areas, statistical areas and statistical agencies by making changes in the Statistics Ordinance. Statistical agencies should report proposals for changes to the Council for Official Statistics.

Level 2: Statistical agencies decide about new surveys and whether to discontinue a survey in the future. Statistical agencies should report plans for new surveys and plans to discontinue surveys to the Council for Official Statistics.

Level 3: Statistical agencies decide on changes in the official statistics. The agencies should report planned changes in current surveys to the Council for Official Statistics. Changes must be documented in the description of statistics, and users should be informed in connection with the publishing.

Laws, regulations and supplementary guidelines

The following is a list of sections of laws that lay down requirements relating to official statistics. These requirements have been supplemented by a number of non-mandatory guidelines that agencies can use as a checklist when deciding about the content and scope of official statistics.

Relevant sections of laws

1. Official statistics shall be available for the purposes of public information, investigative activities, and research. Official statistics shall be objective and publicly available.

The Official Statistics Act, Section 3.

2. When official statistics are made available, they shall be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the symbol shown in the Annex to this Act.

The Official Statistics Act, Section 4.

3. Official statistics shall be produced and officially released with due regard for the need to protect the interests of physical and legal persons.

The Official Statistics Act, Section 5.

² For further information, see Att dokumentera statistiska undersökningar, observationsregister och statistikproduktionsystem. Användarhandbok för SCBDOK version 3.0, Bo Sundgren 2001-11-01, SCB, and Quality concept and guidelines for quality declaration of official statistics. Reports on Statistical Co-ordination for the Official Statistics of Sweden. (MIS 2001:1) Statistics Sweden.

	Terms of reference	Example	Decision-making
Level 1	a) Subject area b) Statistical area	a) Agriculture and Forestry... b) Employment in forestry industry a) National accounts b) National accounts	Government
Level 2	Which surveys?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics on employment and forestry activities for small scale forestry (Sample survey, interviews) Forest contractors (Total population survey, questionnaire) The National Forest Inventory (Inventory) National accounts, annual (Further processing and joint processing) Other 	Statistical agency
Level 3	Which statistical characteristics?	Hours worked in forestry 2003 broken down by...	Statistical agency

4. Statistical agencies shall determine the content and scope of statistics in their respective statistical areas, unless otherwise provided by government decisions.

The Official Statistics Ordinance, Section 2.

5. The official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex unless there are special reasons for not doing so.

The Official Statistics Ordinance, Section 14.

6. Statistical agencies that collect data from local agencies or business operators shall consult the organisation that represents the data providers.
Ordinance concerning government agencies collection of data, Section 3.

7. Before a statistical agency makes a decision on ordinances or general recommendations to data providers it shall also investigate economic and other consequences and document these in a problem and impact analysis.

The Government Agencies Ordinance, Section 27.

If rules may have effects on working conditions, competitiveness or other factors, the statistical agency shall also carry out a special impact analysis of the rules on small businesses.

Guidelines

1. Official statistics are generally financed by appropriations to the statistical agencies, but may also be financed in other ways. The description of the statistics should include information on how the statistics are financed.

2. As a rule, official statistics should be produced regularly so that developments can be observed over time. Isolated surveys and intermittent surveys may also be official statistics.

3. A survey that relates to one of the areas specified in the Statistics Ordinance and is carried out pursuant to government or Parliament decisions or an EU act should be regarded as official statistics unless there are special reasons not to do so.

4. Statistical agencies should submit proposals for changes to the Annex to the Statistics Ordinance to the secretariat of the Council for processing by the Council.

5. Before a decision is taken to start a new survey, the statistical agency should investigate whether there are any connections with related surveys, existing registers, etc. to avoid duplication of data collection.

6. The statistical agency should report to the secretariat of the Council when it plans to start a new survey, make changes in an existing survey or discontinue a survey. Changes in an existing survey should be reported in connection with publishing.

7. The statistical agency decides when a change in the content of a certain survey is so extensive that it should be discontinued and a new survey defined. In the description of the statistics, which should also continue to be accessible to users on the Internet, the name and code of the replacement survey should be given so that users can find them.

8. The statistical agency should adjust the contents and scope of the statistics to changes in society. This adjustment should be based on intelligence gathering activities, including dialogue with users, for example in user groups and other forums, directly with individual users and in systematic user studies.

9. Agencies that are responsible for statistics that are often used together or pertain to related areas should consult with each other and seek to ensure coordination regarding objects, variables and measurements. This can be achieved by including representatives of the other agency in a user group.

10. In addition to consulting organisations that represent data providers, i.e. the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities, and the Swedish Federation of County Councils, the statistical agency should consult other representatives of data providers and other categories of data providers.

11. Statistical agencies determine whether the level of quality is sufficient in relation to the purpose for which the statistics are used. This can be done by studying the processing procedures and the quality of the statistics by conducting dialogues with users in user groups and other forums, directly with individual users and in systematic user studies.

12. When preliminary statistics are released, quality requirements must be met so that the statistics can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. The quality requirements must strike a balance between timeliness and accuracy. In connection with the release of statistics, users should be informed that the statistics will be or have been revised.

13. In certain cases it may be necessary to correct statistics because the statistics that were previously released were incorrect. The new statistics should then be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. In connection with publishing, the users should be informed that the statistics replace previously released statistics that were incorrect.

14. Statistical agencies determine whether statistics that are recalculated due a break in the time series can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. In connection with publishing, users should be informed that the statistics are recalculations of previously released statistics.

15. As a complement to the release of estimated figures, statistics can be published in the form of diagrams, maps etc. that are also marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol.

16. The designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol should appear in connection with statistics/table. It can also ap-

pear on the title page of the statistical publication or in connection with the contents in a database. A statistical publication with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol on the title page can contain statistics other than official statistics. In that case, the individual tables containing official statistics should be marked with the designation or the symbol.

17. For statistics from surveys within the official statistics system that the responsible statistical agency has not marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol, the following note can be added:

The survey from which this survey originates is included in the official statistics system. This table is not official statistics since it is not made on a regular basis.

18. A user does not have the right to use the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol for statistics that he or she has further processed. The user shall be informed by appropriate means that statistics resulting from further processing of official statistics are not themselves official statistics. Processing of anonymised microdata, further processing of official statistics and analysed and interpreted texts are not to be regarded as official statistics. The producer can request that the user state in a source note that:

The statistics are a processing of "the XXX" survey that is included in the official statistics system.

19. A statistical agency does not have the right to define certain statistics as official statistics after they have been released. However, the statistical agency can decide that a survey that is not included in the official statistics system from a certain point in time shall be redefined to be included in the system. The statistical agency can notify a change in the status of a certain survey, for example as follows:

The survey is included in the official statistics system as of reference year xxxx.

Current version as from 31 December 2007

Ordinance (1982:668) concerning government agencies' collection of data from business operators and local agencies

Section 1 Government agencies shall comply with the provisions in this ordinance when designing and sending out forms that will primarily be used by business operators or local agencies to submit data requested by the agencies. These provisions also apply when data are provided by media other than paper forms and also when an agency assigns another organisation, governmental or private, to carry out data collection.

The stipulations for government agencies in this ordinance are not intended for agencies in the Swedish Parliament or committees or special analysts according to the Committee Ordinance (1976:119).

Section 2 Data that are to be provided via a form should be so chosen and defined so that response is limited to the information which is needed with regard to the purpose, and response process is made as easy as possible.

Section 3 Before an agency decides on a new form, or makes a change, which is not insignificant to a previously produced form, the agency shall consult with the organisation or other representative of business operators or local agencies that shall provide the data.

If data are to be collected via a questionnaire to business operators or local agencies, consultation shall also be done regarding the sample of respondents and the time for carrying out the survey.

Consultation may be omitted if it is clearly not necessary or if it would be in conflict with the purpose of the data collection. Consultation may also be omitted if time is insufficient.

Section 4 If an agency decides to collect data by sending a questionnaire to business operators or local agencies, the following shall be stated in the decision:

1. the provision that states there is an obligation to provide data,
2. the type of respondents that the questionnaire is intended for,
3. considerations the respondent needs to take when answering the questionnaire,
4. the purpose of the data,
5. whether consultation has taken place according to Section 3, and if so, with whom consultation has been carried out.

Information on the contents of the decision shall be sent to all those requested to submit data. In case there is no obligation to submit data, this shall be clearly stated in the questionnaire.

Section 5 The time limit to answer the questionnaire for business operators or local agencies shall be at least three weeks from the time the questionnaire was sent, unless there are particular reasons for another time limit, or there is another time limit provided in a law or an ordinance.

Section 6 The agency shall have a list covering the questionnaires that are planned for and decided on for business operators and local agencies.

This ordinance becomes effective two weeks from that day (30 June 1982) when the ordinance according to information has been released from the press of the Swedish Code of Statutes.

Current version as from 31 December 2007

Ordinance (1998:1820) on the special impact analysis of rules on small businesses

Section 1 This ordinance applies in addition to the general regulations in the Government Agencies' Ordinance (1995:1322) on agencies' responsibilities in connection with decisions on provisions or general advice according to the Ordinance of the Swedish Code of Statutes (1976:725).

Section 2 When a government agency is considering new or changed rules that can have significant effects on small businesses' working conditions, competitiveness or other conditions, the agency shall as soon as possible conduct a special impact analysis of these aspects and document the analysis. The analysis shall be conducted to the extent that is called for in the particular case.

Section 3 The special impact analysis shall be supported by the following questions:

1. What is the problem to be solved by the regulation and what happens if a regulation does not occur?
2. Are there any alternative solutions?
3. Which administrative, practical or other measures must the small businesses take as a result of the regulation?
4. How much time would be needed for small businesses to comply with the regulation?
5. Would the regulation lead to additional costs for wages and salaries, other expenses or burden on resources for small businesses?
6. Can the regulation distort competition to the disadvantage of small businesses or otherwise decrease their competitiveness?
7. Will the regulation affect small businesses in any other aspects?
8. Is it possible to control the compliance of the regulation, and how will the effects of the regulation on small businesses be observed and checked?
9. Should the regulation be in force only for a limited time to prevent possible negative effects on small businesses?
10. Is particular concern needed for small businesses when the regulation comes into force?
11. Is a need for any additional information activities?

12. How has the required consultation with businesses and agencies been carried out, and which special viewpoints have arisen?

When carrying out the regulatory impact analysis, the agency shall, to the extent needed, consult with representatives from the business community and agencies that are particularly affected.

Section 4 Before 1 March each year, the agency shall report to the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK) about its work with impact analyses during the past financial year, according to this ordinance. The report shall include practical experience and results of the accomplished work. Ordinance (2006:1576).

This ordinance becomes effective on
1 February 1999.

Current version as from 31 December 2007

Excerpt from the Government Agencies Ordinance (1995:1322)

Government Agency Regulations

Section 27 Prior to decision-making on regulations or general recommendations according to the Ordinance of the Swedish Code of Statutes (1976:725), the agency shall

1. Carefully consider if the decision-making on regulations or general recommendations is the most suitable measure,
2. Analyse economic and other consequences of the regulations or general recommendations and document the analysis in a problem and impact analysis,
3. Give government agencies, municipalities, county councils, organisations and others, which are economically or otherwise involved, as well as the Swedish National Finance Management Authority, the opportunity to submit statements on the issue and about the problem and impact analysis,
4. Request permission from the government to decide on regulations if the regulations lead to significantly increased costs for those concerned.

Section 28 Section 27, 2-4 does not apply for regulations that exclusively concern activities within an agency and regulations on fees for which there is an obligation for consultation according to section 7 of the Fees Ordinance (1992:191). Section 27, 4 does not apply for regulations that are decided on by an agency to fulfil Sweden's international obligations and which are not additional to those specified obligations.

In case there is danger to the environment, lives, personal security or health, or risk for significant economic damage if a regulation is not decided on, section 27 may be disregarded until after the decision.

Collection of data and the act of supervision

Section 29 The agency shall see that the economic consequences are also minimised when it requests information or exercises supervision.

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Council for Official Statistics

The Council for Official Statistics has been established at Statistics Sweden with the purpose to provide assistance to statistical agencies regarding fundamental issues on official statistics. Availability, quality, usefulness and ways to facilitate submitting information are some examples of these issues. Moreover, the Council works to increase cooperation with the agencies responsible for statistics.

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