

The Council for Official Statistics



Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



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Foreword

The Council for Official Statistics was established at Statistics Sweden in February 2002. The Council shall offer guidance to the agencies responsible for statistics in matters of principle concerning the availability, quality and usefulness of official statistics, as well as on issues relating to easing the burden on 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 2008, 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 (2001:100).

The report was compiled by Stina Andersson 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. The report was approved at the Council meeting on 20 February 2009.

Stockholm, February 2009

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Wadman', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mats Wadman
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 2008 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 2008 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, and more coordinated and user-friendly official regional statistics. Cooperation has been carried out in the form of working groups and participation in courses, seminars etc.

In 2008 the official statistics of Sweden were divided into 22 subject areas, 108 statistical areas and 338 statistical products. There were 73 statistical products that were regulated by EU regulations, mainly within the areas of economic statistics and agriculture. Responsibility for official statistics was divided among 25 government agencies.

The costs for official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 791 million in 2008. There are 751 full-time employees in the agencies who work on producing the official statistics. A description of the statistics shall be available for all statistical products. An up-to-date description of the statistics was available for 67 percent of statistical products that were released during 2008, compared to 71 percent in 2007. The number of products which had no description at all decreased slightly from 2007 and was 5 percent at the end of 2008.

A follow-up of the release (those published for the first time) of all official statistics products in 2008 shows that the average production time was 5.8 weeks

for monthly statistics and 9.1 weeks for quarterly statistics. Compared to 2008, the production times for both monthly and quarterly statistics have worsened.

The punctuality of annual statistics remained unchanged in 2008, with 79 percent of annual statistics being released on time as in 2007. The punctuality of monthly statistics was also unchanged in 2008, at 99 percent. Quarterly statistics worsened in 2008; 94 percent of the statistics were punctual compared to 96 percent in 2007.

The total costs for data provision from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies were estimated at SEK 606 million in 2008. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has increased by 24 000 hours. Municipalities and county councils reduced the amount of time spent by 3 600 hours.

As in previous years, Statistics Sweden has been assigned in 2008 to present official statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100). Results from the year's review process indicate that there are still some statistical reports not broken down by sex. In accordance with a Council decision in 2007, only tables and diagrams have been included in the 2008 review. It can be noted that tables are divided by sex to a greater extent than diagrams and that statistics presented on maps are rarely divided by sex. For time series there is a tendency only to present statistics by sex for the most recent year. Among products that are published on Statistics Sweden's website, statistics found under the heading "Frequently requested tables and diagrams" and those in Statistical Reports are divided by sex to a lesser extent than those in more in-depth publications.

System for 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 the structure of the statistics system in 2008. Changes in the official statistics planned by statistical agencies are reported. Finally, laws, ordinances and instructions that regulate the official statistics are presented.

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 1999 government report which evaluated the statistical reform of 1994, it was shown that the transfer of statistics from Statistics Sweden to other agencies had largely 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 support the statistical agencies on 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

The 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' appropriations framework.

It is recommended that the statistical agencies 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, which 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 Sweden's official statistics from the system for Official Statistics of Sweden. Sweden's official statistics consist of 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 108 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.

During 2008, there were 338 statistical products (including secondary publishing). Only smaller changes have occurred in the product divisions compared to 2007. In 2008, 73 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 2008 no proposals for changes in the appendix to the Statistics Ordinance have been submitted to the Council of Official Statistics. In 2007 Statistics Sweden proposed in a statement to the Ministry of Finance that the responsibility for the statistical area "Central government borrowing and debt" under the subject area "Public Finances" be transferred from the National Debt Office to Statistics Sweden. The National Debt Office supported the proposal. In a written statement to the Government in 2008, the National Debt Office has requested to remain a statistical agency.

Statistical agencies and statistical products, 31 December 2008

Statistical agency	Number of statistical products that agency is responsible for
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	1
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	13
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	11
Swedish National Debt Office	2
Swedish Forest Agency	13
National Board of Health and Welfare	24
Swedish National Agency for Education	15
Swedish Energy Agency	23
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	14
Swedish Board of Agriculture	24
Swedish Arts Council	7
Statistics Sweden	127
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	1
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	1
Total number of statistical products	338

Note: The number of statistical products includes secondary publishing. Registers without own publishing when the publishing is instead related to the individual products, e.g. the Total Population Register, have not been included in the report

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. Official statistics must also 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).

¹ See Annex 3.

The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)² states that 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 instructions following consultations with all the statistical agencies.

Official statistics that are also published in printed form shall be supplied free of charge to county libraries, university libraries and libraries of public institutes of higher education and Statistics Sweden's library.

It further states that official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so.

The Ordinance also regulates 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 (2007:762) with directives 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. It also regulates that there shall be a council for the official statistics at Statistics Sweden, outlining the council's size and tasks.

The collection of data from enterprises, municipalities and others by statistical agencies is regulated by, among other things, the Official Statistics Act. The statistical agencies are also requested to communicate in more detail instructions on the implementation of the obligation to provide data. According to the Official Statistics Ordinance, data for the official

statistics shall be collected in such a way as to make the process as simple as possible for data providers.

Ordinance (2007:1244)⁴ states that before an agency makes a decision about instructions or general recommendations to data providers, the agency shall investigate cost implications and other consequences, documenting these in an impact analysis.

It is further stated in the Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Agencies⁵ that agencies that collect information from municipalities or private businesses shall consult the organisation representing the data providers.

In addition to the above-mentioned laws and ordinances, Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines (SCB-FS 2002:16) for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics⁶ shall be applied. 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)⁷, "Sufficient quality and criteria for official statistics" (Statistics Sweden, April 2006), "Preliminary statistics and closely related concepts and terms" (Statistics Sweden, December 2006) and "Guidelines and routines for electronic publishing" (Statistics Sweden, March 2008).

² See Annex 4

³ See Annex 5.

⁴ See Annex 9.

⁵ See Annex 8.

⁶ See Annex 6.

⁷ See Annex 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 2008. 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 Statistics Sweden's 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 according to a principle that was established after consultations with all the statistical agencies 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 members during 2008

Kjell Jansson <i>Statistics Sweden</i>	until 12 October 2008
Mats Wadman <i>Statistics Sweden</i>	from 13 October onwards
Curt Malmberg <i>Swedish Social Insurance Agency</i>	until 2008
Bo Lundgren <i>Swedish National Debt Office</i>	until 2008
Lena Häll Eriksson <i>Swedish Forest Agency</i>	until 2009
Lars-Erik Holm <i>National Board of Health and Welfare</i>	until 2009
Tomas Kåberger <i>Swedish Energy Agency</i>	until 2010
Kjell Dahlström <i>Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis</i>	until 2010

Council meetings

The Council has held meetings on two occasions during 2008. The first meeting was held in February when the Council's annual report for 2007 was approved, and proposals for changes in the appendix to the Statistics Ordinance were discussed (see page 8).

At the year's first meeting, a discussion was held on the desire to develop joint resources for all the statistical agencies on legal issues in the statistical field. The Council decided that the mandate of the working group on access to data should be expanded from only working on issues on the release of microdata to also working on all legal matters of principle in the statistical field. At the same time, the working group changed its name to the working group for legal issues related to official statistics.

The National Board of Health and Welfare had registered difficulties in estimating the costs related to data provision. The Council decided to refer this

issue for discussion in the working group for issues on the provision of data. The working group for regional statistics presented a report. The Council supported the proposals put forward.

The Committee for oversight of data collection of municipal finances and activities were invited to the meeting and presented the directives and objectives of their review. The Council decided that the Council working groups affected by the review should be given the opportunity to submit comments and proposals to the Committee.

At the Council's second meeting in October, the final report from the working group on the calculation of the costs of official statistics and the report on the simplification of rules and decreased costs for data provision were presented. The model for calculating costs will be tested regarding the collection of costs for 2008. The report on the simplification of rules has focused on data provision from enterprises. One proposal in the report was a common data collection portal for official statistics on Statistics Sweden's website. A discussion was also held on the possibilities for the agencies to influence the demands from the EU for statistical collection and it was requested that a common strategy be developed. A decision was made to continue this work with issues of data provision in a new working group.

The working group for the use of other agencies' data gave a status report and presented proposals for a review of which agencies deliver data for official statistics. The proposal was supported.

The Council established some guidelines for sufficient quality in the autumn of 2005. A discussion was then held on the practical implementation and experiences of this decision. A decision was made to slightly modify the formulation of the decision. Information was also given on the management of "living registers", i.e. registers which are continuously updated. Statistics Sweden's

documentation system MetaPlus has been tested by four statistical agencies. The Council decided that Statistics Sweden should give statistical agencies the possibility of documenting their surveys with this system. There have been some requests to produce a English translation of statistical terms in order to provide some uniformity within the official statistics. A first draft was presented at the meeting.

At the second meeting, information was also given on Statistics Sweden's work with the social statistics system ENAR and on Statistics Sweden's quality work within the framework of the quality management system EFQM (European Foundation for Quality Management). This work also involves the objective to obtain ISO certification (ISO 20252).

The Council's working groups

Six working groups have been actively working for the Council in 2008. The working groups have discussed legal issues, methodological and quality issues, electronic publishing, data provision, regional official statistics, the calculation of costs related to official statistics and issues on the use of other agencies' data for official statistics. The working groups are made up of representatives from the agencies in the Council and interested persons from other statistical agencies.

Working group for legal issues related to official statistics

At the Council meeting on 22 February 2008, it was decided to expand the mandate of this group. As a result of this change, the group's objective now consists of handling all legal issues in the statistical field, that concern matters of principle. This can include decisions regulating statistical production but also disclosure issues and issues related to the treatment of personal data, archiving, freedom of information, the ordinance on fee charging, etc. Following the supplementary directives, the group changed

name from the Working group on the release of data to the Working group for legal issues related to official statistics.

The working group has held four meetings during 2008. The group has also drafted a plan for the exchange of experiences in the legal field between the statistical agencies. At the meetings, the MONA system and the documentation system MetaPlus have been discussed. Statistics Sweden's website with product pages and the publication calendar has been presented. Security work has been discussed. A presentation of the new EU Statistics Regulation was also given at one of the meetings. Thoughts, judgments and Government decisions have been discussed and spread throughout the group. In addition the group has begun to cooperate with the working group for the use of other agencies' data.

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 Swedish Energy Agency, the National Board of Fisheries, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, the Swedish National Agency for Education, the National Board of Health and Welfare and Statistics Sweden.

Working group for electronic publishing III

At the Council meeting in October 2007 the working group submitted its final report "Increased accessibility for official statistics, part 2". The Council adopted the report and it was decided that a new working group for electronic publishing (III) would be formed to develop and improve accessibility of the official statistics. The new working group has held three meetings during the year. The working group shall present its final report to the Council in October 2009.

At Statistics Sweden, the project Webb08 was underway to develop a new structure, navigation and layout for Statistics Sweden's website. Webb08 has been a main point on the agenda of the meetings of the working group, including discussions on the design of product pages and on how information about Sweden's official statistics shall be presented on Statistics Sweden's website.

The working group has also contributed with comments on the publishing calendar on Statistics Sweden's website. The publishing calendar shows future publishing and what has been published, according to publishing form. Publishing of all official statistics is included as a subset in the calendar.

Information has also been given on the websites of different statistical agencies and how the work with databases and customer service is being carried out at Statistics Sweden.

The agencies represented in the working group during the year have been the National Courts Administration, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, the National Institute of Economic Research, the Swedish Arts Council, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Statistics Sweden.

Working group for methodology and quality issues

The group met four times during 2008. The group has tried to use video conferences to a greater extent to facilitate the participation of agencies outside the Stockholm area. In addition, smaller committees have met several times for special projects. A standing item on the agenda has been the exchange of information and experience. As before, the working group was also responsible for

one day of the programme at the annual conference for official statistics.

The working group has focused on the follow-up of work with criteria for sufficient quality in official statistics. A clarification has been drafted regarding continuous quality studies and a proposal for the wording of a statement of assurance has been sent out for consultation to all statistical agencies. The working group reported to the Council on a study on living registers and presented the proposal for the assurance statement text which, after some redrafting was adopted by the Council. Many questions have been raised on the criteria regarding contacts with users and the working group has therefore taken the initiative of organising a seminar for exchanging experiences between agencies. The seminar was carried out on December 9 in Stockholm with representatives from 11 agencies. The annual follow-up shows that 11 agencies have been working actively with sufficient quality. The working group will therefore focus its work during 2009 on following up and supporting this work. The group will also begin to discuss whether and how the quality work can be developed.

Other issues that have been discussed are the reporting on methodological and quality issues within the framework of the European cooperation and the masters degree programmes in statistics at Örebro and Stockholm universities.

The agencies represented in this working group have been the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish Forest Agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish National Agency for Education, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Statistics Sweden.

Working group for issues related to data provision

The working group has had three meetings during the year. The group has exchanged experiences regarding the agencies' work with the simplification of the regulatory framework and has discussed the coordination of information on data provision for all official statistics. Seminars have been organised on question and questionnaire design and on the new ordinance on consequence analyses for new regulations.

The agencies represented in this working group during the year have been 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 working group was formed in 2006 and a final report on the group's work was presented in October 2008. On the basis of the report's proposals, the Council decided to recommend that the statistical agencies create a common entry point for access to all regulations and ordinances relating to official statistics, that all agencies should use the consultation routines that have been developed by Statistics Sweden and the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation, that the Register of Data Providers at Statistics Sweden should be expanded to cover all official statistics with direct data collection, that the seminars should continue and that a new working group for issues relating to data provision should be formed from 2009.

Working group for regional official statistics

In February 2008, the Council decided to continue to have a working group for handling issues on regional official statistics. The working group shall submit comments to the Committee on the oversight of statistical data collection of

municipal finances and activities, be a reference group for Statistics Sweden's RESCO before Eurostat meetings and discuss other issues of regional statistics.

The working group has had one meeting during the year. The National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, 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, Swedish National Agency for Education and Statistics Sweden have taken part in the working group.

Working group for the calculation of costs for official statistics

The working group for the calculation of costs for official statistics was formed by the Council at the meeting in October 2006. The main objective for the working group is to produce a tool or 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, should be simple and clear.

The working group has held four meetings during the year and has put together a model to calculate the total cost for producing official statistics. There have been many discussions in order to develop a model that is comparable between agencies. The selected model is based on the reporting of all purchased goods and services in Swedish crowns. The time spent on producing official statistics is reported in number of hours worked. A standard cost is then multiplied by the number of hours worked.

A pilot survey has been carried out to obtain comments on any deficiencies. The results of the pilot indicated that some clarification was needed with regard to EU-regulated statistics.

The working group's report has been sent out for consultation and the group has taken on board the responses to the

consultation. The comments received have been taken into account and the report has been revised. The final report was presented to the Council and from the 2008 calculations onwards, the developed model with the standard definitions should be used. An evaluation of the new calculation model will be carried out in spring 2009.

The Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the Swedish National Financial Management Authority, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and Statistics Sweden have participated in the group's work.

Working group for issues relating to the use of other agencies' data for official statistics

One task of the Council for Official Statistics is to address issues relating to facilitating data provision. One way to reduce the burden on data providers is to use data that may exist in other agencies. The use of other agencies' data can be difficult for a number of reasons. The Council decided in October 2007 to form a working group to look at issues relating to the use of other agencies' data for official statistics.

The working group has had five meetings during 2008. During the year, work has concentrated on investigating the possibilities of reviewing which agencies provide data for official statistics.

The review is due to take place during the first quarter of 2009. The aim of the exercise is to identify and outline an overall flow of how data are used between agencies in the production of official statistics. The review will be carried out using a web questionnaire and will be sent to all statistical products which produce and publish official statistics.

The agencies represented in this working group have been the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Board of Agri-

culture, the Swedish Tax Board, the Swedish Forest Agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and Statistics Sweden.

Cooperation

The annual conference on official statistics was held at the Grand Hotel in Stockholm on 20-21 November 2008. The conference gives those who work with official statistics the opportunity to meet, exchange information and discuss current issues. Eighteen statistical agencies were represented at the conference. Other agencies, organisations and enterprises such as the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Correctional care system, 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 Ministry of Finance and Statistics and Research Åland took part in the conference. Approximately 130 people 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

Council's activities and working groups, the evaluation carried out by the Swedish Forest Agency of their statistical activities, the international cooperation and Sweden in the EU, with a focus on the 2009 EU presidency. The day concluded with a talk by journalist, diplomat and consultant Claes Thorsson on the importance of reaching out to media and how to succeed.

The working group for methodology and quality issues organised the second day. Three statistical agencies described their experiences of the work with sufficient quality. Hans Rosling from Gapminder showed ways of presenting statistical information. Presentations were then given on quality studies, on coherence and on statistics from an overall system perspective.

The Secretariat of the Council for Official Statistics has arranged four seminars during the year for the statistical agencies. The seminars have focused on data provision issues, regulatory simplification, user contacts and international cooperation. The last-mentioned was arranged in cooperation with Statistics Sweden's International Secretariat.

The Official Statistics

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

In order to be able to illustrate these things, the statistical agencies have completed questionnaires on the provision of data and on costs and staff who are working 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.

Accessibility

Publishing plan

One of the Council's tasks is to compile a publishing plan for official statistics. On 1 December 2008, planned publishing for almost all statistical agencies for 2009 was presented on Statistics Sweden's website. On 19 December, the remaining three 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 which are official statistics by clicking on the product name. The Publishing Calendar shows the future publishing and what has been published (the content of this section is under development for statistical agencies other than Statistics Sweden), plus the form of publishing (tables, graphs, databases etc.). Revisions of publishing times are input on a

continuous basis. Statistics Sweden's publishing is automatically shown under "Published" but things that are published on other statistical agencies' websites must be reported to Statistics Sweden by the statistical agencies so that they can be listed under "Published".

Punctuality and production time

A review has been done of the release of the official statistics in 2008. Statistics relating to a specific period are officially released when they are published for the first time. Statistics for the same period may be divided up into several different content packages⁸. The publishing of a content package constitutes an official release.

The implementation of a routine for confirming publishing has improved punctuality and production times. The review now covers almost all releases of official statistics while previously there was partial gap when all the information about the actual date for publishing was not reported. The routine may have even influenced the results in other ways. All agencies also now have the possibility to revise the first date given for publishing. When reviewing, the first revision is counted as the planned date for publishing 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 actual time when the statistics are released. During 2008, the average production time for monthly statistics was 5.8 weeks, which is an deterioration compared to 2007 when average production

⁸Some products are split between several content packages. Every package should contain new variables and/or further levels of detail, and in general represents an official release. The different content packages are published at different times.

time was 4.9 weeks. For quarterly statistics, the average production time in 2008 was 9.1 weeks, slightly worse than in 2007 when the corresponding time was 8.5 weeks.

Punctuality is defined as when the planned and actual time of release correspond. 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 publishing in accordance with the publishing plan. The punctuality of annual statistics remained unchanged in 2008 compared to 2007, with 79 percent of statistics being published on time during both years. The punctuality for monthly statistics was also unchanged compared to 2007, at 99 percent. For quarterly statistics, the punctuality was slightly worse in 2008, 94 percent compared to 96 percent in 2007.

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", with links to the websites of the statistical agencies broken down by subject area and statistical area.

All of the statistical agencies make available on their websites the statistics for which they are responsible. 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, linking to

the statistics page. In 2007, 16 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 within 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 compiled overview of regional statistics regardless of which agency is responsible for them.

In 2008, 12 agencies including Statistics Sweden published their statistics in the Statistical Report series under the heading Official Statistics of Sweden. The corresponding figure in 2002 was 10.

In the Statistical Database on Statistics Sweden's website, almost all statistical products that Statistics Sweden are responsible for are published, as well as products from 13 other statistical agencies that have chosen to present one or more of their statistical products there.

Currently 44 percent of the statistical products in the official statistics are available in the Statistical Database. This is largely the same compared to the previous year in terms of the number of products although the coverage of some products has improved, thus expanding the possibilities to compile different results.

In addition to the Statistical Database, databases are maintained by the National Council for Crime Prevention, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish National Agency for Education, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education.

During the year, four statistical agencies tested Statistics Sweden's documentation system MetaPlus for handling metadata and classifications. The aim of these tests was to find a way to input and present metadata and classifications from the statistical agencies in the most standardised way possible. The Council was positive to Statistics Sweden offering MetaPlus as a support tool for statistical survey and register documentation when the tests were reported to them.

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. The description should be updated with the first release of each new production round so that the user always has a correct description of how the survey was carried out, non-response, etc. The timeliness of the descriptions has been measured. This measurement related to those descriptions that were available on the Internet at the end of 2008 for statistical products published in 2008.

Timeliness in the descriptions of the statistics

Reference year for descriptions	Number of products with publishing during 2008	Percent
Same reference year as when the statistics were published during the year	178	67
1 year old	45	17
2 years old	13	5
3 years old or more	14	5
No description for the product	14	5
Total	264	100

A current description of the statistics was available for 67 percent of statistical products that were published in 2008. In 17 percent of the cases, the description was one year old. In 10 percent, descriptions were even older, and 5 percent had no descriptions at all. Timeliness in the descriptions has worsened slightly compared to the previous year when current descriptions were available in 71 percent of cases. The percentage for statistical products without any descriptions at all has fallen by one percentage point compared to the 2007 review.

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 included in the Act. According to the general recommendations in the regulations on 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 electronic publications, 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 as 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 of publishing has been carried out 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 a Statistical Report and thus fulfil the requirement for that part of their statistics.

The 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 when 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 in 2008

The costs to data providers are calculated by each statistical agency estimating the time spent for each survey. At Statistics Sweden, the data for enterprises and organisations are taken from Statistics Sweden's own register of enterprise surveys, the Register of Data Providers.

It should be pointed out that there is a large amount of uncertainty in the applied methods. Time spent can vary, even for the same survey, depending on the size of the enterprise or municipality, their organisation or how their administrative system is structured. As a result it is difficult to measure an average amount of time spent. In some surveys, data providers have been asked to state the amount of time they have spent even though 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 judge time spent for the provision of data but that have provided data on the size of the population and number of respondents, while other agencies have no information at all for a number of products.

Time spent in 2008

The time spent for the provision of data for the official statistics during 2008 has been estimated as 890 000 hours in total for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils. This is an increase of 20 000 hours or 2 percent compared to the time spent in 2007 according to revised data of an estimated total of 870 000 hours. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has increased by 24 000 hours or 3 percent, while time spent by municipalities and county councils has decreased by 3 600 hours or 4 percent. Government bodies saw a marginal increase.

Expanded sample

The Swedish Standard Industrial Classification (SNI 2002) has been revised and the new version, SNI 2007, is applicable from January 2008. Certain samples have needed to be expanded because of the new industrial classification in order to meet the quality and confidentiality requirements at the level of detail required. In 2008, the data were reported according to SNI 2002 but the possibility to produce estimates according to SNI 2007 has meant that it must be possible to calculate change estimates between 2008 and 2009. During 2008, a decision was taken that the rules regulating the reporting of VAT to the National Tax Board for enterprises with an annual turnover over a certain amount should be redrafted. The change has meant that these enterprises, which had previously needed to report VAT

data every month to the National Tax Board, were only required to report quarterly. As Statistics Sweden needs data on a monthly basis, this has meant that a large sample has been needed for some surveys.

Revision of previously reported data on number of hours

In the Council's 2007 annual report, the total number of hours for reporting to the official statistics for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils was reported as 875 000 hours.

After the revision, the total amount of time spent for data providers in 2007 was 870 000 hours. It has not been possible to report data for some products so a revision was necessary to ensure comparability between the years.

Costs in 2008

The total costs for data provision for the official statistics has for 2008 been calculated as 606 million Swedish crowns,

560 million of which relates to costs for enterprises and organisations, 1 million to costs for government agencies and 45 million to costs for municipalities and county councils.

The total costs have increased by 14 million Swedish crowns or 2 per cent. Several less comprehensive surveys have reduced their data provision costs but this has not had any significant effect on the total cost.

Data provision costs have increased in some cases because the sample for some surveys has increased in the enterprise and organisation sectors. Municipalities and county councils have seen a slight decrease in the costs for data provision.

The hourly cost (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) has been estimated in 2008 at SEK 692 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 572 for government agencies, municipalities and counties.

Costs to data providers 2008, current prices

	Number of hours in hours	Change compared to previous year 000 hrs	Cost SEK m	Change compared to previous year SEK m
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, councils and agencies	890	20	606	14
of which enterprises & orgs.	810	24	560	16
of which govt. agencies	2	0	1	0
of which municipalities & councils	78	-4	45	-2

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

A working group for data provision issues was set up in 2007 and this has provided a forum for the exchange of experiences in issues of regulatory simplification. The group has recommended the statistical agencies to use the consultation routines that were agreed on between Statistics Sweden and the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation. Work in the group has concluded during 2008.

During the year, the statistical agencies have carried out a test of the possibilities of simplifying data provision by changing the sample, content and frequency or other simplification measures in all enterprise surveys with obligatory data provision. A number of simplification measures have been proposed and will be implemented.

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. As with the other agencies, Statistics Sweden is looking into the possibilities of collecting data from administrative sources, simplifying collection processes, improving questionnaires and offering different ways to provide data. Over the last three years, electronic data collection via the Internet has been developed further and slightly over 120 of the surveys that are produced by Statistics Sweden can now offer this possibility. The proportion of data providers who report electronically has increased dramatically, which is partly because Statistics Sweden aims not to send out paper questionnaires the first time they approach data providers.

A special working 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 circumstances 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 broken down by sex

Background

Section 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) contains requirements for statistics broken down by sex as follows: "Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so".

Statistics Sweden has in recent years been given the task by the government to review how the official statistics are complying with Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance. Section 14 has been interpreted so that statistics broken down by sex involves the presentation of all results broken down by sex as an 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 the years in which the study has been done.

Follow up in 2008

As in previous years, the appropriation directions for 2008 gave Statistics Sweden the task of presenting the official statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100). Statistics based on individuals are produced by 16 statistical agencies. A total of 141 products are based on individuals. Of these 141 products, 114 are directly based on indivi-

duals while 27 are indirectly based on individuals.

Statistics Sweden has examined all products as follows:

- 1) All products that have been classified as being 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 equivalent, Statistical Reports or equivalent, other web publishing and other publishing⁹.
- 3) The objective of the study was to see whether tables and graphs are presented with a breakdown by sex, and to see whether sex is an overall basis for classification.

For Statistical Reports and web publishing, all publications in the current year were examined with the exception of the following:

- When a product reported several publications of identical format in 2008, only the most recent publication was examined. An identical format means that the tables and diagrams look exactly the same. One example for several products in this year's review is Statistical Reports.
- When no publishing has taken place in the current year, the most recent publication (for each publishing form) has been examined. This means that publications from previous years have been included in the review when a product has not reported statistics on the web during 2008.

For the products affected, all tables in the databases have been included in the review. In the same way, all reporting under "Frequently requested tables and diagrams" on Statistics Sweden's website has been included. It should be mentio-

ned that only tables and diagrams that are official statistics have been examined. The year's review has not been carried out in exactly the same way as in the previous year. Comparisons with the results from 2007 are therefore difficult.

Results

For every product, an overall judgement has been made of the extent (always, sometimes or never) to which tables and diagrams within each presentation form are broken down by sex.

In general it can be said that several tables that include sex are broken down by sex, with sex as the overall basis for classification. One exception to this is aggregated data. Tables with separate reporting of women ("of which women") but not of men exist to some extent.

One condition for reporting by sex as the overall basis for classification is that data on sex are collected. In this year's review, it can be noted that some products do not collect data on sex.

A number of products refer to aggregated data and therefore do not always report data for women and men in all combinations of variables.

With regard to the reporting, the following pattern can be seen:

- Tables tend to be broken down by sex to a greater extent than diagrams.
- Statistics that are reported using maps are rarely broken down by sex.
- Where statistics are reported in the form of time series there is a tendency only to provide data broken down by sex for the most recent year.
- For products which are published on Statistics Sweden's website, statistics published under "frequently requested tables and diagrams" and in Statistical Reports are broken down by sex to a lesser extent than those published in broader web publications.

⁹ Other web publishing relates to fixed tables and diagrams on the Internet. Other publishing can be printed publications but also publishing on the Internet other than fixed tables and diagrams.

Reporting with sex as the overall basis for classification

Presentation form	Number products	Percentage distribution			Total
		Always	Sometimes	Never	
Databases (Statistical database or equivalent)	73	53	23	23	100
Statistical Reports (SM or equivalent)	65	14	74	12	100
Other web publishing	110	24	62	15	100

When is information on sex missing?

There are some reporting groups which are relatively often reported without being broken down by sex. These are:

- Statistics relating to single person households are not reported with sex as the overall basis of classification as often as other statistics based on individuals.
- When reporting is based on geographical divisions (county, municipality, etc.), less detailed statistics are more likely to be broken down by sex than more detailed statistics.
- Foreign born persons are to a certain extent not reported by sex.
- Children are also not reported by sex to a certain extent.

Conclusion

The results of this year's review indicate that there is still some reporting that is not broken down by sex.

Explanations of some terms

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

Statistics based on individuals

The term refers to statistics that directly or indirectly relate to physical persons. An important example of the latter is household statistics, where single person households and households consisting of a single parent can be broken down by sex. Statistics on enterprises, housing and such are not included in the term, as long as they do not actually indirectly relate to physical persons, i.e. statistics on entrepreneurs/self-employed people.

Statistics broken down by sex

Statistics broken down by sex means that both men and women, girls and boys are visible in the statistics. This means that statistics relating to individuals shall be collected in, analysed and presented by sex. Sex should be an overall and consistent basis for classification.

Overall basis for classification

Sex as an overall basis for classification means that all data are presented for women and men in all combinations of variables.

Costs and staff

During 2008, a working group has had the task of drafting a proposal for a common calculation model with the aim of reporting costs for official statistics and costs for EU-regulated statistics. The Council supported the proposal to use the calculation model for calculating the costs for 2008. The calculation model selected calculates agencies' separate costs plus a supplement on the direct salaries for overhead costs for the official statistics.

The total cost for the official statistics in Sweden was calculated in 2008 as amounting to SEK 791 million. The cost refers to the agencies' particular costs for producing official statistics plus a supplement on the direct salary costs for overheads. SEK 503.5 million or 64 per cent relates to Statistics Sweden's costs.

Because the calculation model for the costs has changed from previous years, it is not relevant to compare with the estimated costs from the previous year.

In 2008 there were 751 full-time employees working with official statistics. This does not include the number of people in enterprises outside 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 that a full-time employee works in one year; the number does not include the hours spent on overheads, i.e. training and administration.

Costs and staff 2008 for official statistics at statistical agencies

	Total cost SEK m	Person years, number
Swedish Work Environment Authority	16.6	10.1
National Council for Crime Prevention	14.6	10.9
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	1.2	1.0
National Courts Administration	0.1	0.1
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	5.1	4.0
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	9.9	0.1
National Board of Fisheries	0.6	0.1
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	5.3	1.9
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education	19.6	11.0
Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies	8.1	1.8
Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate	0.9	0.5
National Institute of Economic Research	2.4	0.3
National Mediation Office	40.9	2.0
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	0.9	0.6
Swedish National Debt Office	0.1	0.1
Swedish Forest Agency	17.4	13.7
National Board of Health and Welfare	30.3	19.1
Swedish Energy Agency	17.6	2.9
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	21.6	5.5
Swedish Board of Agriculture	35.9	13.0
Swedish Arts Council	2.0	1.0
Swedish National Agency for Education	31.3	9.5
Statistics Sweden ¹	503.5	639.0
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	3.2	2.2
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	6.2	0.6
Total	791.0	751.0

1) For Statistics Sweden's calculation method see the comments for the cost calculations.

Notes

Comments on cost calculations

Separate costs

The calculation of separate costs plus a supplement on direct salary costs for overheads for the official statistics is done by adding the agencies' costs for goods and services with the costs for hours worked in the agency on the official statistics. The general hourly rate in 2008 was SEK 742, based on the average salary for people in the BESTA classification 10:4 plus a supplement for overheads.

In connection with this year's report for official statistics, the following instruction was given to the agencies: The agency should state in the questionnaire the costs for purchased goods and services etc. and report hours worked in the agency. It is the total cost for the statistical agencies that is referred to here and not the total cost in terms of society, as the costs to data providers are not included.

The costs referred to (separate costs) are incurred as a result of the fact that the agency is responsible for the official statistics in question. The costs, that are to be reported exclusive of VAT and have a relationship to the official statistics, should refer to:

- purchases of goods and services externally, i.e. for equipment, travel, conferences, printing
- any compensation to data providers, if such exists
- internally invoiced costs, for example product-specific IT services or printing services, although here the costs should not also be included in the number of hours worked below
- depreciation costs for investments relating to the official statistics

Costs from other agencies, organisations, data providers, etc. shall be counted only if they have been invoiced to your agency, otherwise not. The costs must be able to be identified or calculated in an acceptable way. This means primarily that calculations should be documented and that costs should be documented, for example on invoices.

Within the reported costs for purchased goods and services, the agency shall state or estimate the costs for official EU-regulated statistics.

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. For the calculation, the average number of hours for a full-time employee for 2008 has been taken to be 1 650 hours. In the agencies' instruction, it states that the figures to be reported should be the number of actual working hours spent on the official statistics. If the agency does not have time reporting, the agency

should estimate the number of hours worked. Hours worked can relate, for example, to

- creation, maintenance and servicing of databases
- planning and design
- procurement of consultants
- data collection/fieldwork
- editing and processing data
- production of tables, diagrams and reports
- publishing of official statistics
- data provision to the annual ROS report and contacts with the Council Secretariat
- participation in seminars, working groups, conferences, study trips that relate to the official statistics
- statistical services relating to the official statistics such as responding to queries and carrying out smaller data processing
- inventory of needs and user contacts
- follow-up and evaluation of the statistics
- development work, such as adapting the official statistics to Eurostat regulations, EU statistics

Direct time for internal services, such as product-specific IT or printing services with relation to the official statistics, should also be included, if it is not reported in the costs noted above. Hours worked must be able to be identified or calculated in an acceptable way. This means essentially that they should be traceable according to the requirements that would be necessary in an audit. From the reported or the estimated number of hours worked, the agencies should state how much they judge relates to EU-regulated statistics.

Statistics Sweden's costs

Statistics Sweden reports the entire appropriations, including appropriations for the coordination of official statistics, as a cost for the statistics. Some appropriations-financed products that are not official statistics are included in Statistics Sweden's costs. This includes for example various forecasts that are not classed as official statistics but that are produced regularly, or products that are under development and that will later be classed as official statistics (2) and costs for some registers that form the basis for different statistics products (3).

- 1) Statistics Sweden's costs have not been calculated according to the calculation model because the costs for the production of official statistics on commission from other statistical agencies would then be counted twice. In addition, Statistics Sweden has a large number of interviewers, whose costs do not fit the model for salary plus overheads, meaning that the staff costs would be greatly overestimated according to the calculation model. However data for Statistics Sweden can be taken directly from the accounting system. SEK 503.5 million relates to the actual appropriations burden for Statistics Sweden's official

statistics. 524 person years relates to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible itself, and 115 person years are for the statistics that Statistics Sweden produces on commission from other statistical agencies. Calculated according to the model, Statistics Sweden's costs for official statistics would instead amount to SEK 805 million, including the costs for commissioned products from other statistical agencies. If a correction is made for this, the cost is SEK 688.1 million which is also an overestimation by roughly SEK 180 million.

- 2) Housing stocks (calculated), the Labour Market Tendency Survey, the Activity Index, the Labour Force Forecast, Trends and forecasts in education and the labour market, the supply and recruitment needs for labour, Innovation

activities in Sweden, the Business Database and the Longitudinal Database for Individuals, IT costs for enterprises, households' non-profit organisations, the Excessive Deficit Procedure, the consumption of service enterprises and statistics on material flows.

- 3) Turnover – Statistics Sweden's VAT Register, the Income and Taxation Register, the Register of New Construction, the Total Population Register, the Register on Educational Attainment of the Population, the Business Database, the Longitudinal Database for Individuals, the Integrated Database for Labour Market Studies, and the Occupational Register with occupational statistics.

Appendix 1 – The agencies responsible for statistics

The Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) 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. The agencies are listed in alphabetical order.

Statistical agencies by ministry

Ministry

- Agencies under the ministry

Ministry of labour

- Swedish Work Environment Authority
- National Mediation Office

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 Institute for Growth Policy Studies
- Swedish Energy Agency
- Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
- Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

Ministry of Social Affairs

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

Ministry of Education

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

Swedish Work Environment Authority

The task of the Swedish Work Environment Authority is to ensure that the legislation on work environment and working time is upheld, as well as certain aspects of the tobacco legislation and the Environmental Code with regard to gene technology and pesticides. The Swedish Work Environment Authority shall also issue regulations and general guidelines based on Sweden's legislation on the work environment and working hours, and to some extent, 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 work-related health problems in a particular period. It also includes the Work Environment Survey carried out once every two years that illustrates physical and psycho-social conditions in the work environment and their changes over time.

Occupational injuries

Two reports are produced concerning occupational injuries. "Occupational Injuries, preliminary figures" includes preliminary figures on reported accidents at work and work-related illness for a year, and the trends for these figures are reported on an overall level. The following year the final figures of reported accidents at work and work-related illness are reported.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, Government (the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular), enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public, occupational therapy centres linked to municipalities, county councils, enterprises and government agencies.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 16.6 m

Number of person years: 10.1

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 methodological development in agencies in the judicial system. The National Council for Crime Prevention is also tasked with spreading knowledge and the results of activities within the judicial system and local crime prevention forces. It is 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 quarterly and monthly), cases solved (also six-monthly), suspects and their criminal activities.

Persons found guilty of criminal offences

Statistics are produced on people that have been found guilty of an offence by a public prosecutor or court. The statistics also provide information on perpetrators, main convicted crimes and the development and application of the system of penalties. The statistics in this area are produced annually.

A more detailed description is produced of people with a record of drug-related crimes, including details of the crimes and substances involved. Drug statistics are produced every third year.

The correctional care system

Annual statistics are produced in this area on 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 that 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 14.6 m

Number of person years: 10.9

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 home equipment for refugees and some other aliens.

Statistical areas:

Financial study aid

Statistics are produced on the allocation of financial aid for students and repayment. Statistics on the approval of allocations are presented per academic year and include information on the number of students who receive financial aid and the amounts 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 and the Ministry for Integration and Equality 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 1.2 m

Number of person years: 1.0

National Courts Administration

The National Courts Administration is a government agency that acts 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, preparation of regulations, advice and instructions. The National Courts Administration shall also see that activities are carried out efficiently and in a manner easily accessible to 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 m

Number of person years: 0.1

Swedish National Financial Management Authority

The main task of the Swedish National Financial Management Authority is to develop the 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 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 national accounts calculations 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. From 2009 onwards, the responsibility for taxation outcomes will lie directly with Statistics Sweden.

National budget outcome

Time series are produced for 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 5.1 m

Number of person years: 4.0

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 the financial development in Sweden. These statistics are produced annually and quarterly.

Shareholder statistics

Statistics are produced on shareholders in Sweden every six months.

Financial enterprises except insurance companies

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 are 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. There is also information 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 organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers and students.

Cost of official statistics: SEK 9.9 m

Number of person years: 0.1

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 at 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 carried out.

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 0.6 m

Number of person years: 0.1

Swedish Social Insurance Agency

The Swedish Social Insurance Agency administers insurance and allowances that are included in the social insurance system. Swedish social insurance is applicable 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 carer allowance, car allowance, housing benefit, parental insurance, 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.

Sickness and disability allowance

Annual statistics are produced on sickness benefit, temporary sickness benefit, rehabilitation allowance, work injury compensation, disability allowance and care 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 includes annual statistics for the old and new national pension systems. The new system includes 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, 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 5.3m

Number of person years: 1.9

Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education follows up on 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 registration and examination of students in both undergraduate and postgraduate education and researchers. Social background and foreign background are taken into consideration. Applicants, progress through the system and results are also shown for undergraduates and postgraduates.

In addition, statistics are also produced on the financial situation and staff employed at universities and other institutions of higher education. The products are annual.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, the Ministry of Education, government agencies, 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 19.6m

Number of person years: 11.0

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 develop plans 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 former statistics are produced on an annual and quarterly basis, while the latter come out at least once every three years.

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.

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

Cost of official statistics:
SEK 8.1m

Number of person years: 1.8

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 objective 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.

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, 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 0.9m

Number of person years: 0.5

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 and Consumer Tendency Surveys.

Statistical areas:

Household purchasing plans

The Consumer Tendency Survey is a monthly survey of trends directed at 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 2.4m

Number of person years: 0.3

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 employer and employee 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 gross payroll from employers monthly tax return. As they are regularly updated with details of retroactive wage payments, these statistics give a good picture of changes in wages and salaries.

Until the middle of 2008, the Labour Cost Index was included in the official wage statistics. The Index is largely based on salary data from the short-term wage statistics in the private sector,

which is supplemented with employer charges according to the legislation and contracts as well as holiday pay, sickness pay, etc.

A quarterly labour cost index (LCI) is delivered to Eurostat. From 2008, the LCI is also published in Sweden, divided up into wage-earners and salaried employees. The LCI, measuring mainly salary and labour force hourly cost is also based largely on data from the short-term wage statistics.

In addition, two intermittent EU surveys are carried out every fourth year. The Labour Cost Survey (LCS), produced for 2008, 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 more information. The most important of these data are hourly salaries and bonuses of various kinds.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Labour and 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 40.9m

Number of person years: 2.0

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is the government's central environmental agency, 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 actors in their environmental activities is largely intended to develop and disseminate knowledge, formulate requirements and levels of ambition, as well as follow-up and evaluation. The 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 of 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.

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. The types of air pollution reported are SO₂, NO₂, VOCs (volatile organic compounds), and ammonia. Gases affecting the climate are reported as the carbon dioxide equivalents of emissions of CO₂, N₂O (laughing

gas), methane, and some F-gases (fluorinated greenhouse gases). Statistics on emissions to water are generally compiled annually. Those substance groups reported have an over-fertilization 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 partly dictated by the EU Regulation for Waste Statistics (Nr 2150/2002). The publishing presents waste created, recycled, incinerated and stored, broken down into dangerous waste and non-dangerous waste. The statistics were reported for the second time in 2008 and are to be carried out at two year intervals.

State of the environment

Time series for central environmental quality parameters for the 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

The statistics on environmental sanction payments are produced every year. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency plans to also compile statistics for other areas regarding the application of the Environmental Code. At the top of the list is the production of statistics on government charges for the testing and monitoring of environmentally hazardous activities that require a permit.

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (cont.)

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular), the environmental courts, the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Rail Administration, the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the Surgeon-General, the National Board of Fisheries, the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, the National Food Administration, the Medical Products Agency, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Swedish Maritime Association, the Swedish Forest Agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications

Analysis, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, Statistics Sweden, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, the National Road Administration, 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 0.9m

Number of person years: 0.6

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 for the management of the central government debt is to minimise the cost of the debt while taking into account management risks.

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 during one month. The central government's net borrowing requirement is identical to the govern-

ment's budget 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 0.1m

Number of person years: 0.1

Swedish Forest Agency

The Swedish Forest Agency works to ensure that the forests are maintained in accordance with the forestry policy of the government and Swedish Parliament. The agency'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 deliveries of forest trees. Most of these surveys are annual, with the exception of the statistics on delivered timber prices and inventories of pulpwood and chips, which are quarterly.

Employment in forestry

Annual surveys are carried out to illustrate employment in forestry work among forestry contractors, forestry companies and small private forest owners.

Environmental and social issues in forestry

New statistical area from 01-07-2006. From 2008 onwards this area consists of two products: Habitat protection and nature conservation agreements (forest land) and Environmental considerations after final felling.

In addition to this, the Forestry Statistics Yearbook is published.

A review of all products is underway.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (in particular the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications), 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 17.4m

Number of person years: 13.7

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 the legislation.

In its role as expert and supervisory agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare influences professionals 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 presented. Statistics on cancer are produced, including 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, childbirth and the period immediately following birth. A special publication reports on the occurrence of birth defects in newborns and fetuses in 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.

Health and medical care

The statistical area Health and medical care currently consists of two annual statistical products, Pharmaceuticals and Statistics on staff in the health and medical care sector. Statistics on pharmaceuticals include information on sales and are based on data from the Pharmaceuticals Register, which in turn obtains information from Apoteket AB.

Statistics on health and medical care staff contain information on the number of registered/specialist-trained personnel and their status in the labour market. This information is collected from the National Board of Health and Welfare's register of health and medical care staff, HOSP. Information on labour market status is obtained by linking the HOSP and LISA database at Statistics Sweden, which contains employment data.

The statistical area contains two further products, Costs in the health and medical care sector and Health and medical care activities. These products are under review and were not published during 2008. The products will be developed with the aim of meeting the needs of users to a greater extent, as well as improving other quality aspects.

Causes of death

Cause of death statistics provide data on cause-specific mortality, thereby giving basic information on preventative treatment and the evaluation of various efforts by the health and medical care services. The statistics are annual.

National Board of Health and Welfare (cont.)

Care of individuals and families

This statistical area concerns social services of municipalities and covers a number of annual products. Statistics on children and young people show the scope of certain efforts for 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 financial assistance are published both quarterly and annually; the quarterly statistics present the amount of financial assistance paid to municipalities, while the annual statistics give information on the number of people and households receiving assistance, the length of time for the 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.

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 home help services, home nursing, residential homes with special facilities, day activities and short-term residence. Statistics on efforts for the elderly and disabled people are published annually and in 2008, the majority of the statistics were for the first time based on data on individuals from the municipalities.

Support and services for people with disabilities

Since 2005, statistics have been published annually on the number of persons receiving one or more services according to the Act concerning Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS). The statistics refer to conditions as of 1 October of each year. Among the services presented are personal assistance, guidance services, 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 30.3m

Number of person years: 19.1

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. From 1 January 2008 onwards, the Energy Markets Inspectorate became a separate agency.

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 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 Energy consumption in the construction sector, fisheries sector, forestry sector and in domestic navigation are produced, which are intermittent surveys.

Energy balances

The entire energy flow is reported here, per 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 17.6m

Number of person years: 2.9

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: serving as an investigative body for the government, developing forecasting and planning methods and being 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. Road goods transport statistics aim to illustrate national and international activities with Swedish registered road goods vehicles traffic and transport work, the transported quantity of goods, by goods classification. The vehicle statistics are produced by year and quarter and contain details of the vehicle stock and changes in road vehicles. The number of vehicles in counties and municipalities is also described. The area also includes statistics on road traffic injuries with data on police-reported road traffic accidents, number of deaths and injured persons.

Rail traffic

This area includes the annual product Rail Traffic, referring to railways, trams and underground transport. The statistics describe activities regarding 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

This statistical area includes the national travel survey, RES, and the survey on the flow of goods. Neither of these were carried out during 2008 but comprehensive preparations were done for the future surveys. The survey on the flow of goods will be carried out during 2009 and RES in 2010.

Public transport and community financed travel

For the first year, official statistics were published in this statistical area, more specifically statistics on Special transport services and national special transport services.

Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis (forts.)

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (in particular the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications), Statistics Sweden, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency, the National Road Administration, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK), municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, 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 21.6m

Number of person years: 5.5

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 produced on area use and livestock management in agriculture. Intermittent reports are produced 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 on (a) the value of agricultural sector production and its cost, (b) reve-

nues 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 monthly and annually. 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 35.9m

Number of person years: 13.0

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, 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 the 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 lib-

raries 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, local and county agencies are reported, as well as households' expenditure on cultural activities. The survey is conducted intermittently.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (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 2.0m

Number of person years: 1.0

Swedish National Agency for Education

From 1 October 2008, the Swedish National Agency for Education has a new organisation with a changed area of responsibility. Some parts of the activities carried out by the former Swedish National Agency for School Improvement and the former Centre for Flexible Learning (CFL) have been transferred to the National Agency for Education. Scrutiny, granting permits, education inspections and the activities of the Child and Pupil Ombudsman have been transferred from the National Agency for Education to the National School Inspection Agency. After the restructuring, the area of responsibility of the National Agency for Education includes follow-up, evaluation, drafting of steering documents, national testing and development, as well as support to municipalities and other organisations in their activities towards reaching the national objectives.

The 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:

- follow up and evaluate the school system, preschool activities and care for school-age children,
- continuously review the course syllabus and grading criteria, and take responsibility for national testing,
- support municipalities and other organisations in their activities so that they achieve the nationally established objectives and equality in education,
- 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 – 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 (preschools, care for school-age children, preschool classes, compulsory schools, education for pupils with learning disabilities, special schools for pupils with impaired hearing, upper secondary schools, independent supplementary schools, 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, both municipal and separate/independent.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, ministries, 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 31.3m

Number of person years: 9.5

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 role in international co-operation 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 commissioned work, Statistics Sweden produces official statistics for other government agencies responsible for statistics, and other statistics close to its core business. Statistics Sweden also carries out certain other tasks, for example in conjunction with the Business Register and the Swedish Marriage Register, and 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 and illustrate occupational development 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 current status and trends for the population aged 15-74 years, 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 of trends in the labour market. The statistics are reported monthly, quarterly and annually.

Vacancies and unemployment

Short-term employment statistics are produced quarterly on upcoming/immediate new recruitment in the labour market. The statistics describe the demand for new labour and presents data on the number of job openings and vacancies (job openings that can be started immediately, i.e. unmet demand for labour), broken down by industry, region and size category.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

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 data are 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.

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 and form of tenure, as well as housing form. This statistical area also includes statistics on the 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 housing, 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 long-term borrowing liabilities, assessment 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.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Housing and rent data

The statistics provide information on rents and changes in rents in rented apartments. This area also includes rental statistics for newly constructed apartments 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 carried out 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-dwelling buildings and commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and farms.

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

Foreign trade

These statistics are monthly and describe Sweden's exports and imports of goods to and from different countries. Foreign

trade statistics are published monthly in current prices. The development in constant prices or by volume is published quarterly in the form of an index figure.

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 are collected partly from a total survey and partly from a sample survey. Annual statistics illustrating taxes and taxed income on the individual level, based on the tax register and other administrative registers, are also included in this area. 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 produced 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 people 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 Sweden (cont.)

statistics are also used to describe development trends in welfare. Since 2004 it has also been possible to make comparisons among different EU member countries in some areas of living conditions. Children's welfare can also be illustrated based on their own descriptions of relationships at home, at school and in their leisure time from the Children's Living Conditions Survey, which is annual from 2008 onwards. The aim of statistics on children and families is to illustrate living and family conditions. It is therefore fundamental for statistics on children that the children themselves are the reporting persons.

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 do not naturally fall into any specific area of expertise. The gender statistics product 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 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. If resources are available, statistics are also produced in connection with national referenda, 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 and economic data, developed as a satellite system to the national accounts. Data are broken down by industries, public agencies and households, using 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 are used as a basis for decision-making on economic and environmental policy, as well as to support the national follow-up of international and national environmental goals. Statistics on the cost of environmental protection are produced annually for use, for example, as basic material for cost estimates of future environmental measures and environmental programmes, primarily by the European Commission. The objective is to measure the amount of funds used to protect and preserve the environment.

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

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

of surveys such as foreign trade, statistics on production of goods, agricultural statistics and energy statistics. Material flow statistics will give quantitative information on 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 in 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 sales 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 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 and functional changes between 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. The products that are published are the product accounts, financial accounts and sector accounts. Both annual and quarterly statistics are produced. In addition, regional accounts are produced on an annual basis. These accounts involve a breakdown of the production data of the national accounts and employment on a county level. Breakdowns of social protection expenditure and financing of the system are also produced on an annual basis, as are the Savings Barometer and Activity Index.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

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. These statistics are produced annually and illustrate the structure of industry, construction and service enterprises (for the latter, production is also broken down into products) with regard to value added, profitability and financing etc. Statistics on the production of goods are produced annually and illustrate the breakdown of goods in industrial production (the production of goods and industrial services). Statistics on the 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 goods trade and services are produced quarterly, broken down by industry and commodity group.

The survey on enterprises' short-term assets and liabilities is conducted quarterly and illustrates 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, broken down into sectors.

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

There are two surveys in this area. 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 are reported by sector. The data concerning the current year are reported per quarter, while plans for the coming year are reported for the entire year. The survey Enterprises' expenditure on IT covers expenditure on computer and telecoms equipment, software, costs for computer and telecoms traffic and costs for IT services. The statistics are annual and became official statistics during 2008.

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. Annual and quarterly statistics are also produced on municipal and county financial assets and liabilities. Accounts for municipalities are produced annually 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, Statistics Sweden produces twice-yearly calculations from the administrative system for intra-municipal equalisation of certain costs for support and services to disabled persons.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index, which is compiled monthly, measures average price trends for all private consumption in Sweden. The Consumer Price Index is the accepted measure for calculations of compensation and inflation in Sweden. The area also includes the calculation of the Harmonised Index for Consumer Prices, which is the common measurement for inflation within the EU/EES. A number of supplementary measurements are also produced in connection with the CPI.

Producer and import price index

The monthly producer and import price index presents the average price trends in producer and import costs for different sectors and categories of goods. This area also includes the quarterly producer price index for services, which measures price trends in sectors that provide services.

Purchasing power parities

The survey on purchasing power parities is carried out annually, with the aim of providing a basis for international real economic comparisons. The statistics are worldwide and are primarily used for volume comparisons but have also been widely used to compare price levels (both in total and for different product groups) 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 and the evaluation of 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 in compliance with EU regulations. An overview is given of research and development in Sweden every other year that includes international comparisons.

Use of IT and access to IT in enterprises and among individuals

The survey IT in enterprises is annual and illustrates the use in enterprises of computers and the Internet, various forms of IT services and online purchasing. The survey became an official statistic during 2008. The survey IT among individuals is annual and illustrates individuals' use of computers and the Internet, the various forms of IT services, etc. The survey became an official statistic during 2008.

Education of the population

This statistical area covers the educational level and focus of the population and the participation of the population in studies. The public sector expenditures on the educational system are compiled, broken down into operating and capital costs. From a longitudinal perspective, panels of students are used to describe the flows of students in the educational system, activities after training, entry into and establishment in the labour

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

market for pupils and students at different levels. Statistics are produced on a regular basis highlighting how the interest of upper secondary students in higher education changes over time. Statistics are also produced which give a picture of the activities of 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 503.5m

Number of person years: 639.0

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences shall 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 3.2m

Number of person years: 2.2

Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK) is the government agency for tourism development and has been responsible for tourism industry issues since 2006. 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 tourism industry that is highly competitive in the long term. One task of NUTEK is to coordinate various government activities in order to strengthen the development of the tourism industry, and to develop cooperation between the government, regional bodies, municipal agencies and the tourism industry. NUTEK shall also be responsible for knowledge development and some statistics regarding 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, are produced annually. Since 2003, the annual statistics have also included overnight stays in private holiday homes and apartments (from 2009

all accommodation categories shall be reported monthly). The statistics on accommodation are intended to provide basic data for marketing and tourism in Sweden and abroad by regularly monitoring the accommodation situation. These statistics also provide the basis for calculations of the economic effects and employment situation of the tourism industry in Sweden (satellite accounts).

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 6.2m

Number of person years: 0.6

Appendix 2 – List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical agencies, 31 December 2008

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
General statistics	Integration statistics Statistical Yearbook	Statistics Sweden 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	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

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Sick pay	Short term business statistics on sick pay	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Short-term employment statistics	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Labour statistics based on administrative sources	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Swedish Occupational Register and occupational statistics	Statistics Sweden
Vacancies and unemployment	Job openings and unmet labour demand	Statistics Sweden
Population		
Population composition	Population and housing censuses 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 this statistical area	Statistics Sweden
Construction and building		
General statistics	Yearbook of Housing and Building Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rental statistics	Charges/rents for newly constructed dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rental statistics	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 for electricity and transmission of electricity (network tariffs)	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices for natural gas and electricity	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Price trends for electricity and natural gas and changes in electricity supplier	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Renegotiations and changes in contracts with electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Network prices for natural gas and changes in natural gas supplier	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
Energy supply and use	Energy use in the transport sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use by agriculture	Swedish Energy Agency
Financial markets		
Shareholder statistics	Shareholder 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
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

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
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 registers	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	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 and disease	Pharmaceuticals statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Staff in healthcare and medical services	National Board of Health and Welfare
Statistics on information technology		
Use of and access to IT in enterprises and among individuals	IT in enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Use of and access to IT in enterprises and among individuals	IT among individuals	Statistics Sweden
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
General statistics	Statistical Yearbook of Forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Habitat protection and nature conservation agreements	Swedish Forest Agency

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Environmental considerations after final felling	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	Quality of regeneration after final felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Gross felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Employment in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	Swedish Forest Agency
General statistics	General agricultural statistics	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Animal health	Animal illnesses	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 agricultural sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Other gainful activities on agricultural holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
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		
General statistics	Statistics on children and families	Statistics Sweden
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
General elections	European Parliament elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Environment		
Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides used in agriculture, number of doses per hectare	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides used in agriculture, statistics on use from interviews with holders	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Sales and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Sales and use of chemicals	Hazardous 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
Waste	Generated and treated waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Application of the Environmental Code	Environmental sanction charges	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 Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Seas and coastal areas – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Discharges to water and sewage sludge – municipal waste water treatment plants, forestry, and other industries	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 flows into sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Nitrogen flows into 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	Statistics on drainage basins	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

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Land use	Green areas within and in the vicinity of urban areas	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
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	Satellite accounts for health and medical care	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	Statistics Sweden
Business activities		
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	Research and development in international enterprises	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
Newly started enterprises	Follow-up on newly-started enterprises in Sweden	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises in Sweden, quarterly	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises in Sweden, annual	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
Business investments	Enterprises' expenditure on IT	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Industrial use of purchased goods and services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Inventories in trade in goods and services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Structural business statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Production of goods by industry	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		
National budget outcome	Time series of the Central Government Budget	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
Central government borrowing and debt	Swedish Central Government Debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Central government borrowing and debt	Central government net borrowing requirement	Swedish National Debt Office
General statistics	Statistical yearbook Public finances in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
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 and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Publicly owned enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Quarterly results for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Financing and practitioners in healthcare, schools and care services	Statistics Sweden
Municipal finances	Statistical yearbook of administrative districts of Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Tax assessment	Tax assessment results	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Prices and consumption		
Household purchasing plans	Consumer Tendency Survey	National Institute of Economic Research
Building price index and factor price	Building price index (BPI) (output price index) for buildings	Statistics Sweden
Building price index and factor price	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	Persons found guilty of narcotics offences	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
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	Measures of ill-health	Swedish Social Insurance Agency

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible 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 adults 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	Municipal family counselling	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Decisions of the County Administrative Courts	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	Persons with certain functional impairments, measures specified by LSS Act	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care and services to elderly persons, municipal actions	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care inputs for persons with impairments, municipal actions	National Board of Health and Welfare
Transport and communications		
Rail traffic	Rail traffic	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Public transport and community	Special transport services and national financed special transport services	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Communications patterns	Commodity flow survey	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Communications patterns	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	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 persons admitted to higher education at undergraduate and postgraduate level	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: final grades	National Agency for Education

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: final grades	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school school: pupils enrolled 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	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 for immigrants: pupils, course participants and educational results	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	Schools for pupils with learning disabilities and Special schools for pupils with impaired hearing: Pupils enrolled as per 15 October	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	National tests year 9: results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Pre-schools and care for school-age children: pupils and staff as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Pupils in supplementary education	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	Participants in Swedish for Immigrants (SFI)	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	Study interests 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	Activities after education	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in Sweden – an overview, international comparisons etc.	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Research	Research and development in the business sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the higher education sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Government budget appropriations or expenditure for research and development	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the private non-profit sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in public sector	Statistics Sweden

Appendix 3 – Official Statistics Act (2001:99)

This was translated by Statistics Sweden and is not an official translation

Current version as of 16 February 2009

Area of application etc.

Section 1 This Act contains provisions relating to official statistics.

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

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

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

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.

Act 2003:233

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 out;
- 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 running 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 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).

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

Section 15 The personal data referred to in sections 13 and 21, first paragraph 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 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.

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, first paragraph, 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 Personal data shall be eliminated from the records by the statistical agencies when the data are no longer needed for their purpose. 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.

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

Coercive measures etc.

Section 20 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. 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, second paragraph, shall be examined by the county administrative court within whose jurisdiction the obligation to provide information is to be fulfilled.

Section 22 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. 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 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.

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

Liability etc.

Section 25 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.

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.

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 consti-

tutes 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.

Transitional provisions

2001:99

- 1) This Act shall enter into force on 1 April 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 1 April 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 30 September 2001 instead of the provisions of sections 2 and 5, third paragraph, 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 1 April 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.

Appendix 4 – Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

This was translated by Statistics Sweden and is not an official translation

Current version as from 16 February 2009

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. Ordinance (2001:997).

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 pro-

duction 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. Ordinance (2004:943).

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 give information 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. Ordinance (2001:997).

Accessibility

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. Ordinance (2001:997).

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

Transitional provisions

2001:100

- 1) This Ordinance shall enter into force on 1 April 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 30 September 2001 instead of the provisions of section 8 of this Ordinance.

Official statistics

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
Shareholder 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 rental 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	Statistics Sweden

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
Working 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	Statistics Sweden

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	National Board of Health and Welfare
– Measures specified by the LSS Act	

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

Appendix 5 – Ordinance (2007:762) containing Directives for Statistics Sweden

Current version as from 16 February 2009

Tasks

Section 1 Statistics Sweden is responsible for official statistics and for other national statistics.

Section 2 In addition to the tasks laid out in the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100), the agency shall

- 1) develop, produce and disseminate national statistics,
- 2) coordinate the reporting of statistical data to international organisations, and
- 3) coordinate the national statistical system.

The agency may carry out the export of services to the extent to which this is in accordance with the agency's tasks and areas of business.

Section 3 The agency shall in particular be responsible for

- 1) establishing the Consumer Price Index, and
- 2) carrying out long-term forecasts and analyses in accordance with separate government decisions.

Section 4 The agency shall, if resources are available, carry out work within its area of business for another agency.

The agency may also take on other services, as referred to in section 1, for other customers.

Section 5 The agency may process data from the following registers:

- 1) Total Population Register,
- 2) Population and Housing Censuses,
- 3) Real Estate Tax Assessment Register,
- 4) Education Register,

- 5) Labour Force Surveys,
- 6) Business Register,
- 7) Foreign Trade Register,
- 8) Income and Wealth Register,
- 9) Employment Register,
- 10) VAT Register,
- 11) Register of Income Statements,
- 12) Occupational Register,
- 13) Register of Living Conditions Surveys,
- 14) Agricultural Register kept by the Swedish Board of Agriculture,
- 15) Register of Criminal Convictions kept by the National Council for Crime Prevention,
- 16) Vehicle Statistics Register kept by the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications, and
- 17) Register of Integration Studies Data.

Management

Section 6 The agency will be led by a Director General.

Section 7 The agency will have a Supervisory Board consisting of a maximum of ten members.

Special bodies

Council for Official Statistics

Section 8 There shall be a council for the official statistics at the agency. The Council will have the task of supporting the agencies responsible for statistics in matters of principle on the accessibility, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as regarding issues of facilitating data provision.

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 promote cooperation between the statistical agencies and work actively on the development and maintenance of a statistical network.

The Council for Official Statistics shall consist of the Director General of Statistics Sweden, as the chairperson, and a maximum of six other members.

Section 9 The members of the Council for Official Statistics shall be appointed by Statistics Sweden, in consultation with all the statistical agencies, for a term of not more than three years.

Scientific Council

Section 10 The Staff Representation Act (1987:1101) shall be applied at Statistics Sweden.

Section 11 A Scientific Council shall be associated with Statistics Sweden. The Council shall assist Statistics Sweden in matters relating to statistical methods and quality. The Council may also assist other agencies that are responsible for official statistics with such matters.

The composition of the Scientific Council shall be determined by Statistics Sweden.

Committees for the Consumer Price Index and the Building Index

Section 11 A Consumer Price Index Committee and a Building Index Committee shall be associated with Statistics Sweden.

Section 12 The Consumer Price Index Committee shall deal with matters relating to the calculation of the Consumer Price Index and shall

- 1) decide matters of principle concerning the application of basis for the index calculation, and
- 2) promote the development of methodology for calculating the Consumer Price Index.

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 13 The Building Index Committee shall deal with matters relating to the calculation of the Building Index and shall

- 1) decide matters of principle concerning the application of the basis for the index calculations, and
- 2) promote the development of methodology for calculating the Building Index

The Building Index Committee shall consist of the 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 14 The chair and the other committee members shall be appointed by Statistics Sweden for a maximum of three years. However in the Consumer Price Index Committee, the Government shall appoint one of the other members.

The provisions in the first paragraph also refer to the alternates for the members.

Section 15 Among the eight members in the Consumer Price Index Committee who are appointed by Statistics Sweden, one shall be appointed on recommendation from the Riksbank, one on recommendation from the National Institute of Economic Research and one on recommendation from the Social Insurance Board and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Three of the other members shall possess scientific competence such that their combined expertise covers the areas of national economics and statistics.

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

Section 16 Eight of the members of the Building Index Committee and their alternates shall be appointed on recommendation from

- 1) the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning,
- 2) the Swedish Construction Client Forum,
- 3) the Swedish Building Materials Producers Association,
- 4) the HSB National Federation and Svenska Riksbyggan AB,
- 5) the Swedish Building Workers' Union,
- 6) the Swedish Construction Federation,
- 7) the Swedish Association of Municipal Housing Companies, and
- 8) the Federation of Private Enterprises.

Section 17 The committees shall constitute a quorum when the chair and at least half of the members are present.

Section 18 The matters brought before the committees shall be resolved following the presentation of a report.

Section 19 The Committees' decisions shall not be subject to appeal.

Appointments

Section 20 The Director General shall be the head of the agency.

Section 21 The agency shall also have a Deputy Director General.

Staff Representation Committee

Section 22 A Staff Representation Committee shall be in place at the agency.

Application of certain ordinances

Section 23 Ceased to apply on 01/01/2009.

The agency shall comply with the Staff Representation Ordinance (1987:1101).

Section 23 Comes into force on 01/01/2009.

The agency shall comply with

- 1) the Staff Representation Ordinance (1987:1101), and
- 2) the Internal Audit Ordinance (2006:1228).

Ordinance (2008:1270).

Fees

Section 24 The agency shall charge fees for commissioned work in accordance with Section 4 and for the export of services.

Appendix 6 – Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics

(SCB-FS 2002:16)

Statistics Sweden prescribes the following in accordance with Section 13 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

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 the 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 template provided by Statistics Sweden. According to this template, 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 with 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 publishing form, title or sub-series. Such changes must be notified, inter alia, in the Description of the 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 information about the planned release dates. Statistics Sweden provides a model for the drafting of publishing plans. Under the provisions of Section 12a of the Ordinance Containing

Directives for Statistics Sweden (1988:137, last amended by 2001:996), 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, should 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 1 September, 2002.

Appendix 7 – Guidelines¹⁰ for decisions on the 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 in which areas official statistics are to be provided, and which government agencies (statistical agencies) 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 concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Agencies (1982:668), and the Ordinance on special analyses of the impact of regulations on small businesses (1998:1820) deal with matters relating to data provision which also apply to statistics.

The sections of laws and ordinances that outline the 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 result in two main types of final products:

- Final observation registers
- Statistics

Final observation registers comprise micro-data 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 as:

- a certain statistical measure being 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, as can estimates based on complete surveys (such as administrative registers).

The system of official statistics includes the statistics themselves, metadata, production systems, final observation

¹⁰ The guidelines were adopted by the Council for official statistics on 30 October 2003.

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 report 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.

It has become apparent that 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 a broad interpretation, and includes a series of recurrent, basically identical surveys.

A statistical survey can for example be:

- total population surveys and sample surveys
- situation-based and event-based surveys
- cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys
- primary (directly collected) 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.

An actual survey 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, for example, 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 users¹¹.

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

¹¹ For further information, see Att dokumentera statistiska undersökningar, observationsregister och statistikproduktionssystem. 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.

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 have already 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 micro-data, further processing of official statistics in analysed and interpreted text must not be regarded as official statistics.

The table below illustrates the various levels of decision-making.

	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

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.*
- 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 regulation 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 when 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 appear 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 produced 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 micro-data, 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 "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.*

Appendix 8 – Ordinance (1982:668) concerning government agencies' collection of data from business operators and local agencies

Current version as from 16 February 2009

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 chosen and defined in such a way that the response is limited to the information which is needed with regard to the purpose, and so that the response process is made as easy as possible.

Section 3 Before an agency decides on a new questionnaire form, or makes a significant change 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 make 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.

Appendix 9 – Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations

Current version as from 16 February 2009

Introductory provisions

Section 1 This Ordinance applies to administrative agencies working under the Government.

Section 2 The Ordinance shall not be applied to

- 1) regulations that are exclusively related to the activities within the agency in question,
- 2) regulations relating to fees that are covered by the obligation to consult in accordance with Section 7 of the Fees Ordinance (1992:191),
- 3) regulations relating to foreign administration, and
- 4) regulations that have the support of the Confidentiality Protection Ordinance (1996:633) or have general guidelines related to that Ordinance.

Section 3 For the purposes of this Ordinance, the term general guidelines refers to the same as is outlined in Section 1 of the Code of Statutes Ordinance (1976:725).

General information on impact analyses

Section 4 Before an agency adopts regulations or general guidelines, the agency shall, as early as possible,

- 1) investigate the financial and other consequences of the regulation or the general guidelines, to the extent necessary in the case in question, and fully document the investigation of an impact analysis, and
- 2) allow government agencies, municipalities, county councils, organisations, businesses and others who may be affected in financial or other ways,

the opportunity to comment on the issue in question and on the impact analysis.

When there is a risk of danger to the environment, human life, human safety or health or the risk of significant economic damage if the regulation is not adopted, the regulation should, as outlined in the first paragraph, be adopted after the decision.

Section 5 If an agency judges that there is not adequate cause for carrying out a impact analysis, the agency may decide on regulations and general guidelines without implementing the measures outlined in Section 4. Such a judgement shall be fully documented.

Content of a impact analysis

Section 6 An impact analysis shall contain the following:

- 1) a description of the problem and what is to be achieved,
- 2) a description of the alternative solutions, if any, that may exist to achieve the specified objectives and the consequences of no legislation being put in place,
- 3) information on who will be affected by the legislation,
- 4) information on the financial and other consequences of the legislation and a comparison of the impact of the various legislative alternatives that have been considered,
- 5) a judgement as to whether the legislation is in accordance with or exceeds the obligations which exist as a result of Sweden's membership of the European Union, and

- 6) a judgement of whether special consideration should be given with regard to the timing of when the legislation should come into force and whether it is necessary to implement any special efforts with regard to information.

Section 7 Should the legislation have effects of significance for the working conditions, competitiveness or other conditions of enterprises in general, then the impact analysis should, in addition to the measures outlined in Section 6 and, to the extent possible, contain a description of the following:

- 1) the number of enterprises affected, the industries in which the enterprises are categorized and the size of the enterprises in question,
- 2) the time implications that the legislation may have for the enterprises and what the legislation means in terms of the enterprises' administrative costs,
- 3) any other costs the proposed legislation may result in for enterprises and the changes that the enterprises may have to make in their activities as a result of the proposed legislation,

- 4) the extent to which the legislation may affect the competitive conditions for the enterprise,
- 5) how the legislation may affect enterprises in any other respects, and
- 6) any special considerations for small enterprises that should be included in the formulation of the legislation.

Follow-up and development of methodology

Section 8 An agency shall follow-up on the impact of its regulations and general guidelines. If the fundamental conditions for the legislation have changed in any way, there should be another review and a new impact analysis should be carried out.

Section 9 The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and the Swedish National Financial Management Authority shall be responsible for the development of methodology, advice and training in respect of this ordinance. The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth shall have a coordinating role.

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The 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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