

# The Council for Official Statistics

SCB

Statistics Sweden

Statistiska centralbyrån



## Official Statistics of Sweden – Annual Report 2010



# **Official Statistics of Sweden**

## **– Annual Report 2010**

Statistics Sweden  
2011

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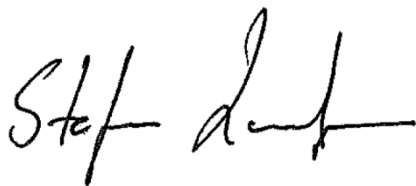
## Foreword

In February 2002, the Council for Official Statistics was established at Statistics Sweden. The Council, which is an advisory body, shall deal with matters of principle concerning the availability, quality and usefulness, as well as with 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 2010, 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 of the Council's Secretariat, as well as Magnus Häll and Åsa Trankvill. 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 14 February 2011.

Stockholm, February 2011

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stef Lundgren', with a stylized, flowing 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 2010 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. As in 2009 a review has also been made as to how the guidelines such as sufficient quality are used by the agencies responsible for the official statistics.

The Council for Official Statistics includes new representatives according to the rotation scheme among the statistical agencies that applies for the Council. The working groups have focused on uniform presentation of common central variables, quality assurance of the statistics, reduced costs for data providers. They have also begun a project to produce new guidelines for the official statistics of Sweden.

In 2010 the official statistics of Sweden were divided into 22 subject areas, 107 statistical areas and 353 statistical products. There were 98 statistical products that were regulated by EU regulations, mainly within the areas of economic statistics and agriculture. Responsibility for official statistics was divided among 26 government agencies.

The costs for the official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 854.2 million in 2010. The equivalent of 742 full-time employees in the agencies worked on producing the official statistics.

A description of the statistics, BAS, shall be available for all statistical products. The situation for this description improved somewhat during the year. A current description of the statistics was available for 66 percent of statistical products that were published in 2010. The number of products which had no description at all was 3 percent at the end of 2010.

Production time also improved during the year. In 2010 the production time for monthly statistics was 5.0 weeks on average, compared to 5.3 and 5.8 weeks for 2009 and 2008, respectively. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 8.7 weeks in 2010. The corresponding figures for 2009 and 2008 were 9.0 and 9.1 weeks, respectively.

The punctuality of annual statistics, 86 percent, was somewhat better than in 2009 and 2008 when 80 percent and 79 percent of the statistics were released on time respectively. Concerning monthly statistics, punctuality was unchanged compared to 2009, 98 percent. The publishing of quarterly statistics improved from 92 to 95 percent from 2009 to 2010.

The total costs for provision of data from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies were estimated at SEK 605 million in 2010. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has decreased by nearly 8 000 hours. Municipalities and county councils decreased their amount of time by nearly 9 000 hours.

As in previous years, Statistics Sweden in 2010 has been assigned to present the official statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of The Official Statistics Ordinance. Results from the year's review process are largely the same as in 2009 and 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 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 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 re-

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

The statistical agencies are recommended to report proposals on changes concerning subject areas, statistical areas and responsible agencies to the Council for Official Statistics. This report on changes shall be sent to all the statistical agencies, 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 2010, there were 353 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 yearbook Statistical Yearbook of Forestry produced by the Swedish Forest Agency. One statistical area, Cultural environment conservation, lacks a statistical product.

In 2010, 98 statistical products were regulated by EU regulations. Most of the regulations concerned economic statistics and the area of agriculture.

In 2010 there were 26 statistical agencies in the system for the official statistics. During 2010 no proposals were submitted to the Council for Official Statistics for changes in the appendix to the Statistics Ordinance. Swedish Pensions Agency originated on 2010-01-01 and has taken over parts of the statistics responsibility of the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. The Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis ceased operations on 2010-03-31 and responsibility for statistics was transferred to the new agency Transport Analysis. The new agency took over the seat of the previous agency in the Council for Official Statistics. This report only uses the name Transport Analysis when this agency is mentioned.

## Law, Ordinances and Instructions

The official statistics are regulated by law, ordinances and instructions. The Official Statistics Act (2001:99)<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> See appendix 3.

by treatment of personal data according to the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)<sup>2</sup> 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 the Directive for Statistics Sweden<sup>3</sup> 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.

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)<sup>4</sup> 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 Agencies<sup>5</sup> 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 statistics<sup>6</sup> 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)<sup>7</sup>, "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).

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<sup>2</sup> See appendix 4.

<sup>3</sup> See appendix 5.

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<sup>4</sup> See appendix 9.

<sup>5</sup> See appendix 8.

<sup>6</sup> See appendix 6.

<sup>7</sup> 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 2010. 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 2010

Stefan Lundgren <i>Statistics Sweden</i>	
Tomas Kåberger <i>Swedish Energy Agency</i>	up to & incl. 2010
Brita Saxton <i>Transport Analysis</i>	up to & incl. 2010
Mats Persson <i>Swedish Board of Agriculture</i>	up to & incl. 2011
Per Thullberg <i>Swedish National Agency for Education</i>	up to & incl. 2011
Lisa Sennerby Forsse <i>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences</i>	up to & incl. 2012
Christina Lugnet <i>The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth</i>	up to & incl. 2012

### The tasks and composition of the Council

The duties of the Council are set out in the Statistics Sweden Directive. 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 statis-

tical agencies, and to develop and manage a statistics network.

The Council consists of one chair and six other representatives who are managers at the statistical agencies. There is a Secretariat for the Council at Statistics Sweden. The agencies to be represented in the Council are appointed by Statistics Sweden after consultations with all the statistical agencies, a principle that was established when the Council was founded in 2002. Members shall serve on the Council for three years. 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 2010.

At the first meeting in February, Per Thullberg was chosen as Deputy chairperson for the coming two years.

The Council had received a letter from the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation expressing their desire for guidelines from the Council on how government agencies should apply confidentiality legislation when collecting information for statistics purposes. The council supported the proposal for a reply to the letter that was made by Statistics Sweden's chief legal advisor. The reply points out that the protection of privacy can vary depending on which government agency collects the information. There is a working group in the Council for legal issues that discuss these types of issues for the exchange of information. The Council agreed that it is important to maintain confidentiality for statistics but neither the Council, the working group nor Statistics Sweden have the power to issue guidelines on how individual govern-



ment agencies shall apply the legislation on confidentiality.

A committee from the working group for methods and quality had made a comparison between the Council's guidelines for sufficient quality for the official statistics of Sweden with the EU's Code of Practice. Consistency was considerable. The group proposed that the working group would be given the task to appoint a committee that works further to produce new guidelines that also include the EU requirements for statistics. The Council approved this task.

The annual report for 2009 was approved by the Council.

The working group for methodology and quality reported on how far they had come in the project to produce standardised variables and value sets for presentation in the databases and the web. To limit their work they wanted to begin with the two variables sex and region. Their aim is to continue with more variables when these two were completed. The Council supported the proposal.

The UN has proclaimed 2010-10-20 to be World Statistics Day. The Secretariat had put together a proposal that Statistics Sweden would provide premises for the day and that all the government agencies responsible for statistics would be invited to contribute with seminars. The seminars were offered free-of-charge to those who were interested. Besides this, parallel seminars were held on another day based on the two themes of methods and international cooperation for all the government agencies responsible for statistics. In addition, Statistics Sweden arranged a dinner on the evening of October 20 for all who were interested. It was decided that the general drafting committee would be tasked with working further with the programme. The idea was that these two days would replace the regular ROS conference in 2010. The Council decided on the proposal unanimously.

The Council discussed about a seminar on confidentiality issues, which has been referred to the working group for legal issues.

Information about a new government agency dealing with issues on the marine environment to be established in 2011 was given at the Council's second meeting in October.

The Council proposed that the working group for legal issues would be discontinued. The group had served its purpose and interest was low. Other working methods will be tried instead. There was particular interest in a seminar on confidentiality issues.

Statistics Sweden presented its proposal for change in the ordinance as a result of an assignment from the government to review and improve the government agency register.

At the meeting the working group for methods and quality presented the situation by way of two projects. The first project will provide a proposal on new guidelines for the official statistics of Sweden that includes both the Swedish and the international requirements together in the same document. The group was thinking to use the EU's Code of Practice as the basis of this document, perhaps by supplementing with national requirements if it is legally possible to do so in the document. Above all the group wants to produce a handbook for self-evaluation and an improved self-evaluation form adapted to Swedish conditions. The Council assigned the working group to continue working according to the proposed design. The other project reported by the working group dealt with the task to standardise the variables of sex and region. The Council accepted the proposed guidelines and the working group was given the task to continue with the proposal for standardising more variables.

The working group for questions on the use of data from other agencies' data for official statistics proposed a change in

the directive. The group thus ceased and the results from the collection that has been done from all those responsible for products was submitted for supplementation, analysis and further work to the working group for issues on data provision.

The working group for issues on the provision of data also submitted its final report and proposed that a new group should be formed. Swedish National Agency for Education proposed that the working group should be made permanent, since issues on the provision of data will be of great interest for a long time ahead. The Council approved this proposal. Because of this, the proposed directives needed to be reviewed and the council decided on the directive for the working group by correspondence on 27 October.

Finally, the Council decided that the structure in the annual report of 2010 would be the same as in previous years. The Council also decided that the Secretariat would work further according to the operational plan of 2011. Among other things, this involves the planning for a large conference in April 2012, organising seminars on requested themes and continuing to visit the government agencies responsible for statistics.

## The Council's working groups

Five working groups have been active in the Council in 2010. The working groups have discussed methodological and quality issues, legal issues, regional official statistics, 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 method and quality issues

The group met four times during 2010. The group has had one video conference for a meeting with government agencies outside of the Stockholm area and has

met in person two times. In addition, smaller committee groups have met regularly. A standing item on the agenda has been the exchange of information and experience.

During 2010 the group has worked with two assignments from the Council. The one assignment included producing new guidelines for the official statistics of Sweden, which includes both the current criteria of the guidelines (Sufficient quality and Criteria for official statistics of Sweden) and the EU's Code of Practice. After the autumn meeting, the group was assigned to outline how some of the main variables are presented in the official statistics. At the autumn meeting of the Council, the group reported on the work that had been conducted up to that time, and was assigned to continue to the work during 2011.

Further, the group discussed subjects and design of seminars on quality and methods. In September 2010 a seminar was arranged on standardisation of variables as well as user studies of statistics sites.

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

### The 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 one meeting in 2010. The discussion at the meeting dealt with legislation on security protection. Annette Norman from the Swedish Security Service held a presentation on the regulations. A presentation was also given on the ongoing auditing work within the EU concerning Reg 831/2002 Researchers' access to confidential data for scientific purposes. The discussion also dealt with future forms of cooperation since the seat for the working group will cease at the end of the year.

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 Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish National Agency for Education, Transport 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 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 2010.

The agencies represented in the working group are the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, Transport Analysis, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, the

Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and Statistics Sweden.

### **The working group for issues on the provision of data III**

The working group for issues on the provision of data during had six meetings during the year. The group submitted a final report to the Council in October with a presentation of the work during the mandate period.

The goal to reduce respondent costs for enterprises by 25 percent was not reached during 2010, and the requirement to reduce these costs will therefore remain. The overall work for coordination of data collection of government agencies from enterprises will probably continue; the consequences for the official statistics will need to be followed. The group has exchanged experience from the agencies' simplification work, and has among other things discussed guidelines on questionnaire design and layout of forms, and has gone through the rules for consequence analyses of changes in regulations and general advice.

The working group has also discussed issues on coordination of information to respondents as well as the area of e-administration. The group proposes to continue the work with issues on the provision of data in a new group. The Council also decided to form a permanent working group for issues on data provision.

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 and Transport Analysis.

### **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 pro-

viders is to use data that may exist at 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.

Parts of the working group have conducted a study to find out which data sources are used within the official statistics. The working group has compiled a final report with the overall results from the study.

The study shows that external data sources are used for the production of many statistical products. Among other things, the purpose is to use administrative data instead for direct collection, as well as for other methodological use in different sub-processes. Many data sources are collected from other government agencies. In the report it is proposed that the continuing processing and analysis of the collected material is handed over to the new working group for issues on provision of data. This is included in the directive for the new group.

The agencies that have been represented in the working group in 2010 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, Transport Analysis and Statistics Sweden.

## Cooperation

A seminar for archivists and records management was held in April 2010. At the seminar, the archivists from Statistics Sweden went through the regulations that pertain to archiving and described how archiving at Statistics Sweden is done.

A seminar on methodology was held in September where the group that works with producing standardised value sets for sex and regions presented its results

and reported what the circulation to all the statistical agencies had given as input. Statistics Sweden also presented its documentation system MetaPlus. This will be made available to all the statistical agencies that so desire. Three presentations then followed that dealt with user surveys for statistical sites. The presentations were made by the Swedish Work Environment Authority, Waltech, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education as well as Statistics Sweden.

20 October 2010 was proclaimed as World Statistics Day by the UN, and the Council decided to jointly arrange seminars on this day. The seminars would be free-of-charge and be directed towards all interested parties, particularly students. The following day the Secretariat arranged an entire day with parallel seminars on two themes - methods and EU cooperation. 114 persons were registered for World Statistics Day. Unfortunately only about half of these persons showed up. Nevertheless, many interesting seminars were offered on that day.

On the following day, seminars directed only towards government agencies responsible for statistics were offered. The seminars on methodology were fully booked and offered many interesting subjects. The seminars began with a presentation of Statistics Sweden's system for collection and examination, Triton. Then the Swedish Board of Agriculture gave a presentation of their work with quality evaluation. The Council for Local Government Analyses (RKA) told how they could increase accessibility for their statistics with only simple means by using web services. Swedish Energy Agency described how they had built a platform for analysis in SAS. Statistics Sweden presented their handbook for disclosure control of tables and design handbooks for surveys.

The seminars on EU themes were somewhat less attended. They began with a presentation of current issues within the EU. Then Statistics Sweden's local coordinator who coordinates statistical deli-



veries to Eurostat was presented. A presentation was given of Eurostat's training programme in statistics. It is open to all government agencies responsible for statistics and all the courses are presented in the calendar in the SAM Forum. Statistics Sweden has produced a handbook for international meetings that was distributed at the seminar. Statistics Sweden told about the decision making process within the EU and explained what participants should think about when they take part in working group meetings at the expert level. The Ministry of Finance gave its view on statistical cooperation within the EU. In addition, the participants were given a review of the entire EU Code of Practice. Finally, a workshop followed with a discussion of certain principles and indicators that are assessed to be difficult to measure or live up to in the Swedish regulations. Among other things, it was discovered that an indicator that was checked with the English original was translated completely wrong, which explained why it was so hard to understand it.

During the year the development work concerning the website of the SAM Forum continued. The SAM Forum is an important channel for spreading information and gathering documents and information of importance for the government agencies responsible for statistics. The work was completed in May and the new website was launched; the password was changed to mark the new site.

In May the ROS Secretariat and Statistics Sweden's International Secretariat made a study trip to London where they visited the U.K. Statistics Authority, which is responsible for coordination of the British statistical system. The U.K. Statis-

tics Authority has also produced a British Code of Practice that is based on the EU's Code of Practice. The trip provided a good opportunity to gather information for the project on the new Swedish guidelines. Above all, the visitors were able to view a report on how the design of the guidelines came about and the viewpoints that came up during the circulation process. However, the conditions are very different compared to Sweden. For example, the U.K. has a supervisory agency that sees that all statistics producers live up to the quality requirements.

The electronic newsletter to the contact persons in the statistical agencies that was produced in 2009 was also distributed in 2010.

A tour with visits to all the statistical agencies was begun during 2009 and continued in 2010. 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 its 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 2010 visits were made to the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the National Board of Health and Welfare and the Swedish Work Environment Authority. All visits were very fruitful and gave valuable input to both of the functions for coordination.

# The Official Statistics

The annual 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.

To provide a picture of this, the statistical agencies have completed questionnaires on the provision of data and on costs and staff who work with the official statistics. The agencies have also submitted a list of their active products.<sup>8</sup> As a complement to this information, special measurements have been made on punctuality and production time, documentation, the use of the Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) logo and reporting by sex in the statistics. In addition, a review has also been done to see how the agencies work with the guidelines and criteria for sufficient quality in the official statistics that the Council has approved.

## Availability

### Publishing plan

One of the Council's tasks is to compile a publishing plan for official statistics. On 7 December 2010, planned publishing for almost all statistical agencies for 2011 was presented on Statistics Sweden's website. On 17 December, the remaining agency had presented its 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 coming publications and what has been published, as well as the publishing form (tables, graphs, databases etc.) 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' website must be reported to Statistics Sweden by the statistical agencies so that they can be listed under "Published".

### Punctuality and production time

A follow-up was done of the release of the official statistics in 2010. 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 packages<sup>9</sup>. 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

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<sup>8</sup> Data has mainly been collected via a web questionnaire for the first time.

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<sup>9</sup> Some products are split between several content packages. Every package should contain new variables and/or further levels of detail, and in general represents an official release. The different content packages are published at different times.

of the statistics and the time when the statistics are released. During 2010, the average production time for monthly statistics was 5.0 weeks, compared to 2009 when average production time was 5.3 weeks and 2008 at 5.8 weeks. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 8.7 weeks in 2010. The corresponding figures for 2009 and 2008 were 9.0 and 9.1 weeks, respectively.

Punctuality is the correspondence between the planned and actual time of release. Deviations from planned publishing times have only been included in cases when a product was published after the planned publishing time. Publishing earlier than the planned publishing time has been counted as publishing in accordance with the publishing plan. Punctuality of annual statistics improved compared to the previous year: 86 percent of annual statistics were published on time. In 2009 the corresponding rate was 80 percent, while the figure for 2008 was 79 percent. Concerning monthly statistics, punctuality was unchanged compared to 2009 at 98 percent. The corresponding figure for 2008 was 99 percent. Punctuality of quarterly statistics has improved, and 95 percent of these were published on time, compared to 92 percent in 2009 and 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 2010, 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 2010, 10 agencies, including Statistics Sweden, published their statistics in the Statistical Reports series entitled 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.

Today about 42 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 to 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 and the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

The statistical agencies have the opportunity to use Statistics Sweden's documentation system MetaPlus for handling metadata and classifications as support for documentation of statistical surveys and registers. MetaPlus also provides documentation that can be used for records management and release of register data according to the Personal Data Act. In connection with the statistical agencies choosing to use MetaPlus, Statistics Sweden offers a one-day training course on the use of the system. In addition to Statistics Sweden, there is one other government agency that uses MetaPlus and yet another one that would like to begin using MetaPlus. Several other government agencies have shown interest.

### 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.

### Timeliness in Descriptions of Statistics

Reference year for the description	Number of products with published statistics during 2010	Percent
Same reference year as the statistics that were published during the year	178	66
1 year old	41	15
2 years old	16	6
3 years old or more	24	9
No description available for the product	9	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>100</b>

A measurement of timeliness in the descriptions has been made. This measurement concerned those descriptions that were available on the Internet at the end of 2010 for statistical products published in 2010<sup>10</sup>.

A current description of the statistics was available for 66 percent of statistical products that were published in 2010. In 15 percent of the cases, the description was one year old. In 15 percent of the cases, descriptions were even older, and 3 percent had no descriptions at all. Timeliness in the descriptions has improved by 6 percentage points during the last year. The percentage for statistical products without any descriptions at all has risen by two percentage points compared to the 2009 review.

<sup>10</sup> Yearbooks and similar official statistics that are published in printed form and are compilations of statistics from different products are not included in the follow-up. 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 13 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 that 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 (20) use the designation or the symbol. A small number of agencies do not use it for all products.

## Costs to data providers

### Costs to data providers in 2010

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 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. Meanwhile other statistical agencies have no information at all for a number of products.

### Time spent in 2010

The time spent for the provision of data for the official statistics in 2010 has been estimated at 859 000 hours (corresponding to 521 full-time employees) for enterprises, organisations, government



agencies, municipalities and county councils. This is a decrease of nearly 17 000 hours, corresponding to 2 per cent compared to the time spent according to the revised information for 2009 which was estimated at nearly 876 000 hours. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has decreased by nearly 8 000 hours. Municipalities and county councils decreased their amount of time by nearly 9 000 hours. The central government sector showed a marginal drop.

#### Revision of previously reported information for the number of hours

In the Council's annual report for 2009, the total number of hours for reporting to the official statistics for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils was reported at 854 000 hours.

After revision, the total amount of time spent for data providers was nearly 876 000 hours in 2009. The adjustment

was made because some products have been supplemented or re-calculated for 2009.

#### Costs for 2010

Total costs for data provision for 2010 have been calculated at SEK 605 million, of which nearly SEK 566 million refers to costs incurred by enterprises and organisations; SEK 1 million refers to costs incurred by government agencies and nearly SEK 39 million refers to costs incurred by municipalities and county councils.

Total costs have decreased by SEK 11 million or nearly 2 percent.

The hourly costs (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) have been estimated in 2010 at SEK 714 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 591 for government agencies, municipalities and counties.

#### Costs to data providers 2010, current prices

	Thousands of hours	Change compared to last year, thousands of hours	Cost, SEK millions <sup>11</sup>	Change compared to previous year, SEK millions
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and government agencies	859	-17	605 <sup>12</sup>	-11 <sup>13</sup>
of which enterprises & org.	792	-8	566	-5
of which government agencies	2	0	1	0
municipalities and counties	65	-9	39	-5

<sup>11</sup> Calculations based on hours not rounded off to whole thousands of hours.

<sup>12</sup> Not totalled due to rounding off.

<sup>13</sup> Not totalled due to rounding off.

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

The work to simplify data provision has continued during 2010. Among other things, a questionnaire is no longer sent to subsidiaries to the product of Foreign enterprises from The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis. This affected about 5 500 enterprises.

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.

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. The Swedish Better Regulation Council should also be consulted for a statement when changes in regulations may affect enterprises.

## **Statistics broken down by sex**

### **Population and delimitations**

As in previous years, the appropriation directions of 2010 assigned Statistics Sweden to present the official statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of The Official Statistics Ordinance.

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

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

The following is a compilation of the results for the review of Section 14.

Products that are included in the outline fulfil the following criteria: they are based on individuals, they are included in the official statistics of Sweden, they are "active" and they are published on the web. Accordingly, 151 products divided among 18 statistical agencies have been included in this year's review. Of these 151 products, 120 are directly based on individuals while 31 are indirectly based so.

### **What has been examined?**

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

The last-mentioned category is extensive and heterogeneous in the sense that it covers individual graphs as well as books of tables published on the web.

For Statistical Reports and web publishing, all publications during 2010 were examined except for the following:

- when a product presented several publications of identical format in 2010, 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 2010.

Only tables and graphs that are included in the official statistics have been examined. Press releases and texts are not examined in accordance with the requests earlier expressed by the Council.

### Explanation of terminology

The following gives an explanation of some important concepts.

#### Statistics based on individuals

This concept refers to statistics that directly or indirectly concern physical persons. An important example of the latter is 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.

#### Statistics broken down by sex

In statistics broken down by sex, men and women, girls and boys, should be all visible in the statistics. This means that

statistics relating to individuals should be collected, analysed and presented by sex. Sex should be the primary and universal classification throughout the statistics.

#### Primary and overall classification

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

### 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.

#### Reporting with sex as the overall basis for classification

Presentation type	Number products	Percentage distribution			
		Always	Sometimes	Never	Total
Databases (Statistical Database or similar)	80	58	20	23	100
Statistical Reports (Statistical Reports or similar)	60	10	75	15	100
Other web publishing	123	24	66	10	100

The percentage distribution does not always equal 100 since the percentages have been rounded off.

The table should be interpreted as follows: In 2010, 80 of the concerned products were presented in databases. Of these 80 products, 58 percent presented the statistics with sex as the overall basis for classification in all cases. At the same time, 23 percent of the 80 products never presented statistics broken down by sex in their databases.

The table gives an overall picture of the follow up of Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance. A more defined picture is obtained by studying the patterns of the presentation of the statistics. There are study domains that are repeatedly presented without a breakdown of sex and the observance of Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance varies with the ways that the statistics are presented.



**General patterns**

Most of the tables include sex as broken down by sex as the overall basis for classification. Tables with separate presentation of women ("of which women", "percentage of women") but not for men occurs sometimes. This type of presentation is not assessed to require breakdown by sex.

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

**Study domains**

As in previous reviews, some groups were more often found without presentation broken down by sex more often than other groups. The presentation is sometimes done for one classification at a time. This is often the case for foreign-born persons, where women and men are found in one table and foreign-born persons in another table. Some groups are reported comparatively more often without being broken down by sex. Children and persons with disabilities are examples of such groups. In some publications a breakdown by sex is presented as a separate chapter and thus is not integrated in the other presentation.

Statistics on the entire country are broken down by sex to a greater extent than for instance statistics broken down by county or municipality. Statistics on households do not always report one-person households and single persons with children by sex.

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 degree than products that are directly (i.e. mainly) based on individuals.

**How the statistics are presented**

The presentation of the statistics is important to see if the statistics are broken down by sex or not. Tables are more often broken down by sex than graphs, while maps are almost never 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 years. The statistics in summaries and shorter publications are broken down by sex to a lesser degree than the statistics in longer 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, the tables in the table appendix are mainly broken down by sex.

**Comparison with the previous year's review**

The review for 2010 has been conducted in the same way as in 2008 and 2009. However, certain caution must be taken in comparison because the products are not exactly the same. But the results are largely the same as in 2008 and 2009.

**Quality**

The working group for methodology and quality issues produced in 2005 guidelines and criteria for sufficient quality in the 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. From 2009 onwards a follow-up has also been done to see 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. A comprehensive account of the answers is provided in Appendix 10.

## Results

The Swedish Board of Agriculture was the first agency in 2009 to make a quality commitment on their website. Prior to that, the National Board of Health and Welfare decided to make a commitment from January 2010 onwards. In 2010 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 18. The corresponding figures for 2008 and 2009 were 12 and 16 percent, respectively. In 2010, 7 agencies replied they did not work with the criteria for sufficient quality, opposed to 9 in 2009 and 10 in 2008.

## Costs and staff

Total costs for the official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 854.2 million in 2010. 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 429.1 million or 50 percent of total costs.

In 2010 there were 742 full-time employees working with official statistics, of whom 355 full-time employees worked 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.

### Revision of information in last year's report

Due to a miscalculation in one of the EU-regulated costs and the number of full-time equivalent concerning Statistics Sweden last year, the revised information is presented.

The total cost for EU-regulated statistics should have been SEK 398.4 million instead of the reported SEK 291.7 million. The percentage of EU-regulated statistics of the total costs for the official statistics should have been 48 percent instead of the reported figure of 35 percent.

The number of full-time equivalent persons who worked with EU-regulated statistics should have been 331 full-time equivalent persons instead of the reported 202 full-time equivalent persons.

<b>Costs and staff 2010 for official statistics at statistical agencies</b>				
	Number of products	Total cost, SEK millions	Of which EU-regulated, SEK millions	Full-time equivalents, number
Swedish Work Environment Authority	3	13.7	0.3	6.5
National Council for Crime Prevention	8	19.4	0.0	11.6
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	2	1.2	0.0	1.0
National Courts Administration	1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	1	4.8	4.6	3.3
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	9	10.2	0.0	0.2
National Board of Fisheries	3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	13	6.0	0.0	2.5
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education	5	21.7	0.0	9.3
Swedish Chemicals Agency	6	0.8	0.0	0.4
National Institute of Economic Research	1	2.1	0.0	0.3
National Mediation Office	12	34.6	0.0	3.0
Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis				
c) Comments and analyses	7	9.0	2.9	1.7
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	12	0.7	0.0	0.5
Swedish Pensions Agency <sup>1</sup>	4	1.5	0.0	0.1
Swedish National Debt Office	2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Swedish Forest Agency	14	17.0	0.0	13.1
National Board of Health and Welfare	25	27.9	0.0	18.2
Swedish Energy Agency	24	25.1	25.1	4.4
Swedish Board of Agriculture	26	39.1	38.2	15.3
Swedish Arts Council	6	4.3	0.0	3.2
Swedish National Agency for Education	19	32.6	0.0	9.3
Statistics Sweden <sup>2</sup>	128	520.2	337.6 <sup>3</sup>	603.3
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	6	32.7	0.0	26.7
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	1	7.8	7.4	0.6
Transport Analysis <sup>4</sup>	15	20.9	12.9	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>854.2</b>	<b>429.1<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>742.5</b>

Note: The above table also presents the five yearbooks that cannot be placed in a particular statistics area. See page 8. Swedish Pensions Agency was established on 2010-01-01 and has taken over parts of the statistics responsibility of the Swedish Social Insurance Agency.

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

3) Due to a miscalculation, Statistics Sweden's figure was underestimated in the report for 2009. The correct figure for EU-regulated statistics should have been SEK 313.0 million instead of the reported SEK 206.2 million.

4) Previously Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis (up until 2010-03-31).

5) As a result of note 3 above, the total figure should have been SEK 398.4 million instead of the reported SEK 291.7 million.

## 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 2010 was SEK 731 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
- 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 per year 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 in 2010 has been taken to be 1 650 hours. In the agencies' instruction, it states that the figures to be reported should be the number of actual working hours spent on the official statistics. If the agency does not have time reporting, the agency should estimate the number of hours worked. Examples of working hours can include

- production, operations and maintenance of data-bases
- 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.

If statistics production has been done on order from another statistical agency, the hours should be counted for by the agency ordering the assignment. 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 520.2 million refers to the actual appropriations burden for Statistics Sweden's official statistics. 507 full-time equivalents refer to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible, and 97 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 837 million. If a correction is made for commissions to other statistical agencies, the cost is SEK 720 million, which is also an overestimation of SEK 200 million compared to the presented appropriations burden.

## The agencies responsible for statistics

The Statistics Ordinance lists the agencies responsible for statistics and the areas in the official statistics for which they are responsible. The government ministries under which these agencies are grouped are set out below. This is followed by the areas of activity, the statistical activities and the main users of the statistics for the 26 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. A new agency has been formed as of 1 January 2010, Swedish Pensions Agency, which has taken over the responsibility for some of the statistics from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency.

### Government agencies responsible for statistics by government 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

- The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
- Swedish Energy Agency
- Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
- Transport Analysis

#### Ministry of Social Affairs

- Swedish Social Insurance Agency
- Swedish Pensions 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 agency is tasked with ensuring compliance with the legislation on the work environment and working hours as well as the sections of the Public Health (Tobacco Act and the Environmental Code) that apply to genetic engineering and pesticides. The Swedish Work Environment Authority also issues regulations and general guidelines based on Sweden's legislation on the work environment and working hours, and 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 health problems caused by their work during 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 includes 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 13.7 million**

#### Number of full-time equivalents:

**6.5**



## National Council for Crime Prevention

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

### Statistical areas:

#### Offences

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

#### Persons found guilty of criminal offences

Statistics are produced on convictions in the form of judicial decisions in district courts or decisions from a prosecutor on sentences and prosecutions. Among other things, statistics provide information on sex of convicted persons, age and previous charges as well as main crimes and main consequences of the convictions. The statistics give a picture of the level of the convictions, the structure and development as well as the application of the system of penalties. The statistics in this area are produced annually.

A more detailed description is produced of convictions with concerning 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 judgments 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 and the Government (the Ministry of Justice in particular), authorities 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 19.4 million**

#### Number of full-time equivalents:

**11.6**

## 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 its 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 1.2 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents:**  
**1.0**

## National Courts Administration

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

### Statistical areas:

#### Courts of law

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

### Users of the statistics:

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

**Cost of official statistics:**  
**SEK 0.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents:**  
**0.0**



## Swedish National Financial Management Authority

The main task of the Swedish National Financial Management Authority is to develop financial management of the state. An important task for the agency is to provide the government with basic data for its decisions on the national economy and to assist in developing and improving performance management and financial management methods at both the government and government agency levels. The agency also places demands on systems for budgeting and accounting, human resources and salary administration, as well as integrated operational management. The Swedish National Financial Management Authority 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 4.8 million**

#### **Number of full-time equivalents:**

**3.3**

## Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

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

### Statistical areas:

#### Financial accounts

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

#### Shareholder statistics

Statistics are produced on shareholdings in Sweden every six months.

#### Financial enterprises except insurance

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

### 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 10.2 million**

### Number of full-time equivalents:

**0.2**

## National Board of Fisheries

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

### Statistical areas:

#### Fishery

The statistics on Swedish saltwater catches are monthly and provide information on the yield from professional sea fishing, including catch quantities per area, the quantities landed and their sales value in the first marketing stage. The statistics on professional freshwater fishing, which are presented annually,

are gathered from fishermen in the four major lakes: Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren and other inland lakes where professional fishing is done.

#### Aquaculture

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

#### Users of the statistics:

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

#### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 0.6 million**

#### Number of full-time equivalents:

**0.1**

## Swedish Social Insurance Agency

The Swedish Social Insurance Agency administers insurances and grants that are included in the social insurance system. Swedish social insurance applies to everyone who lives or works in Sweden. In total there are almost 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 6.0 million**

#### Number of full-time equivalents:

**2.5**

## 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 produced 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, Ministry of Education, Research and Culture, government 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 21.7 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 Inspectorate's register of pesticides and other chemical products. Reports are produced annually on the sale, import and manufacture of substances and chemical products. Comparisons of information on chemicals in other official statistics (such as foreign trade statistics) are also made.

#### **Users of the statistics:**

Swedish Parliament, the Government, the Ministry of the Environment, government 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 0.8 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 that targets households. This survey illustrates attitudes and expectations about personal

finances and the country's economy, as well as intentions concerning various purchases and savings.

#### **Users of the statistics:**

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

#### **Cost of official statistics:**

**SEK 2.1 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 retroactive 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, divided up into wage-earners and salaried employees. The LCI, measuring mainly salary and labour force hourly cost is also based largely on data from the short-term wage statistics.

In addition, two intermittent EU surveys are 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 34.6 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents:  
3.0**



## The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis 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 9.0 million

#### Number of full-time equivalents: 1.7

## 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 SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and ammonia. Gases affecting the climate are reported as the carbon dioxide equivalents of emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O (laughing gas), methane, and some F-gases (fluorinated greenhouse gases). Concerning statistics on the water environment, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is now waiting to reach agreement with a new agency for marine and water agreement on how to handle the situation as of 2012.

#### 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 third time in 2010 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 lower 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, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, the Swedish Maritime Association, the Swedish Forest Agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, Transport Analysis, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Statistics Sweden, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, the National Road Administration, municipalities, county

## Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (cont.)

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

**Cost of official statistics:**  
**SEK 0.7 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents:**  
**0.5**

## Swedish Pensions Agency

The Swedish Pensions Agency is the administration agency within social insurance and for other benefits and compensation which according to law or regulation shall be administrated by the agency.

### **Statistical areas:**

#### **Compensation in old-age**

This area includes annual statistics for the pensions system. Within this system there are the benefits of old-age pension, support for the elderly, survivor's pension, survivor's life annuities, housing allowance for pensioners 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 1.5 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents:**  
**0.1**

## Swedish National Debt Office

The Swedish National Debt Office is the Swedish government's financial administration. The Office manages and finances the national debt by borrowing on the Swedish and international fixed interest markets. The objective 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 0.2 million**

### **Number of full-time equivalents: 0.2**

## Swedish Forest Agency

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

### Statistical areas:

#### Forestry production

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

The production of forest trees has been a new product within this area of statistics since 2009.

#### 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. As of 2008 onwards this area consists of 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, 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 17.0 million**

### Number of full-time equivalents:

**13.1**

## National Board of Health and Welfare

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

In its role as expert and supervisory agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare influences organisations, professional groups and individuals through standardisation, supervision and exchange of knowledge. The National Board of Health and Welfare also has a number of specific tasks directed towards organisations, professional groups and individuals.

### Statistical areas:

#### Health and disease

There are a number of annual products in this area. Statistics from the patient register include information on diseases, injuries and poisonings treated at Swedish hospitals. As a result of joint processing of information from the patient register and the cause of death register, statistics on heart attacks are presented. Statistics on newly diagnosed cases of cancer are produced from the Cancer Register. 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 are also produced on breast-feeding and smoking habits of parents. Finally, statistics are produced from the Pharmaceuticals Register, which includes infor-

mation on pharmaceuticals that have been prescribed and purchased at pharmacies.

#### Health and medical care

The statistical area Health and medical care 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 dateable at Statistics Sweden, which contains employment data.

#### Causes of death

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

#### Care of individuals and families

This statistical area concerns social services of municipalities and covers a number of products produced annually. Statistics 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



**National Board of Health and Welfare (cont.)**

into care, housing and association, and the number of investigations that have approved international adoptions. Among other things, these annual statistics will show the number of persons who have had counselling, the number and character of cases during the year. Statistics are also produced on adult drug abusers and other adults, which detail the extent of most of the activities that are the responsibility of the municipal agencies. 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.

**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. 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 27.9 million****Number of full-time equivalents:  
18.2**

## Swedish Energy Agency

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

The Swedish Energy Agency works to ensure that Sweden's energy system is ecologically and economically sustainable. The agency works to obtain a comprehensive view that clarifies the connection between issues on energy and the various parts of society. Its aim is to contribute to the fulfilment of climate goals, increase renewable and sustainable types of energy, more efficient energy use, safe and secure supply of energy with a low negative impact on health 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, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institute of Economic Research, the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Board of Fisheries, the National Road Administration, the Swedish Forest Agency, 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 25.1 million**

#### Number of full-time equivalents:

**4.4**

## 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) revenues and expenditure for groups of agri-

cultural 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, Food and Consumer Affairs in particular) the Swedish Institute for Food and Agricultural Economics, the 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 39.1 million**

#### Number of full-time equivalents:

**15.3**

## 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. The survey is conducted usually every other year.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, (the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture in particular), government agencies, municipalities, county councils, regional institutions, trade organisations, interest groups, researchers, students, the mass media.

#### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 4.3 million**

#### Number of full-time equivalents:

**3.2**

## 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:

- (2) Statistics Sweden shall be responsible for official statistics in accordance with the Official 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 re-

sults such as grade results and examination 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 32.6 million**

### Number of full-time equivalents:

**9.3**

## Statistics Sweden

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

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

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

### Statistical areas:

#### Employment and working hours

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

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

#### Aggregate gross wages

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

#### Labour force surveys

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



## Statistics Sweden (con't.)

### **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.

Every third year (most recently in 2009), projections are based on a more comprehensive analysis of development. Besides the main alternative, a number of other assumptions on future development are also presented.

### **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.

During 2010, a project was underway to examine tables for quality regarding statistics that are presented as a basis for settlement and asylum seeking. As a result, these tables have been removed for the time being.

### **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

## Statistics Sweden (con't.)

details on revenues and expenditures and long term borrowing liabilities, rateable values and renovation costs. Unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings are also examined annually to illustrate the structure of the stock of dwellings, the number of unlet dwellings available for rent and the number of other empty dwellings.

### **Housing and rent data**

The statistics provide information on rents and changes in rents in rented apartments. 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 describe Sweden's exports and imports of goods to and from other 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. Within this area there are also annual statistics that illustrate taxes and taxed income at the individual level.

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. The most recent wealth statistics published refer to 2007.

### **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 in the populations who are at least 16 years old.

The results illustrate the distribution of prosperity in the country and mainly describe the current situation. The relationships between problems in different

## Statistics Sweden (con't.)

areas and the differences between different population groups are some of the issues illustrated in the Swedish Survey of Living Conditions. 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. Providing resources are available, statistics are also produced in connection with national referendums, describing the number of those entitled to vote, results, participation and voters' behaviour.

### Political party preferences

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

### Environmental accounts and sustainable development

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

Work is now being done in the environmental accounts to produce material flow statistics for Sweden. It is hoped that these statistics will be presented annually. They will be based on data from a number of surveys such as

## Statistics Sweden (con't.)

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. The statistics also include information on fertilizers and lime. 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 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

## Statistics Sweden (con't.)

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 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 is 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.



## Statistics Sweden (con't.)

### **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. 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. Both 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 within healthcare, schools and care that 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 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 statistics on producer and import price index present the average price trends in producer and import costs for different sectors and categories of goods. This area also includes the producer price index for services, quarterly statistics, which measure price trends in sectors that produce services.



## Statistics Sweden (con't.)

### Purchasing power parities

The survey on purchasing power parities is carried out annually. 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 Schools with regard to students and content. Ad hoc follow-up activities are also carried out.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, 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 520.2 million

### Number of full-time equivalents: 603.3

## Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

The task of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences is to develop knowledge of biological natural resources and their sustainable use by humans.

This is done through education, research and environmental analysis in cooperation with the surrounding society.

### Statistical areas:

#### National forest inventory

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

### Users of the statistics:

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

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 32.7 million**

### Number of full-time equivalents:

**26.7**

## The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is the government agency for business development. The tourism industry is one of its areas of activities. 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 in hotels 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.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications 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. Other users include the OECD, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the European Travel Commission.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 7.8 million**

### Number of full-time equivalents:

**0.6**

## Transport Analysis

Transport Analysis is a knowledge management agency for transport policies. The agency analyses and evaluates measures that have been proposed and carried out in the field of transport policies. Transport Analysis is also responsible for the official statistics within the areas for transport and communications. The agency was founded on 1 April 2010 and has its head office in Stockholm as well as an office in Östersund.

### Statistical areas:

#### Road traffic

Quarterly and annual statistics are produced on domestic and foreign traffic with Swedish road goods vehicles. 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, and environmental impact. Rail traffic accidents contain 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 and the survey on the flow of goods. The national travel survey includes information on all sorts of travel done by the population, both everyday moves and longer trips. The survey on the flow of goods gives a statistical description of transports for certain groups of goods and annual flows of goods within Sweden as well as to and from Sweden. Those who transport these groups of goods are the workplaces within the different industries.

#### Public transport and community financed travel

For the third 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.

## Transport Analysis (con't.)

**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, the Swedish Transport Administration, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis, 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 20.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents:**

**7.7**

## List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical agencies, 31 December 2010

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
<b>Labour market</b>		
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, wages and salaries in the private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics; salaries in the governmental sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures in the private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the central government sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in county councils	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the primary municipalities	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the municipalities	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the county councils	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structures, whole economy	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour cost index	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Structure of Earnings Survey	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour Cost Survey	National Mediation Office
Employment and working hours	Short-term employment	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Labour statistics based on administrative sources	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics	Statistics Sweden
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 state-ments	Statistics Sweden
Labour Force Surveys	Labour Force Surveys	Statistics Sweden
Work environment	The Work Environment Survey	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Work environment	Work related health problems	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Occupational injuries	Occupational accidents and work-related diseases	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Vacancies and unemployment	Job openings and unmet labour demand	Statistics Sweden
Sick pay	Short term business statistics on sick pay	Statistics Sweden
<b>Population</b>		
Population composition	Population and housing census 1960–1990	Statistics Sweden
Population size and changes	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden



(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Population projections	Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Immigration and asylum seekers	*The product Population statistics covers the statistical area	Statistics Sweden
<b>Housing, construction and building</b>		
Housing construction and conversion	New construction of residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Construction costs	Prices for newly produced dwellings	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
Housing and rent data	Charges/rents for newly constructed dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Rents for dwellings	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
<b>Democracy</b>		
General elections	General elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, election study	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, election study	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, election study	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	Statistics Sweden
<b>Energy</b>		
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for multi-dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for one and two dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for non-residential buildings	Swedish Energy Agency

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Energy supply and use	Annual energy statistics (electricity, gas, district heating)	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Quarterly fuel statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly fuel, gas and inventory statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly electricity statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Oil deliveries – presented by municipalities	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Summary of energy statistics for dwellings and non-residential premises	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in manufacturing industry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy consumption in the construction sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy consumption in the fishery sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use by forestry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use for domestic navigation	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in transport	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in agriculture	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Quarterly energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Annual energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices on electricity and transmission of electricity (network tariffs)	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices on natural gas and electricity	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices and consumers' changes of electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Renegotiations and changes of contracts with electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
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	Wood fuel – and peat prices	Swedish Energy Agency
<b>Financial markets</b>		
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
Shareholding statistics	Shareholders statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial institutions, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial enterprises, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Investment funds, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, capital investments	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
<b>Trade in goods and services</b>		
Domestic trade	Turnover in the service sector	Statistics Sweden
Domestic trade	Food sales	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Foreign trade – exports and imports of goods	Statistics Sweden
<b>Household finances</b>		
Income and income distribution	Household's finances	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Wealth statistics	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Taxes and taxable income	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Income statistics – based on administrative register	Statistics Sweden
Household expenditures	Household budget survey	Statistics Sweden
<b>Health and medical care</b>		
Health and disease	Abortions in Sweden	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	Pregnancies, deliveries and newborn infants	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	In-patient diseases	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Hospitalisation due to injuries and poisonings	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Myocardial infarctions	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Birth Defects	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Pharmaceuticals statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Health Care Personnel	National Board of Health and Welfare
Causes of death	Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishery</b>		
Agricultural structure	Livestock	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Use of agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Typology of holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Holdings and holders in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horses	Swedish Board of Agriculture

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Agricultural structure	Other gainfull activities on agricultural holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horticultural sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Areas sown in the autumn	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Cattle in December	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Horticultural survey	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Agricultural economics survey	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Income of agricultural households	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Economic accounts for agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Forestry production	Forestry activities in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Prices on roundwood	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities and employment in small scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Inventories of coniferous sawlogs	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Inventories of pulpwood and chips	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Costs for logging, silviculture etc. in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Quality of regeneration	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Annual felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Production of forest seedlings	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in agriculture	Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in forestry	Employment in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	Swedish Forest Agency
Agricultural production	Production of cereals, dried pulses and oilseeds	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Standard yields	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of potatoes	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production forecast for cereals and oil-seed crops	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of temporary grasses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of horticultural products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of organic and non-organic farming	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Animal products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Forest state and change	Forestry statistics – current information about forest resources in Sweden	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Area conditions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Standing volume	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Forest state and change	Annual volume increment	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Site conditions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest state and change	Forest damage	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Price trends in agriculture	Price index and prices in the food sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Rents and prices on land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Fishery	Sea fish catches	National Board of Fisheries
Fishery	Professional freshwater fishing	National Board of Fisheries
Aquaculture	Aquaculture in Sweden	National Board of Fisheries
Animal health	Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Environment and social issues in forestry	Habitat protection and nature conservation agreements (forest land)	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Environment consideration after final felling	Swedish Forest Agency
<b>Culture and leisure</b>		
Libraries	Public libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Libraries	Research libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Libraries	School libraries statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Cultural environment conservation	*There is no product within this statistical area	
Museums	Museums and art galleries	Swedish Arts Council
Adult education associations	Adult education association statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Cultural expenditure	Cultural funding	Swedish Arts Council
<b>Living conditions</b>		
Living conditions	Survey on Living Conditions	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Children and their Families	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	ICT usage in households	Statistics Sweden
Gender statistics	Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden
<b>Environment</b>		
Emissions	Discharges to water and sewage sludge production – Municipal waste water treatment plants, pulp and paper industry and other industry	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions to air of environmentally hazardous compounds	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Phosphorous load to sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Emissions	Nitrogen load to sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Generated and treated waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Lakes and watercourses – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Air – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Forests – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Environmental quality in a health perspective	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Seas and coastal areas – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides in Swedish agriculture. Number of hectare doses	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Use of pesticides in arable crops	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Hazardous chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Overview of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Application of the Environmental Code	Environmental sanction charge	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Land use	Statistics on drainage areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Protected nature	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land and water areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in localities and changes of land use	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Green areas within and in the vicinity of urban settlements	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of weekend and holiday homes	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Development in protected coastal zones	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Development in areas covered by the provisions of the Environmental Code	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Peat; production, use, environmental impact	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Localities; areas, population	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Smaller localities; areas, population	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Coast, shores and islands in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use according to Swedish Corine	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of workplaces outside localities	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics based on the National Road Database	Statistics Sweden



(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Land use	Living and changes in living in weekend and holiday homes and in one-family houses	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Water withdrawal and water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Industrial water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Agricultural water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Use of fertilizers and animal manure and cultivation measures in agriculture	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of fertilizers for agricultural and horticultural purposes	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances in arable land and agricultural sector in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection expenditure	Statistics Sweden
<b>National accounts</b>		
National accounts	National accounts, older series	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	National Accounts, detailed annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	National Accounts, quarterly and preliminary annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Regional accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	System of Health Accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	Statistics Sweden
<b>Business activities</b>		
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	Structural business statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	ICT usage in enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Production of commodities and industrial services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Balance statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Non financial corporations: Foreign trade credits	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Industrial production index	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	New orders and deliveries in industry	Statistics Sweden
Industrial inventories	Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
Industrial capacity utilization	Industrial capacity utilization	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	Investment Survey	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	Enterprises' expenditures on IT	Statistics Sweden
Newly started enterprises	Follow-up on newly-started enterprises in Sweden	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises quarterly	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises annually	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
International enterprises	Swedish enterprise groups with affiliates abroad	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
Accommodation	Accommodation statistics	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
<b>Public finances</b>		
Local government finances	Local taxes	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Financial assets and liabilities for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Annual accounts for municipalities and county councils	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	Financiers and providers within education, health care and social services	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Statistical yearbook of administrative districts of Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Central government borrowing and debt	The Swedish Central Government Debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Central government borrowing and debt	The central government net borrowing requirement	Swedish National Debt Office
Tax assessment	Tax assessment	Statistics Sweden
National budget outcome	Time series of the Central Government Budget	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
<b>Prices and consumption</b>		
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
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
Household purchasing plans	Consumer Tendency Survey	National Institute of Economic Research

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
<b>Judicial system</b>		
Offences	Reported offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Cleared-up offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Persons suspected of crime	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Criminal statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Narcotics drugs statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	Court statistics	National Courts Administration
Correctional care system	The correctional care system	National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism	National Council for Crime Prevention
<b>Social insurance</b>		
Assistance for families with children	Parental insurance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Maintenance support	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Housing allowance for families with children etc.	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Care allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Disability allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Assistance allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Car allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Daily cash benefits	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Incapacity measures	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness cases	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Registered insured persons	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness – and activity compensation	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Work injury payments (excluding survivor's work injury annuity payments)	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	Pension payments from the national pension system	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Earned pension rights in the old age pension system	Swedish Pensions Agency

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Assistance in old age	Fund choices in the premium pension system	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Survivor's work injury annuity payments	Swedish Pensions Agency
<b>Social services</b>		
Care of individuals and families	Family law	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services' care for adult person with drug abuse	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social assistance, annual statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social assistance, quarterly statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Family counselling	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Decisions of the County Administrative Courts concerning drug abusers	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Compulsory institutional care for persons with drug abuse	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services for other adults	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services provided to children and young people – aggregated data	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services provided to children and young people	National Board of Health and Welfare
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 to elderly persons and persons with impairments. Municipal services	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
<b>Transport and communications</b>		
Air traffic	Civil aviation	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail traffic	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail traffic injuries	Transport Analysis
Postal services	Postal services	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Shipping goods	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Swedish vessels and foreign vessels chartered from abroad	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Receipts and costs for the shipping industry	Transport Analysis
Telecom services	Telecommunications	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Registered vehicles	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Road traffic injuries	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	National road goods transport with light trucks	Transport Analysis

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	Transport Analysis
Communications patterns	Commodity flow survey	Transport Analysis
Communications patterns	The national travel survey	Transport Analysis
Public transport and community financed travel	Special transport services and national special transport services	Transport Analysis
<b>Education and research</b>		
School system and child care	Compulsory school: leaving certificate	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
School system and child care	Compulsory school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	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	Municipal adult education: pupils, course participants and educational results	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	Swedish for immigrants: pupils, course participants and educational results	Swedish National Agency for Education
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	Register of teaching personnel	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish education abroad: pupils, teachers 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	Independent supplementary education	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Education for pupils with learning disabilities: pupils per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Special school: pupils per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Pre-school activities, school-age child care per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Leisure-time centres: Children and staff, National level	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Results from national tests, third year	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Results, national tests ninth year	Swedish National Agency for Education
Higher education	Annual report for universities and university colleges	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Employees in higher education	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Doctoral students and degrees at third cycle studies	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

(cont.)

Subject areas Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible agency
Higher education	Students and graduate students at first and second cycle studies	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
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 higher education sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the private non-profit sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Innovation in the manufacturing and service sectors	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the Government sector	Statistics Sweden
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
Education of the population	Panels of students for longitudinal studies	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Staff training statistics	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Activity after training	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational attainment of the population	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Register on Participation in Education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Folk high-school spring and autumn term	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Entrance into the labour market	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Higher education plans of upper secondary school pupils	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Yearbook of Educational Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Highly qualified born abroad	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Living conditions of students in higher education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Youths without completed upper secondary school education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Swedish tuition for immigrants	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Labour market for highly educated persons	Statistics Sweden



# The 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 Appendix to this Act. This designation or symbol may only be used 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 Public Access to Information and 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). Act (2009:490).

**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) 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 on;
- 2) the occupations of the persons employed in the business and the year of engagement
- 3) the keeping of livestock.

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

#### **Foundations etc.**

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

#### **Municipalities and county councils**

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

#### **Common provisions**

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

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

#### **Processing of personal data**

**Section 14** 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.

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

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

**Section 18** A party that has received personal data pursuant to section 16, 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. Act (2009:835).

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

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

## Correction and damages

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

## Appeals

**Section 24** 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.

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

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

## Supplementary provisions

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

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**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 April 1 2001.
- 3) As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act shall be applicable until 30 September 2001 instead of the provisions of sections 2 and 5, paragraph 3 of this Act.
- 4) In cases and matters relating to prospective fines, the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888) or the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall apply to orders issued prior to 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.

# Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

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

## Area of application

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

## Official statistics

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

The statistical agencies shall determine the content and scope of statistics within the statistics area(s) for which they are responsible unless otherwise specified by the government. 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 and public social insurance offices shall provide the data required for the production of official statistics to the statistical agencies. The data shall be submitted at the time and in the form agreed upon by the agencies concerned. Ordinance (2004:943).

## Information

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

- the purpose for which the data are being collected
- the provisions on which the obligation to provide information is based
- who is collecting the data and on whose behalf the data are being collected
- whether consultation has taken place with the organisation representing the respondent
- the provisions concerning secrecy in the Secrecy Act (1980:100) that may be applicable to the data in the possession of the collecting agency
- the rules that apply to the storage of the data
- other relevant matters in connection with data collection, such as the right of the individual to apply for information and to get corrections.

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 Appendix 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 authority 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** 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.

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).

### Availability

**Section 13** The 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 more 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 the library of Statistics Sweden. Ordinance (2001:997).

**Section 14** Official statistics related to individuals shall 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 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.



## The Official Statistics

### Contents

Labour market	Living conditions
Population	National accounts
Housing, construction and building	Environment
Democracy	Business activities
Energy	Public finances
Financial market	Prices and Consumption
Trade in goods and services	Judicial system
Health and medical care	Social security insurance etc.
Household economy	Social welfare services
Agriculture and forestry, Fishery	Transport and communications
Culture and leisure	Education and research

### Official statistics

### Statistical agency

#### LABOUR MARKET

Wages, salaries and labour costs  
 Employment and working hours  
 Aggregate gross wages  
 Labour Force Surveys  
 Vacancies and unemployment  
 Work environment  
 Occupational injuries  
 Sick pay

National Mediation Office  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Swedish Work Environment Authority  
 Swedish Work Environment Authority  
 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 Employment and working hours, Labour Force Surveys, Vacancies and unemployment, Work environment and Occupational injuries.*

#### POPULATION

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

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 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden

#### HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING

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

Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden  
 Statistics Sweden

#### DEMOCRACY

General elections  
 Political party preferences

Statistics Sweden  
 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.*

#### ENERGY

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

Swedish Energy Agency  
 Swedish National Energy Administration  
 Swedish National Energy Administration

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

**TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES**

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Foreign trade	Statistics Sweden

**HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE**

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

Income and income distribution	Statistics Sweden
Household expenditure	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.*

**AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING**

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Agricultural production	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
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Employment in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
National forest inventory	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Fishery	National Board of Fisheries
Aquaculture	National Board of Fisheries

**CULTURE AND LEISURE**

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Cultural environment conservation	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
Museums	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
Adult education associations	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
Cultural expenditure	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs

**LIVING CONDITIONS**

Living conditions	Statistics Sweden
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*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*

**ENVIRONMENT**

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

Statistics Sweden

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Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy

Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Analysis

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Statistics Sweden

Industrial production trends

Statistics Sweden

Industrial capacity utilisation

Statistics Sweden

Industrial inventories

Statistics Sweden

Industrial deliveries and orders

Statistics Sweden

Business investments

Statistics Sweden

Accommodation

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

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Statistics Sweden

Producer and import price index

Statistics Sweden

Purchasing power parities

Statistics Sweden

Building Price Index and factor price index for buildings

Statistics Sweden

Household purchasing plans

National Institute of Economic Research

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Offences

National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons found guilty of criminal offences

National Council for Crime Prevention

Courts of law

National Courts Administration

Correctional care system

National Council for Crime Prevention

Recidivism

National Council for Crime Prevention

*Processing of sensitive personal data**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.***SOCIAL INSURANCE ETC.**

Assistance for families with children

Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Assistance in the event of sickness and disability

Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Assistance in old age

Swedish Pensions Agency

*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 support to families with children, support in the event of sickness and disability and support in old age.***SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES**

Care of individuals and families

National Board of Health and Welfare

Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities

National Board of Health and Welfare

Persons with certain functional impairments –

Measures specified by the LSS Act

National Board of Health and Welfare

*Processing of sensitive personal data**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)*

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Road traffic	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Transport Analysis
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Telecom services	Transport Analysis
Communication patterns	Transport Analysis
Public transport and community financed travel	Transport Analysis

*Processing of sensitive personal data*

*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.*

**EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**

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

Ordinance (2010:145).

# The ordinance (2007:762) with the Directives for Statistics Sweden

## Functions

**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 spread government statistics
- 2) coordinate the delivery of statistical information to international organisations, and
- 3) coordinate the government 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) the 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) Value Added Tax 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 Transport Analysis, and
- 17) Register of Integration Studies Data. Ordinance (2010:157).

## 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 statis-

tical agencies, and develop and administer a statistics 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 shall be appointed by Statistics Sweden, in consultation with all the statistical agencies, for a term of not more than three years.

### The Scientific Council

**Section 10** A Scientific Council shall be associated with Statistics Sweden. The Scientific Council shall assist Statistics Sweden with matters relating to statistical methods and quality. The Council may also assist other agencies that are responsible for official statistics with such matters.

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

### The Boards for the Consumer Price Index and the Construction Index

**Section 11** A Consumer Price Index Board and a Construction Index shall be associated with Statistics Sweden.

**Section 12** The Consumer Price Index Board 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 Board shall consist of a chair and eight other members. The board shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. An alternate shall be appointed for each member of the board.

**Section 13** The Construction Index Board shall deal with matters relating to the calculation of the Construction 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 Construction Index.

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

**Section 14** The chair and other members of the boards are appointed by Statistics Sweden for a term of not more than three years. However, one of the other members of the Consumer Price Index Board shall be appointed by the Government.

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

**Section 15** Of the eight members of the Consumer Price Index Board who are appointed by Statistics Sweden, one shall be appointed on the recommendation of Sveriges Riksbank, one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the National Institute of Economic Research and one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the National Social Insurance Board, the Swedish Pensions Agency and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Three of the other members shall possess scientific competence such that their combined expertise encompasses economics and statistics.

The provisions in the first paragraph also refer to the alternates for the members. Ordinance (2009:1198).

**Section 16** Eight of the members of the Construction Index Board and their alternates shall be appointed on the recommendations of:



- 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 Riksbyggen 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 boards shall constitute a quorum when the chair and at least half of the other board members are present.

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

**Section 19** The boards' 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 Board

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

## Application of certain ordinances

**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.

# 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 with the support of Section 13 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100).

## Regulations

**Section 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.

Official statistics published in printed form shall contain a summary of the description of the statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

## General guidelines

### To Section 1

Descriptions of official statistics that are officially released at the same time as the statistics themselves are to be prepared in accordance with the model provided by Statistics Sweden. According to this model, the descriptions of statistics consist of quality declarations and administrative information regarding the statistical products.

The quality declarations in the descriptions are to be based on the quality concepts and guidelines on quality accounting prepared by Statistics Sweden (MIS 2001:1).

In view of the requirement that descriptions of the statistics must be up-to-date, they must be produced at the same time as the new statistics are officially released. However, descriptions of short-term statistics need not be produced more than once a year, unless there have been significant changes in the survey.

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

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

Quality declarations of statistics in secondary publishing (such as yearbooks that contain statistics from several sources that have already been officially

released) should specify the sources of the statistics.

### **To Section 2**

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

### **To Section 3**

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

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

### **To Section 4**

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

### **To Section 5**

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

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

### **To Section 6**

Publishing plans for official statistics should include inter alia information about the planned release dates. Statistics Sweden provides a model for the drafting of publishing plans.

Under the provisions of section 12 a of the Ordinance (1988:137, last amended by 2001:996) Containing Directives for

Statistics Sweden, the Council for Official Statistics is to produce an annual publishing plan. The Council's secretariat is responsible for this publishing plan, which is to cover all official statistics, to be prepared and made available to the public in electronic form over a public network.

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

### **Other general guidelines**

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Official Statistics Act, official statistics shall, when made available to the public, be marked Official Statistics of Sweden or with the symbol shown in the Appendix 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/graphs/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.

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This Act shall enter into force on 1 September 2002.

## Guidelines for<sup>14</sup> decisions on content and scope of official statistics

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

The sections of laws that lay down requirements for statistics are presented by way of introduction to the attached summary of provisions concerning decisions on the contents and scope of official statistics. The guidelines have been produced to serve as a complement to the laws and regulations. They should be regarded as support for the agencies' decisions on their official statistics. This applies both to level 2 (see below) determining the content and scope of statistics and to level 3 (see below) when it

comes to determining exactly which statistics are to be marked with the designation or symbol Official Statistics of Sweden. These guidelines are not mandatory for statistical agencies.

### Official statistics

Statistical surveys lead to two main types of final products:

- Final observation register
- Statistics

The final observation register comprises microdata that allow present and future statistics producers and statistics users to compile statistics other than those statistics compiled when official statistics are published. A special category of the final observation registers are the living observation registers, often in the form of databases, that are continuously maintained and updated with new information.

Estimations of statistical measures are defined as statistics. A statistical measure refers to a "theoretical" ("true") value defined as having:

- a definite statistical measure used to summarise
- values of one or more variables
- for the objects in a particular group.

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

The system for the official statistics includes the statistics themselves, 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

<sup>14</sup> The guidelines were adopted by the Council for Official Statistics on 30 October 2003.

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 decides which agencies 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 the 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 issues a unique product code to each product. Section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance can be operationalised to mean that a statistical agency should have at least one statistical product for each of its statistical areas, and a certain statistical product can be referred to one or more statistical areas.

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

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

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

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

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

Statistics are officially released when they are made publicly available to the users for the first time, whereas publishing is a broader concept that includes

the publishing of statistics which already have been officially released. When a statistical agency officially releases data, it should publish a number of statistical characteristics on the Internet which are marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. A user does not have the right himself to use the designation

“Official Statistics of Sweden” or the corresponding symbol. Users must not themselves designate something as official statistics that they have obtained from official statistics by further processing. Processing of anonymised microdata, further processing of official statistics in analysed and interpreted text must not be regarded as official statistics.

The following table illustrated 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"> <li>Statistics on employment and forestry (Sample survey, interviews)</li> <li>Forest contractors (Total population survey, questionnaire)</li> <li>The National Forest Inventory (Inventory)</li> <li>National accounts, yearly (Further processing and joint processing)</li> <li>Other.</li> </ul>	Statistical agency
Level 3 Which statistical characteristics?	Hours worked in forestry 2003 broken down by...	Statistical agency

### Changing the contents and scope of the 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 taken from 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. They shall be objective and generally available.

*The Official Statistics Act, Section 3*

- 2) When official statistics are made available, they shall be marked with the notation Official Statistics of Sweden or the symbol that is shown in the appendix to this law.

*The Official Statistics Act, Section 4*

- 3) The official statistics shall be produced and published with consideration to 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 on 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 an agency makes a decision on instructions or general recommendations to data providers, it shall also investigate economic and other consequences and document these in a problem and impact analysis.

*The Government Agencies Ordinance, Section 27.*

- 8) 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 according to the Special Impact Analysis Ordinance of Rules on Small Businesses.

### Guidelines

- 1) Official statistics are generally financed by appropriations given 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 can also be official surveys.
- 3) A survey that relates to one of the areas specified in the Statistics Ordinance and carried out pursuant to government or parliament decisions or an EU act should be regarded as official statistics unless there are special reasons not to do so.
- 4) Statistical agencies should submit proposals for changes to the Appendix to the Statistics Ordinance to the secretariat of the Council for processing by the Council.
- 5) Before a decision is taken to start a new survey, the statistical agency should investigate whether there are any connections with related surveys, existing registers, etc. to avoid duplication of data collection.
- 6) The statistical agency should report to the secretariat of the Council when it plans to start a new survey, make changes in an existing survey or discontinue a survey. Changes in an existing survey should be reported in connection with publishing.
- 7) The statistical agency decides when a change in the content of a certain survey is so extensive that it should

- be discontinued and a new survey defined. In the description of the statistics, which should also continue to be accessible to users on the Internet, the name and code of the replacement survey should be given so users can find it.
- 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. 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 also 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 shall 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 notation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol should be marked on the statistics. 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 other statistics other than official statistics. In that case, the individual tables containing official statistics should be marked with the designation or the symbol.
  - 17) For statistics from surveys within the official statistics system that the responsible statistical agency has not marked with the designation Official

Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol, the following note can be added:

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

- 18) A user does not have the right to use the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol for statistics that he or she has further processed. The user shall be informed by appropriate means that statistics resulting from further processing of official statistics are not themselves official statistics. Processing of anonymised microdata, further processing of official statistics and analysed and interpreted text are not

to be regarded as official statistics.

The producer can request that the user state in the source note that:

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

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

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

**Section 1** Government agencies shall comply with the provisions in this ordinance when designing and sending out forms that will primarily be used by business operators or local agencies to submit data requested by the agencies. These provisions also apply when data are submitted by media other than forms, and also when an agency commissions 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 submitted according to a form should be so chosen and defined so that response is limited to the information which is needed with regard to the purpose, and is made as easy as possible.

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

If data are to be collected via a questionnaire to business operators or local authorities, 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 information by sending a questionnaire to business operators or local authorities, the following shall be stated in the decision:

- 1) The provision that states there is an obligation to provide data
- 2) the type of respondents that the questionnaire is intended for
- 3) considerations the respondent needs to take when answering the questionnaire
- 4) the purpose of the data
- 5) in case consultation has occurred according to Section 3, the names of consultants shall be given.

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

**Section 5** The time limit to answer the questionnaire for business operators or local authorities 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 according to 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 authorities.

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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.

# Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations

## 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 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 general guidelines, to the extent necessary in the case in question, and fully document the analysis in an impact analysis
- 2) allow government agencies, municipalities, county councils, organisations and others that 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 lives, personal securi-

ty or health, or 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 an 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 an 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 alternative 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 in 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 categorised 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. Ordinance (2009:162).



## Quality

The questions that have been answered by the agencies have been the same in 2009 and 2010. 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 and the National Board of Health and Welfare answered no to question 1a, so there is no separate column for presentation. The questions that have been 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	2009	Comments	2010	Comments
Swedish Work Environment Authority	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.	Yes	During the spring of 2010 we have, among other things, conducted a training programme on issues of confidentiality and worked with written routines for these issues. The Swedish Work Environment Authority finds that commitments for sufficient quality are no longer an issue, and that instead we should focus on Code of Practice. Therefore the project concerning sufficient quality in the official statistics has been discontinued, but will hopefully emerge again during 2011 with a new name and a somewhat different direction
National Council for Crime Prevention	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 are fulfilled to a high degree, and that greater parts 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.	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. Since 2009 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. In 2010 the agency has conducted a study of how the criteria are fulfilled within production of the official statistics and other statistics that the agency regularly produces. The study shows that a large part of the criteria has been fulfilled, even within the statistical area that today does not comprise official statistics. However, the study identified a number of areas of improvement that the agency will work further on during 2011. Examples of these areas include documentation of the needs of the most important users and a systematic follow-up of quality together with main users. The follow-up is done today via the agency's many close and regular contacts with the main users of the statistics and via user groups and expert groups that are used extensively in administration and development of the statistics. However, this work can be systemised. Another area of improvement is the implementation of regular quality studies that are outside of the area of the normal checking process. The work will continue to be done in project form and/or different working groups. The purpose is to find efficient solutions that can be adapted to the entire production line.

Government agency	2009	Comments	2010	Comments
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 improved considerably in 2009, but continue to work with improvement.	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 2010, but continue to work with improvement.
National Courts Administration	No			
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	No	Work with total population surveys	No	The survey is a total population survey with information on all items on the income side and the expenditure side.
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	Yes	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority has its own criteria that are largely consistent with the Council's criteria.	Yes	
National Board of Fisheries	No		No	
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	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.	No	
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education	No		Yes	Via assignments to Statistics Sweden/Statistics on higher education. Where the primary statistics are stored.
Swedish Chemicals Agency	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.	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		Yes	
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	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.	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 Pensions Agency			Yes	
Swedish National Debt Office	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.	Yes	The Swedish National Debt Office and Statistics Sweden are working intensively concerning sufficient quality. The work mainly aims to improve quality in the statistics that Statistics Sweden reports and where we are the data providers.

Government agency	2009	Comments	2010	Comments
Swedish Forest Agency	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.	Yes	As a part of the work with more efficient statistics production, we work with both documentation and quality in general. Considering the discussions going on about Code of Practice, we are taking a break to see what will happen. The idea is that we will be going through the new criteria to see how they can be applied by the Swedish Forest Agency.
National Board of Health and Welfare	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>	Yes	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. During 2007-2009, a joint project was done at the National Board of Health and Welfare to check how much of the official statistics of the agency is of sufficient quality. In a final report during autumn of 2009, the working group assessed that quality work was sufficient to make a commitment, which was also the decision of the agency.
Swedish Energy Agency	Yes	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.	Yes	The Swedish Energy Agency works constantly to fulfil the criteria for sufficient quality with the statistical products in the area of energy. During the year we have created data storage of energy statistics from the year when we became responsible for the statistics. With this historic data, we have tried to assure the quality of the data by trying to re-create already published results as a further step towards this commitment. We have also increased the requirements of our surveys to be documented according to the guidelines of the Council for Official Statistics for the first time. In addition, we have financed Statistics Sweden to improve the municipal and regional energy statistics in project form. This has led to reviews of all the basic surveys within energy that are used to produce this secondary product. We also follow other criteria for sufficient quality by having good user contacts through our advice for users, workshops. As a customer of statistics, we require that laws, ordinances and regulations are clear and followed. We also require that the criteria for planning, implementation and follow-up are applied. But also as a producer of official statistics, see that the criteria for sufficient quality are fulfilled.

Government agency	2009	Comments	2010	Comments
Swedish Board of Agriculture	Yes	Has made a commitment. Comprehensive quality work has been conducted and presented to the council.	Yes	At the end of February we will make a follow-up of the criteria for sufficient quality in 2010.
Swedish Arts Council			No	
Swedish National Agency for Education	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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The process group can also work to support the work in the sub-area of 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.</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>The work is conducted in the form of a project with the education statistics. During 2010 we have held three meetings on sufficient quality conduct, where all staff members of the unit have participated. During the year internal working groups have also been formed to document the different parts of the production process. The work will result in a handbook about the process around official statistics. Initially the work has been focused on controlling the fulfilment of the quality criteria concerning laws, ordinances and regulations as well as user contacts. Concerning the area of laws, ordinances and regulations, we have written a memorandum during 2010 about statistics confidentiality and have produced templates for the release of data. We have also written a guide booklet that explains which template is to be used for each occasion. Concerning user contacts, we have determined who the most important users are and how we can best use their viewpoints. During the year, special discussions have been held about our user contacts between the consultant group of the Swedish National Agency for Education for official statistics and the municipal reference group. Focus groups have also been conducted with staff and management from the operations as well as employees at the municipal level to discuss measurements of quality within preschool and leisure time centres.</p>
Statistics Sweden	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.	Yes	Statistics Sweden is working with 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	<p>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:</p> <p>Quality studies are done regularly</p> <p>The most important users and their important areas of use as well as future needs have been documented.</p> <p>The possibility to use other existing data sources has been studied and documented.</p> <p>Measuring instruments have been designed by experts and tested</p>	Yes	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Quality studies are done regularly</li> <li>2) The most important users and their important areas of use as well as future needs have been documented.</li> <li>3) The possibility to use other existing data sources has been studied and documented</li> </ol> <p>Measuring instruments have been designed by experts and tested.</p>

Government agency	2009	Comments	2010	Comments
The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis	No		No	
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	No		No	
Transport Analysis	Yes	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.	Yes	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. A thorough study of the statistical products of the government agencies was begun in 2010.

## The Council for Official Statistics



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*Statistics Sweden*  
*Chairperson*



Tomas Kåberger  
*Swedish Energy Agency*  
*Photo: Anette Andersson, 2008*



Mats Persson  
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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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