

# The Council for Official Statistics



Statistics Sweden

Statistiska centralbyrån



## Official Statistics of Sweden – Annual Report 2011



# **Official Statistics of Sweden – Annual Report 2011**

Statistics Sweden  
2012

# Official Statistics of Sweden

## – Annual Report 2011

Statistics Sweden  
2012

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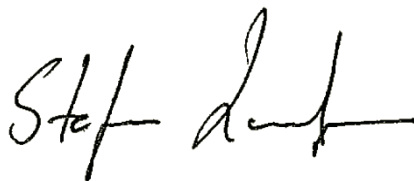
## Foreword

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 accessibility, quality and usefulness of official statistics, as well as issues of facilitating data provision. 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 2011, 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 Cathy Krüger, Ann-Sofie Skoglund and Anders Sundström of the Council's Secretariat. I would like to express my thanks to all the agencies that have been most helpful in providing information and valuable opinions on the structure of this report. The report was approved during the Council meeting on 24 February 2012.

Stockholm, February 2012

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



# Contents

<b>Foreword .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Contents .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Summary .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>System for official statistics .....</b>	<b>7</b>
The structure of the system .....	7
Law, Ordinances and Instructions .....	8
<b>The Council and its activities .....</b>	<b>10</b>
The tasks and composition of the Council .....	10
Council meetings .....	10
The Council's working groups .....	11
Other forms of cooperation .....	13
<b>The Official Statistics .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Availability .....	14
Costs to data providers .....	16
Statistics broken down by sex .....	18
Quality .....	20
Costs and staff .....	20
<b>The agencies responsible for statistics .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products (excl. secondary publications that cannot be placed in a specific statistics area) and statistical agencies, 31 December 2011 .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>The Official Statistics Act (2001:99) .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>The ordinance (2007:762) with the Directives for Statistics Sweden .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing, etc. of official statistics .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Guidelines for decisions on content and scope of official statistics .....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Government Authorities' Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities .....</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations .....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Ordinance (2011:118) about collection of statements by government agencies from the Swedish Better Regulation Council; .....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Quality .....</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>The Council for Official Statistics .....</b>	<b>98</b>

## Summary

This report describes how the system for official statistics is structured and regulated. The report presents the results of the follow-up for 2011 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 equivalent staff. As in previous years a review has also been carried out as to how the guidelines for sufficient quality are used by the agencies responsible for the official statistics. In addition, results are presented on the dialogue about statistics broken down by sex which was carried out with several statistical agencies during 2011.

The Council for Official Statistics includes new representatives according to the rotation scheme among the statistical agencies that applies for the Council. During the year the Council has made decisions on or received information about a number of different areas, such as the EU legislation on researchers' access to data, harmonisation of variables, feedback about statistics broken down by sex, and the review of data sharing among statistical agencies. The Council has also carried out an evaluation of its working methods during the year, in the form of a questionnaire to the heads of the statistical agencies.

The working groups have focused on data sharing between statistical agencies, reducing costs for respondents, quality assurance and have begun work to provide assistance for statistical agencies to implement the European Code of Practice.

In 2011 the official statistics of Sweden were divided into 22 subject areas, 112 statistical areas and 356 statistical products. There were 95 statistical products regulated by EU regulations, mainly within the areas of economic and agriculture statistics. During the year, two agencies have become responsible for statistics, the National Library of Sweden and the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management. Responsibility for official statistics was divided among 27 government agencies.

The costs for official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 899.8 million in 2011. The equivalent of 738 full-time employees in the agencies worked on producing official statistics.

The total costs for the provision of data from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies were estimated at SEK 610 million in 2011. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has decreased by nearly 24 000 hours compared to 2010. The time spent by municipalities and county councils showed a slight decrease and central government showed no significant change.

Documentation about the statistics, BAS, shall be available for all statistical products. The situation for documentation worsened slightly during the year. A current description of the statistics was available for 64 percent of statistical products that were published in 2011. The number of products which had no description at all was five percent at the end of 2011.

Production time was also slightly worse in 2011 compared to 2010. Monthly statistics took 5.4 weeks on average to produce compared to 5.0 weeks in 2010. Quarterly statistics also took somewhat longer to produce in 2011, with 8.8 weeks on average, compared to 8.7 weeks in 2010.

Punctuality of annual statistics was the same in 2011 as in 2010, with 86 percent of the statistics being released on time. Punctuality for quarterly statistics was also the same as in 2010, with 95 percent of the statistics being published on time. For monthly statistics, 97 percent were published on time. This was slightly worse compared to the last two years when punctuality was 98 percent.

In accordance with Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2010, a dialogue was held in 2011 with statistical agencies about the compliance of Section 14 in the Official Statistics Ordinance about statistics broken down by sex. The dialogue concerned the statistical area *Education and Research* and the statistical agencies involved were the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, Swedish National Agency for Education and Statistics Sweden.



## System for official statistics

In the middle of the 1990s, a statistical reform was carried out and responsibility for 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. The Council for Official Statistics was duly established at Statistics Sweden in 2002.

The Council, which is an advisory body, has the task of supporting the agencies responsible for official statistics on matters of principle concerning the accessibility, quality and usefulness of the statistics, as well as on issues of facilitating data provision. The Council shall prepare an annual report on official statistics, compile an annual publishing plan and maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products. The Council shall also work for cooperation between the statistical agencies, and develop and administer a statistics network.

### The structure of the system

The Swedish Parliament has decided that Sweden shall have official statistics available for general information, investigative activities and research. According to a decision by the 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 statistical area(s) for which they are responsible unless otherwise specified by the government. The statistical agencies also decide, in consultation with important users of the statistics and taking into account the demands made by the EU, which objects and variables are to be studied, which statistical variables and

reporting sets are to be used, the periodicity of the surveys etc. The statistics shall be included in the agencies' appropriations 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 then have 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 official statistics products 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, 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 pub-

lishing, 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 112 statistical areas. Each subject area is divided into one or more statistical areas.

In 2011, there were 356 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: the Statistical Yearbook of Sweden, the Yearbook of Housing and Building Statistics and Public Finances in Sweden which are produced by Statistics Sweden, the Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics produced by the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Statistical Yearbook of Forestry produced by the Swedish Forest Agency.

Two statistical areas, *Cultural environment conservation* and *Marine and water environment* lack statistical products.

In 2011, 95 statistical products were regulated by EU regulations. Most of the regulations concerned economic statistics and the area of agriculture.

In 2011 there were 27 statistical agencies in the system for the official statistics. During 2011 the following proposals were submitted to the Council for Official Statistics for changes in the appendix to the Official Statistics Ordinance. The National Library of Sweden has taken over parts of the responsibility for statistics of the Swedish Arts Council within the area *Libraries* from 01-01-2011. The National Board of Fisheries ceased operations on 30-06-2011 and the statistical responsibility in the area *Fishery* was transferred to the new Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management. In addition, some of the responsibility for statistics within the environmental area was transferred from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency to the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management. A new statistical area was created, *Marine and water environment*. The statistical responsibility for the area *Aquaculture* has been transferred from the National Board of Fisheries to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

## Law, Ordinances and Instructions

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 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 official statistics, and shall make them available free of charge to the public in electronic form over a public network. In its role as coordinator, Statistics Sweden may issue detailed instructions following consultations with all the statistical agencies that are involved.

Official statistics that are also published in printed form shall be supplied free-of-charge to county libraries, university libraries, government 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.

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

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

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 required to adopt more detailed 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. The Swedish Better Regulation Council should also be consulted when changes in regulations may affect enterprises, according to the Ordinance (2011:118) on consultation with the Swedish Better Regulation Council<sup>5</sup>.

It is further stated in Section 3 of Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities<sup>6</sup> that statistical agencies that collect data from local government or private businesses 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>7</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>8</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).

On 31 March 2011 the government decided to launch a review of Statistics Sweden and the statistical system<sup>9</sup>. The review shall in particular look at the quality and availability of official statistics, including price setting and documentation. The directive for the review also includes an analysis of the impact on statistics production of the general rule that government agencies should not buy and sell goods and services on the market. This applies in part to the consequences for Statistics Sweden and the system of the official statistics, and in part to the effects on the markets in which the agencies are active.

The review will also analyse the consequences for Statistics Sweden of the Act (2010:566) on the re-use of public administration documents.

On the basis of the review and analysis, the reviewer shall, among other things, propose how the quality of the official statistics shall be ensured and accessibility improved, as well as how the system for the official statistics should be structured in the future.

The results of the review shall be presented at the latest on 10 December 2012.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 10.

<sup>6</sup> See Appendix 8.

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<sup>7</sup> See Appendix 6.

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix 7.

<sup>9</sup> <http://regeringen.se/content/1/c6/16/55/20/9899c15c.pdf>

## The Council and its activities

The Council for Official Statistics was established in 2002 with the purpose of improving the coordination and overall view of the system for official statistics. The following is a description of the Council's duties, composition, meetings conducted and the work of the working groups during 2011. 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 2011

Stefan Lundgren	
<i>Statistics Sweden</i>	
Mats Persson	up to end 2011
<i>Swedish Board of Agriculture</i>	
Per Thullberg	up to end 30 Jan
Helen Ångmo	as of 31 Jan
	up to end 2011
<i>Swedish National Agency for Education</i>	
Lisa Sennerby Forsse	up to end 2012
<i>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences</i>	
Christina Lugnet	up to end 2012
<i>Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth</i>	
Mikael Sjöberg	up to end 2013
<i>Swedish Work Environment Authority</i>	
Jan Andersson	up to end 31 Aug
Vacant	up to & incl. 2013
<i>National Council for Crime Prevention</i>	

### The tasks and composition of the Council

The duties of the Council are set out in Statistics Sweden's Directives. The Council, which is an advisory body, shall deal with matters of principle concerning the accessibility, quality and usefulness of official statistics, as well as on 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 work to improve cooperation between the statistical agencies, and to develop and manage a statistics network.

The Council consists of one chair and six other representatives who are heads of a

statistical agency. 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 2011.

At the first meeting in February, Mikael Sjöberg was chosen as Deputy Chair for the coming two years.

The work with a new EU statistics regulation to improve researchers' access to confidential data for scientific purposes was begun during 2011. Because it is vital that all statistical agencies work together on the design of the Swedish opinion on the new law, the Council decided at the February meeting to form a temporary working group with this task. The working group will report to the Council when the work is finished.

The working group for methods and quality presented their continued work with the coordination of variables in the databases and on the web, with a focus on the variables, *region* and *age*. The work will also look at the use of figures in tables, i.e. how to handle zeroes, unreliable data, points etc. The Council decided that the working group should continue with the implementation of the previously agreed guidelines.

Since 2003 the Council has studied the compliance of Section 14 in the Statistics Ordinance concerning statistics broken down by sex. During 2011 dialogues were carried out with the aim of increasing knowledge in this area. Statistics producers were given information about the criteria that form the basis of the assessments that are made annually. They were also given information about the assessments that were made concerning the products they are responsible for. The Council had previously decided that the



dialogues during 2011 would focus on the statistical area, *Education and Research*.

At the Council meeting in October, it was reported that nearly all the dialogues with the relevant statistical agencies had been completed.

The annual report for 2010 was approved by the Council in February 2011.

It was also decided that, because the Council has now been active for nearly a decade, it should carry out an evaluation of its working forms and tasks. At the Council meeting in February it was decided that the Secretariat would conduct this evaluation, focusing on the Council's meetings, its composition and the issues that were discussed. The evaluation occurred in the form of a questionnaire to the heads of the statistical agencies.

The Secretariat presented the results during the Council meeting in October. The questionnaire resulted in twelve replies from the 26 statistical agencies. There were a number of proposals for changes in the composition as well as proposals for minor changes that could improve the operations of the Council in the short-term.

The Council decided that a more detailed review of the results from the evaluation would be submitted to the ongoing government review. The Council also decided not to take any steps towards fundamental changes in composition or the rules of procedure for the Council. However, the Secretariat should introduce certain changes concerning the preparations for the meetings. Above all, it should try to obtain more input and agenda points from statistical agencies other than Statistics Sweden.

The working group for issues of data provision presented its final report on data sharing among statistical agencies at the October meeting. A questionnaire had been sent to all the statistical agencies about the data sources they use from other agencies. The replies were not entirely comprehensive but it was possible to identify several significant data sources that are used by many different products, for example the Total Population Register and the Business Register. The report also looked at the price setting of data sources and delivery methods. As a result of this report, the Council decided that the working group would continue to analyse the larger data sources as well as

delivery methods and price setting principles. This report was also presented to the ongoing government review.

At the October meeting, the working group for methods and quality presented their work to produce one guideline for quality based on the existing Swedish guidelines for sufficient quality and the European Code of Practice. The conclusions of the work in a smaller group were that for legal reasons it was not possible to combine the different standards to obtain one guideline. However, there are proposals for changing the legal status of the Code of Practice at EU level so that it will be binding for EU regulated statistics in the future. The Council therefore decided that the working group would be dismissed from the task of producing a new guideline. The working group also discussed the agencies' work with the current standards, which were shown to vary greatly depending on how far the agencies had come with the quality work internally and how much EU regulated statistics the agency had. Therefore the Council decided that the working group would instead work to produce guidance for the application of the Code of Practice. The working group will present a time plan and structure for the work at the meeting in February 2012.

Finally, the Council decided that the structure in the annual report of 2011 would be the same as in previous years. The Council also decided that the secretariat should work according to the proposed plan for 2012. Among other things, this means arranging a conference in April 2012, seminars on relevant themes, and a study trip to Eurostat in the autumn of 2012.

## The Council's working groups

Four working groups have been active under the Council in 2011. The working groups have dealt with methods and quality, data provision, regional official statistics and legislation on access to data by researchers. The working groups are made up of representatives for the agencies in the Council and interested persons from other statistical agencies.

### Working group for methods and quality

The group met four times during 2011. The group has used video conferencing at several meetings. Standing discussion points have

been the exchange of information and experiences, as well as competence development needs.

During 2011 the group continued with the work to produce a new guideline for the official statistics of Sweden, comprising both the current criteria in the guidelines (*Sufficient quality and criteria for official statistics of Sweden*) and the EU's Code of Practice. The group reported this work to the Council in October 2011 and was assigned to resume the work to produce guidance for implementing the Code of Practice for official statistics during 2012. The group has also discussed how central variables are presented in official statistics. Furthermore the group discussed possible subjects for seminars on quality and methods.

In September 2011 the group arranged a seminar about the handling of non-response at different agencies. In November 2011 another seminar was held on the presentation of statistics.

The agencies represented in this working group during 2011 have been the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, the Swedish Forest Agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Agency for Education, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Statistics Sweden and Transport Analysis.

### **Working group for data provision**

The permanent working group for issues of data provision, established by the Council in October 2010, has held four meetings during the year. The group includes representatives from the National Mediation Office, the National Agency for Education, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, Statistics Sweden, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and Transport Analysis.

The group has primarily continued work on the material from the questionnaire survey about the use of data sources between agencies. A final report was submitted to the Council in October, with a presentation of the results and proposals about continued work. Besides using their own data, the

study showed that many use data sources from other agencies in their statistics production. Most data sources are used by one or several products and are considered to be important for production. The larger registers, covering the population, enterprises, education and real estate are used to a considerable degree by others. Even data from the Labour Force Survey are used by many products. The study also showed that, in some cases, a fee is charged for the use and that data are delivered in several different ways. The continuing work is to focus on closer studies of the data sources used by several products, the use of fees and the need for standardisation formats for data delivery.

In addition to this work, the working group has been informed about the ISO20252 standard and Statistics Sweden's Register of Data Providers. A project being managed by the Swedish Companies Registration Office concerning the coordination of data collection among agencies has also been discussed.

### **Working group for regional official statistics**

In February 2008 the Council decided to continue to have a working group for discussing issues of regional official statistics.

The working group is to be a reference group for Statistics Sweden's work 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 2011 and thus has not submitted any report.

### **Working group for legislation on researchers' access to data**

This temporary working group was formed to ensure that all statistical agencies would have the opportunity to discuss and influence Sweden's position on a new EU regulation to improve researchers' access to microdata (EU data).

The group has held a number of working meetings to prepare for the EU working group. Questions that have been discussed include the forms, procedures, assessments

and costs required to make available the EU data as proposed in the EU legislation.

Representatives from the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish National Financial Management Authority, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the National Institute of Economic Research, the National Board of Health and Welfare, Statistics Sweden and Transport Analysis have taken part in the working group to various degrees.

### Other forms of cooperation

A seminar on the handling of non-response at different agencies was held in September 2011. This seminar met with considerable interest, with some 40 participants from 13 different statistical agencies, Stockholm University and Statisticon AB. Several statistical agencies gave interesting presentations about how they handle non-response, such as the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Statistics Sweden gave a presentation on the development of non-response over the years, possible reasons and ways to alleviate it as well as how to reduce non-response through motivation. Participants also had the opportunity to discuss different questions in small groups.

A seminar was held in November on the presentation of statistics aimed at information officers as well as statisticians. This seminar was also received with interest by

the statistical agencies, attracting over 60 participants from 15 different agencies. The seminar focused on how to present statistics via the web, use of concepts and language as well as media contacts.

The participants listened to presentations by the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise, the e-Government Delegation and Transport Analysis. A terminologist from the National Board of Health and Welfare led an enlightening group exercise about describing concepts.

The secretariat has also taken part in a number of different information meetings with statistical agencies. In October the secretariat took part in an annual information meeting for statisticians at the National Agency for Higher Education to describe the regulations behind official statistics. In particular, a presentation was given on the *Guidelines for decisions on the content and scope of official statistics*.

The electronic newsletter to the statistical agencies has been issued three times during 2011. The newsletter has been produced in cooperation with Statistics Sweden's International Secretariat. Among other things, they have presented the proposals and subjects that have been discussed at the meetings of European Director Generals, the meeting of the UN Statistical Commission in February and the OECD report "*How's Life?*" that describes the well-being of the OECD countries.

# 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 this information, the statistical agencies have completed questionnaires on data provision and on costs and staff who work with the official statistics. The agencies have also submitted a list of their active products. As a complement to this information, punctuality and production time, documentation and the use of the Official Statistics of Sweden logo have been reviewed. In addition, a review has also been done to see how the agencies work with the Council's guidelines and criteria for sufficient quality in the official statistics.

## Availability

### Publishing plan

One of the Council's tasks is to compile a publishing plan for official statistics. On 7 December 2011, planned publishing for 2012 for almost all statistical agencies was presented on Statistics Sweden's website. On 21 December, the one remaining agency had presented its plans on the website. The contents of the plan for official statistics are included as a sub-set in the publishing calendar, which also includes non-official statistics. It is possible to see which statistics are official by clicking on the product name. The publishing calendar shows forthcoming 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 2011. Statistics relating to a specific period are considered to be 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>10</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 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 period, or the end of reference period for the statistics, and the time when the statistics are released.

During 2011, the average production time for monthly statistics was 5.4 weeks, compared to 2010 when average production time was 5.0 weeks and 5.3 weeks for 2009. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 8.8 weeks in 2011. The corresponding figures for 2010 and 2009 were 8.7 and 9.0 percent, respectively.

Punctuality is the correlation between the planned and actual time of release. Deviations from planned publishing times have been included only in cases where 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.

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<sup>10</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.



Regarding punctuality for annual statistics, 86 percent were released on time which was the same percentage as in 2010. This was an improvement compared to 2009 when 80 percent of statistics were published on time. Concerning punctuality for monthly statistics, 97 percent of the statistics were published on time. This was slightly worse than the last two years when punctuality was 98 percent. Punctuality for the quarterly statistics was the same as in 2010, when 95 percent of the statistics were published on time. This is an improvement on 2009 when 92 percent were published on time.

### 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 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 2011, 18 agencies (excluding Statistics Sweden) had such a link.

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

In 2011, 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 14 other statistical agencies that have chosen to present one or more of their statistical products there.

Today about 43 percent of official statistics products are available in the Statistical Database. This percentage is unchanged compared to the previous year. However, coverage for some products has improved, due to increased content which in turn leads to increased possibilities for different compilations of results.

In addition to the Statistical Database, databases are maintained by other agencies, such as the National Council for Crime Prevention, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Agency for Education and the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

### Documentation

According to the regulations for the official statistics, the statistics shall include a description of the statistics, including a quality declaration (BAS). 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 that the user will always have a correct description of the how the survey was conducted, non-response etc. The regulations further state that Statistics Sweden is responsible for ensuring that all descriptions of official statistics are officially released and are available to the public in electronic form over a public network.

The timeliness of the descriptions has been measured. This measurement concerned the descriptions that were available on Statistics Sweden's website at the end of 2011 for statistical products published in 2011<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</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.

**Timeliness in the descriptions of statistics**

Reference year for description	Number of products with published statistics during 2011	Per-cent
Same reference year as the statistics that were published during the year	179	64
1 year old	36	13
2 years old	26	9
3 years old or more	26	9
No description available for the product	14	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>100</b>

A current description of the statistics was available for 64 percent of statistical products that were published in 2011. In 13 percent of cases, the description was one year old. In 18 percent of cases, descriptions were even older, and five percent had no descriptions at all. Timeliness in the descriptions has worsened by two 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 2010 review.

**Use of the designation “Official Statistics of Sweden” or the logo**

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

All prepared tables and graphs presenting official statistics for which Statistics Sweden is responsible are accompanied by the SOS logo. The 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 always the case for every table in the publication. Statistics in the form of tables in the Statistical Database on Statistics Sweden’s website have the designation “Official Statistics of Sweden” on each table.

A review of publishing has also been done for the other statistical agencies. Two agencies publish all their official statistics on Statistics Sweden’s website and thereby fulfil the requirement of using the designation or the logo. 13 agencies publish some or all of their statistics in the Statistical Database, and 9 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 publish their official statistics on their own websites have been studied in particular. 19 agencies use the designation or the logo in one way or another according to the above regulations. Five statistical agencies do not use the designation or the logo at all in their own publishing.

**Costs to data providers****Costs to data providers in 2011**

The costs to data providers are calculated by each statistical agency by estimating the time spent for each survey. At Statistics Sweden, the data for enterprises and organisations are taken from Statistics Sweden’s own register of enterprise surveys, the Register of Data Providers. It should be pointed out that there is considerable uncertainty in the applied methods. Time spent can vary even in the same survey, depending on the size of the enterprise or municipality, their organisation or how their administrative system is structured. As a result it is difficult to measure the average amount of time spent. In some surveys, data providers have been asked to fill in the amount of time they have spent,

even though this involves a further burden on data providers. Normally however, the amount of time spent by data providers is estimated by those responsible for the survey.

The compilation of costs to data providers refers to all official statistics. The calculation of time spent covers surveys that are done annually or more often. There are several statistical agencies that have not been able to assess the time spent for provision of data, but that have submitted information on the size of the population, the number of respondents etc. while other statistical agencies have no information at all for a number of products.

### Time spent in 2011

The time spent for the provision of data for the official statistics in 2011 has been estimated at 852 000 hours (corresponding to 516 full-time employees) for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, muni-

cipalities and county councils. This is a decrease of nearly 23 500 hours, or 2.7 per cent compared to the revised time spent for 2010 which was estimated at nearly 875 000 hours. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has decreased by slightly more than 23 000 hours. Municipalities and county councils have shown a slight decrease and central government remained largely unchanged.

### Revision of previously reported information for time spent

In the Council's annual report for 2010, the total number of hours for reporting to the official statistics for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils was reported at 859 000 hours.

After revision, the total amount of time spent for data providers was 875 000 hours in 2010. The adjustment was made because some products have been added or re-calculated for 2010.

### Costs to data providers 2011, current prices

	Thousands of hours	Change compared to last year, thousands of hours	Costs, SEK millions	Change compared to previous year, SEK millions
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and government agencies	852	-24	610	-17
of which enterprises and organisations	776	-24	565	-17
of which government agencies	4	0	2	0
of which municipalities and counties	72	0	43	0

1) Calculated on thousands of hours, not rounded off.

## Costs for 2011

Total costs for data provision for 2011 have been calculated at SEK 610 million, of which SEK 565 million refers to costs incurred by enterprises and organisations, SEK 2 million refers to costs incurred by government agencies, and SEK 43 million refers to costs incurred by municipalities and county councils.

Total costs have decreased by SEK 17 million or 2.8 percent.

The hourly costs (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) have been estimated in 2011 at SEK 727 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 601 for government agencies, municipalities and county councils.

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

A large part of the reduced number of hours was due to the product *Newly-started enterprises* which, as of 2011, is based on register data instead of direct collection of information. Another reason for the reduction was the changes made to *Short term statistics for industry* in 2009, which can now be measured and show a considerable improvement for data providers.

Because Statistics Sweden is responsible for the majority of data provision from enterprises and organisations, the steps taken by Statistics Sweden are of vital importance in reducing costs to data providers. As with other agencies, Statistics Sweden is always investigating 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 that participate in a number of Statistics Sweden's surveys. The purpose is to create a mutual understanding for each other's conditions and circumstances, 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 when changes in regulations may affect enterprises.

## Statistics broken down by sex

### Background

For a number of years now, the Council for Official Statistics, via Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions, has been assigned to submit information in its annual report about statistics broken down by sex according to Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance. The Section states:

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

Several reviews have been conducted in recent years to evaluate the compliance with the requirements of Section 14. In light of the lack of compliance, the requirement was changed in Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2010, so that the reviews would form a basis for a dialogue on the results with statistical agencies during 2011.

Via the appropriation directions, the Council was also given the task to decide on the scope of the dialogue. Therefore, in November 2010, it was decided that the dialogue during 2011 would concern statistics within the area of *Education and research*. The agencies that would be involved were: the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the National Agency for Higher Education, the Swedish National Agency for Education and Statistics Sweden.

### Progress report

On the basis of the text of the appropriation directions for 2010 and 2011, the assignment has been interpreted that a dialogue should be conducted with the statistical agencies concerning the results of the previous year's review. The purpose of the dialogue is two-fold: firstly to convey the results to the statistical agencies in question, and secondly to gather information about the reasons why the statistics are not always broken down by sex.

The dialogue that has been conducted has been based on results and experiences from earlier reviews. While there are differences among the individual products and among

the different statistical producers, there are patterns concerning when statistics tend to be broken down by sex and when they are not. Some conclusions drawn from previous studies are as follows:

- Tables present statistics broken down by sex to a greater degree than "quick figures".
- Tables are broken down by sex to a greater degree than graphs.
- Statistics presented in maps are seldom broken down by sex.
- When statistics are presented as time series, data are usually only broken down by sex for the most recent year.
- The presentation is sometimes done for one group at a time. Certain study domains are presented relatively often without breakdowns.
- Statistics for the whole country are broken down to a greater degree than statistics for counties or municipalities, for example.

The area of *Education and research* is comprehensive and includes many different statistical products – some of which are broken down by sex to a considerable extent. The Swedish National Board of Student Aid is an example of a statistical agency that presents a great deal of its statistics broken down by sex as a primary classification. At the same time, the area as a whole largely shows the same pattern as other official statistics that are based on individuals. The products affected by the review are only those that present official statistics based on individuals, i.e. about 40 products. Within the area *Education and research*, there are also statistics that are not included in the official statistics. These statistics are broken down by sex to a lesser degree.

## Implementation

The dialogue has been carried out via meetings with people working with the relevant statistics at each agency. At Statistics Sweden, there are two units that produce statistics within the subject area. Separate meetings have been held with these units. The dialogue with the Swedish National Board of Student Aid has been done via e-mail and telephone.

Information about the basis for assessments in the review has been given at the meetings.

Information has also been given about the results for each statistical agency. Then a dialogue has been carried out about the results and the reasons why the statistics have not always been presented with a breakdown by sex. Potential improvements have also been discussed.

## Results

A prerequisite for statistics to be broken down by sex is the awareness that there is a need for the statistics to be broken down in this way. Many of those working with statistics within the area of *Education and research* were not aware of the section of the ordinance as such, but are aware of the requirement, i.e. that statistics should be broken down by sex. However, it is not always clear what this means in practice or when statistics should be broken down by sex. Several people interpreted the requirement to mean that the statistics do not *always* have to be broken down by sex, as long as a breakdown can be found elsewhere, for example in a database.

The statistical agencies give several reasons why statistics are not always broken down by sex as a primary classification. Some of the recurring reasons given are that the statistics are more difficult to read, the tables become too large, the questions that the statistics intend to illustrate refer to something else than the difference between women and men and the information is available elsewhere (for example in a database or table appendix). In some cases, confidentiality is the reason given. In other cases, those who work with the statistics fear that the response burden would increase if information on sex was collected for all study domains. The last-mentioned refers to only a few statistical products.

## Conclusions

Whether the statistics are presented broken down by sex or not has partly to do with the existing requirement and the background to it, and partly due to the routines in place to meet the requirement. By presenting statistics that are not broken down by sex, the conditions for women and men as well as girls and boys are not visible. A lack of space has been one reason mentioned for not providing a breakdown by sex. This means that the form of presenting the statistics controls the contents to a certain degree. As one person explained, reviewing the existing tables and graphs is time-consuming but can also pro-



vide a new way of seeing the statistics. The established routine in statistical production has been a recurring item in the dialogues. This applies to the products where work is actively carried out on breaking down the statistics by sex, as well as those where breakdowns are not done to such an extent.

### Explanation of terminology

The following gives an explanation of some important concepts. The definitions have been used in previous reviews and are described in *Statistics by sex, A necessary tool for gender analysis*, CBM 2004:1.

#### 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 all be 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 a primary classification means that *all* information in tables and graphs is presented for women and men in *all* combinations of variables.

## Quality

The working group for methodology and quality produced guidelines and criteria for sufficient quality in the official statistics in 2005. 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 official statistics
- User contacts
- Planning – Implementation – Follow-up

## Follow-up

In 2008 a review was done on whether the statistical agencies work in accordance with the quality criteria. Reviews have been carried out from 2009 onwards to see which agencies have published 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 responses is provided in Appendix 11.

## Results

The Swedish Board of Agriculture was the first agency in 2009 to publish a quality commitment on their website. The National Board of Health and Welfare also decided to make a commitment from January 2010 onwards. In 2011, 17 statistical agencies said they worked with the criteria for sufficient quality. The corresponding figures for 2009 and 2010 were 16 and 18, respectively.

## Costs and staff

Total costs for official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 899.8 million in 2011. The costs refer to the agencies' particular costs for producing official statistics plus a supplement on the direct salary costs for overheads. The total costs for EU-regulated statistics comprised SEK 428.2 million or 48 percent of total costs.

In 2011 the equivalent of 738 full-time employees worked with official statistics, of which 348 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 equivalents is defined as the total number of hours spent on official statistics divided by the average number of hours a full-time employee works in one year. The number does not include the hours spent on overheads, i.e. training and administration.

**Costs and staff 2011 for official statistics at statistical agencies**

	Number of products	Total cost, SEK millions	Of which EU-regulated, SEK millions	Full-time equivalents, number
Swedish Work Environment Authority	3	13.6	0.0	8.5
National Council for Crime Prevention	8	29.9	0.0	11.5
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	2	1.1	0.0	0.8
National Courts Administration	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	1	4.9	4.8	3.6
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	8	13.4	0.0	0.4
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	13	6.1	0.0	2.5
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management <sup>1</sup>	2	0.6	0.1	0.1
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education	5	20.8	0.0	8.1
Swedish Chemicals Agency	6	1.0	0.0	0.6
National Institute of Economic Research	1	2.1	2.1	0.3
National Library of Sweden <sup>2</sup>	4	1.0	0.0	0.7
National Mediation Office	12	33.7	1.2	2.2
Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis	7	7.1	2.9	1.7
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	7	0.2	0.0	0.2
Swedish Pensions Agency	4	1.5	0.0	0.1
Swedish National Debt Office	2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Swedish Forest Agency	15	19.0	0.0	14.4
National Board of Health and Welfare	27	31.3	0.0	20.6
Swedish Energy Agency	26	32.1	32.1	5.4
Swedish Board of Agriculture	29	34.6	32.0	12.8
Swedish Arts Council	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swedish National Agency for Education	21	34.7	0.0	11.0
Statistics Sweden <sup>3</sup>	127	552.1	336.0	601.0
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	6	33.1	0.0	26.7
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	1	7.5	7.5	0.6
Transport Analysis	15	18.1	9.5	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>899.8</b>	<b>428.2</b>	<b>738.3</b>

Note: The above table also presents the five yearbooks that cannot be placed in a particular statistics area. See page 8.

1) As of 01-07-2011 the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has taken over parts of responsibility for statistics from the National Board of Fisheries and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. The costs only apply to the second half of the year.

2) As of 01-01-2011, the National Library of Sweden has taken over parts of the responsibility for statistics from the Swedish Arts Council.

3) For information on the calculation methods for Statistics Sweden, see the comments below.

## Notes and comments on cost calculations

### Separate costs

The separate costs, plus a supplement on direct salary costs for overhead costs for official statistics, are calculated by adding the agencies' costs for goods and services with the costs for hours worked on official statistics in the agency. The average hourly rate in 2011 was SEK 742, which is based on the average salary for people in the BESTA classification 10:4 plus a supplement for overheads.

For this year's report on 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 for society; the costs to data providers are not included.

The costs (separate costs) referred to 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, excluding VAT and relating to 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. should 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 should 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 2011 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 databases
- planning and design
- procurement of consultants
- data collection/fieldwork
- editing and processing data
- production of tables, graphs and reports
- publishing of official statistics

- data provision to the annual 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 have been produced on request from another statistical agency, the hours should be counted for by the agency taking the assignment. Direct time spent on internal services, such as product-specific IT or printing services relating to official statistics, should also be included, if not already 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 estimated number of hours worked, the agencies should state how much they consider 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 statistics. Income from other areas than 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 which are under development and will become 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 overheads, meaning the staff costs would be greatly overestimated. However, data for Statistics Sweden can be taken directly from the accounting system. SEK 552.1 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 94 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 836 million. If a correction is made for commissions to other statistical agencies, the cost is SEK 721 million, which is also an overestimation of SEK 169 million compared to the presented appropriations burden.



## The agencies responsible for statistics

The Statistics Ordinance lists the agencies responsible for statistics and the areas of 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 responsibility, the statistical activities and the main users of the statistics for the 27 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 added as of 1 January 2011, the National Library of Sweden, which has taken over the responsibility for some of the statistics from the Swedish Arts Council. The National Board of Fisheries ceased operations on 30 June. Their operations were transferred on 1 July to the newly established Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Parts of the statistical responsibility of the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency were also taken over by the new agency.

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

#### Ministry of Justice

- National Council for Crime Prevention
- National Courts Administration

#### Ministry of Culture

- Swedish Arts Council

#### Ministry for Rural Affairs<sup>12</sup>

- Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
- Swedish Forest Agency
- Swedish Board of Agriculture
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

#### Ministry of the Environment

- Swedish Chemicals Agency
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

#### Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

- 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
- Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
- National Library of Sweden
- Swedish National Agency for Education

<sup>12</sup>Previously Ministry of Agriculture

## 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 produced on breast-feeding and smoking habits of parents. Statistics are published from the Pharmaceuticals Register, which includes information on pharmaceuticals that have been prescribed and purchased at pharmacies. Finally, statistics are produced on municipal home nursing.

#### 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 databases at Statistics Sweden's database with 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 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 people 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.

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

### Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities

Statistics on the care and nursing of the elderly contain details of the extent of certain municipal programmes under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the Public Health Act for people of 65 or older. Statistics on efforts for people with disabilities detail the scope of certain municipal agency activities under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the Public Health Act for people under the age of 65. Both these products report details on 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 people 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 31.3 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 20.6**

## 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 the operations of the judicial system and local crime prevention forces. They are also responsible for the production and development of official crime statistics.

### Statistical areas:

#### Offences

Statistics on reported offences give a picture of the structure, level and development of crimes about which the judicial system has information. The statistics in this area are produced annually (also quarterly and monthly preliminary statistics) and are broken down by county as well as municipality and municipal districts.

Within the area statistics are also produced on solved cases (annually and biannually) that give information about the further handling by the judicial system of the reported offences and the proportion of reported offences that lead to so-called person-based clearances as well as statistics on suspected persons and their participation in crime. The last-mentioned statistics are published annually and provide information on the level, development and sex/age structure for the perpetrators who are annually correctly suspected of crime. The statistics on solved cases and suspects are broken down by county.

#### Persons found guilty of criminal offences

To provide a picture of the impact of the judicial system on crime, statistics are produced on convictions in the form of judicial decisions in district courts or decisions from a prosecutor on sentences and prosecutions. The statistics provide information on the sex of convicted persons, age and previous

## National Council for Crime Prevention (cont.)

charges as well as main crimes and main penalties. The statistics give a picture of the level of the convictions, the structure and development as well as the use of the penalty system. The statistics in this area are produced annually and are broken down by county as well as district courts and the office of the public prosecutor.

A more detailed description is produced of convictions 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 judgements in district courts, approved sentences, and offences a suspect has been charged with but not prosecuted for. The statistics illustrate the pattern of

recidivism in terms of 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.

The National Council for Crime Prevention has been assigned by the government to develop statistics on recidivism. The goal of this development work is to increase the relevance, reliability and timeliness of the statistics to better meet the needs of the users. New statistics have been developed and will be published during 2012.

### **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 29.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 11.5**

## 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 staff development, education and administration, preparing regulations, advice and instructions. The National Courts Administration also monitor 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: 0.1**

## 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 National Institute of Economic Research also makes environmental economic analyses. The Institute's tasks also include development of models and methods. In addition to the official statistics, the institute's publications include among others the Business Tendency Survey.

### Statistical areas:

#### Household purchasing plans

The Consumer Tendency Survey is a monthly survey of trends directed at households. This

survey illustrates attitudes and expectations about personal finances and the country's economy, as well as intentions concerning various purchases and savings.

### Users of the statistics:

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

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 2.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 0.3**

## National Library of Sweden

The National Library of Sweden is Sweden's national library that since 1661 has collected by and large everything that has been printed in Sweden or in Swedish. Since 2009 the National Library of Sweden is also responsible for collecting audiovisual media. The National Library of Sweden coordinates and develops the information management for higher education and research by administering and developing the national library catalogue LIBRIS.

Since 2011 the National Library of Sweden also has a national assignment for the coordination and development for the entire library sector. Among other things, the assignment involves a national overview to promote coordination, distribute grants and collect Sweden's official library statistics.

### Statistical areas:

#### Libraries

Annual statistics on lending, the collection of media, staffing, finances etc. are produced

for public libraries, hospital libraries, research and special libraries. Statistics on school libraries are produced intermittently.

### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Swedish Authors' Fund, the Swedish Schools Inspectorate, the National Agency for Education, the Swedish Arts Council, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR), municipalities, county councils, trade organisations, interest groups, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 1.0 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 0.7**

## 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 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 are details of hourly salaries and bonuses of various kinds.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, (the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Finance in particular), the National Institute of Economic Research, the Riksbank, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 33.7 million**

### Number of full-time equivalents: 2.2



## Statistics Sweden

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

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

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

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 Survey is the most important source 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 Survey is 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 regulations 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.

#### 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 basic demographic variables: births, deaths, domestic and foreign migration, population increase, size etc. on the national, county, municipal and urban levels etc. The statistics are based on the Total Population Register, which is built on notifications from the population register at the National Tax Board.

#### Population composition

Population statistics in this area give details of the composition of the population, broken



## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

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 details on revenues and expenditures and long-term borrowing liabilities, rateable values and renovation costs. Unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings are also examined intermittently 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 newly constructed apartments that give information about rents/charges, the prices of different types of apartments in different parts of the country, and whether they have been let or sold. All of these surveys are 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.

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

### 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 are 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, which presently is conducted every third year, 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. The survey is conducted in all EU countries.

### Living conditions

The Swedish Survey of Living Conditions is an annual interview survey of a sample of people in the population who are at least 16

years old. The results illustrate the distribution of prosperity in the country and mainly describe the current situation. The survey is harmonised with EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions), which allows comparisons of several areas of living conditions among different member states in the EU. 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 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 called 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

In connection with elections to the Riksdag, county councils and municipal councils, statistics are collected on those eligible to vote, election results, election participation, voters' behaviour and candidates, both nominated and elected. The corresponding statistics are also produced in connection with elections to the European Parliament. Providing resources are available, statistics are also produced in connection with national referenda, describing the number of those entitled to vote, results, participation and voters' behaviour.

### Political party preferences

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

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

### 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 are 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. 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.

Statistics on material flows are produced every other year, for two years at a time. They are based on data from a number of surveys such as foreign trade, statistics on production of goods, data from Sweden's geological surveys, agricultural statistics and energy statistics. Material flow statistics 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 the country's material flows are used to produce the DMC (*Domestic Material Consumption*) indicator that shows the amount of materials used in the economy, and is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials in the national territory, plus imports and exports.

### 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 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. These calculations are based on the international regulations "System of National Accounts" (SNA) and are controlled by "European System of National Accounts" (ESA). The products that are published are product accounts, financial accounts and sector accounts. The calculations are published both annually and quarterly. The statistics are produced in more detail on an annual basis. Based on the national accounts, so-called satellite calculations are also produced:

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

### *Regional accounts*

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

### *Health accounts*

Health accounts measure total expenditure on health and medical care. They are based on the OECD manual A System of Health Accounts (SHA) which has created 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 between countries, independent of the differences in the organisation of the health and medical care in 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*

The EU Treaty on European Union defines the union's task as to promote a high level of social protection and to develop economic and social unity among member states. To monitor how these tasks are developing, 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.

### *Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP)*

EDP is based on the calculations for the public sector in product, sector and financial accounts. These calculations refer to the savings of the public sector and gross debt according to the EU's convergence criteria and are published twice a year. Statistics Sweden is responsible for coordination of the EDP calculations for Eurostat.

### **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 on a rolling three year basis with the aim of obtaining information on the 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 illustrates the importance of non financial enterprises in different financial markets by giving details of the size of, and changes in, these enterprises' financial assets and liabilities. This area also includes quarterly statistics on non-financial enterprises' foreign trade credits. 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 the total production of industry in Sweden. These statistics are also broken down by type of industry.

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

### 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 are 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 from accounts summaries and provide information on finances, the current situation and development, at municipal and county council level, as well as 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. 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 health-care, 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 services to disabled persons.

### Tax assessment

Statistics on tax outcomes are produced, summarising the outcome of income taxation for each tax year. The information consists of the total at 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

Monthly statistics in the 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, which are quarterly statistics measuring price trends in sectors that produce services.

### 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 evaluating price trends for the production of new homes and 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



## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

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

A number of products come within this area, 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. Annual indicators are also produced in compliance with EU regulations. An overview is given of research and development in Sweden, including international comparisons etc.

### Education of the population

This statistical area covers the educational level and focus of the population and the participation of the population in studies. The public sector expenditures for the educational system are compiled and 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 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 552.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 601.0**

## 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 the accommodation situation. These statistics also provide basic information on the economic impact 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, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the European Travel Commission.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 7.5 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 0.6**

## Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (HaV) is a government agency that began operations on 1 July 2011. The agency aims to assure flourishing seas, lakes and streams for the benefit and enjoyment of all. The agency shall use long-term planning to manage environmental and business interests, to meet as many needs as possible.

At the same time as the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management opened, the National Board of Fisheries ceased operations and HaV took over many of the National Board of Fisheries' areas of responsibility. In addition, HaV took over large parts of the responsibility for marine and freshwater issues from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has been assigned by the government to produce a coherent Swedish policy for our marine and freshwater areas. The goal for marine policy is to use the marine environment and its natural resources sustainably so that marine and freshwater life is preserved.

The new agency has also taken over many areas of responsibility from the National Board of Fisheries and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency concerning marine and freshwater planning, supervision and regulations.

### Statistical areas:

#### Fishery

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.

#### Marine and water environment

The responsibility for these statistics transferred to the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency during 2011. A review is now underway on the coming production and publishing of statistics.

### 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 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,
- guaranteeing and increasing 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:

#### Cultural environment conservation

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

#### Museums

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

### Adult educational associations

Statistics on study circles and cultural programmes and other types of group activities are usually 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, (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 0.0 million**

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

## Swedish Board of Agriculture

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

### Statistical areas:

#### Agricultural structure

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

#### Agricultural production

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

#### Employment in agriculture

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

#### Agricultural economy

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

households. The surveys are conducted annually.

#### Price trends in agriculture

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

#### Animal health

Annual statistics are produced on animal health.

#### 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, the Ministry for Rural Affairs, Agrifood, the Swedish Energy Agency, municipalities, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 34.6 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 12.8**

## Swedish Chemicals Agency

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

### Statistical areas:

#### Sales and use of chemicals

The statistics produced are based on the Swedish Chemicals Agency's register of pesticides and other chemical products.

Reports are produced annually on the sales, imports and manufacture of substances and chemical products. Comparisons of information on chemicals in other official statistics (such as foreign trade statistics) are also made.

### Users of the statistics:

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

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 1.0 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 0.6**

## 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, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, National Institute of Economic Research, the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, the Swedish Road Administration and 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 32.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 5.4**

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

#### Insurance

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

### Users of the statistics:

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

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 13.4 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 0.4**

## 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 felling notifications, costs, timber prices and delivery of forest trees. Most of these surveys are annual, with the exception of the statistics on felling notifications, delivery timber prices and inventories of pulpwood and chips, which are quarterly statistics.

#### Employment in forestry

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

#### Environmental and social issues in forestry

The area includes two products: Habitat protection and nature conservation agreements (forest land) and Environmental considerations after regeneration felling.

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

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (in particular the Ministry of Rural Affairs), the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy 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), researchers, students, institutes of higher education, universities, the mass media and the general public.

#### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 19.0 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 14.4**



## Swedish National Agency for Education

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

The agency shall, among other things:

- be responsible for 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 child care

Statistics on the organisation, staff resources, operational costs and some results such as grade results and examination results are

gathered annually for all activities in the areas of responsibility of the agency (pre-schools, care for school-age children, pre-school 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, ministries, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 34.7 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 11.0**

## Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education follows up Sweden's institutions of higher education from both the national and international perspectives. It is responsible for the official statistics for higher education. The agency assesses the quality of education in these institutions, makes decisions on degree-awarding powers 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. Information on social background and foreign background is also published. The statistics also show the applicants, the graduation rate, students' results

and international mobility 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, the Ministry of Education and Research, 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 20.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 8.1**

## 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 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 allocations are presented per academic year and include information on the number of students who receive financial aid and the amounts paid. Statistics on repayment are presented by calendar year and contain information on the number of borrowers, amounts borrowed, annual amounts and income.

### Users of the statistics:

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

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 1.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 0.8**

## 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 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 4.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 3.6**

## 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 administered 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.

#### 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 1.5 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 slightly more than 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.

### 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 6.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 2.5**

## 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 33.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 26.7**

## 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 Public Health (Tobacco Act and the environmental legislation) 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, environmental legislation. 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 psychosocial 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 overall trends.

### 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 municipalities, county councils, enterprises and government agencies.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 13.6 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 8.5**

## 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 former 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

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

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular) the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, 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 7.1 million

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



## The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is a 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 to produce statistical 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). The statistics on emissions to water that the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency are responsible for are compiled every other year. These substance groups reported have an over-fertilisation effect.

#### Waste

The drafting of the statistics is primarily dictated by 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 forests, air quality, environmental toxins as well as 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 also plans to 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 Enterprise, Energy 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 Swedish Chemicals Agency, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, 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 councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

#### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 0.3 million**

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

## 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 of 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. Vehicle statistics are produced yearly and quarterly and contain details of 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 accident statistics contain primarily information on accidents. Every quarter statistics are summarised in a product concerning passenger and freight transport by rail.

#### 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 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 transport for certain groups of goods and annual flows of goods within Sweden as well as to and from Sweden. Those transporting these groups of goods constitute the workplaces within the different industries.

#### Public transport and community financed travel

This area includes official statistics on Special transport services and national special transport services. Development is now underway to publish statistics on local and regional public transport and long-distance bus transport, but these have not yet become official statistics.

## Transport Analysis (cont.)

**Users of the statistics:**

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular), Statistics Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish Energy Agency, 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 18.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 4.2**

List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products (excl. secondary publications that cannot be placed in a specific statistics area) and statistical agencies, 31 December 2011

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>		
Agricultural structure	Horticultural sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Livestock	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Use of agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Typology of holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Holdings and holders in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Other gainful activities on agricultural holdings	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	Agricultural economics survey	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Horticultural survey Quantities and values in horticultural production	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 agriculture	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
Forestry production	Felling notifications	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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Agricultural production	Animal products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production forecast for cereals and oilseed crops	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of 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
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
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	Prices of land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Rents for agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Aquaculture	Aquaculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Animal health	Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Environmental and social issues in forestry	Habitat protection and nature conservation	Swedish Forest Agency
Environmental and social issues in forestry	Environment consideration after final felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Fishery	Sea fish catches	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Fishery	Professional freshwater fishing	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
<b>Business activities</b>		
Structure of the business sector	Balance statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Industrial use of purchased goods	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Inventories in trade and services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Structural business statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	ICT usage in enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Non-financial corporations: Foreign trade credits	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Production of commodities and industrial services	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
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 utilisation	Industrial capacity utilisation	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
Newly-started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises, annually	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Bankruptcies and hearings on composition 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>Culture and leisure</b>		
Libraries	Public libraries statistics	National Library of Sweden
Libraries	Research library statistics	National Library of Sweden
Libraries	School libraries statistics	National Library of Sweden
Libraries	Hospital libraries statistics	National Library of Sweden
Cultural environment conservation	<i>There is no product within this statistical area</i>	Swedish Arts Council
Museums	Museums and art galleries	Swedish Arts Council
Adult educational associations	Adult educational associations statistics	Swedish Arts Council
Cultural expenditure	Cultural funding	Swedish Arts Council
<b>Democracy</b>		
General elections	General elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, election survey	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 survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, results	Statistics Sweden



(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
General elections	Referenda, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, election survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	Statistics Sweden
<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: pupils enrolled 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	Education for pupils with learning disabilities: pupils as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Special school: pupils as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Pre-school activities, school-age child care children and staff as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Leisure time centres: Children and staff as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 3: results	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests natural science year 9: results	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests for education in Swedish for immigrants: results	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests upper secondary school: results	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 6: results	Swedish National Agency for Education
Higher education	Annual report for universities and university colleges	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
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
Higher education	Students and graduate students at first and second cycle studies	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
Higher education	Applicants and admitted students 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 within the university	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
Educational attainment of the population	Activity after training	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Education of the population	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Register on participation in education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Swedish tuition for immigrants	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Folk high school spring and autumn terms	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Higher education plans of upper secondary school pupils	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Living conditions of students in higher education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Highly educated foreign born persons	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Labour market for highly educated persons	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Entrance into the labour market	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	University entrants	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Yearbook of Educational Statistics	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Education of the population	Young people without completed upper secondary education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Transition upper secondary school to higher education	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- or two-dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for non-residential buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Annual energy statistics (electricity, gas, district heating)	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Quarterly fuel statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly fuel, gas and inventory statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly electricity statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Oil deliveries – presented by municipalities	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Summary of energy statistics for dwellings and non-residential buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in manufacturing industry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in construction sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in fishery sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in forestry sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use for domestic navigation	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in transport sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in agriculture	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Deliveries of fuel for vehicles	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in small industrial businesses	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 for electricity and transmission of electricity (network tariffs)	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices for 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>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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Emissions	Emissions to air of environmentally hazardous compounds	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Generated and treated waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Air – environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Environmental quality in a health perspective	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	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
Land use	Statistics on drainage areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Protected areas	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	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, shares 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
Marine and water environment	<i>There is no product within this statistical area</i>	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of fertilizers for agricultural and horticultural purposes	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of lime for agricultural and horticultural purposes, watercourses and forests	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances in arable land and agricultural sector in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Application of the Environmental Code	Environmental sanction charges	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental accounts	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection expenditure	Statistics Sweden
<b>Financial markets</b>		
Financial accounts	Financial accounts, quarterly and annually	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Savings barometer	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Shareholder statistics	Shareholder statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial institutions, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial enterprises, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	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
<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	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	Municipal health and medical care to the elderly	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Municipal health care and medical services to persons with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
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>Household finances</b>		
Income and income distribution	Household finances	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Wealth statistics	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Taxes and taxable income	Statistics Sweden
Household expenditures	Household Budget Survey	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 registration of titles	Real estate prices and registration of titles	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 residential and non-residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
<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 statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	Court statistics	National Courts Administration
The correctional care system	The correctional care system	National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism	National Council for Crime Prevention



(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	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 government sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structure statistics, private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structure statistics, government sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structure statistics, county council sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structure statistics, municipal sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in municipalities	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in county councils	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structure statistics, entire 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	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 statements	Statistics Sweden
Labour Force Surveys	The Labour Force Survey	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 statistics on sick pay	Statistics Sweden
<b>Living conditions</b>		
Living conditions	Survey on Living Conditions	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Children and their Families	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	IT usage in households	Statistics Sweden
Gender statistics	Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden
<b>National accounts</b>		
National accounts	National accounts, older series	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	National accounts, quarterly and preliminary annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Regional accounts	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
National accounts	Health accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	Statistics Sweden
<b>Population</b>		
Population composition	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Population size and changes	Population and housing censuses 1960–1990	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Immigration and asylum seekers	<i>*The product Population statistics covers the statistical area</i>	Statistics Sweden
<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 building (input price index)	Statistics Sweden
Household purchasing plans	Consumer Tendency Survey	National Institute of Economic Research
<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 with education, health care and social services	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Statistical yearbook of administrative districts in 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>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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Assistance for families with children	Housing benefit to 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	Assistance allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Incapacity measures	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	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' work injury annuity payments)	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 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
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	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 elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care and services to elderly persons. Municipal services	National Board of Health and Welfare

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
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
Support and services for people with disabilities	Persons with certain functional impairments - measures specified by LSS	National Board of Health and Welfare
<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>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
Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	Transport Analysis
Communication patterns	The national travel survey	Transport Analysis
Communication patterns	Commodity flow survey	Transport Analysis
Public transport and community financed travel	Special transport services and national special transport services	Transport Analysis

# 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 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 out,

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

**Section 9** The owner of a property where another person is 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 stated in section 15. In connection with such processing the agency shall be responsible for personal data under 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 the 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 of supplementing 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 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** (1) A party which fails to comply with the obligation to provide information pursuant to sections 7–10 of this Act or supplies incorrect information, whether intentionally or through negligence, shall be ordered to pay a fine not exceeding SEK 1 000.

(2) In the event of failure to comply with an order issued subject to the 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 April 1 2001. Upon entry into force, the following legislation shall be repealed:
  - a) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888),
  - b) the Official Statistics Act (1992:889),
  - c) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Act (1995:606).
- 2) The provisions of sections 14 and 15 of the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall remain applicable to offences committed prior to 1 April 2001.
- 3) As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act shall be applicable until September 30 2001 instead of the provisions of sections 2 and 5 (3) of this Act.
- 4) In cases and matters relating to prospective fines, the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888) or the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall apply to orders issued prior to April 1 2001.
- 5) Decisions regarding exemptions from the provisions concerning elimination that have been rendered pursuant to the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Act (1995:606) shall remain in force.

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

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

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

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

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 agency shall be organised in such a way as to be separate from the agency’s other activities.

**Section 11** Repealed by Ordinance (2001:997).

## Elimination

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

(2) The National Archives may issue regulations regarding exemptions from the requirement to eliminate data pursuant to section 19 (2) of the Act. Ordinance (2001:997).

## 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 consultation 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 for higher education and Statistics Sweden's library. Ordinance (2001:997).

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

## Transitional provisions

2001:100

- 1) This Ordinance shall enter into force on 1 April 2001. Upon entry into force, the following shall be repealed:
  - a) the Statutory Order concerning the Provision of Data for Title Registration and Property Price Statistics (1970:27);
  - b) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Ordinance (1992:1032),
  - c) the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668),
  - d) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Ordinance (1995:1060).
- 2) Provisions issued pursuant to section 4 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668) shall, for the purposes of application of the new Ordinance, be deemed to have been issued pursuant to section 5 of the new Ordinance.
- 3) As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act shall be applicable until September 30 2001 instead of the provisions of section 8 of this Ordinance.

## The Official Statistics

### Contents

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing  
Culture and leisure  
Democracy  
Energy  
Financial markets  
Health and medical care  
Household finances  
Housing, construction and building  
Labour market  
Population  
Trade in goods and services

Transport and communications  
Education and research  
Business activities  
Public finances  
Prices and consumption  
Social insurance  
Social welfare services  
National accounts  
Living conditions  
Environment  
Judicial system

### Official statistics

### Responsible agency

#### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Agricultural structure  
Agricultural production  
Employment in agriculture  
Agricultural economy  
Price trends in agriculture  
Animal health  
Aquaculture  
Forestry production  
Employment in forestry  
Environmental and social issues in forestry  
National forest inventory  
Fishery

Swedish Board of Agriculture  
Swedish Board of Agriculture  
Swedish Board of Agriculture  
Swedish Board of Agriculture  
Swedish Board of Agriculture  
Swedish Board of Agriculture  
Swedish Board of Agriculture  
Swedish Forest Agency  
Swedish Forest Agency  
Swedish Forest Agency  
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences  
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Newly-started enterprises  
International enterprises  
Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy  
Structure of the business sector  
Industrial production trends  
Industrial capacity utilisation  
Industrial inventories  
Industrial deliveries and orders  
Business investments  
Accommodation

Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis  
Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis  
Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

#### CULTURE AND LEISURE

Libraries  
Cultural environment conservation  
Museums  
Adult educational associations  
Cultural expenditure

National Library of Sweden  
Swedish Arts Council  
Swedish Arts Council  
Swedish Arts Council  
Swedish Arts Council

#### 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.*

**EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**

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

**ENERGY**

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

**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 Agency
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Statistics Sweden
Marine and water environment	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

**FINANCIAL MARKETS**

Financial accounts	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Shareholder statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

**HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE**

Health and disease	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health 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 expenditures	Statistics Sweden

*Processing of sensitive personal data*

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

**HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING**

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

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

Offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	National Courts Administration
The 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.*

**LABOUR MARKET**

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

**LIVING CONDITIONS**

Living conditions	Statistics Sweden
Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden

*Processing of sensitive personal data*

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

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

National accounts	Statistics Sweden
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**POPULATION**

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

**PRICES AND CONSUMPTION**

Consumer Price Index	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

**PUBLIC FINANCES**

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

**SOCIAL INSURANCE**

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 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
Support and services for people with disabilities	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).*

**TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES**

Domestic trade	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Statistics Sweden

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**

Road traffic	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Transport Analysis
Air traffic	Transport Analysis
Postal services	Transport Analysis
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.*

Ordinance (2011:943)

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

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

## Functions

**Section 1** Statistics Sweden is responsible for official statistics and for other government 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) approving 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) the Total Population Register,
- 2) the Population and Housing Censuses,
- 3) the Real Estate Tax Assessment Register,
- 4) the Education Register,
- 5) the Labour Force Surveys,
- 6) the Business Register,
- 7) the Foreign Trade Register,
- 8) the Register of Income and Wealth,
- 9) the Employment Register,

- 10) the Value Added Tax Register,
- 11) the Statement of Earnings Register,
- 12) the Occupational Register;
- 13) the Register of Living Conditions Surveys,
- 14) the Agricultural Register kept by the Swedish Board of Agriculture
- 15) the Register of Criminal Convictions kept by the National Council for Crime Prevention,
- 16) the Vehicle Statistics Register kept by Transport Analysis, and
- 17) the 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

### The Council for Official Statistics

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

The Council shall prepare an annual report on the official statistics, compile an annual publishing plan and maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products. The Council shall also promote cooperation between the statistical agencies, and 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.

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

**Section 11** A Consumer Price Index Board and a Construction Index Board 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 committee 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 calculation, and
- 2) promote the development of methodology for calculating the Construction Index.

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

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

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 can 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 subseries. Such changes must be notified, inter alia, in the descriptions of statistics.

**To Section 5**

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

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

**To Section 6**

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

Under the provisions of section 12a 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 decisions on content and scope of official statistics<sup>13</sup>

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

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 authority 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 registers
- Statistics

Final observation registers comprise micro-data that allow present and future statistics producers and statistics users to compile statistics other than those published as official statistics. A special category of final observation registers is dynamic 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 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 includes laws, ordinances, regulations, general recommendations, guidelines, tools (that are developed for the system such as methods, classifications, etc.), the statistical agencies, the Council for Official Statistics, and Statistics Sweden as the coordinating agency.

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

<sup>13</sup> The guidelines were adopted by the Council for Official Statistics on 30 October 2003.

**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 taken to mean, in practice, 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 authorities 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, 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 that they have obtained from official statistics by further processing as official statistics. 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) Statistics area	a) Agriculture and Forestry... b) Employment in forestry  a) National accounts b) National accounts	Government
Level 2: Which surveys?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics on employment forestry (Sample survey, interviews)</li> <li>• Forest contractors (Total population survey, questionnaire)</li> <li>• The National Forest Inventory (Inventory)</li> <li>• National accounts, annual (Further processing and joint processing)</li> <li>• Etc.</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 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 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 when 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.  
*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.  
*Official Statistics Act, Section 4*
- 3) Official statistics shall be produced and officially released with due regard for the need to protect the interests of physical and legal persons.  
*Official Statistics Act, Section 5*
- 4) Statistical authorities shall determine the content and scope of statistics in their respective statistical areas, unless otherwise provided by Government decisions.  
*Official Statistics Ordinance, Section 2*
- 5) Official statistics based on individuals shall be disaggregated by sex, unless there is no particular reason for not doing so.  
*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.

*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 statistics.
- 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. the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities, and the Swedish Federation of County Councils, the statistical agency should 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 dialogue 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. When 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 to a break in the time series can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. When 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 graphs, 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 these statistics originate 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 Authorities' Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities

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

**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 authorities 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, government 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 those consulted 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 comes into effect two weeks from the day (30 June 1982) when the ordinance according to information has been released in printed format in the Swedish Code of Statutes.



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

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

## 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 or 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 security 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 significant effect on 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).

## Ordinance (2011:118) about collection of statements by government agencies from the Swedish Better Regulation Council;

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

issued 17 February 2011.

The Government prescribes the following.

**Section 1** This Ordinance applies to administrative agencies working under the Government. However, this Ordinance does not apply to committees and special investigators that are included in Section 1 of the Committees Ordinance (1998:1474).

**Section 2** Before a government agency decides on regulations that can have significant effects on the working conditions, competitiveness or other conditions of an enterprise, the agency shall give the Swedish Better Regulation Council (dir. 2008:57) the opportunity to submit a statement, within the period of at least two weeks, on the

- 1) proposed regulation, and
- 2) the impact analysis according to the Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations.

**Section 3** An agency may refrain from giving the Swedish Better Regulation Council the opportunity to make a statement about the proposal for regulations and the impact analysis, if

- 1) an examination by the Swedish Better Regulation Council lacks relevance,
- 2) due to confidentiality, the agency is not able to submit information to the Swedish Better Regulation Council that would otherwise be needed by the latter to make a statement,
- 3) considerable difficulties would be encountered if the information that the Swedish Better Regulation Council needs to make a statement were to be made public,
- 4) the handing of the matter would be delayed in such a manner that it would involve considerable difficulties, or
- 5) the agency with support of Section 2 or 5 in the Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations has not conducted an impact analysis.

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This Ordinance shall enter into force on 15 March 2011 and is valid up to and including 31 December 2014.

## Quality

The questions that have been answered by the agencies have been the same in 2010 and 2011. 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	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c
	approved? 1a	worked with? 1b	
Swedish Work Environment Authority			
2011	No	No	The Swedish Work Environment Authority considers that the criteria for sufficient quality are no longer relevant, and that instead we should focus on Code of Practice. The projects concerning sufficient quality in the official statistics have therefore been discontinued. Instead, we will focus on the criteria in the Code of Practice. Our assessment is that many of these criteria have been fulfilled, but future work will need to be directed towards documentation of the different routines.
2010	No	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			
2011	No	Yes	The National Council for Crime Prevention works in general according to the criteria for sufficient quality in regular production as well as in the development of the official criminal statistics. During 2012 the National Council for Crime Prevention will continue an improvement project with the purpose of making a commitment about sufficient quality in the future. The work will be long-term and based on a review carried out by the agency in 2010 where a number of areas of improvement were identified. Among other things, these areas included the need for systematisation of the follow-up of the quality characteristics of the statistics and the introduction of regular quality reviews. During 2011 the agency has done work in these areas, which is continuing in 2012. In 2011 the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development was assigned by the Government to review the statistics operations of the National Council for Crime Prevention. One feature of the review included the fulfilment of criteria for sufficient quality. In its review, the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development identified largely the same areas of improvement as identified earlier by the National Council for Crime Prevention. Based on the study by the National Council for Crime Prevention and the conclusions of the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development, the agency intends to additionally conduct an analysis of the purpose of the statistics and begin work to improve disclosure controls. No commitments are planned for 2012.

Government agency	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c
	approved? 1a	worked with? 1b	
2010	No	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 the majority of the criteria have been fulfilled, even within the statistical area that does not currently 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.
Swedish National Board of Student Aid			
2011	No	Yes	The Swedish National Board of Student Aid uses the criteria for sufficient quality as a basis for its operations, both for the official statistics and for other statistics that are published by the Swedish National Board of Student Aid. In 2011 we have focused on legal investigations to clarify the boundaries for the statistics and specific operations for which statistical confidentiality applies and the statistics that are used within other activities. Training in this area has also been conducted. We have previously made considerable efforts to describe the process for producing statistics. We have also done significant work concerning the documentation of how statistics are produced. Within the area of "User contacts", the Swedish National Board of Student Aid has two meetings per year with the most frequent external users to obtain information about their needs and requests. There is room for improvement in this area, since we have not yet been able to do any follow-ups to investigate how we satisfy the requests.
2010	No	Yes	Regarding user contacts, we have improved considerably in recent years, in 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 for improvement.
National Courts Administration			
2011	No	No	
2010	No	No	

Government agency	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c
	approved? 1a	worked with? 1b	
Swedish National Financial Management Authority			
2011	No	No	The survey is a total population survey with information on all items on the income side and the expenditure side.
2010	No	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			
2011	No	Do not know	
2010	No	Yes	
Swedish Social Insurance Agency			
2011	No	Yes	We have previously reviewed official statistics. We are now working to identify which laws and regulations that exist, and how well the Swedish Social Insurance Agency complies with them. The goal is to comply with all the laws and regulations unless there are strong reasons for not doing so.
2010	No	No	
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education			
2011	No	Yes	Via assignments to Statistics Sweden/Statistics on higher education where most of the primary statistics are stored.
2010	No	Yes	Via assignments to Statistics Sweden/Statistics on higher education where the primary statistics are stored.
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management			
2011	No	No	
2010	No	No	
Swedish Chemicals Agency			
2011	No	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.
2010	No	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			
2011	No	No	
2010	No	No	



Government agency	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c
	approved? 1a	worked with? 1b	
National Library of Sweden			
2011	No	Yes	The criteria are largely fulfilled for all products, but the following is missing: the goals of the statistics are clearly formulated
2010	-	-	
National Media-tion Office			
2011	No	Do not know	
2010	No	Yes	
Swedish Environ-mental Protection Agency			
2011	No	Yes	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has produced guidelines for working with official statistics that aim to maintain sufficient quality in the statistical products. The guidelines also inform about the standards that apply in the area. By having regular meetings with the relevant staff, there is also a forum for discussion on issues about official statistics and quality.
2010	No	Yes	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has produced guidelines for working with official statistics that aim to maintain sufficient quality in the statistical products. The guidelines also inform about the standards that apply in the area. By having regular meetings with the relevant staff, there is also a forum for discussion on issues about official statistics and quality.
Swedish Pensions Agency			
2011	No	Yes	The Swedish Pensions Agency is working on a project, the data supply project (DAF) that intends to provide the agency with information for decision-making and analysis work. Among other things, we plan to build up several statistical databases for insurance statistics and production statistics.
2010	No	Yes	
Swedish National Debt Office			
2011	No	Yes	Work is continuing intensively between the Swedish National Debt Office, Statistics Sweden and the National Financial Management Authority.
2010	No	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.
Swedish Forest Agency			
2011	No	Yes	Due to a shortage of personnel, no work has been carried out for six months but will resume fully again. The work mainly involves standardising documentation and adapting to the Code of Practice.
2010	No	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.

Government agency	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c
	approved? 1a	worked with? 1b	
National Board of Health and Welfare			
2011	Yes	Yes	The National Board of Health and Welfare made a commitment to sufficient quality for its official statistics as of 1 January 2010. During 2011 a review has been done of the agency's official statistics products. In the spring of 2012 a follow-up will be done of the statistics products of 2011. In addition, the agency is developing a system of management for operations. During 2011 the National Board of Health and Welfare has studied and documented its work in so-called process mapping, which also includes the official statistics. Work is also underway for certification of the management system according to international ISO standards for quality and information security.
2010	Yes	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			
2011	No	Yes	The Swedish Energy Agency continues to work on fulfilling the criteria for sufficient quality with the statistical products in the area of energy. During the year we have continued with the work on data storage to re-create all results of published energy surveys. We are also producing standard definitions on concepts and terms of types of energy and fuel that will be used in all of our surveys. We have 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 commissioned Statistics Sweden to conduct a preliminary study to review fuel statistics and then in step two implement our prioritised areas. 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, we would like to see that the criteria for sufficient quality are fulfilled. The agency will make a commitment to sufficient quality in 2014. We have held a workshop with users in municipalities and regions in the area of municipal energy statistics that we financed in the previous year. The Swedish Energy Agency has improved its website for municipal and regional energy statistics.
2010	No	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	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
Year	approved? 1a	worked with? 1b	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c
Swedish Board of Agriculture			
2011	Yes	Yes	We make annual reviews of the products of the previous year; finalised for 2011 during spring of 2012.
2010	Yes	Yes	At the end of February we will make a follow-up of the criteria for sufficient quality in 2010.
Swedish Arts Council			
2011	No	No	
2010	No	No	
Swedish National Agency for Education			
2011	No	Yes	During the year the Swedish National Agency for Education has continued their review of the production process based on the criteria for sufficient quality and will have the information for a handbook on the processes for the official statistics at the end of the year. An annual review will continue to be made to ensure that the handbook is up to date and complied with. Because the Code of Practice is expected to replace the criteria for sufficient quality we will wait with our commitment.
2010	No	Yes	The work is conducted in the form of a project. During 2010 we have held three meetings on sufficient quality, 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 monitoring 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 are the most important users and how we can best use their viewpoints. During the year, special discussions have been held about our user contacts between the consultant group for official statistics at the Swedish National Agency for Education and the local government 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.
Statistics Sweden			
2011	Yes	Yes	Statistics Sweden's work to be certified according to ISO 20252 covers the criteria under sufficient quality. Work has continued during the year. A special quality manual has been produced and it describes how Statistics Sweden fulfils the general requirements in the ISO standard. Ten quality auditors have been recruited and trained and have begun to work with the quality audits. Standardised working methods have been introduced for coding and checking the codes. At the same time a new tool has been introduced for coding of all relevant statistical products. Tools that correct non-response have been taken from the Canadian statistics agency and a European tool for disclosure control has been adapted to working methods at Statistics Sweden. Two international experts have helped to develop a new model for quality indicators. The model rates the quality of the different sources of error in the statistical product, according to a five point scale with the help of five general assessment criteria. During 2011

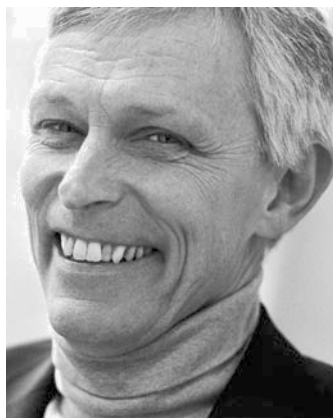
Government agency	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c
	approved? 1a	worked with? 1b	
			the experts have assessed eight of Statistics Sweden's important statistical products with the help of the model for quality indicators. The model focuses on accuracy, which is one of five quality principles to describe the quality of statistics according to the ESS Code of Practice.
2010	Yes	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			
2011	No	Yes	Due to the allocation of resources to an extensive development project, there was little activity on the work with sufficient quality. The agency has done about one-third of the work that is required to be able to make a commitment.
2010	No	Yes	We have done about one-third of the work that is required to be able to make a commitment. Up to this point we have reviewed the following sub-areas: 1) Quality studies are done regularly 2) The most important users and their important areas of use as well as future needs have been documented. 3) The possibility to use other existing data sources has been studied and documented 4) Measuring instruments have been designed by experts and tested.
The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis			
2011	No	No	
2010	No	No	
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth			
2011	No	No	
2010	No	No	
Transport Analysis			
2011	No	Yes	Transport Analysis has created a new position focused on quality work. We have taken part in Eurostat's 3 day course called Quality Management in Statistical Agencies and are members of SFK (Swedish quality association). The agency tries to shorten production times somewhat every year. The reports are regularly reviewed with regard to relevance to users. We also have regular and ad hoc meetings with users of our statistics. A production network has been formed to coordinate statistics production among transport agencies. A thorough study of the agency's statistical products that began in 2010 continued during 2011. This has led, for example, to improvements in the model for calculating distances of road traffic, improved stratification in the heavy goods vehicles survey and a proposal for the system of deviation handling. During the year Transport Analysis has systematically increased its control over reporting of statistics according to EU regulations, which has led to improvements in the area of rail transport.

Government agency	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c
	approved? 1a	worked with? 1b	
2010	No	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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*National Council for Crime Prevention*





## **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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