

The Council for Official Statistics

SCB

Statistics Sweden
Statistiska centralbyrån



Official Statistics of Sweden – Annual Report 2009

Official Statistics of Sweden – Annual Report 2009

Statistics Sweden
2010

Official Statistics of Sweden

– Annual Report 2009

Statistics Sweden
2010

Previous publications	Annually since 2003
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When quoting, please state the source as follows:
Source: Statistics Sweden, *Official Statistics of Sweden – Annual Report 2009*.

Cover/Cover photos: Jan-Aage Haaland, Ateljén, Statistics Sweden

ISSN 1654-1685 (online)
ISSN 1651-7318 (print)
ISBN 978-91-618-1519-7 (print)
URN:NBN:SE:SCB-2010-X43BR1001ENG_pdf (pdf)

Printed in Sweden
SCB-tryck, Örebro 2010.04


Foreword

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

Once a year, the council shall prepare an annual report and maintain a register of statistical agencies and their products. This register is published annually in the report. According to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2009, the report shall include information on coordination and information on statistics regarding availability, breakdown by sex, etc. according to sections 13 and 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance.

The report was compiled by Carl-Magnus Jaensson and Åsa Trankvill of the Council's Secretariat. I would like to express my thanks to all agencies that have been most helpful in providing information and valuable viewpoints on the structure of this report. The report was approved during the Council meeting on 19 February 2010.

Stockholm, February 2010

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stef Lundgren', with a stylized, cursive script.

Stefan Lundgren
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. The report presents the results of the review for 2009 concerning availability, costs for data providers, statistical breakdown of individuals by sex, estimated production costs for the official statistics and the number of full-time equivalents. In 2009 a review has also been made as to how the guidelines for sufficient quality are used by the agencies responsible for the official statistics.

2009 has been marked as a year of many changes. The Secretariat has new staff, several agencies have new contact persons and even the Council for Official Statistics has new representatives in connection with the restructuring of agencies and changes of director generals for agencies that are included in the Council. The working groups have focused on more uniformity in publishing, quality assurance of the statistics, reduced costs for data providers, exchange of experience within the area of law and the mapping of the agencies' registers for increased coordination among the agencies.

In 2009 the official statistics of Sweden was divided into 22 subject areas, 107 statistical areas and 347 statistical products. There were 91 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 the official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 828 million in 2009. The equivalent of 721 full-time employees in the agencies worked 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 60 percent of the statistical products that were released in 2009. The number of products which had no description at all was 7 percent at the end of 2009.

During 2009 the production time for monthly statistics was 5.3 weeks on average, compared to 5.8 and 4.9 weeks for 2008 and 2007, respectively. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 9.0 weeks in 2009. The corresponding figures for 2008 and 2007 were 9.1 and 8.5 percent, respectively.

The punctuality of annual statistics, 80 percent, was somewhat better than in 2007 and 2008 when 79 percent of the statistics were released on time. Concerning monthly statistics, punctuality dropped in 2009 by one percentage point compared to 2007 and 2008 and amounted to 98 percent of the statistics that were punctual according to the plan. The publishing of quarterly statistics also worsened from 94 to 92 percent from 2008 to 2009.

The total costs for provision of data from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies were estimated at SEK 594 million in 2009. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has decreased by 77 000 hours. Municipalities and county councils decreased their amount of time by roughly 3 000 hours.

As in previous years, Statistics Sweden has been assigned in 2009 to present the official statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of The Official

Statistics Ordinance (2001:100). Results from the year's review process are largely the same as in 2008. The percentage of products with statistics broken down by sex varies somewhat from year to year, and it is not possible to make exact comparisons. The latter is partly because a review has not been done of the same

products (some have been eliminated and others have arisen), and partly because the publishing of the products varies somewhat from year to year (especially regarding themes etc.). This year's review shows that there are still presentations that are not broken down by sex.

System for official statistics

In the middle of the 1990s, a statistical reform was carried out and responsibility for the official statistics was decentralised. The main purpose was to give the users more influence over the statistics. In a 1999 government report which evaluated the statistical reform, it was shown that the transfer of statistics from Statistics Sweden to other agencies had by and large gone smoothly, but coordination and the overall view of the statistical system needed to be strengthened.

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

The Council, which is an advisory body, shall 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

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

The statistical agencies decide on the content and scope of statistics within the

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

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 the Official Statistics of Sweden from the system for Official Statistics of Sweden. The official statistics of Sweden comprise statistical products and statistics that the statistical agencies have decided are to be official statistics.

The system for the official statistics includes the statistics, metadata, the production systems, final observation registers, publications, separate tables and databases. Databases can be interactive or include fixed tables that the user cannot change. The system also

includes laws, ordinances, regulations, general recommendations, guidelines, tools (that are developed for the system such as methods, classifications, etc.), the statistical agencies, the Council for Official Statistics, and Statistics Sweden as the coordinating agency.

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

Official statistics are divided into 22 different subject areas and 107 statistical areas. Each subject area is divided into one or more statistical areas.

During 2009, there were 347 statistical products (including secondary publishing). Among the secondary publishing, five statistical products could not be placed in a certain statistical area, and are therefore not on the list of products in appendix 2. These were: Statistical Yearbook of Sweden, Yearbook of Housing and Building Statistics, Public Finances in Sweden which are produced by Statistics Sweden, Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics produced by the Swedish Board of Agriculture as well as Statistical Yearbook of Forestry produced by the Swedish Forest Agency. One statistical area, Cultural environment conservation, lacked a statistical product.

In 2009, 91 statistical products were regulated by EU regulations. Most of the regulations concerned economic statistics and the area of agriculture.

In 2009 there were 25 statistical agencies in the system for the official statistics. During 2009 no proposals were submitted to the Council for Official Statistics for changes in the appendix to the Statistics Ordinance. The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth have closed their operations during the year and their responsibility for statistics has been taken over by The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis (Growth Analysis) and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth. The last mentioned names are used in this report, but refer to operations during the entire year.

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, official statistics shall be produced and officially released 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 Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (2009:400) 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 Appendix 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, make them available to the public 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, state libraries of higher education and Statistics Sweden's library.

It further states that official statistics based on individuals should be disaggregated by sex unless there are specific 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 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 response process as simple as possible for data providers.

Ordinance (2007:1244)⁴ states that before an agency makes a decision on 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 statistical agencies that collect data from local agencies or business operators shall consult the organisation that represents 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 Appendix 4.

³ See Appendix 5.

⁴ See appendix 9.

⁵ See appendix 8.

⁶ See appendix 6.

⁷ See appendix 7.

The Council and its activities

The Council for Official Statistics was established in 2002 with the purpose to improve coordination and overall view of the system for the official statistics. The following is a description of the Council's duties, composition, meetings conducted and the work of the working groups during 2009. There is also an account of those activities that have been arranged within the Council's area of activity during the year.

Council representatives in 2009

Mats Wadman <i>Statistics Sweden</i>	until 16 December
Stefan Lundgren <i>Statistics Sweden</i>	from 17 December onwards
Lena Häll Eriksson <i>Swedish Forest Agency</i>	until 31 May
Monica Stridsman <i>Swedish Forest Agency</i>	from 1 June onwards 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 31 March
Brita Saxton <i>Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis</i>	from 1 April onwards until 2010
Mats Persson <i>Swedish Board of Agriculture</i>	until 2011
Per Thullberg <i>Swedish National Agency for Education</i>	until 2011

The tasks and composition of the Council

The duties of the Council are set out in the Statistics Sweden's directives. The Council, which is an advisory body, shall deal with matters of principle concerning

the availability, quality and usefulness, as well as on 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. Every year two representatives are replaced. Statistics Sweden's Director General is Chair of the Council.

Council meetings

The Council has held meetings on two occasions during 2009.

The first meeting was held in February when the Council's annual report for 2008 was approved.

Experts from the 2008 review of municipal statistics presented a special statement regarding the proposals that were expected in the committee's report. The Council was positive to the statement.

The working group for questions on the use of data from other agencies' data for official statistics proposed a change in the directive. The working group wanted to wait for the investigation from the Swedish Companies Registration Office,

and depending on the outcome of the investigation, would receive new directives. The Council approved this.

The Council received information on the progress of the work for sufficient quality done by the statistical agencies. In this connection, it was decided that a follow-up on the agencies working according to the guidelines would be added to the minutes, and that the results of the next follow-up would be taken up in the annual report for 2009.

The Council received information on the Swedish EU Presidency in the Council's statistical working group from the International Secretariat at Statistics Sweden.

A paper about web services was submitted to the working group for electronic publishing for processing.

The National Board of Health and Welfare expressed that it should be listed directly in the publishing calendar whether or not the publication is included in the official statistics. Today this is only shown when clicking on the publication. This viewpoint was further directed towards Statistics Sweden's website editorial office.

To save time between the Council meetings it was decided that information and decisions of urgent character would be done by correspondence.

A Swedish-English word list with common statistical terms that can be useful in publishing has been produced and published on the SAM-Forum.

Information about a new agency the Swedish Pensions Agency to be established on 1 January 2010 was given at the Council's second meeting in October. The new agency will take over some parts of the Social Insurance Agency's responsibility for statistics. It was also informed that Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis would close on 31 March 2010 and the new agency The Swedish Agency for Transport Policy Analysis will be estab-

lished as of 1 April, taking over responsibilities for statistics of the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis. The Council decided that the not-yet appointed director general of the new agency The Swedish Agency for Transport Policy Analysis would be offered to take over the place of Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis for the rest of the mandate period.

Statistics Sweden's chief legal advisor informed about the new European Statistics Ordinance, the new Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act as well as the tendencies on the national and EU levels to dilute the confidentiality of statistical information. This concerns the publishing of the statistics that are desired as well as statistics for examination purposes. The Council unanimously agreed that this was a distressing tendency that can have considerable consequences for the possibilities to gather information for statistical purposes and even for the possibility to produce statistics of good quality.

Statistics Sweden's records management informed about the rules for records management and proposed a seminar be arranged during 2010 for archivists and records managers at all the agencies responsible for statistics. The Council approved this proposal and the Secretariat was assigned to arrange such a seminar.

The working group for electronic publishing III submitted their final report. See "The Council's working groups" for further information.

The Council informed about Statistics Sweden's work with the coordination of registers and observed that this work is very important and that large gains can be made with increased coordination of registers.

The programme for the annual conference was presented and approved. The Secretariat also received the authority to review the forms for the conference in

the future. Requests have arisen for the opportunities to discuss joint issues and to network; conferences which by and large are based on lectures do not offer these opportunities. The Secretariat will continue to work with this issue.

The issue of appointing working groups was discussed and it was pointed out that it is important for working groups to have defined duties that are reasonable and carried out in a minimum of time. It is also important to create smaller committees within the working groups to prepare certain issues so that all participants can be able to actively participate.

The Council decided that the annual report would mainly have the same structure as previously with one supplement. In connection with the new presentation of the work for sufficient quality being included, the government agencies will be required to describe how they have maintained sufficient quality on their website. This will be taken up in the follow-up and presented in the report. The National Board of Health and Welfare informed that they conducted a comprehensive project on quality and have produced a check list for regular follow-up of the quality of their products. On 29 September they also pledged to produce the official statistics from January 2010 onwards. The Swedish Board of Agriculture informed that they have also worked with quality issues based on the check list from the National Board of Health and Welfare, and were also going to make a commitment to quality.

The Council's working groups

Six working groups have been active in the Council in 2009. The working groups have discussed methodological and quality issues, legal issues, regional official statistics, electronic publishing, data provision, and issues on the use of data from other agencies for official statistics. The working groups are made

up of representatives for the agencies in the Council and interested persons from other statistical agencies.

The working group for methodology and quality issues

The group met four times during 2009. The group has used video conferences for two of these meetings for agencies outside of the Stockholm area. In addition, smaller committee groups have met regularly. 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. Two agencies have informed they will make a commitment to follow the criteria for sufficient quality in the official statistics. The follow-up shows that 14 more agencies work for sufficient quality while 9 agencies informed they do not work with the criteria. The group has worked to identify any differences or deficiencies in the guidelines for sufficient quality compared with the Code of practice and ISO 20 252. After the autumn meeting, the group was assigned to outline how some of the main variables are presented in the official statistics. Other issues that have been discussed include the new quality manual produced by Eurostat and presented during the year. A discussion was begun on the needs for competence development concerning methodology and quality issues among the agencies responsible for official statistics.

The agencies represented in this working group have been the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, the Swedish Board of Agriculture,

the National Agency for Education, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Statistics Sweden.

Working group for legal issues related to official statistics

The task of the group is to handle all legal issues in the area of statistics 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.

The working group held two meetings in 2009. The first meeting dealt with federated research databases and what the future may look like. Magnus Stenbeck from the Swedish Research Council held a presentation about the work in the Database Infra Structure Committee, which works to create a joint infrastructure for research concerning databases. Other topics included the concept of research and the conditions for responsibility for personal information that is sent by SMS. At the second meeting, chief legal advisor Ms Eva Grönlund of the Central Ethical Review Board was invited to speak about the act on ethical review and to have an in-depth discussion about the concept of research. At this meeting, there were also discussions about disclosure issues and methods for disclosure control.

The agencies represented in the working group during the year were 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 National Agency for Education, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, the National Board of Health and Welfare and Statistics Sweden.

The 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 be a reference group for Statistics Sweden's work in RESCO in connection with Eurostat meetings and discuss other issues of regional statistics. At the Council's meeting in October 2009, it was decided that the working group would submit a report every year at the Council meeting in October about the work they have accomplished. The working group did not have any meetings during 2009.

The agencies represented in the working group are the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and Statistics Sweden.

The working group for electronic publishing III

The working group submitted its final report in October 2009. During the two years the working group has been active, it has:

- given viewpoints on the layout of Statistics Sweden's new website that was launched in February 2009
- proposed changes in the publishing calendar
- discussed how information on official statistics is shown on Statistics Sweden's website
- given viewpoints on Statistics Sweden's proposals for revision of regulations for releasing official statistics
- discussed changes in Statistics Sweden's publishing and the effects for other statistical agencies

- presented the award for good website
- looked at how the statistics are presented at the statistical agencies
- discussed potential tools to easier find statistics from different statistical agencies with the help of web services

The working group has not been able to complete its duties concerning a joint search engine, review the description of statistics and review the revisions and re-calculations.

At the meeting in October it was decided that there would be no appointment of a new working group for electronic publishing. Joint questions within the area can instead be dealt with more efficiently through seminars for all the statistical agencies or by written information. The process of circulating a report for comment often works well for more formal or detailed issues. In such cases it is considered important to meet to discuss issues, it is possible to arrange one or more workshops.

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 Communications Analysis, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Statistics Sweden.

Working group for issues relating to data provision

A new working group for issues relating to data provision was formed in May 2009. The group has included representatives from the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, the National Mediation Office, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Agency for Education, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and the

Swedish Board of Agriculture. Among other things, the duties of the group are to follow up on the measures that were recommended in previous working groups, to look at the possibilities of greater coordination of the provision of data from enterprises and municipalities, investigate the need for joint guidelines for different issues within the area and to clarify what should be included in the costs for the provision of data and what should be counted as provision of data in the official statistics. The working group held five meetings during the year.

The group has exchanged experience from the agencies' simplification work, discussed guidelines on questionnaire design and layout of forms, investigated possibilities to collect information about all ordinances and regulations that apply to official statistics through a joint portal and has gone through the rules for consequence analyses of changes in regulations and general advice. The working group has also discussed issues on electronic administration and subjects for seminars in coming years.

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

Among other things, the Council for Official Statistics shall handle 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. In October 2007 the Council decided to form a working group to look at issues relating to the use of other agencies' data for official statistics.

The working group held three meetings in 2009. The working group has received some partly changed directives according to the decision at the Council's October meeting. According to the new directives, the main task is to outline and describe the use of external data sources in the official statistics and the flow of data among the agencies. The planned outline for 2009 has been postponed while waiting for a similar outline concerning

information on enterprises that was conducted by the Swedish Companies Registration Office in the spring of 2009. The outline concerning the statistics will be done in 2010 by a web questionnaire that will be sent out to all the statistical products that produce and publish official statistics. A proposal for the questionnaire has been produced and the questions have been sent out in December to be tested on several products.

The agencies that have been represented in the working group were: the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National 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 Clarion Hotel Sign in Stockholm on 12-13 November 2009. 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 that took part in the conference included: the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, Eskilstuna Municipality, the Ministry of Finance, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, the Swedish National Institute of Public Health, Statisticon AB and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions. About 120 persons participated.

The Secretariat of the Council for Official Statistics and Statistics Sweden's International Secretariat were responsible for the programme the first day of the conference. The final report from the working group for electronic publishing was presented. The consequences of the new European statistics law was presented

and the Swedish Better Regulation Council told about their operations. Lantmäteriet (the Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority) and Statistics Sweden described the apartment register, how the work has been going and what the outcome can be. The international coordination work was presented and we also were able to hear about an example of practical experience of EU cooperation. Finally the Council presented the award for good statistical pages on the web. A jury consisting of three members of the working group for electronic publishing looked at the websites of all the agencies responsible for statistics and assessed them on the basis of the guidelines for electronic publishing. Among the five that in principle fulfilled the criteria, one was chosen. The jury's work and motivation as well as the prize itself was presented by the National Council for Cultural Affairs. The award was given to the Swedish Board of Agriculture, in the form of a diploma and a logotype to put on their website.

The working group for methodology and quality issues organised the second day. The conference participants were given a presentation of the EU's vision for future work on statistics. A presentation of the work of the Swedish Commission against Benefit Fraud and Errols followed. Dr Eric Schulte-Nordholt from the Netherlands discussed quality issues from the Dutch register-based statistics. A workshop dealing with rationalisation and efficiency improvement in statistics production followed.

In the afternoon, parallel seminars were held on two different themes "The use of administrative registers" and "How statistics become knowledge".

A seminar for old and new contact persons was held in June 2009. The seminar dealt with the Swedish statistical system, the Council and the Secretariat and their duties, archiving, customer service and international cooperation. The seminar

closed with group discussions within the different areas.

During the year comprehensive development work has been conducted concerning the website SAM-Forum which is an important channel for spreading information and collecting documents and information of importance to the statistical agencies. The website uses the same technology and templates as Statistics Sweden's external website. This means that the technological development that occurs on Statistics Sweden's website can be applied to SAM-Forum without special measures.

An electronic newsletter to the contact persons within the statistical agencies was produced during 2009. The letter is sent when necessary. The first newsletter was issued during autumn 2009.

A tour with visits to all the statistical agencies was begun during 2009. The reason was partly because the Secretariat for official statistics and the International Secretariat at Statistics Sweden need to know about the operations of each agency in order to give the right support. It is also important for Statistics Sweden to inform about their own duties in the area of coordination. Another vital task is to capture the needs and desires from other statistical agencies and obtain knowledge about issues that are important their statistical operations. During December 2009, visits were paid to the Swedish Board of Agriculture, The Swedish Forest Agency and the National Courts Administration. The aim is to visit the remaining statistical agencies in 2010.

The Official Statistics

The report from the Council for Official Statistics aims to produce an overall view of the system for official statistics and to describe the situation regarding 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, 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 done for punctuality and production time, documentation, changing the SOS logotype, presentation by sex in the statistics and whether the agencies work with those guidelines and criteria for sufficient quality in the official statistics that the Council has determined.

Availability

Publishing plan

One of the Council's tasks is to compile a publishing plan for official statistics. On December 2, 2009, planned publishing for almost all statistical agencies for 2010 was presented on Statistics Sweden's website. On 18 December, the remaining two 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.) publishing occurs. Revisions of publishing times are inserted 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 2009. Statistics relating to a specific period are officially released when they are published for the first time. The statistics for a certain reference period can be divided into several different content packages⁸. The publishing of a content package constitutes an official release.

The implementation of a routine for confirming publishing has improved the punctuality and production times. The review now covers almost all releases of the official statistics while previously there was a partial gap when all information about the actual date for publishing was not reported. The routine may have even influenced the results in other ways. All agencies now have the possibility to revise the first given date 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 time when the

⁸ A number of products can be divided into several 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.

statistics are released. During 2009, the average production time for monthly statistics was 5.3 weeks, compared to 2009 when average production time was 5.8 weeks. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 9.0 weeks in 2009. The corresponding figure for 2008 was 9.1.

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, 80 percent, was somewhat better than in 2008 when 79 percent of the statistics were released on time. The punctuality of monthly statistics was somewhat worse in 2009, when 98 percent were published according to plan. The corresponding figure for 2008 was 99 percent. For quarterly statistics, punctuality was slightly worse in 2009 at 92 percent, compared to 94 percent in 2008.

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 present the statistics for which they are responsible on their websites. Most of the agencies have a special statistics page where the

official statistics can be found. To make it easy for users to find statistics, many agencies have a link called "Statistics" or similar on the home page of their websites, linking to the statistics page. In 2009, 16 agencies (excluding Statistics Sweden) had such a link.

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

In 2009, 12 agencies including Statistics Sweden published their statistics in the Statistical Report series under the heading Official Statistics of Sweden.

In the Statistical Database on Statistics Sweden's website, almost all statistical products that Statistics Sweden is 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 42.5 percent of the statistical products in the official statistics are available in the Statistical Database. This is a slight decrease compared to the previous year. However, coverage for some products has improved, due to increased content which in turn leads to increased possibilities for different compilations of 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 National Agency for Education, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and the National Agency for Higher Education.

During the year, one statistical agency has been given access to Statistics Sweden's documentation system MetaPlus for handling metadata and classifications. They have also received training in the use of the tool. One more statistical agency has expressed their interest for this tool. The Council was positive to Statistics Sweden offering MetaPlus as a support tool for statistical survey and register documentation when the test results were reported. MetaPlus also provides documentation that can be used for records management.

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. It is the responsibility of the statistical agencies to produce this description. 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. This is so the user will always have a correct description of the how the survey was conducted, non-response etc. The regulations further state that 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.

The Descriptions of the Statistics

Reference year for descriptions	Number of products with published statistics during 2009	Per-cent
Same reference year as the statistics that were published during the year	158	60
1 year old	56	21
2 years old	14	5
3 years old or more	18	7
No description available for product	18	7
Total	264	100

The timeliness of the descriptions has been measured. This measurement concerned those descriptions that were available on the Internet at the end of 2009 for statistical products published in 2009⁹.

A current description of the statistics was available for 60 percent of statistical products that were published in 2009. In 21 percent of the cases, the description was one year old. In 12 percent, descriptions were even older, and 7 percent had no descriptions at all. Timeliness in the descriptions has worsened for each year during the last three years. The percentage for statistical products without any descriptions at all has risen by two percentage points compared to the 2008 review.

⁹ 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 quality declaration for these types of statistics should be in the form of sources according to the regulations for the official statistics.

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 electronically published documents the SOS designation or symbol should also be displayed on tables/graphs/charts. The last sentence can be interpreted so that it includes tables on the Internet that are not a part of a publication or database.

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

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

Those agencies which do not publish all their statistics on Statistics Sweden's website have been studied in particular.

One statistical agency does not use the designation or symbol at all upon publishing. Other agencies (19) use the designation or the symbol. A small number of agencies do not use it for all products.

Costs to data providers

Costs to data providers 2009

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 considerable uncertainty in the applied methods. Time spent can vary even in 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 inform 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 assess the time spent for provision of data, but that have submitted information on the size of the population, the number of respondents etc. while other statistical agencies have no information at all for a number of products.

Time spent in 2009

The time spent for the provision of data for the official statistics in 2009 has been estimated at 854 000 hours (corresponding to 518 full-time employees) for

enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils. This is a decrease of 80 000 hours, corresponding to 48 full-time employees or 9 percent compared to the time spent according to the revised information for 2008 which was estimated at 894 000 hours. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has decreased by 9 000 hours or 9 percent, while municipalities and county councils spent 3 000 fewer hours or 4 percent less. The central government sector showed a marginal drop.

The change is mainly due to changes in requirements for reporting concerning trade in goods within the EU (Intrastat) which is estimated to reduce the time spent for enterprises by 48 000 hours. After a temporary reinforcement of the sample in Short-term wage statistics for the private sector due to a transition to

the new classification of the Swedish Standard Industrial Classification, the sample has now returned to its previous level. This has decreased the time spent for data provision from enterprises by about 25 000 hours.

Revision of previously reported information for the number of hours

In the Council's annual report 2008, the total number of hours for reporting to the official statistics for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils was reported at 890 000 hours.

After the revision, the total amount of time spent for data providers in 2008 was 894 000 hours. The adjustment has been made due to a new model for the calculation of time spent for reporting of trade in goods within the EU and to obtain consistency in the reporting.

Costs to data providers 2009, current prices

	Number of thousands of hours	Change compared to previous year, thousands of hours	Cost, SEK millions	Change compared to previous year, SEK millions
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies	854	-80	594	-56
of which enterprises & org.	777	-77	550	-54
of which government agencies	2	0	1	0
of which municipalities & county councils	75	-3	44	-2

Costs 2009

Total costs for data provision for 2009 have been calculated at SEK 594 million, of which SEK 550 million refers to costs incurred by enterprises and organisations; SEK 1 million refers to costs incurred by government agencies; and, SEK 44 million refers to costs incurred by municipalities and counties.

Total costs have decreased by SEK 56 million or 9 percent. Several surveys have reduced their costs for data provision, but some have needed to increase the sample even this year due to the introduction of the new industrial classification SNI 2007, which has influenced costs. For example, Short term statistics for industry has made changes with several variables being removed. This has contributed to reducing costs for data providers, but has increased costs by increasing the sample.

The hourly cost (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) has been estimated in 2009 at SEK 707 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 585 for government agencies, municipalities and counties.

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

The work to simplify data provision has continued during 2009. A number of proposals for simplification have now been carried out or will be carried out.

Because Statistics Sweden is responsible for the majority of the provision of data from enterprises and organisations, steps taken by Statistics Sweden are of vital importance regarding costs to data providers. Similar to the other agencies, Statistics Sweden is looking into the possibilities of collecting data from administrative sources, improving questionnaires and offering various ways of providing data. Electronic data collection has been standardised and today most of the surveys at Statistics Sweden use the same web collection tool.

The proportion of data providers who report electronically has increased dramatically, which is largely because Statistics Sweden does not send paper questionnaires until the second reminder.

A special working group has been formed for contacts with large enterprises participating in a number of Statistics Sweden's surveys. The purpose is to create a mutual understanding for each other's terms and conditions, and thereby make it easier for enterprises to provide data of good quality.

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

Statistics broken down by sex

Population and delimitations

As in previous years, the appropriation directions of 2009 assigned Statistics Sweden to present the official statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of The Official Statistics Ordinance.

Section 14 has been interpreted so that statistics broken down by sex¹⁰ involve the presentation of all results broken down by sex as an overall classification¹¹, i.e. breakdown of women and men, for separate variables as well as combinations of variables.

¹⁰ Statistics broken down by sex means that both women and men, girls and boys, are visible in the statistics. This implies that statistics relating to individuals should be collected, analysed and presented by sex. Sex should be the primary and universal classification throughout the statistics.

¹¹ The concept of overall classification indicates that all data are presented for men and women in all combinations of variables.

Products that are included in the outline fulfil the following criteria: they are based on individuals¹², they are included in the official statistics of Sweden, they are "active" and they are published on the web. Accordingly, 150 products divided among 17 statistical agencies have been included in this year's review. Of these 150 products, 119 are directly based on individuals while 31 are indirectly based so.

Tables and graphs in the databases (Sweden's Statistical Databases or similar), the Statistical Reports series or similar) and other web publishing.

For Statistical Reports and web publishing, all publications during 2009 were examined except for the following:

- When a product presented several publications of identical format in 2009, only the most recent publication was examined. An identical format means that the tables and graphs look exactly the same.
- 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 2009.

Comparison with the previous year's review

The results of the 2009 review show largely the same results as in 2008. The percentage of products with statistics broken down by sex varies somewhat

from year to year, and it is not possible to make exact comparisons. The latter is partly because a review has not been done of the same products (some have been eliminated and others have arisen), and partly because the publishing of the products varies somewhat from year to year (especially regarding themes etc.).

Results

For every product, an overall assessment has been made of the extent (always, sometimes or never) for which presentation for each form has been broken down by sex.

The table below illustrates the number of products that have been published in each presentation form, the percentage distribution to what extent the statistics have been broken down by sex.

The table should be interpreted as follows: In 2009, 81 of the concerned products presented in databases. Of these 81 products, 56 percent showed reporting with sex as the overall basis for classification in all cases. At the same time, 23 percent of the 81 products never presented statistics broken down by sex in databases.

Study domains

In previous reviews, some groups were more often found without presentation broken down by sex than other groups. In general, it can be said that the reporting is sometimes done for one basis of classification at a time. For example, reporting of Swedish-born and foreign-born persons is found in one table and information for men and women in another. Some groups are reported comparatively more often without breakdown by sex. Children and persons with disabilities are examples of such groups. When reporting is done by a geographical classification, a rougher classification tends to be broken down by sex to a greater degree than a finer classification. Statistics on households do not always report one-person households and single persons with children by sex.

¹²The concept refers to statistics that directly or indirectly concern physical persons. An important example of the latter are household statistics, in which one-person households and single-parent households can be broken down by sex. Statistics on enterprises, housing and the like are not included in the concept, as long as the statistics do not indirectly actually refer to physical persons, for example statistics on self-employed persons.

Reporting with sex as the overall basis for classification

Presentation form	Number of products	Percentage distribution			Total
		Always	Sometimes	Never	
Databases (Statistical Database or similar)	81	56	21	23	100
Statistical reports (SR or similar)	64	16	69	16	100
Other web publishing	122	24	62	14	100

There is a difference between products directly and indirectly based on individuals. Products that are indirectly based on individuals tend to present statistics broken down by sex to a lesser extent than products that are directly (i.e. mainly) based on individuals.

Presentation form

Whether the statistics are presented with a breakdown by sex or not as an overall basis for classification varies with the presentation form. Tables are broken down by sex to a greater extent than graphs, and statistics that are presented with the help of maps are seldom broken down by sex. When statistics are presented in the form of time series, the information that is broken down by sex is often only for the most recent year(s).

In less comprehensive publishing and in summaries of the statistics, breakdown by sex is less extensive than in more detailed publications. Individual tables and graphs published directly on Statistics Sweden's website are not broken down with sex as the overall basis for classification to the same degree as other presentations (that is, presentations in publications and the like). In Statistical Reports, information that is presented in tables and graphs in the text section is not broken down by sex to the same extent as the statistics in the table appendix.

General patterns

Most of the tables that include sex are broken down by sex as the overall basis for classification. An exception to this is aggregated data. Tables with separate presentation of women ("of which women") but not for men occur to a certain extent. This type of presentation is not considered as broken down by sex.

A prerequisite for presentation with sex as the overall basis for classification is that information on sex is collected. In this year's review it has been noted that some products do not collect information on sex. A number of products refer to aggregated data and thus do not always present information on women and men in all combinations of variables.

Quality

The working group for methodology and quality issues in 2005 produced guidelines and criteria for sufficient quality in official statistics. The Council for Official Statistics approved these guidelines and recommended that all statistical agencies work according to them.

The guidelines include 20 criteria divided into three areas:

- Laws, ordinances and regulations that control the official statistics
- User contacts
- Planning – Implementation – Follow-up

Follow-up

In 2008 and 2009 a follow-up was done on whether the statistical agencies work in accordance with the quality criteria and which agencies that have made a commitment on their websites according to the text decided by the Council for Official Statistics. The commitment means that the agency applies all the criteria in the guidelines for all statistical products. This year the results are presented for the first time in this report, after a decision by the Council for Official Statistics. A comprehensive account of the answers is provided in Appendix 10.

Results

2009 was the first year that an agency made a quality commitment on the website. This agency was the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Prior to that, the National Board of Health and Welfare decided to make a commitment from January 2010 onwards. In 2009 the number of agencies that said they worked with the criteria for sufficient quality (including the Swedish Board of Agriculture and National Board of Health and Welfare) was 16. The corresponding number in 2008 was 12. In 2009, 9 agencies replied they did not work with the criteria for sufficient quality, opposed to 10 the previous year. Further, 2 agencies

did not reply to the questionnaire in 2008, and 2 agencies replied they did not know if they worked with the criteria. One of these two answered both "no" and "do not know".

Costs and staff

Total costs for the official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 828 million in 2009. The costs refer to the agencies' particular costs for producing official statistics plus a supplement on the direct salary costs for overhead. The total costs for EU-regulated statistics comprised SEK 292 million or 35 percent of total costs.

In 2009 the equivalent of 721 full-time employees worked with official statistics, of whom 202 with EU-regulated 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 full-time equivalent is defined as the total number of hours spent on official statistics divided by the average number of hours a full-time employee works in one year. The number does not include the hours spent on overhead, i.e. training and administration.

Costs and staff 2009 for official statistics at statistical agencies

	Number of products	Total cost, SEK millions	Of which EU-regulated, SEK millions	Full-time equivalents number
Swedish Work Environment Authority	4	12.3	0.2	9.7
National Council for Crime Prevention	8	14.3	0.1	10.6
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	2	1.1	0.0	0.9
National Courts Administration	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
National Financial Management Authority	1	4.4	4.3	3.8
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	9	9.8	0.0	0.1
National Board of Fisheries	3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	16	5.3	0.0	2.0
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education ¹	5	22.1	0.0	9.3
National Chemicals Inspectorate	6	0.7	0.0	0.4
National Institute of Economic Research	1	2.4	0.0	0.3
National Mediation Office	12	33.7	3.8	2.1
Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis ²	7	8.5	2.8	1.6
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency ³	12	1.2	0.0	0.6
Swedish National Debt Office	2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Swedish Forest Agency	14	14.0	0.0	11.4
National Board of Health and Welfare	25	28.9	0.0	18.9
Swedish Energy Agency	23	21.9	21.9	3.2
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	15	22.6	12.3	7.0
Swedish Board of Agriculture	25	34.9	31.6	12.6
Swedish Arts Council	6	2.2	0.0	1.6
Swedish National Agency for Education	15	32.8	0.0	9.5
Statistics Sweden ⁴	128	523.9	206.2	596.0
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences ⁵	6	22.0	0.0	18.7
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth ⁶	1	8.3	8.3	0.6
Total	347	828.4	291.7	721.3

Note: The above table also presents the five yearbooks that cannot be placed in a particular statistics area. See page 10.

1) The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education used a previous method of calculation in the 2008 report. Therefore the information is not comparable to earlier years. according to the current model, figures for 2008 were 23.0 and 9.3.

2) Previously the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (until 2009-03-31).

3) The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for international reporting of amounts, emissions and levels within different environmental areas. The information that is collected for these purposes is also used for official statistics. Therefore, the costs for official statistics are relatively low.

4) For information on the calculation method for Statistics Sweden, see the comments for the cost calculations.

5) A certain part of field work has been included as of 2009, since it refers to the collection of statistics. Therefore the information is not comparable to earlier years.

6) Previously called "Verket för näringslivsutveckling" in Swedish (until 2009-03-31). The English name remains the same.

Notes and comments on cost calculations

Separate costs

The calculation of separate costs plus a supplement on direct salary costs for overhead costs 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 2009 was SEK 698 and is based on the average salary for people in the BESTA classification 10.4 plus a supplement for overhead.

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, production of statistics outsourced to other organisations
- 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 service, the agency shall state or estimate the costs for official EU-regulated statistics.

Calculation of the number of full-time equivalents

The number of full-time equivalents 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 2009 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 a time reporting system, the agency should estimate the number of hours worked. These can refer to:

- construction, operation and maintenance of databases
- planning and design
- procurement of consultants
- data collection/fieldwork
- editing and processing data
- production of tables, graphs 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, known as EU statistics. EU statistics

If statistics production has been done by a statistical agency on order from another statistical agency, the hours should be counted by the agency producing the 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 assess relates to EU-regulated statistics.

Statistics Sweden's costs

Statistics Sweden reports the entire appropriations, including appropriations for the coordination of the official statistics as a cost for the statistics. Income from other areas than income from approved appropriations (such as internal invoices and EU grants) has been deducted. Distributed price differences and distributed joint costs and income are included. Some appropriations-financed products that are not official statistics are included in Statistics Sweden's costs.

Examples of these costs include various forecasts that are not classed as official statistics but that are produced regularly (such as Labour Market Tendency Survey or Demographic Analysis) or products that are under development and that will later be classed as official statistics, as well as costs for certain registers that are the basis for various statistical products (such as the Total Population Register and the Business Register).

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 overhead, meaning 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 524 million refers to the actual appropriations burden for Statistics Sweden's official statistics. 487 full-time equivalents refer to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible, and 184 full-time equivalents are for the statistics that Statistics Sweden produces at the request of other statistical agencies. Calculated according to the model, Statistics Sweden's costs for official statistics would instead amount to SEK 792 million. If a correction is made for commissions from other statistical agencies, the cost is SEK 667 million, which is also an overestimation by roughly SEK 180 million.

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 full-time equivalents this work takes are reported separately for each agency. The agencies are listed in alphabetical order. Two agencies have closed down during the year: the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth. The responsibilities of the agencies have been taken over by the newly established Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis and Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth. The presentation in this report is found under the new names of the agencies.

Statistical agencies responsible for statistics 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 Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
- 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, Research and Culture

- Swedish National Board of Student Aid
- 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 the certain aspects of the tobacco legislation and the Environmental Code with regard to gene technology and pesticides. The Swedish Work Environment Authority also issues regulations and general guidelines based on Sweden's legislation on the work environment and working hours, and 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

The statistics on occupational injuries are based on reported occupational injuries that are made to the Social Insurance Agency. Occupational injuries are presented in an annual report that mainly include occupational illnesses and occupational accidents that have led to sick leave. The report also presents the trends on an overall level.

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 12.3 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

9.7

National Council for Crime Prevention

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

Statistical areas:

Offences

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

Persons found guilty of criminal offences

Statistics are produced on people a public prosecutor or court have ruled to be guilty of an offence. These statistics provide information on, among other things, perpetrators, trends and the application of the system of penalties. 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 substances involved. Statistics on narcotics are produced every third year.

The correctional care system

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

Recidivism

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics: SEK 14.3 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 10.6

Swedish National Board of Student Aid

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

Statistical areas:

Financial study aid

Statistics are produced on the allocation of financial aid for students and repayment. Statistics on approval of allocation 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 Gender Equality in particular), government agencies, 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.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 1.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

0.9

National Courts Administration

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

Statistical areas:

Courts of law

Annual statistics are produced on cases in the public courts, the general admini-

nistrative courts and cases in the Rent and Leasehold Tribunal.

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

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 Swedish National Financial Management Authority is also responsible for auditing of EU financed operations. The Swedish National Financial Management Authority produces information on national accounts concerning government, often entitled Information on government net lending. Results of the calculations are

used as a basis for calculations of the national accounts at Statistics Sweden. In addition to the official statistics, the agency also publishes forecasts for the central government budget.

Statistical areas:

National budget outcome

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 4.4 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

3.8

Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

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

Statistical areas:

Financial accounts

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

Shareholder statistics

Statistics are produced on shareholders in Sweden every six months.

Financial enterprises except insurance

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

Insurance

Information on profit and loss statements and balance sheets of larger insurance companies is reported on an annual basis. Information on performance analyses, i.e. profit/loss broken down by insurance branch is also available. Information is gathered quarterly on insurance companies' investments in various forms of assets, broken down into different categories of borrowers. In addition, information is also available on financial debts broken down into lender categories, as well as direct and total returns for the period.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Finance in particular), the Riksbank, Statistics Sweden, the National Institute of Economic Research, financial markets, trade organisations, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers and students.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 9.8 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

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 in the first marketing stage. The statistics on professional freshwater fishing, which are presented annually, are gathered from fishermen in the four

major lakes: Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren and other inland lakes where professional fishing is done.

Aquaculture

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

0.1

Swedish Social Insurance Agency

The Swedish Social Insurance Agency administers insurance and grants that are included in the social insurance system. Swedish social insurance applies to everyone who lives or works in Sweden. In total there are almost 40 different benefits or grants within the social insurance system.

Statistical areas:

Assistance for families with children

Annual statistics are produced for assistance allowance, car allowance, housing allowance, 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.

Assistance in the event of sickness and disability

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

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, 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 5.3 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

2.0

Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

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

Statistical areas:

Higher education

The statistics on institutions of higher education show changes in the registration and examination of students in both undergraduate and postgraduate education and researchers. Social background and foreign background are taken into consideration. The statistics also show the applicants, the graduation rate and results at basic and advanced levels. In addition, statistics are also pro-

duced on staff employed at universities and other institutions of higher education, as well as finances of institutions of higher education. Annual statistics are produced in this area.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, the Ministry of Education, agencies, municipalities, 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 22.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

9.3

Swedish Chemicals Agency

The Swedish Chemicals Agency is the central supervisory agency for the control of chemicals and is administered by the Ministry of the Environment. The agency'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 agency 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 Agency is a coordinating agency for the goal of a non-toxic environment. A large part of the agency'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 agency's work is financed by taxes, fees levied on importers and manufacturers of chemical products and by fees for pesticides.

Statistical areas:

Sales and use of chemicals

The statistics produced are based on the Swedish Chemicals Agency'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, the Ministry of the Environment, agencies, 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 0.7 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

0.4

National Institute of Economic Research

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

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 perso-

nal 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 2.4 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

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 National Mediation Office is the agency responsible for the official wage statistics.

Statistical areas:

Wages, salaries and labour costs

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

The quarterly Labour Cost Index (LCI) is delivered to Eurostat. Since 2008, the LCI has also been published in Sweden, divi-

ded 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 produced every four years. The Labour Costs 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 further information. The most important factors in this context is details of 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 33.7 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

2.1

The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis¹³ is a government agency responsible for evaluations, business intelligence and statistics. The agency provides the political decision-making system with business intelligence on conditions for growth policy to ensure that decision-makers have up-to-date knowledge and can formulate demands for change. Analyses are made of both domestic and international trends. The agency carries out evaluations that draw on experience from measures implemented in economic and regional policy, both in Sweden and at the international level. The agency also has responsibility for some sections of the official statistics on enterprises.

Statistical areas:

Newly-started enterprises

Two sets of statistics are produced in this area: Newly-started enterprises in Sweden, and Follow-up on newly-started enterprises – three years after registration. The first-mentioned statistics are annual, while the latter come out at least every third year.

International enterprises

The surveys, which are annual except in one case, cover foreign-owned enterprises operating in Sweden, Swedish-

owned enterprises with subsidiaries abroad, research and development in international enterprises (every other year).

Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy

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

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications in particular) the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, 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 8.5 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 1.6

¹³ As of 1 April, ITPS, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies and the National Rural Development Agency, became a single Authority, "Growth Analysis" – the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis. Source: <http://www.itps.se/Default.asp?langId=1>

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is the central environmental agency under the Swedish government, and is tasked with promoting and coordinating work for greater and more extensive responsibility for the environment in the community. The agency's support of other players in their environmental activities is largely intended to develop and disseminate knowledge, formulate requirements and levels of ambition. The agency also carries out follow-up and evaluation work. Production of statistics is largely dictated by the international reporting of statistics and the follow-up of environmental goals. 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.

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 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. These substance groups reported have an over-fertilisation effect.

Waste

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

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of the Environment in particular), the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications, environmental courts, the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish Rail Administration, the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the Surgeon-General, the National Board of Fisheries, the Swedish Chemicals Agency, 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, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Statistics Sweden,

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (cont.)

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 1.2 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

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 for one month. The central government's net borrowing requirement is identical to the government budget's balance, but with the

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

0.1

Swedish Forest Agency

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

Statistical areas:

Forestry production

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

Employment in forestry

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

Environmental and social issues in forestry

New statistical area from 2006-07-01. From 2008 onwards, this area includes two products: Habitat protection and

nature conservation agreements (forest land) and Environmental considerations after regeneration 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 Agriculture, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications in particular), Statistics Sweden, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Swedish Energy Agency, municipalities, county administrative boards, enterprises, the Federation of Swedish Farmers, the Swedish Forestry Industries Federation, the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden, forestry and agriculture employers organisation, interest groups, international organisations (UNECE, Eurostat, MCPFE), researchers, students, institutes of higher education, universities, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics: SEK 14.0 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 11.4

National Board of Health and Welfare

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

In its role as expert and supervisory agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare influences 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 are produced on cancer, with details of the number of newly-diagnosed cases, and age standardised incidence (the number of new cases per inhabitant and year) is included as well as statistical prevalence (occurrence of the disease at a certain point in time). Statistics are also produced from the Medical Birth Register, one purpose being to produce basic data for the analysis of risks to the woman and child during pregnancy, at birth and in the period immediately following birth. A special publication reports on the occurrence of birth defects of newborns and fetuses of pregnancies

aborted due to foetal defects. Statistics are also produced on legal abortions. 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 are also produced on breast-feeding and smoking habits of parents. Information is presented on the percentage of breast-fed children at the age of one week, and at two, four, six, nine and twelve months. Smoking habits of parents during the child's age of one month and at eight months is also presented in the report.

Health and medical care

The statistical area Health and medical care currently consists of the statistical product Statistics on staff in the health and medical care sector. The product contains 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 the 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 in 2009. 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 directed at children and young people under the age of 21 under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the legislation on special regulations governing the care of young people. Statistics on social assistance are published both quarterly and annually; the quarterly statistics present the amount of social assistance paid to municipalities, while the annual statistics give information on the number of people and households receiving aid, the length of time for assistance, etc. Statistics on family law include details of children who have been the subject of cooperation interviews, investigations into care, housing and association, and the number of investigations that have approved international adoptions-investigations in connection with 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. In addition there are statistics on programmes for other adults. Other adults refer to persons 21 years old or more that have 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, living in homes with special facilities, day activities and short-term residence. Statistics on efforts for the elderly and disabled people have been published every six months as of 2009.

Support and services for people with disabilities

In 2005, the first official statistics were published on the number of persons with one or more services according to the Act concerning Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS). The statistics refer to conditions as of 1 October of each year. Among the services presented are personal assistance, contact persons and daily activities according to LSS.

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics: SEK 28.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 18.9

Swedish Energy Agency

The Swedish Energy Agency is the country's national agency for energy related matters.

The Swedish Energy Agency works to ensure a secure, environmentally friendly and efficient energy system. The agency works to obtain a comprehensive view that clarifies the connection between issues on energy and the various parts of society. Their aim is to contribute to the fulfilment of climate goals, increase renewable types of energy, more efficient energy use, safe and secure supply of energy and an increased commercialisation of good business.

Statistical areas:

Energy supply and use

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

Energy balances

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

Price trends in the energy sector

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 21.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

3.2

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 total number of vehicles in counties and municipalities is also described. The area also includes annual statistics on road traffic injuries, with details of traffic accidents reported by the police.

Rail traffic

This area includes two annual products. Rail Traffic refers to railways, trams and underground transport. The statistics describe activities regarding the infrastructure, rolling stock, traffic, transport, employment, accidents and environmental impact. Rail traffic accidents contains mainly information on accidents.

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. The latter-mentioned was conducted continuously during all of 2009. The RES survey was planned to be conducted in 2010 but has been postponed until 2011.

Public transport and community financed travel

For the second year, official statistics were published in this statistical area, more specifically statistics on Special transport services and national special transport services. Development is now underway to be able to publish more products within the area.

Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis (cont.)

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications in particular), Statistics Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish Energy Agency, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, interest groups, trade organisations, international organisations,

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

Cost of official statistics:
SEK 22.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents:
7.0

Swedish Board of Agriculture

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

Statistical areas:

Agricultural structure

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

Agricultural production

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

Employment in agriculture

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

Agricultural economy

Under this heading, statistical reports are published of (a) the value of agricultural sector production and its cost, (b) 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 health.

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 34.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

12.6

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, obtain a comprehensive and varied selection of cultural activities of high quality for the entire country,
- guaranteed and increased knowledge in the area of responsibility of the Swedish Arts Council.

The Swedish Arts Council is responsible for the areas of theatre, dance, music, art, museums, exhibitions, literature, libraries, adult education and popular movements, as long as no other agency has these tasks. One of its main tasks is to distribute government grants in these areas.

Statistical areas:

Libraries

Annual statistics on lending, the collection of media, staffing, finance etc. are produced for public libraries, school libraries and research libraries. Information on hospital libraries is now included again in 2009 after several years of absence. 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. Information on art galleries that was previously included in these statistics has now been transferred to a new Design statistics.

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, municipalities and county councils/regions are reported. Information on households' expenditure for culture that was previously included has been removed as of 2009. The survey is conducted intermittently.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Education, Research and 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 2.2 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

1.6

Swedish National Agency for Education

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

The agency shall, among other things:

- be responsible for the official statistics according to the Statistics Ordinance (2001:100).
- follow up and evaluate the school system, preschool activities and care for school-age children
- 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
- inform and spread knowledge about the areas of activities
- have a coordinating, sectoral responsibility for issues on disability in connection with their area of activity.

Statistical areas:

School system and childcare

Statistics on the organisation, staff resources, operational costs and some results such as grade results and exa-

mination results are gathered for all activities in the areas of responsibility of the agency (preschools, care for school-age children, preschool classes, compulsory schools, special schools for pupils with impaired hearing, upper secondary schools, municipal adult education, adult education for people with learning disabilities, Swedish language training for immigrants, supplementary training and Swedish education abroad). These details are gathered annually for all responsible agencies and individuals, both municipal and separate/independent information.

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 32.8 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

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 cooperation on statistics.

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

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

Statistical areas:

Employment and working hours

In this area short-term employment statistics are produced for each quarter, which are intended to describe promptly and precisely changes in the number of employees, broken down in detail by industrial sector and region. In addition, labour statistics based on administrative sources are produced, which include annual information about employment levels, commuting, industrial structures, personnel structures in enterprises and at workplaces, and also illustrate events and flows in the labour market. Occupa-

tional statistics are obtained from the occupational register and serve mainly to give annual information on the breakdown of the working population into various occupational groups. Occupational statistics also illustrate trends in different industries and sectors of society.

Aggregate gross wages

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

Labour force surveys

These statistics describe the current situation and trends on the labour market for the population aged 15-74 in terms of employment, unemployment, hours worked etc. The Labour Force Surveys are the most important sources of data from which to produce regular descriptions, published throughout the year, of trends in the labour market. The statistics are reported monthly, quarterly and annually. The Labour Force Surveys are regulated by international conventions and ordinances. Every year an EU module is carried out with an in-depth study within a special theme. The themes are decided in ordinances from the European Commission for three years at a time.

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 present data on the number of job openings and vacancies (job openings that can be started imme-

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

diately, i.e. unmet demand for labour), broken down by industry, region and size category.

Sick pay

The statistics aim to illustrate sickness absence during a sick pay period, which is the period when employers pay sick pay if an employee is absent from work due to sickness. Collection is done monthly and 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 (different groups of countries of birth) are done annually and are used as a basis for social planning.

Immigration and asylum seekers

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

Housing construction and conversion

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

Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings

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

Construction costs

Both annual and quarterly statistics are produced in this area, providing basic data on costs and cost trends and the technical design of new residential buildings, 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

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

dwelling in multi-dwelling buildings are also examined annually to illustrate the structure of the stock of dwellings, the number of unlet dwellings available for rent and the number of other empty dwellings.

Housing and rent data

The statistics provide information on rents and changes in rents in rented apartments. This area also includes rental statistics for apartments in new construction that give information about rents/charges, the prices of different types of apartments in different parts of the country, and whether they have been let or sold. All of these surveys are taken annually.

Real estate prices and registration of titles

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

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 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 in Sweden. 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 is collected partly from complete statistics, and partly from a sample survey. Also included in this area are annual statistics that illustrate taxes and taxed income on the individual level, based on the tax register and other administrative registers. Wealth statistics 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

The survey sheds light on the expenditures of different groups of households. It also provides an understanding of how households deal with their economic conditions. 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.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

The results illustrate the distribution of prosperity in the country and mainly describe the current situation. The relationships between problems in different areas and the differences between different population groups are some of the issues illustrated in the Swedish Survey of Living Conditions. The 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.

The IT survey among individuals is annual and illustrates individuals' use of computers and the Internet, different forms of IT services, etc.

Gender statistics

The work of Statistics Sweden is partly to produce the publication "Women and Men in Sweden", and partly to support work on aspects of gender equality in different sections of statistics. Statistics Sweden also annually follows up section 14 in the Statistics Ordinance (2001:100). The product gender statistics works by coordinating needs and information on national regional and local levels, contacts with other countries and commissioned activities which do not naturally fall into any specific area of expertise.

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 data and economic data, developed as a satellite system to the national accounts. Data is broken down by industries, public agencies and households, with the international classification that is used in the national accounts. The environmental impact is presented for various parts of production or for various product groups of consumption. Economic means such as taxes and subsidies are also presented. Data is used as a basis for decision-making for economic and environmental policy, as well as an aid in the national follow-up of international and national environmental goals. Annual statistics are pro-

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

duced on the cost of environmental protection to be used, for example, as basic material for cost estimates of future environmental measures and environmental programmes, foremost by the EU Commission. The objective is to measure the amount of funds used to protect and save the environment.

Work is now being done in the environmental accounts to produce material flow statistics for Sweden. It is hoped that these statistics will be presented annually. They will be based on data from a number of surveys such as foreign trade, statistics on production of goods, agricultural statistics and energy statistics. Material flow statistics will give quantitative information about the use of material and resources that are imported, exported, used for production and/or are used for consumption in other ways in Sweden. Data on material flows can then be used to, among other things, analyse resource productivity of different industries, analyse the links between production and waste flows, and identify material flows

Fertilizers and lime

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

added and amounts removed. Corresponding balances are also calculated for the whole agricultural sector.

Land use

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

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

of an accounting system with supplementary tables. The products that are published are the product accounts, financial accounts and sector accounts. The statistics are produced in more detail on an annual basis. Based on the quarterly national accounts, the following are produced:

Regional accounts

This area is the regional counterpart to the national accounts. Gross regional product (GRP) measures the region's economic production, measured as the sum of value added for industry and the public sector and households' non-profit organisations. Employment calculations are an important part of and support to the production calculations. In addition to GRP, regional calculations are made on gross investments and disposable incomes of households. The production of the regional accounts is dependent on the national accounts and regional statistics.

Health accounts

Among other things, health accounts measure the total expenditure for health and medical care. They are based on the OECD manual A System of Health Accounts (SHA) that create a conceptual basis for statistics production and reporting of health and medical care with the help of consistent classifications. This facilitates comparability of data over time and among countries, independent of the differences in the organisation of health and medical care of the countries. The design of the health accounts is based on three dimensions for reporting expenditures that define the aims of health and medical care (HC), health and medical care financiers (HF) and health and medical care producer groups (HP). The health accounts include a number of related tables where the three groups of

classifications have been combined to present total expenditures for health and medical care in different ways.

ESSPROS

In the EU Treaty on European Union, it has been determined that it is the union's task to promote a high level of social protection and to develop economic and social unity among member states. To monitor how these tasks are developed, the European Commission needs access to detailed and current information on the organisation of social protection, its current position and development in the member states. ESSPROS consists of a satellite system to the national accounts and uses more detailed information from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Public Employment Service and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Structure of the business sector

This area includes a number of products. The product Structural Business Statistics for industry, construction and service enterprises is included here. Annual structural business statistics for industry, construction and service companies illustrate the structure of these industries with regard to production, value added, profitability and financing etc. Statistics on production of commodities and services are produced annually and illustrate the breakdown of commodities in Sweden's industrial production (production of commodities and industrial services). Statistics on industrial consumption of commodities and services are produced according to a rolling three-year schedule, where one-third of the industrial sectors are studied each year.

The survey Consumption of Service Enterprises is conducted according to a rolling three year basis with the aim to

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

obtain information on intermediate consumption of goods and services in the service sector. Inventories in trade services are produced quarterly, broken down by industry and commodity group. The survey on enterprises' short-term assets and liabilities are conducted quarterly and illustrate the importance of non financial enterprises in different financial markets by giving details of the size of, and changes in, these enterprises' financial assets and liabilities. This area also includes quarterly statistics on non-financial enterprises' foreign trade credits. The survey IT in Enterprises is annual and illustrates enterprises' use of computers and the Internet, various forms of IT services and E-trade.

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

This area includes two surveys. The survey of business investments shows implemented and anticipated investments in the enterprise sector. This survey is carried out three times a year, and the

data is reported by sector. Information is presented by industry. The data concerning the current year is reported per quarter, while plans for the coming year are reported for the entire year. The survey on enterprises' expenditures on IT is conducted annually and illustrates the expenditures for computer equipment and telecommunication equipment, software, costs for computer and telecom traffic as well as IT services.

Municipal finances

Annual statistics for municipalities and county councils are collected by the accounts summaries and provide information on finances, the current situation and development, at the municipal and county council level, as well as the national level. Quarterly outcomes for municipalities show quarterly information on municipal and county council finances at a national level. Annual and quarterly statistics are also produced on municipal and county financial assets and liabilities. In this area, annual statistics are also produced on local taxes to allow trends in municipal tax rates and municipal tax bases to be monitored over time. Annual statistics on enterprises owned by municipalities provide information about active enterprises owned by central government, municipalities and county councils. Annual statistics are also published on alternative contractors of services who are financed by the public sector. In addition, twice a year Statistics Sweden produces calculations in the administrative system for intra municipal equalisation of certain costs for support and service to disabled persons.

Tax assessment

Statistics on the tax outcomes are produced that summarise the outcome of income taxation for each tax year. The information consists of the sums at the municipal level and contains data on

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

physical and legal persons. The presentation is based on information that Statistics Sweden receives from the National Tax Board every year in November after the end of the taxation period.

Consumer Price Index

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

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 producer price index for services, quarterly statistics, which measure price trends in sectors that produce services.

Purchasing power parities

The survey on purchasing power parities is carried out annually, with the aim of providing a basis for international real economic comparisons. These statistics are global and are used primarily when comparing volumes, but have also been used widely to compare price levels (both total and for different categories of goods) and living costs.

Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings

The building price index is produced both annually and quarterly, and provides information for describing price trends for the production of new homes 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 that includes international comparisons etc.

Education of the population

The statistical area covers the educational level and focus of the population and the participation of the population in studies. The public sector expenditures for 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 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 the Folk High

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

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

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 523.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

596.0

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.

Costs¹⁴ of official statistics:

SEK 22.0 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

18.7

¹⁴ As of 2009, the information on costs and number of full-time equivalents has included field work that is considered to be statistics production. Therefore the information is not comparable to earlier years.

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth¹⁵ is the government agency for business development and is responsible for tourism industry issues. The agency's overall goal is to make Sweden more attractive as a tourist country for recreational and business travellers, and to promote a travel and tourist industry that is highly competitive in the long term. The task of the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is to coordinate various government activities in order to strengthen the development of the tourist industry, and to develop cooperation between the government, regional bodies, municipal agencies and the tourist industry. The agency is also responsible for improving knowledge about the tourist industry and for producing some statistics on tourism.

Statistical areas:

Accommodation

Monthly statistics on accommodation in hotels, holiday villages and hostels, camping grounds and overnight stays in private holiday homes and apartments.

The statistics on accommodation are intended to provide basic data for marketing and tourism information in Sweden and abroad by regularly monitoring of the accommodation situation. These statistics also provide basic information on the economic effects and employment situation of the tourist industry in Sweden (satellite accounts).

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment 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 8.3 million

Number of full-time equivalents:

0.6

¹⁵ The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth took over the responsibility for statistics from the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, that closed down on 31 March.

Appendix 2 – List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical agencies, 31 December 2009

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Labour market		
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour cost index	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour Cost Survey	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structures, whole economy	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the county councils	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, 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	Structure of Earnings Survey	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 central government sector	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	Wage and salary structures in the private sector	National Mediation Office
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
Employment and working hours	Labour statistics based on administrative sources	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Short-term employment	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics	Statistics Sweden
Labour Force Surveys	Labour Force Surveys	Statistics Sweden
Sick pay	Short term business statistics on sick pay	Statistics Sweden
Vacancies and unemployment	Job openings and unmet labour demand	Statistics Sweden
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

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Work environment	The Work Environment Survey	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Work environment	Work related health problems	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Population		
Population composition	Population and housing census 1960–1990	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Population size and changes	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Immigration and asylum seekers	*The product Population statistics covers the statistical area	Statistics Sweden
Housing, construction and building		
Construction costs	Prices for newly produced dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Charges/rents for newly constructed dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Rents for dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	New construction of residential buildings	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
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
Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Democracy		
General elections	European Parliament elections, election study	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, nominated and elected	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, election study	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, election study	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
General elections	Referenda, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, results	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	Statistics Sweden
Energy		
Energy balances	Annual energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Quarterly energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Annual energy statistics (electricity, gas, district heating)	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 statistics for multi-dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for non-residential buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for one and two dwelling buildings	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 agriculture	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in manufacturing industry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in transport	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly electricity statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly fuel, gas and inventory statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Oil deliveries - presented by municipalities	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Quarterly fuel statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Summary of energy statistics for dwellings and non-residential premises	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices and consumers' changes of electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices on natural gas and electricity	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Network tariffs and supplier switching in the natural gas market	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices on electricity and transmission of electricity (network tariffs)	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Renegotiations and changes of contracts with electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
Financial markets		
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
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial enterprises, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial institutions, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Investment funds, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, capital investments	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Shareholding statistics	Shareholders statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Trade in goods and services		
Domestic trade	Food sales	Statistics Sweden
Domestic trade	Turnover in the service sector	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Foreign trade – exports and imports of goods	Statistics Sweden
Household finances		
Household expenditures	Household budget survey	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Household's finances	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Income statistics – based on administrative register	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Taxes and taxable income	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Wealth statistics	Statistics Sweden
Health and medical care		
Causes of death	Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Abortions in Sweden	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Birth Defects	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Breast-feeding and smoking habits among parents of infants.	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Cancer incidence	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Hospitalisation due to injuries and poisonings	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	In-patient diseases	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Myocardial infarctions	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Pharmaceuticals statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Pregnancies, deliveries and newborn infants	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Health Care Personnel	National Board of Health and Welfare

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Agriculture, forestry and fishery		
Aquaculture	Aquaculture in Sweden	National Board of Fisheries
Fishery	Professional freshwater fishing	National Board of Fisheries
Fishery	Sea fish catches	National Board of Fisheries
Agricultural economy	Agricultural economics survey	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Economic accounts for agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Income of agricultural households	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Animal products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production forecast for cereals and oilseed crops	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of cereals, dried pulses and oilseeds	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	Production of potatoes	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of temporary grasses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Standard yields	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Areas sown in the autumn	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Cattle in December	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Holdings and holders in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horticultural sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Livestock	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Other gainfull activities on agricultural holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Typology of holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Use of agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Animal health	Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in agriculture	Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Price index and prices in the food sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Price trends in agriculture	Rents and prices on land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in forestry	Employment in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Environment consideration after final felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Habitat protection and nature conservation agreements (forest land)	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Annual felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Costs for logging, silviculture etc. in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities and employment in small scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities in large 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	Prices on roundwood	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Production of forest seedlings	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Quality of regeneration	Swedish Forest Agency
Forest state and change	Annual volume increment	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Area conditions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Forest damage	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Forestry statistics – current information about forest resources in Sweden	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Site conditions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Standing volume	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Culture and leisure		
Adult education associations	Adult education association statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Cultural expenditure	Cultural funding	Swedish Arts Council
Libraries	Public libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Libraries	Research libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Libraries	School libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Museums	Museums and art galleries	Swedish Arts Council
Living conditions		
Gender statistics	Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Children and their Families	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	ICT usage in households	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Survey on Living Conditions	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Environment		
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances in arable land and agricultural sector in Sweden	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	Use of fertilizers and animal manure and cultivation measures in agriculture	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Coast, shores and islands in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of weekend and holiday homes	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of workplaces outside localities	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Development in areas covered by the provisions of the Environmental Code	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Development in protected coastal zones	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Green areas within and in the vicinity of urban settlements	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land and water areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use according to Swedish Corine	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in localities and changes of land use	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Living and changes in living in weekend and holiday homes and in one-family houses	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Localities; areas, population	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Peat; production, use, environmental impact	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Protected nature	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Smaller localities; areas, population	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics based on the National Road Database	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics on drainage areas	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Agricultural water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Industrial water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Water withdrawal and water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Sales and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Hazardous chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Agency

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Overview of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides in Swedish agriculture. Number of hectare doses	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Use of pesticides in arable crops	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Application of the Environmental Code	Environmental sanction charge	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Discharges to water and sewage sludge production – Municipal waste water treatment plants, pulp and paper industry and other industry	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions to air of environmentally hazardous compounds	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Nitrogen load to sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Phosphorous load to sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Air – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Environmental quality in a health perspective	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Forests – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Lakes and watercourses – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Seas and coastal areas – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Generated and treated waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
National accounts		
National accounts	National Accounts, detailed annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	National accounts, older series	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	National Accounts, quarterly and preliminary annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Regional accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	System of Health Accounts	Statistics Sweden
Business activities		
Business investments	Enterprises' expenditures on IT	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	Investment Survey	Statistics Sweden
Industrial capacity utilization	Industrial capacity utilization	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	New orders and deliveries in industry	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Industrial inventories	Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Industrial production index	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Balance statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	ICT usage in enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Industrial use of purchased goods	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Inventories in trade and services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Non financial corporations: Foreign trade credits	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Production of commodities and industrial services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Structural business statistics	Statistics Sweden
Accommodation	Accommodation statistics	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
International enterprises	Foreign controlled enterprises	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
International enterprises	Research and development in international enterprises	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
International enterprises	Swedish enterprise groups with affiliates abroad	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly started enterprises	Follow-up on newly-started enterprises in Sweden	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises annually	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises quarterly	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Public finances		
Local government finances	Annual accounts for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Financial assets and liabilities for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Financiers and providers within education, health care and social services	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Local taxes	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Publicly owned enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Quarterly results for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Statistical yearbook of administrative districts of Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Tax assessment	Tax assessment	Statistics Sweden
Central government borrowing and debt	The central government net borrowing requirement	Swedish National Debt Office
Central government borrowing and debt	The Swedish Central Government Debt	Swedish National Debt Office
National budget outcome	Time series of the Central Government Budget	Swedish National Financial Management Authority

(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 index for buildings	Building price index (BPI) (output price index)	Statistics Sweden
Building price index and factor price index for buildings	Construction cost index for buildings (input price index)	Statistics Sweden
Consumer price index	Consumer Price Index	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
Purchasing power parities	Purchasing power parities	Statistics Sweden
Judicial system		
Correctional care system	The correctional care system	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Cleared-up offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Criminal statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Persons suspected of crime	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Reported offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Narcotics drugs statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism	National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	Court statistics	National Courts Administration
Social insurance		
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
Assistance in old age	Pension payments from the national pension system	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Care allowance	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	Maintenance support	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Parental insurance	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

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Daily cash benefits	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	Incapacity measures	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	Sickness cases	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Work injury annuity payments	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Social services		
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care and services to elderly persons. Municipal services	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care inputs for persons with impairments. Municipal services	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Management forms for care inputs 2008 to elderly persons and persons with impairments. Municipal services	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	Decisions of the County Administrative Courts concerning drug abusers	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Family counselling	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Family law	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	Social services' care for adult person 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	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
Persons with certain functional impairments – Measures specified by the LSS Act	Persons with certain functional impairments – measures specified by LSS	National Board of Health and Welfare

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Transport and communications		
Air traffic	Civil aviation	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Communications patterns	Commodity flow survey	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Communications patterns	The national travel survey	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Maritime traffic	Receipts and costs for the shipping industry	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
Postal services	Postal services	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Public transport and community financed travel	Special transport services and national special transport services	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail traffic	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail 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	Registered vehicles	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Road traffic	Road traffic injuries	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Telecom services	Telecommunications	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
Education and research		
Education of the population	Activity after training	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational attainment of the population	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Entrance into the labour market	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Folk high-school spring and autumn term	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Education of the population	Higher education plans of upper secondary school pupils	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Highly qualified born abroad	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Labour market for highly educated persons	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Living conditions of students in higher education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Panels of students for longitudinal studies	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Register on Participation in Education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Staff training statistics	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Swedish tuition for immigrants	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Yearbook of Educational Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Youths without completed upper secondary school education	Statistics Sweden
Research	Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in Sweden – an overview, international comparisons etc.	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the business enterprise sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the Government sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the higher education sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the private non-profit sector	Statistics Sweden
School system and child care	Adult education for pupils with learning disabilities as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: leaving certificate	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Education for pupils with learning disabilities and Special school for pupils with impaired hearing	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Expenditure on pre-school activities, school-age childcare, schools and adult education	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Independent supplementary education	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Municipal adult education: pupils, course participants and educational results	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 9: results	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Pre-school activities and school-age childcare: children and personnel as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Register of teaching personnel	Swedish National Agency for Education

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
School system and child care	Swedish education abroad: pupils, teachers and educational results	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish for immigrants: pupils, course participants and educational results	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: applicants and admissions	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: leaving certificate	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
Higher education	Annual report for universities and university colleges	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Applicants and admitted to higher education at first and second cycle studies	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Employees in higher education	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Postgraduate students and degrees at third cycle studies	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Students and graduate students at first and second cycle studies	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
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

Appendix 3 – Official Statistics Act (2001:99)

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

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 (2009:400).

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 constitutes a punishable offence under the Criminal Code or the Personal Data Act (1998:204). No penalty shall be imposed for minor offences.

Supplementary provisions

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

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 Analysis
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 Analysis
Newly started enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Analysis
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

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

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

Section 23. 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 – Guidelines¹⁶ 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

¹⁶ 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 users¹⁷.

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

¹⁷ 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.

Appendix 10 – Quality

The questions answered by the government agencies have been the same in 2008 and 2009 with the exception of one question on making a commitment that was made in 2009. In the presentation below, the "yes" answer for 1a (about a commitment) has been placed in the same column as question 1b, due to lack of space. All agencies except the Swedish Board of Agriculture answered no to question 1a, so there is no separate column for presentation. The questions answered are:

1. a) The Council for Official Statistics has established criteria for sufficient quality of the official statistics. Has the agency made a commitment for sufficient quality on their website? (Yes/no/do not know)

1. b) If no, does the agency have criteria for sufficient quality? (Yes/no/do not know)

1. c) If yes, please describe briefly. (comments)

Government agency	2008	Comments	2009	Comments
Swedish Work Environment Authority	Yes	Swedish Work Environment Authority has gone through the criteria and made a preliminary assessment of the criteria that are fulfilled today. This work will continue during 2008 to find methods to fulfil the criteria that are not fulfilled today.	Yes	Swedish Work Environment Authority has gone through the criteria. During 2010 an assessment will be made of the degree that it is possible to make a commitment and when the commitment would be in place.
National Council for Crime Prevention	Non-response		Yes	The National Council for Crime Prevention works in general according to the criteria for sufficient statistics in the regular production and development of the official criminal statistics. Currently the council is working to review the degree of fulfilment of all criteria to be able to make a commitment about sufficient quality on their website. The preliminary assessment of the agency is that the criteria in the area of laws and ordinances is fulfilled to a high degree, as well as most of the area of user contacts. A potential area of development could be criteria for a systematic follow-up. Follow-up occurs in that the agency has many contacts, both regular and nearby, with the main users of the statistics. Various user groups and expert groups are used extensively in administration and development of the statistics. However, analysis needs to be done whether this can be seen as systematic follow-up. Therefore the agency follows Statistics Sweden's ongoing work to clarify the criteria. In addition, the criteria in the areas of planning, implementation etc. appear to be largely fulfilled in relevant areas of criminal statistics, but there is also reason to analyse a few criteria more closely here.
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	Yes	Regarding user contacts, we have improved considerably in recent years, implying that we have regular user councils with the most important users, both internally and externally. In addition, regarding Planning-implementation-follow-up, we have some work to do. This mainly concerns following up the quality of the statistics.	Yes	Regarding user contacts, we have improved considerably in recent years, implying that we have regular user councils with the most important users, both internally and externally. In addition, regarding Planning-implementation-follow-up, we have improved considerably in 2009, but continue to work with improvement
National Courts Administration	No		No	

Government agency	2008	Comments	2009	Comments
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	No	We work with total population surveys of accountancy material so no traditional statistical methods such as sampling and the like apply here.	No	Work with total population surveys
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	No	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority has its own criteria. However, we do not work according to the established criteria of the council.	Yes	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority has its own criteria. that is largely consistent with the council's criteria.
National Board of Fisheries	No/do not know	(both alternatives were given)	No	
Swedish Social Insurance Agency		Non-response	Yes	The Swedish Social Insurance Agency has begun development work for the official statistics, where the aim is to look over the criteria for sufficient quality. Work began during autumn of 2009, but will be mainly done during 2010.
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education	No		No	
Swedish Chemicals Agency	Do not know	We try to follow the guidelines in our statistics work, but have not done so systematically, such as in the form of a project.	Yes	We try to follow the guidelines in our statistics work, but have not done so systematically, such as in the form of a project.
National Institute of Economic Research	No		No	
National Mediation Office	No		No	
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Yes	In light of Statistics Sweden's guidelines on sufficient quality of the official statistics, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency will work in project form to develop the work with the official statistics. The purpose of the project is to assure that the prevailing laws and other requirements for official statistics are followed and that the work with official statistics is consistent with the guidelines on sufficient quality of the official statistics. The project is planned to be finalised during 2008.	Yes	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has produced guidelines for working with official statistics that aim to make it easier for the concerned co-workers to maintain sufficient quality in the statistical products. The guidelines also inform the norms that apply in the area. By having regular meetings with the concerned co-workers, there is also a forum for discussion on issues about official statistics and quality.
Swedish National Debt Office	Yes	We aim to fulfil the criteria, but due to certain reasons we cannot fulfil them all.	Yes	The Swedish National Debt Office has very high requirements on the statistics we produce. The criteria for sufficient quality are not completely fulfilled. Those shortfalls that now exist are above all user contacts and in particular, documentation of user contacts.
Swedish Forest Agency	Yes	We work with the project to produce more efficient and flexible statistics, which in itself includes 4 sub-projects. One of these sub-projects deals with quality so we actively work on this. However, we have no concrete results yet.	Yes	The Swedish Forest Agency has formed a project called "More efficient and flexible statistics production" where a large part of the work is based on reaching the criteria for sufficient quality.

Government agency	2008	Comments	2009	Comments
National Board of Health and Welfare	Yes	<p>In January 2007, the National Board of Health and Welfare began an internal quality project to check the extent that the agency lives up to the guidelines for sufficient quality and criteria for the official statistics. All of the products in the official statistics of the National Board of Health and Welfare were checked by using a special form for checking.</p> <p>After this checking, it was apparent that only a few of the criteria were completely fulfilled. Of the other criteria, some were nearly fulfilled and some needed to be better documented. Other criteria required varying degrees of extra work to be considered as fulfilled.</p> <p>The results of the checking led to the conclusion that the National Board of Health and Welfare should make it an ambition to make a commitment that the agency applies all the criteria for sufficient quality. To reach the goal, it was assessed that a number of development measures needed to be taken during 2008 and 2009. Examples of measures are producing a checklist for those responsible for products, various joint routine descriptions, educational measures in legislation for registers and confidentiality, further develop user contacts and quality studies.</p>	Yes	<p>The National Board of Health and Welfare has decided to make a commitment for its official statistics as of 1 January 2010. This implies that the agency will take upon itself to apply the quality criteria that the Council for Official Statistics has decided.</p> <p>Since January 2007, joint work has been going on at the National Board of Health and Welfare to check how much of the official statistics of the agency is of sufficient quality. All 27 official statistics products have been checked during 2009 with the help of a checklist that has been produced by the project group and is based on the quality criteria of the Council for Official Statistics. The checking showed that several criteria were already fulfilled and that a number of criteria can be fulfilled with a limited amount of effort. Two areas need further work before the criteria can be assessed as being fulfilled. These areas are user contacts and quality studies. The Council for Official Statistics has been informed of the agency's report "Sufficient quality for The official statistics". Final report 2009.</p>
Swedish Energy Agency	Yes	<p>The Swedish Energy Agency works systematically so that the statistics products in the subject area Energy will fulfil the criteria for sufficient quality by having good user contacts such as user councils and workshops, by (as a customer of statistics production) making demands that laws, ordinances and regulations are clear and complied to, and that the criteria for planning, carrying out and following up are complied to. But also as a producer of official statistics, see that the criteria for sufficient quality are fulfilled.</p>	Yes	<p>The Swedish Energy Agency works systematically so that the statistics products in the subject area Energy will fulfil the criteria for sufficient quality by having good user contacts such as user councils and workshops, by (as a customer of statistics production) making demands that laws, ordinances and regulations are clear and complied to, and that the criteria for planning, carrying out and following up are complied to. But also as a producer of official statistics, see that the criteria for sufficient quality are fulfilled.</p>
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	Yes	<p>We do considerable work with user contacts and improve the statistics regularly, based on the users' perspective. This improvement refers to everything about how we publish the statistics (frequency, format, time lag) and what we publish (variables, classifications, regional statistics). We also work on developing our reports. In this development work we want all the statistics to be put into their context - in time, geographically (internationally and regionally if possible) and related to other development in society.</p>	Yes	<p>We try to shorten production times somewhat every year. The reports are regularly reviewed concerning relevance to users. We also have regular and sporadic meetings with users of our statistics. In 2010 we will work more rigorously to see that the criteria for sufficient quality will be fulfilled.</p>

Government agency	2008	Comments	2009	Comments
Swedish Board of Agriculture	Yes	The Swedish Board of Agriculture has used the self-evaluations that each person responsible for the product has filled in. The work will be summarised in a report scheduled for 7 January 2009. The Swedish Board of Agriculture plans to have "fulfilled" the criteria for sufficient quality in August-September 2009. The following activities have been carried out during the year. To determine the Swedish Board of Agriculture's assessment of what is "sufficient quality" for products in the agency's area of responsibility: Assess if the criteria for "sufficient quality" are fulfilled currently, propose measures that may be needed to fulfil "sufficient quality", propose a time point for a commitment, take into consideration the EU's code of practice, work at a reasonable level of ambition, Time plan 2008 Final report in Dec 2008	Yes	Has made a commitment. Comprehensive quality work has been conducted and presented to the council.
Swedish Arts Council	No		No	
Swedish National Agency for Education	Yes	<p>* Since becoming a government agency responsible for official statistics, the Swedish National Agency for Education has worked with a consultant group that includes SLK, teachers' trade unions, LO, Swedish National Board of Student Aid, Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs, Children's Ombudsman, Statistics Sweden, The National Agency for Special Needs Education and Schools, Swedish Association of Independent Schools and Swedish Schools Inspectorate. The group meets 4 to 5 times per year and discusses the official statistics as well as follows up and evaluates work conducted by the Swedish National Agency for Education.</p> <p>* In 2008 the statistics unit at the Swedish National Agency for Education began to work with the criteria by a presentation and discussion of the guidelines for sufficient quality for official statistics from the Council for Official Statistics. A guest speaker from the National Board of Health and Welfare explained how work was being done there for the criteria for sufficient quality.</p> <p>*The Swedish National Agency for Education has a representative in the working group for methodology and quality issues in the council who has worked with producing the guidelines.</p>	Yes	<p>The work is conducted in the form of a project with 4-5 participants from the unit for statistics on education. Initially the work has been focused on controlling the fulfilment of the quality criteria concerning laws, ordinances and regulations as well as user contacts. The project group has also begun to produce a description of the work process for production of official and other statistics. The process description fulfils several functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process description can be used for the work in the sub-area "laws, ordinances and regulations". Starting with the process description, we can systematically document the link to relevant laws, ordinances and regulations. Then we can find out if there are needs for improvement within these areas of the work process. One example of a necessary improvement is that we will be documenting the routine for the release of data during 2009. • The process description also helps to identify where in the process should be/can be contacted for consultation. One example of the work with user contacts is that we will conduct a user survey during 2009. A well-defined user group will receive a questionnaire and is at the same time invited to be a part of a focus group. Within the area of user contacts, we have also reviewed the working forms for the consultant group for the official statistics. • The process group can also work to support the work in the sub-area Planning - Conducting - Follow-up. One example of an activity that has been conducted was that we have reviewed the collection process for one of our statistical products during 2009.

Government agency	2008	Comments	2009	Comments
Statistics Sweden	Yes		Yes	Statistics Sweden is working to introduce a quality leadership system according to EFQM and is working with ISO 20252 certification. Consequently, the requirements for sufficient quality are considered to be fulfilled.
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Yes	Work has begun. We are currently in a phase with work concerning our quality studies. We believe we will be able to make a commitment within a two-year period.	Yes	We have done about one-third of the work that is required to be able to make a commitment. Up to this point we have reviewed the following sub-areas: Quality studies are done regularly The most important users and their important areas of use as well as future needs have been documented. The possibility to use other existing data sources has been studied and documented Measuring instruments have been designed by experts and tested
The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis (Previously the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies)	No		No	
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Previously the Swedish Business Development Agency)	No		No	

The Council for the Official Statistics



Mats Wadman
Statistics Sweden
Chair until December 16



Stefan Lundgren
Statistics Sweden
Chair from December 17



Monica Stridsman
Swedish Forest Agency



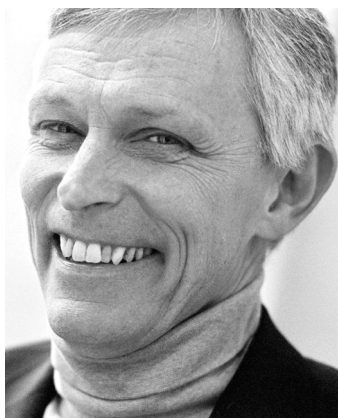
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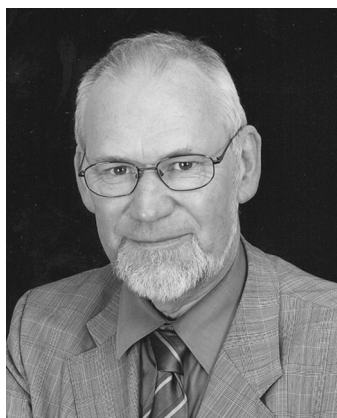
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The Council for Official Statistics

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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ISSN 1654-1685 (online)
ISSN 1651-7318 (print)
ISBN 978-91-618-1519-7 (print)