



Official Statistics of Sweden

– Annual Report 2013

Official Statistics of Sweden – Annual Report 2013

Statistics Sweden
2014

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2014

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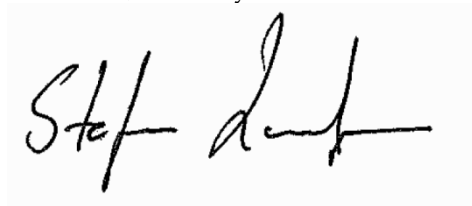
Foreword

In February 2002, the Council for Official Statistics was established at Statistics Sweden. The Council has 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 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 statistical products. This register is published annually in the report. According to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2013, 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 of the Council's Secretariat. I would like to express my thanks to all agencies that have been helpful in providing information and valuable comments on the structure of this report. This report was approved during the Council meeting on 21 February 2014.

Stockholm, February 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stef Lundgren', is displayed on a light gray rectangular background.

Stefan Lundgren
Chairman of the Council for Official Statistics

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Summary

This report provides a description of the Council for Official Statistics and its operations during 2013, as well as how the system for the official statistics is structured.

The Council for Official Statistics includes representatives according to a rotation scheme among the statistical agencies that applies for the Council. During the year the Council has among other things discussed implementation of *the European Statistics Code of Practice*, support for disclosure issues and advice about the application of regulations on simultaneous publishing.

In 2013, 27 government agencies were responsible for Sweden's official statistics. The statistics were divided into 22 subject areas, 108 statistical areas and 362 statistical products. There were 100 statistical products regulated by EU regulations, mainly within the areas of economic statistics and agriculture.

All statistical products should have a description of the statistics. A current description of statistics was available for 66 percent of statistical products that were published on Statistics Sweden's website in 2013. Timeliness in the descriptions has improved by three percentage points during the last year. The percentage for statistical products without any descriptions at all has also dropped somewhat.

Production time for monthly statistics during 2013 was shorter than in previous years. For quarterly statistics, the production time was slightly longer than during 2012.

Concerning punctuality in relation to the publishing date, 89 percent of the annual

statistics were published on time, while corresponding figures for quarterly and monthly statistics were 96 and 99 percent respectively.

Regarding quality work in the official statistics, a number of statistical agencies chose during the year to focus on *the European Statistics Code of Practice* instead of the Swedish guidelines for sufficient quality. Twenty of the statistical agencies reported that they worked with quality in some respect.

According to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2013 on presentation of the statistics by sex, dialogue was held with the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Pensions Agency and the National Council for Crime Prevention. Feedback in a simpler form was given to the other statistical agencies. The feedback was based on the study conducted in 2012.

The total costs for provision of data from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies were estimated at SEK 611 million in 2013. The amount of time spent was estimated at 819 000 hours, corresponding to 496 full-time employees. This is an increase of 0.5 percent compared to the adjusted figures for 2012.

The total cost of the official statistics in Sweden is estimated at nearly SEK 923 million for 2013. There were 852 full-time employees in the agencies who worked on producing the official statistics.

Council activities 2013

The Council for Official Statistics works to improve coordination and the overall view of the system for the official statistics. The following is a description of the Council and its operations during the year.

TASKS OF THE COUNCIL

The Council for Official Statistics has 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 provision¹.

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

Council representatives in 2013

Stefan Lundgren

Statistics Sweden

Mikael Sjöberg up to & incl. 2013

Swedish Work Environment

Authority

Erik Wennerström up to & incl. 2013

National Council for Crime

Prevention

Christina Gellerbrant-Hagberg up to & incl. 2014

Swedish National Board of

Student Aid

Barbro Thorblad up to & incl. 2014

National Courts Administration

Mats Wikström up to & incl. 2015

National Financial

Management Authority

Martin Andersson up to & incl. 2015

Swedish Financial

Supervisory Authority

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL

The Council consists of one chair and six other representatives, who are directors general at the statistical agencies. The rules of procedure for the Council² were approved in 2007. There is a Secretariat to support the Council at Statistics Sweden. The agencies to be represented in the Council are appointed by Statistics Sweden on a rotation basis, 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 the permanent chair of the Council.

ISSUES DISCUSSED BY THE COUNCIL

The Council has held two meetings during the year. Five working groups have been actively working for the Council during the year: the working group for methods and quality, the working group for issues about data provision from respondents, the preparatory committee for the Council, the cooperation group for disclosure control as well as the working group for simultaneous publishing.

Below is a description of the work that has been conducted in the working groups during the year.

Quality according to the European Statistics Code of Practice³

The working group for methods and quality continued its work during the year with the task of producing a guide for the implementation of the *European Statistics Code of Practice* at the statistical agencies.

The Code of Practice consists of 15 principles in three areas (organisation, process and product quality), including a total of 82 different indicators.

² See Appendix 13.

³ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=K S-32-11-955

¹ According to Statistics Sweden's directive, see Appendix 5.

The working group held a workshop in January with the statistical agencies that are a part of the working group to develop the guide. The guide includes examples and experiences of ways to comply with the indicators in the Code. The completed guide⁴ was approved at the Council meeting in February. They were presented at the Council's annual conference on the official statistics and at a seminar in September.

Disclosure control

In 2012 the statistical agencies expressed a desire to cooperate more closely on issues concerning disclosure control. In autumn of 2012 the Council assigned the working group for methods and quality to draft a proposal for guidelines and other relevant documents to support disclosure control procedures.

The cooperation group for disclosure control was established at the beginning of the year as a subgroup of the Council's working group for methods and quality. The cooperation group includes representatives from Statistics Sweden, the National Agency for Education, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, Transport Analysis, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish Energy Agency and the Swedish Higher Education Authority.

The task of the cooperation group has been to produce a handbook that gives advice on disclosure control in official statistics. The purpose of the handbook is to contribute to the improvement of disclosure control and to see that variations in application decrease among the different government agencies.

At the 2013 Conference on Official Statistics, a seminar was held on disclosure control; Statistics Sweden presented methods and tools to carry out disclosure control, exposure risks for rates of change as well as disclosure control of microdata.

Non-response from the respondent's perspective

One of the tasks of the Council is to facilitate the response process within the official statistics. The working group for issues on data provision has been a permanent working group under the Council.

A simplified and reduced respondent burden is of great importance to the government. The report from the Statistics Inquiry 2012 on the statistical system, SOU 2012:83⁵, noted that it is important that the statistical agencies continue to make it easier for respondents to provide data for the official statistics. The report also discussed the problem of reduced response rates in statistical surveys.

On the basis of this report, the Council confirmed in October 2012 that the working group would produce a plan with examples of how statistical agencies, individually or together can increase motivation of the respondents to provide the data for the statistics.

At the working group's meeting in May, Statistics Sweden presented the non-response project and the group discussed non-response in general. The working group will continue to work with the issue about motivating respondents and encouraging feedback.

During the year participation in the group increased, and now consists of the following agencies: Statistics Sweden, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Mediation Office, the National Agency for Education, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and Transport Analysis.

Simultaneous publishing

A working group was assigned in 2012 to review the requirement that official statistics are to be available for all users at the same time.

⁴ <http://www.scb.se/Grupp/OmSCB/Verksamhet/ROS/Dokument/Riktlinjer-for-europeisk-statistik-Code-of-Practice.pdf>

⁵ <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/15680>

Availability of the official statistics is regulated in Statistics Sweden's regulations and general advice for publication etc. of the official statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16). 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, as well as assure that the statistics are available to all users at the same time.

The working group conducted a review of the existing regulations, discussed experiences and practical application of the regulations, as well as arranged a seminar to discuss the issues with interested agencies.

In the final report⁶ the working group pointed out that further support for the application of the existing regulations would be needed and presented several recommendations in this context. The final report was approved at the Council meeting in October.

The cooperation group included representatives from Statistics Sweden, the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, Transport Analysis, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, the Swedish Forest Agency and the Swedish Higher Education Authority.

COOPERATION

The Council for Official Statistics shall work for cooperation between the statistical agencies, and to develop and manage a statistics network. For this purpose the Council organises seminars, bilateral meetings and an annual conference.

In February a seminar was arranged where the proposals from the Statistics Inquiry 2012 were presented. The investigator reported on the background to the inquiry as well as the most important conclusions. The seminar attracted more than 90 participants from 21 statistical agencies.

At the end of April roughly 100 participants from 22 statistical agencies, the business sector and municipalities met at the annual

Conference on the Official Statistics. This was the 11th conference that the Council for Official Statistics arranged for the statistical agencies and other interested parties. The conference gives participants an opportunity to meet to discuss common issues and exchange experiences in official statistics.

The conference was held for two days and included presentations about the significance of statistics for assessment of the economic situation and the Statistics Inquiry as well as the Financial Market Statistics Inquiry⁷. Afterwards a group discussion was organised where participants could discuss concrete proposals of things the Council should do to increase competence development and the exchange of experiences within the system of official statistics.

The participants wanted to see increased cooperation within a number of areas, with a focus on statistics production. Discussions were also held about an improved and modernised extranet (SAM Forum) as well as visits and meetings on different levels between the statistical agencies.

The rest of the first day dealt with possibilities to present statistics as open data, the *European Statistics Code of Practice* and improved access to register data for researchers.

The second day of the conference was particularly focussed on issues of data collection and quality. Professors from the US and the Netherlands presented developments in survey design as well as the use of administrative data. During the afternoon, two parallel seminars on disclosure control and non-response issues were arranged.

The conference ended with a presentation about the future needs of statistics.

The Council arranged additional seminars during the autumn dealing with quality issues and simultaneous publishing.

The Council's Secretariat has taken part in a number of different information meetings during 2013 with statistical agencies.

⁶ <http://www.scb.se/upload/SAM-Forum/Dokument/Radet/Arbetsgruppen%20för%20samtidig%20publicering/Rapport%20Samtidig%20publicering.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/15680/a/205227>

A meeting was arranged in February with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency to present the system for the official statistics and discuss the statistics production of the agency. The Secretariat visited the Swedish Pensions Agency to inform about the development of the official statistics of the agency and the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, the Director-General of which is a new member of the Council from 2014. In November a visit was paid to the

Swedish Chemicals Agency to discuss the reorganisation of the agency and production of official statistics.

In October the Secretariat took part in a joint meeting between the Swedish Higher Education Authority and Statistics Sweden to discuss *the European Statistics Code of Practice*.

The electronic newsletter to inform the statistical agencies has been issued four times during the year.

The Official Statistics

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

To provide a picture of this, the statistical agencies have completed questionnaires on the provision of data as well as 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, reviews have been carried out on punctuality and production time, documentation, the use of the Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) logo and reporting by sex in the statistics, as well as how agencies work with the Council's guidelines and criteria for sufficient quality of the official statistics.

AVAILABILITY

Publishing plan

One of the Council's tasks is to compile a publishing plan for official statistics. On 6 December, planned publishing for nearly all statistical agencies for 2014 was presented on Statistics Sweden's website. In the middle of December the plan from the remaining agency was submitted. The publishing calendar shows coming publications and what has been published, as well as the publishing form (tables, graphs, databases etc.). Revisions of publishing date are added on a continuous basis.

Electronic publishing

According to the Statistics Ordinance, official statistics shall be released free-of-charge and made universally available in an electronic network.

All statistical agencies make available 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, 19 agencies have a link called "Statistics" or similar on the home page of their websites, linking to the statistics page. This is somewhat fewer compared to previous years. The statistical web pages of the statistical agencies together with "Statistics by subject area" and the so-called product web pages on Statistics Sweden's website form the joint network through which the official statistics are spread.

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 15 other statistical agencies that have chosen to present one or more of their statistical products there.

Today 42 percent of the statistical products in the official statistics are available in Statistics Sweden's Statistical Database. This is a somewhat lower than last year. However, coverage has increased for several products.

In addition to Statistics Sweden's Statistical Database, statistical databases are maintained by the National Council for Crime Prevention, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Agency for Education and the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

In 2013, nine government agencies including Statistics Sweden published their statistics in Statistical Reports series entitled Official Statistics of Sweden.

Punctuality and production time

The follow-up of punctuality and production time now covers largely all releases in the official statistics. Statistics relating to a specific period are officially released when they are published for the first time. All agencies now have the possibility to revise the first given date for publishing. The first revision is counted as the planned date for publishing if it is made three months before the originally planned date.

Production time is defined as the time between the end of reference period of the statistics and the time when the statistics are released.

The statistics for a certain reference period can be divided into several different content packages⁸. The publishing of a content package constitutes an official release.

During the year the average production time for monthly statistics was 5.2 weeks, compared to 5.5 weeks in 2012 and 5.4 weeks in 2011. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 8.3 weeks during the year. The corresponding figures for 2012 and 2011 were 8.3 and 8.8 percent, respectively.

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

Concerning punctuality in relation to the time when the statistics were released, 89 percent of annual statistics were published on time, which is an improvement compared to 2012 when 83 percent were published on time. Punctuality for quarterly statistics was 96 percent, the same as in 2012. The corresponding figure for monthly statistics was 99 percent, an increase of 2 percentage points compared to 2012.

Documentation

A current Description of Statistics including a quality declaration, should be published for all official statistics, according to Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics (SCB-SF 2002:16). It is the responsibility of the statistical agencies to produce this description. In view of the requirement

that descriptions of statistics must be up-to-date, they must be produced at the same time as the new statistics are officially released. This is so the user will always have a correct description of the how the survey was conducted, non-response etc. The regulations further state that Statistics Sweden is responsible for ensuring that all descriptions of official statistics are officially released and are available to the public in electronic form over a public network.

A follow-up of timeliness in the descriptions has been made. This follow-up only concerned those descriptions that were available on Statistics Sweden's website at the end of the year for statistical products belonging to the official statistics that were published during the year⁹.

Timeliness in Descriptions of Statistics

Reference year for description	Number of products with published statistics during 2013	Per cent
Same reference year as the statistics that were published during the year	181	66
1 year old	25	9
2 years old	12	4
3 years old or more	42	15
No description available for the product	15	5
Total	275	100

A current description of statistics was available at the end of the year for 66 percent of statistical products that were published. Timeliness in the descriptions has improved by 3 percentage points during the last year.

⁸ Some products are split between several content packages. Every set of contents shall contain new variables and/or an increased level of detail and one release as a rule. The different content packages are published at different times.

⁹ 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.

In 9 percent of the cases, the description was one year old. In 19 percent, descriptions were even older, and 5 percent had no descriptions at all. The percentage for statistical products without any descriptions at all has fallen somewhat compared to the 2012 review.

USE OF THE DESIGNATION "OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF SWEDEN" OR THE SYMBOL

In accordance with Section 4 of the Official Statistics Act, the official statistics shall be accompanied by the phrase, "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the symbol as described in the Act.



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

The agencies that publish all or parts of their official statistics on Statistics Sweden's website fulfil the requirement of using the designation or the symbol for these parts. Several agencies have web pages that describe the official statistics, the SOS designation and links to relevant legislation and regulations. However, the use of the designation when publishing official statistics has worsened compared to previous years. Roughly one third of all statistical agencies do not have any information about the official statistics on their websites and do not use the SOS designation according to the above-mentioned advice.

QUALITY

In 2005 the working group for methodology and quality produced the Guidelines and Criteria for Sufficient Quality in Official

Statistics. The Council for Official Statistics approved these guidelines and recommended that all statistical agencies work according to them.

European Statistics Code of Practice

Since 2005 there has been another quality standard *European Statistics Code of Practice* for all European statistics that are produced in Sweden. These guidelines were last revised in 2011. The European statistical law applies to all European statistics, and the guidelines are mentioned as the quality standard that applies.

In light of this, the Council for Official Statistics has worked to spread information about the Code of Practice as well as support the statistical agencies in implementing the Code. During the year nearly one-third of the official statistics were EU-regulated. A number of further deliveries were made to Eurostat through other informal agreements (so-called gentlemen's agreements).

Follow-up

The extent to which the statistical agencies work in accordance with the guidelines for sufficient quality has been followed up since 2008. A comprehensive account of the answers is provided in Appendix 11. Three agencies have made a commitment to sufficient quality on their website: the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Board of Health and Welfare and Statistics Sweden. During the year 16 statistical agencies reported they worked with the criteria for sufficient quality.

The agencies responsible for European statistics and a number of other agencies reported during the year that they chose to focus on *European Statistics Code of Practice* instead of the Swedish quality criteria. A comparison that was done on behalf of the Council in 2010 showed a significant agreement between the guidelines for sufficient quality and the European guidelines. Therefore regardless of which standard the agencies choose to work with, the quality criteria are largely the same.

Roughly one fourth of the statistical agencies reported no work with quality issues at all, or reported that they did not know how quality work was done.

Work with quality in 2013, according to the follow-up presented in Appendix 11		
Quality work	Number government agencies	Per-cent
Work with guidelines for sufficient quality	16	59
Other quality work*	5	19
No quality work	6	22
Total	27	100
*) Including work with the European Code of Practice		

BURDEN ON RESPONDENTS

Time spent in 2013

The time spent for the provision of data for official statistics in 2013 has been estimated at 819 000 hours (corresponding to 496 full-time employees) for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils. This is an increase of 4 000 hours, corresponding to 0.5 percent compared to the time spent according to the revised information for 2012, which was estimated at 815 000 hours. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations has decreased by slightly more than 6 000 hours. Municipalities and county councils showed an increase of about 11 000 hours and central government has a decrease of about 1 000 hours.

Costs in 2013

Total costs for data provision for the official statistics for 2013 have been calculated at SEK 611 million, of which SEK 541 million refers to costs incurred by enterprises and organisations, SEK 2 million refers to costs incurred by government agencies, and SEK 69 million refers to costs incurred by municipalities and county councils. Total costs have increased by SEK 2 million or 0.3 percent compared to 2012. The hourly costs

(salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) have been estimated in 2013 at SEK 765 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 632 for government agencies, municipalities and counties.

Measuring burden

The costs to data providers are calculated from the estimated 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 much uncertainty in the applied methods. Time spent can vary in one and the same survey, depending on the size of the enterprise or municipality, their organisation or how their administrative system is built up. As a result it is difficult to measure an average amount of time spent. In some surveys, data providers have been asked to fill in the amount of time they have spent, even though this involves further burden. Normally however, the amount of time spent by data providers is estimated by those responsible for the survey. The compilation of costs to data providers refers to all official statistics. The calculation of time spent covers surveys that are done annually or more often. There are several statistical agencies that have not been able to assess the time spent for provision of data, but that have submitted information on the size of the population, the number of respondents etc. Meanwhile other statistical agencies have no information at all for a number of products.

Revision of previously reported information for the number of hours

In the Council's annual report for 2012, the total number of hours for reporting to the official statistics for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils was reported at 824 000 hours. After revision, the total amount of time spent for data providers in 2012 was 815 000 hours.

Reducing and easing the response burden

The increased respondent burden for municipalities and county councils is because the register of teaching staff became more extensive from 2013. In addition, a new school survey has been created during the year, Compulsory school: grades year 6.

The decrease for central government and enterprises is because some of the surveys have not been carried out during the year, among others the survey *Civil aviation*. The *Short-term employment statistics* survey has also reduced its number of hours for enterprises, because the proportion answering via the web has increased considerably. Because Statistics Sweden is responsible for the majority of data collection from enterprises and organisations, steps taken by Statistics Sweden are of vital importance regarding costs to data providers. Similar to the other agencies, Statistics Sweden is looking into the

possibilities of collecting data from administrative sources, improving questionnaires and offering various ways of providing data.

A special working group has been formed for contacts with large enterprises participating in a number of Statistics Sweden's surveys. The purpose is to create a mutual understanding for each other's terms and conditions, and thereby make it easier for enterprises to provide data of good quality. The statistical agencies consult with the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation and the Swedish Association of Local Agencies and Regions prior to any changes in data collection processes. This applies to new statistics as well as expansions and reductions. The Swedish Better Regulation Council should also be consulted for an opinion when changes in regulations may affect enterprises.

Costs to data providers in 2013, current prices				
	Thousands of hours	Change compared to previous year, hours, thousands	Costs, SEK millions	Change compared to previous year, SEK millions
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and government agencies	819*	4	611*	2
of which enterprises and organisations	708	-6	541	-4
of which government municipalities and counties	2	-1	2	-1
	108	11	69	7

*) The total figures do not always match due to rounding off.

STATISTICS BROKEN DOWN BY SEX

Compliance with Section 14 in the Ordinance (2001:100) on the Official Statistics

Section 14 of The Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) states that official statistics based on individuals should be broken down by sex unless there are specific reasons for not doing so.

The follow-up of compliance with Section 14 is conducted in a two-year cycle. A review of the presentation of the official statistics by sex is done one year, and feedback in the form of dialogue is given the following year. According to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2013, feedback about compliance with Section 14 was given to statistical agencies during the year.

At the Council's meeting in February, it was decided that feedback would be given in detail to the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Pensions Agency, the National Council for Crime Prevention. More concise feedback would be given to the other statistical agencies. The detailed feedback has been given via meetings with the persons working with relevant statistics within each agency. The more concise feedback was sent to the other statistical agencies via e-mail, consisting of brief information about the review that was conducted, together with a

summary of the results from the 2012 review for each statistical agency. Statistical agencies who were included in the feedback work with official statistics based on individuals.

Experience shows that statistics are more often presented by sex when there are apparent differences between women and men. If the differences are small or non-existent, the tendency to present statistics broken down by sex is lower. The results from the feedback this year are in line with this. The tendency to present statistics by sex is also influenced by the method of presentation. Statistics presented in databases are presented by sex more often than statistics in fixed tables, where space is sometimes limited. This means that the form of presenting the statistics controls the contents to a certain degree.

One difference between the feedback in 2011 and that in 2013 is that the risk for disclosure was more often given as a reason for the lack of breakdown by sex.

Experience from the feedback in 2013 has been positive. The statistical agencies that were included present a large amount of their statistics by sex. At the same time there are shortfalls that can be corrected. In 2014 a new review will be done on the breakdown by sex for official statistics based on individuals.

Basis for feedback – breakdown by sex (with sex as the primary classification), 2012

Presentation type	Number products	Breakdown by percentage			
		Always	Sometimes	Never	Total ¹
Databases (SSD) or equivalent)	77	58	26	16	100
Statistical Reports (Statistical Reports or similar)	60	12	73	15	100
Other web publishing	126	29	62	10	100

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

System for the Official Statistics

STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM

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

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

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

The statistical agencies decide on the content and scope of statistics within the statistics area(s) for which they are responsible unless otherwise specified by the government. This is operationalised by the agency presenting at least one statistical product for each one of their statistical areas. A certain statistical product can also be placed in one or more statistical areas¹⁰.

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

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

statistics of Sweden consists of the statistics that the statistical agencies have decided are to be official statistics.

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

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 known as secondary publishing, such as yearbooks that contain statistics from a number of surveys.

Changes in official statistics

Subject areas and statistical areas

The statistical agencies are recommended to report proposals on changes concerning responsible agencies, subject areas and statistical areas to the Council for Official Statistics. This report on changes shall be sent to all the statistical agencies, which are then given the opportunity to submit statements before the council meeting. The agency which has proposed a change can enclose its statements in its letter to the government.

Statistical products

The Council also recommends that statistical agencies report about plans for new statistical products, changes in existing products,

and plans to discontinue products in the official statistics to the Council. The statistical agencies thus have the possibility to point out risks for duplication and the need to coordinate objects, variables etc.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS 2013

During the year a change to the appendix to the Statistics Ordinance was submitted to the Council for Official Statistics. On 1 January the Swedish Higher Education Authority took over the responsibility for official statistics regarding the area *Higher education* from the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, which also ceased operations as a government agency.

In 2013 there were 27 statistical agencies in the system for the official statistics.

The official statistics were divided into 22 subject areas. Each subject area is divided into one or more statistical areas. In 2013 there were 108 statistical areas according to the ordinance, plus an additional five yearbooks that are not tied to any specific statistical area in the ordinance. These yearbooks are not on the list of products in Appendix 2.

During the year there were two statistical areas that did not have any statistical products. These were *Cultural environment conservation* and *Application of the Environmental Code*.

There were 362 statistical products (including secondary publishing). The following products are in the secondary publishing category: Statistical Yearbook of Sweden, Yearbook of Housing and Building Statistics and Public Finances in Sweden which are produced by Statistics Sweden, Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics produced by the Swedish Board of Agriculture as well as the Statistical Yearbook of Forestry produced by the Swedish Forest Agency.

In 2013, 100 statistical products were regulated by EU regulations. Most of the regulations concerned economic statistics and the area of agriculture.

LAW, ORDINANCES AND INSTRUCTIONS

The official statistics are regulated by law, ordinances and instructions. The Official Statistics Act (2001:99)¹⁰ states that the official statistics shall be available for public information, investigative activities and research. Official statistics shall be objective and generally available to the public. They shall be developed, produced and spread on the basis of uniform standards and harmonised methods according to seven specified quality criteria. When official statistics are made available they shall be accompanied by the phrase "Official Statistics of Sweden" or a special symbol.



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

Changes in the Official Statistics Act came into force on 31 December 2013. Among other things, the changes mean that the requirements for the quality of the statistics are clarified. Certain changes have also been made in the legislation of the parties who are required to submit information for the official statistics in that an obligation to provide information has been introduced for statutory joint authorities. Further, it has been proposed that the legislation includes an obligation to provide information for the production of European statistics that a government agency shall provide to the EU Commission, according to EU regulations.

¹⁰ See Appendix 3.

The government is able to issue regulations about the obligation to provide information. Concerning rules for penalties, it is proposed to remove the requirement to notify about fines.

The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)¹¹ states that the official statistics shall be documented, quality assured and shall, free of charge, be available to the public in electronic form over a public network. Statistics Sweden as the coordinating agency may issue more detailed instructions following consultations with all the concerned statistical agencies.

Official statistics that are also published in printed form shall be supplied free-of-charge to county libraries, university libraries, state libraries of higher education and the library of Statistics Sweden¹². It further states that official statistics based on individuals should be broken down by sex unless there are specific reasons for not doing so.

The Ordinance also regulates the subject areas and statistical areas included in the official statistics and the agencies responsible for the statistics in each statistical area.

Changes in the Ordinance also entered into force on 31 December 2013.

The Ordinance (2007:762) with the Directive for Statistics Sweden¹³ states, among other things, that Statistics Sweden shall be responsible for coordinating government statistics production, and shall work to improve coordination between the production of government statistics and the production of other statistics. It also regulates that there shall be a council for the official statistics at Statistics Sweden, outlining the council's size and tasks.

Collection of data from enterprises, municipalities and others by statistical agencies is regulated by, among other things, the Official Statistics Act. The statistical agencies are

also requested to communicate in more detail instructions on the implementation of the obligation to provide information. 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) on impact analyses when drafting regulations¹⁴ 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.

As a consequence of this, The Swedish Better Regulation Council should be consulted for a statement when changes in regulations may affect enterprises' working conditions, for instance the requirement to submit information.¹⁵

It is further stated in the Ordinance concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities (1982:668)¹⁶ that agencies that collect information from municipalities or private businesses shall consult the organisation representing the data providers.

In addition to laws and ordinances, there are regulations and general recommendations for the publishing of official statistics (Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics, SCB-FS 2002:16.¹⁷ There are also guidelines produced for the statistical agencies.

These are "Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of official statistics" (Statistics Sweden, October 2003, updated in April 2012), "Sufficient quality and criteria for official statistics" (Statistics Sweden, April 2012), "Preliminary statistics and closely related concepts and terms" (Statistics Sweden, December 2006) and "Guidelines and routines for electronic publishing" (Statistics Sweden, March 2008).

¹¹ See Appendix 7.

¹² In addition, the National Library of Sweden and six of the university libraries shall be supplied with so-called legal deposit copies according to the Legal Deposit Act (1993:1392).

¹³ See Appendix 5.

¹⁴ See Appendix 9.

¹⁵ See Appendix 10.

¹⁶ See Appendix 8.

¹⁷ See Appendix 6.

COSTS AND STAFF

Total costs for the official statistics in Sweden in 2013 were estimated at SEK 923 million. The costs are supplementary costs of the government agencies for production of official statistics plus a supplement on the direct salary costs for overhead. The total costs for EU-regulated statistics comprised nearly SEK 456 million or 49 percent of total costs.

In 2013 the equivalent of 852 full-time employees worked with official statistics, of whom 394 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 employees is defined as the total number of hours spent on official statistics divided by the average number of hours a full-time employee works in one year. The number does not include the hours spent on overhead, i.e. training and administration.

Costs and staff 2013 for official statistics at statistical agencies

	Number products	Total cost, SEK millions	Of which EU- regulated, SEK millions	Full-time equivalents, number
Swedish Work Environment Authority	3	11.3	8.5	5
National Council for Crime Prevention	9	40.5	0	18.3
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	2	1.1	0	0.8
National Courts Administration	1	0.1	0	0.1
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	1	5	4.9	3.6
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	8	13.6	0	0.4
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	15	6.2	0	2.3
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	5	1.2	0.1	0.4
Swedish Chemicals Agency	5	0.8	0.7	0.6
National Institute of Economic Research	1	2.2	0	0.4
National Library of Sweden	4	0.9	0	0.6
National Mediation Office	12	42.4	5	1.8
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis	4	2.9	0	1.9
Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis	7	5.3	2.5	1
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	8	0.1	0	0
Swedish Pensions Agency	4	1.5	0	0.1
Swedish National Debt Office	2	0	0	0
Swedish Forest Agency	12	17.5	0	12.9
National Board of Health and Welfare	26	23.6	0	13.9
Swedish Energy Agency	26	34.1	34.1	5.5
Swedish Board of Agriculture	30	42	23.3	20.2
National Agency for Education	21	43.7	0	11.5
Statistics Sweden ²	119	546.5 ³	360.3	713.6
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	6	35.8	0	27.3
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	1	7.7	7.7	0.6
Transport Analysis	15	19.4	8.4	4.2
Swedish Higher Education Authority ¹	10	17.6	0.4	5
Total	357	923.0⁴	455.8	852.1

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

1) The Swedish Higher Education Authority took over the responsibility for statistics from the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education on 2013-01-01.

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

3) Due to a calculation error the amount for Statistics Sweden was overestimated in 2012. The correct figure is SEK 576.6m instead of the reported figure of SEK 586.4m.

4) Due to the above error the correct total sum for 2012 is SEK 919.9m instead of the reported SEK 928.7m

Notes and comments on cost calculations

Separate costs

The calculation of separate costs plus a supplement on direct salary costs for overhead costs for the official statistics is done by adding the agencies' costs for goods and services with the costs for hours worked in the agency on the official statistics. The general hourly rate in 2013 was SEK 785 and is based on the average salary for people in the BESTA classification 10:4 plus a supplement for overhead.

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

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

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

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

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

Calculation of the number of full-time equivalents

The number of full-time equivalents is defined as the total number of hours spent on official statistics divided by the average number of hours a full-time employee works at the agency. For the calculation, the average number of hours for a full-time employee for 2013 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 of the survey
- procurement of consultants
- data collection/fieldwork
- editing and processing data
- production of tables, graphs and reports
- publishing of official statistics

- data provision to the annual ROS report and contacts with the Council Secretariat
- participation in seminars, working groups, conferences, study trips that relate to the official statistics
- statistical services relating to the official statistics such as responding to queries and carrying out smaller data processing
- inventory of needs and user contacts
- follow-up and evaluation of the statistics
- development work, such as adapting the official statistics to Eurostat regulations, known as EU statistics

If statistics production has been done on order from another statistical agency, the hours should be counted for by the agency taking the assignment. Direct time for internal services, such as product-specific IT or printing services with relation to the official statistics, should also be included, if it is not reported in the costs noted above. Hours worked must be able to be identified or calculated in an acceptable way. This means essentially that they should be traceable according to the requirements that would be necessary in an audit. From the reported or the estimated number of hours worked, the agencies should state how much they assess relates to EU-regulated statistics.

Statistics Sweden's costs

Statistics Sweden reports the complete appropriations, including appropriations for coordination of the official statistics as a cost for the statistics. Income from other areas than income from approved appropriations (such as internal invoices and EU grants) has been deducted. Distributed price differences and distributed joint costs and income are included. Some appropriations-financed products that are not official statistics are included in Statistics Sweden's costs. Examples of these costs include various forecasts that are not classed as official statistics but that are produced regularly (such as Labour Market Tendency Survey or Demographic Analysis) or products that are under development and that will later be classed as official statistics, as well as costs for certain registers that are the basis for various statistical products (such as the Total Population Register and the Business Register).

Statistics Sweden's costs have not been calculated according to the calculation model because the costs for the production of official statistics on commission from other statistical agencies would then be counted twice. In addition, Statistics Sweden has a large number of interviewers, whose costs do not fit the model for salary plus overhead, meaning the staff costs would be greatly overestimated according to the calculation model. However, data for Statistics Sweden can be taken directly from the accounting system. SEK 546.5 million refers to the actual appropriations burden for Statistics Sweden's official statistics. 529 full-time equivalents refer to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible, and 185 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 1 024 million. If a correction is made for assignments to other statistical agencies, the cost is SEK 784 million, which is also an overestimation of SEK 238 million compared to the presented appropriations burden.

Agencies responsible for statistics

The Statistics Ordinance lists the agencies responsible for statistics and the areas in the official statistics for which they are responsible. The government ministries under which these agencies are grouped are set out below. This is followed by the areas of activity, the statistical activities and the main users of the statistics for the 27 agencies responsible for statistics. The official statistics system contains numerous registers from which statistics are produced. These registers are not included in this description. In addition, the total cost for official statistics and the number of full-time equivalents this work takes are reported separately for each agency. The agencies are listed in alphabetical order. A new agency has been formed as of 1 January 2013, the Swedish Higher Education Authority, which has taken over the responsibility for official statistics from the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education.

Government agencies responsible for statistics by government ministry

Ministry

- Agencies under the ministry

Ministry of Labour

- Swedish Work Environment Authority
- National Mediation Office

Ministry of Finance

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

Ministry of Justice

- National Council for Crime Prevention
- National Courts Administration

Ministry of Education, Research and Culture

- Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

Ministry for Rural Affairs

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

Ministry of the Environment

- Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
- Swedish Chemicals Agency
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and

Communications

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

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

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

Ministry of Education, Research and Culture

- Swedish National Board of Student Aid
- National Library of Sweden
- National Agency for Education
- Swedish Higher Education Authority

Swedish Work Environment Authority

The agency is tasked with ensuring compliance with the legislation on the work environment and working hours as well as the sections of the Public Health (Tobacco Act and the environmental 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.

The goal of the agency is to reduce the risks for poor health and accidents in the workplace and improve the working environment from an overall perspective. In other words, from a viewpoint that includes physical, mental, social and work organisational aspects.

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 accidents

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 11.3 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 5.0

National Council for Crime Prevention

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

Statistical areas:

Offences

Within this area, statistics on reported offences, cleared-up offences, and suspected individuals are published. Statistics on reported offences give a picture of the structure, level and development of all events that are reported and registered as crime with the police, customs and other criminal investigation agencies. The final statistics in this area are annual, but preliminary information is published monthly. Statistics on reported offences are divided into regional statistics for counties and municipal and municipal district statistics. The statistics on solved cases (yearly and half yearly) provide information on the handling of reported cases by the judicial system. The statistics on solved cases present the share of reported crimes that lead to so-called person-based clearances. The statistics on suspects present the number of persons who are suspected of crime on reasonable grounds during a calendar year, as well as their participation in crime. The statistics on solved cases and suspects are published annually and provide information on the level, development and sex/age structure for the perpetrators who annually are suspected of crime on reasonable grounds. The statistics on solved cases and suspects are broken down by county.

Persons found guilty of criminal offences

To provide a picture of the reactions 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. Among other things, statistics provide information on sex of convicted persons, age and previous charges as well as main crimes and main penalties of the convictions. The statistics also give a picture of the level of the convictions, the structure and development and are used to follow up and analyse the application of the system of penalties in the courts. 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 product is currently being evaluated. Publishing in 2013 did not occur because the results of the evaluation had not yet been received.

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 or after release within one and three years respectively. The statistics illustrate the pattern of recidivism with regard to sex, age, and previous criminal charges, and the structure of recidivism with regard to various categories of crimes and consequences. The statistics also present the time for the first return to crime and the frequency of returning to crime during the follow-up period. The statistics are published annually in two products: preliminary statistics on persons returning to crime within one year and final statistics on those who return to crime within 1, 2 and 3 years.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, (the Ministry of Justice in particular), authorities of the judicial system, municipalities, county

councils, county administrative boards, 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 40.5 million**

Number of full-time equivalents: 18.3

Swedish National Board of Student Aid

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

Statistical areas:

Financial aid

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

the number of borrowers, amounts borrowed, annual amounts and income.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Education and Research in particular), 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

National Courts Administration

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

Statistical areas:**Courts of law**

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.1

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. As from 2013 the Swedish National Financial Management Authority

will also calculate the financial accounts for the state. Results of both 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 5.0 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 3.6

Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

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

Statistical areas:

Financial accounts

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

Shareholding statistics

Statistics are produced on shareholdings in Sweden every six months.

Financial enterprises except insurance

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

Insurance

Information on profit and loss statements and balance sheets of larger insurance companies is reported on an annual basis. Information on performance analyses, i.e. profit/loss broken down by insurance branch is also available. Information is gathered quarterly on insurance companies' investments in various forms of assets, broken down into different categories of borrowers. In addition, 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 Swedish Central Bank (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 13.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.4

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 6.2 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 2.3

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management is a central administrative agency in the environmental area for issues on preserving, restoring and sustaining the use of lakes, watercourses and seas. The agency shall be responsible for promotion, support and carrying out environmental policy and work for sustainable administration of fishery resources.

Statistical areas:

Fisheries

The statistical area Fisheries currently includes information on fish and shellfish catches as well as the sales value in the first marketing stage. The statistics on professional sea fishing ("Sea fish catches") are presented both monthly and annually. The statistics that are presented annually are divided into the sea areas where fish have been caught as well as the coastal areas where fish have been landed. The monthly reports are divided into coastal areas where fish have been landed. The statistics on professional freshwater fishing, which are presented annually, are gathered from fishermen in the four major lakes: Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren as well as other inland lakes where professional fishing is done.

Marine and water environment

When the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management began activities in July 2011, the agency took over the statistical products within the area for Marine and Water Management that The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency had previously produced. During 2012 the Swedish Agency

for Marine and Water Management did not publish any official statistics within the area, but the agency plans to publish data in 2014. The products that are today included in the official statistics on marine environment (coasts and seas) are

- Nitrogen load to sea, regionalised, and
- Phosphorous load to sea, regionalised

The official statistics on water environment (lakes, watercourses and groundwater) include

- Fish in lakes
- Phytoplankton in lakes
- Phosphorous in lakes and watercourses
- Nitrogen in lakes and watercourses
- Fish in watercourses
- Nitrates in groundwater
- Alkalinity in groundwater
- Acidification impact on groundwater
- Chloride in groundwater

Users of the statistics

Swedish Parliament, the Government Offices, (the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry for Rural Affairs in particular), the Swedish Board of Agriculture, Sweden's five water authorities, county administrative boards, municipalities, trade organisations, environmental organisations, international organisations, the mass media, schools and universities as well as the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 1.2 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.4

Swedish Chemicals Agency

The Swedish Chemicals Agency is the central supervisory agency for the control of chemicals. 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 partly financed by fees levied on importers and manufacturers of chemical products and partly by fees for pesticides.

Statistical areas:

Sales and use of chemicals

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.8 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.6

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 the Business Tendency Survey Enterprises.

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 2.2 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.4

National Library of Sweden

The National Library of Sweden is Sweden's national library that since 1661 has collected by and large all material 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 2012 the National Library of Sweden also has a national assignment for coordination of the entire library sector. Among other things, the assignment involves a national overview to promote coordination and development, 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 0.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.6

National Mediation Office

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

Statistical areas:

Wages, salaries and labour costs

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

The quarterly Labour Cost Index, without breakdown of salaried employees and wage earners, 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 in particular) the Ministry of Finance, 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 42.4 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 1.8

Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

The Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis, in line with the national cultural policy goals, is tasked with evaluating, analysing and presenting the effects of proposals and measures carried out within the area of culture. The agency's duties include analysis of the development within the area of culture and within other areas of society that are of significance for cultural life. Cultural analysis will assist the government with information and recommendations that can be the basis for development and review of cultural policy.

Statistical areas:**Cultural environment conservation**

Among other things, the statistics include information about government work and archaeological excavations. The statistics need to be developed and will be reviewed.

Museums

The statistics include information about the organisation, staff, finances, collections and operations of museums. The survey is conducted annually.

Cultural expenditure

The statistics include information about the expenditures of municipalities and county councils/regions for culture and also household expenditures for the same. The survey is conducted every other year.

Adult educational associations

Statistics on study circles and cultural programmes and other types of group activities are produced annually. The statistics need to be developed and will be reviewed.

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 2.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 1.9

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 policy 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 has the responsibility for some sections of the official statistics on enterprises.

Statistical areas:

Newly-started enterprises

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

International enterprises

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

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

Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy

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

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular) the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 5.3 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 1.0

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

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

Statistical areas:

Emissions

Statistics on emissions are broken down by recipient, i.e. emissions to the atmosphere and emissions to water. Emissions to the atmosphere illustrate annual national emissions that affect air quality and climate. The types of air pollution are SO₂, NO₂, VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and ammonia. Gases affecting the climate are reported as the carbon dioxide equivalents of emissions of CO₂, N₂O (laughing gas), methane, and some F-gases (fluorinated greenhouse gases). The statistics on emissions to water that the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for are compiled every other year. These substance groups reported have an over-fertilisation effect.

Waste

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

incinerated and stored, broken down into dangerous waste and non-dangerous waste. The statistics were reported for the fourth time in 2012 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 and environmental toxins 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.

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 0.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.0

Swedish Pensions Agency

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

Statistical area:

Assistance 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 number of people within the premium pension system and the average holdings (market value).

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 1.5 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.1

Swedish National Debt Office

The Swedish National Debt Office is the Swedish government's financial administration. The agency 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 0.0 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.0

Swedish Forest Agency

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

Statistical areas:

Forestry production

Statistics on forestry, felling and other forestry work are produced from annual surveys. A separate survey, Polytax, examines the way forest owners deal with environmental considerations and production aspects in regeneration felling. Statistics are also produced on factors that have an impact on developments in forestry such as 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 coniferous sawlogs, pulpwood and chips, which are quarterly or monthly 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 for 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 17.5 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 12.9

National Board of Health and Welfare

The National Board of Health and Welfare is a national agency under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and works for the equal access to good health, health care and nursing. The agency produces and conveys knowledge about health care and nursing. The products of the National Board of Health and Welfare are directed towards politicians and salaried employees in municipalities and county councils, to caregivers and their personnel. The agency also conducts a dialog with patient and user organisations about issues that concern them.

The National Board of Health and Welfare is the statistical agency for health and medical care and social services. The agency compiles and analyses statistics and other knowledge about the quality and efficiency of health care and nursing.

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 foetuses of pregnancies aborted due to foetal defects. Statistics are also produced on legal abortions. During 2013 the National Board of Health and Welfare did a review on the collection of abortion statistics, which was one reason why no statistics were published during the year. Statistics are also 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 according to the Public Health Act.

Health and medical care

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

Causes of death

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

Care of individuals and families

This statistical area concerns social services of municipalities and covers a number of products produced annually. Statistics of children and young people show the scope of certain efforts directed at children and young people under the age of 21 under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the legislation on special regulations governing the care of young people. Official statistics on social assistance are published annually with information about, among other things, social assistance paid to municipalities, the number of people and households receiving assistance, 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 show the number of persons

National Board of Health and Welfare (cont.)

who have had counselling and 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 over age 21 or more that have problems that are not related to substance abuse.

Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities

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

Support and services for people with disabilities

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 23.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 13.9

Swedish Energy Agency

The Swedish Energy Agency is the country's national agency for energy related matters. The Swedish Energy Agency works to ensure 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 use within the sectors of construction, fishery, forestry, domestic maritime traffic, holiday homes and agriculture, 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 34.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 5.5

Swedish Board of Agriculture

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

Statistical areas:

Agricultural structure

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

Agricultural production

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

Employment in agriculture

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

Agricultural economy

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

households. The surveys are conducted annually.

Price trends in agriculture

Producer prices of agricultural products are included here, as are prices of agricultural production equipment and materials and price index series in both these areas. The statistics are produced 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 in particular), 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 42.0 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 20.2

National Agency for Education

The National agency for Education is a central administrative agency for the school system as well as for certain particular types of education and other pedagogic activities.

The agency shall, among other things:

- be responsible for official statistics in accordance with the Official Statistics Ordinance 2001:100
- follow up and evaluate according to Chapter 26 of the Education Act (2010:800)
- review the course syllabus and grading criteria, and take responsibility for national testing
- support municipalities and other responsible individuals in their activities as well as contribute to improve their basic conditions to work with development of activities for increased fulfilment of objectives
- inform and spread knowledge about the areas of operations
- have a coordinating, sectoral responsibility for issues on disability in connection with their area of operations.

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 43.7 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 11.5

Statistics Sweden

The tasks of Statistics Sweden are to develop, produce and disseminate statistics, coordinate and support the Swedish system for official statistics, and take an active 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 quarterly illustrate 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. The source for both of these is information from the National Tax Board.

Labour Force Surveys

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

Vacancies and available jobs

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.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Population size and changes

The population statistics annually illustrate basic demographic variables; births, deaths, domestic and foreign migration, population increase, size etc. on the national, county and municipality levels etc. They 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 down by sex, age, civil status, country of birth and citizenship for all of Sweden, counties and municipalities etc. The statistical area also describes the composition and number of people in households. Further, the population and housing censuses 1960–1990 are included in the 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 2012), 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.

Information about asylum and grounds for residency come from administrative registers at the Swedish Migration Board.

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 that require building permits. 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

The statistics provide basic data on costs and cost trends and the technical design of new residential buildings, with a view to evaluating current housing policy. The survey is conducted annually.

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 number of unlet dwellings available for rent and the number of other empty dwellings.

Housing and rent data

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

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Real estate prices and registration of titles

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

Real estate tax assessments

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

Domestic trade

In this statistical area a survey is carried out to measure monthly turnover trends in the wholesale sector and in some service sectors. In addition, an annual survey is conducted for sales of food broken down by commodity group. The Industrial Production Index is produced monthly to illustrate total production of industry in Sweden. These statistics are also broken down by type of industry.

Foreign trade

These statistics describe Sweden's exports and imports of goods to and from other countries. Foreign trade statistics are published monthly in current prices. The development in constant prices or by volume is published quarterly in the form of an index figure.

Income and income distribution

This statistical area describes the distribution of incomes and wealth for individuals and families. The statistics, which are annual, illustrate the distribution of disposable income among households and the income structure, taking into account personal income, taxes and transfers. Data is collected partly from complete statistics and partly from a sample survey.

Statistics on households' assets and liabilities 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 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 Swedish Survey of Living Conditions gives you information on living conditions among different groups in Swedish society. Among others, the areas covered include work environment, housing, economics, health, leisure, civic activities, social relationships, employment, security and education. The survey is now harmonised with the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions). This makes it possible to compare information between the different countries in Europe on income, poverty, social exclusion, housing, work, education and health among different countries, both on the household level and the individual level. Every year the survey includes an in-depth section that enables a deeper analysis of different areas. Some of the areas that have been studied in depth include housing, indebtedness, material poverty and social participation.

Statistics Sweden annually produces statistics on living conditions of children based on the child itself as the study domain. The statistics deal with families of children, children with foreign background, parents' gainful employment, separations among parents, economic conditions and a summary on child care.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

IT usage in households

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" every other year, and partly to annually produce and publish current gender statistics. Gender statistics are in the form of indicators as well as in-depth studies. Statistics Sweden also annually follows up Section 14 in the Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) and supports the work to further develop the aspects of gender equality within the different parts of statistics. 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 parliament, county council and municipal council, 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 election to the European Parliament. Providing resources are available, statistics are also produced in connection with national referendums, describing the number of those entitled to vote, results, participation and voters' behaviour.

Political party preferences

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

Environmental accounts and sustainable development

The environmental accounts are a system of environmental data and economic data, developed as a satellite system to the national accounts. Data is broken down by industries, public agencies and households, with the international classification that is used in the national accounts. The environmental impact is presented for various parts of production or for various product groups of consumption. Economic means such as taxes and subsidies are also presented. 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 also produced every year. 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 is used to produce the DMC (Domestic Material Consumption) indicator that shows the amount of material that is 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

The statistics form the basis for follow-up of national environmental goals. Information from these statistics is collected for reporting to international directives and conventions that concern nutrients to air and water, and greenhouse gas emissions. They are also used on the regional level for evaluation of measures in agriculture connected to plant

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

nutrients. Statistics on fertilizers and animal manure and cultivation measures in agriculture show the agricultural consumption of plant nutrients in farmyard manure and fertilizers, handling methods and storage capacity for farmyard manure, and changes in these factors over time. The annual sales statistics include nitrogen, phosphor and potassium in mineral fertilizers and lime. Statistics on mineral fertilizers show the sales to agriculture and horticulture. Information about the sales of sulphur and cadmium content of fertilizers has been included since 1997. Lime statistics show the sales of lime for different purposes, mainly to agriculture but also for lake and forest liming. Nutrient balances show the amounts of nitrogen and phosphor added to and taken away from agricultural land and the agricultural sector. The balances provide a measure of the total plan nutrient situation and the risk for negative effects on land, in water and the air.

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 the 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:

Regional accounts

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

Health accounts

Among other things, health accounts measure the total expenditure for health and medical care. They are based on the OECD manual A System of Health Accounts (SHA) that create a conceptual basis for statistics production and reporting of health and medical care with the help of consistent classifications. This facilitates comparability

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

of data over time and among countries, independent of the differences in the organisation of health and medical care of the countries. The design of the health accounts is based on three dimensions for reporting expenditures that define the aims of health and medical care (HC), health and medical care financiers (HF) and health and medical care producer groups (HP). The health accounts include a number of related tables where the three groups of classifications have been combined to present total expenditures for health and medical care in different ways.

ESSPROS

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

Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP)

EDP is based on the calculations for the public section 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 according to a rolling five year basis with the aim to obtain information on intermediate consumption of goods and services in the service sector. Inventories in trade services are produced quarterly, broken down by industry and commodity group. The survey on enterprises' short-term assets and liabilities is conducted quarterly and illustrate the importance of non-financial enterprises in different financial markets by giving details of the size of, and changes in, these enterprises' financial assets and liabilities. This area also includes quarterly statistics on non-financial enterprises' foreign trade credits.

The survey IT in Enterprises is annual and illustrates enterprises' use of computers and the Internet, various forms of IT services and E-trade.

Industrial production trends

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

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.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Industrial deliveries and orders

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

Business investments

This area includes two surveys. The survey of business investments shows implemented and anticipated investments in the enterprise sector. This survey is carried out three times a year. Information is presented by industry. The data concerning the current year is reported per quarter, while plans for the coming year are reported for the entire year. The survey on enterprises' expenditures on IT is conducted annually and illustrates the expenditures for computer equipment and telecommunication equipment, software, costs for computer and telecom traffic as well as IT services.

Local government finances

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

administrative system for intra-municipal equalisation of certain costs for support and service to disabled persons.

Tax assessment

Statistics on the tax outcomes are produced that summarise the outcome of income taxation for each tax year. The information consists of the sums at the municipal level and contains data on physical and legal persons. The presentation is based on information that Statistics Sweden receives from the National Tax Board every year in November after the end of the taxation period.

Consumer Price Index

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

Producer and Import Price Index

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

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.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings

The Building Price Index is produced both annually and quarterly, and provides information for describing price trends for the production of new homes. The Factor Price Index for Buildings measures price trends for different production factors in construction such as materials, wages, machinery etc. An index for the various production factors is weighted to a total index. The factor price index is calculated for new production of multi-dwelling buildings, group-built single-family houses and agricultural buildings. This index is produced annually, monthly and quarterly.

Research

The statistical area of research has a number of products, their purpose being to provide a picture of resource utilisation in research and development activities in different sectors (enterprises, central government agencies, municipalities, county councils, universities and institutions of higher education, and the private non-profit sector). The surveys are carried out every second year. However, annual indicators are produced in compliance with EU regulations. An overview is given of research and development in Sweden that includes international comparisons etc. Within the statistical area the survey Innovation in the manufacturing and service sectors in Sweden is also included, highlighting innovation activities in Swedish enterprises. The survey is conducted every other year.

Education of the population

The statistical area describes the educational level and educational orientation of the population. The public sector expenditures for the educational system are compiled, broken down into operating and capital costs. From a longitudinal perspective, panels of students are used to describe the flows of students in the educational system, activities after training, entry into and establishment on 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, as well as establishment on the labour market after upper secondary and higher education studies. Statistics are also produced which give a picture of the activities of the Folk High Schools with regard to students and content. Ad hoc follow-up activities are also carried out.

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 546.5 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 713.6

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:

Forest state and change

The official statistics for the forest state and change are produced by the National Forest Inventory, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Umeå. The statistics describe the forest state and changes in Sweden's forests.

The statistics, which are annual, describe the standing volume, forest growth, acreage and habitat conditions as well as forest damage. The information is used for follow-up and evaluation of the current forest, environmental and energy policies. The National Forest Inventory has delivered these types of statistics since 1923.

The information is from nationwide inventory of all types of nature. This information is processed into quality assured statistics with high timeliness. The methods,

both measurement methods and statistical design used are scientifically based. Data is collected in the form of a sample survey of both permanent sample plots, which can be inventoried every five years, and temporary sample plots which are only inventoried once. Every year roughly 12 000 sample plots are inventoried, of which half are found on productive forest land.

The statistics are compiled every year in the Forestry statistics yearbook.

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency, Statistics Sweden, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, the UN/FAO, international organisations, universities, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 35.8 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 27.3

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is the government agency for business development. The tourism industry is one of its areas of activities. The agency's overall task within tourism is to make Sweden more attractive as a tourist country and to promote a travel and tourist industry that is competitive in the long-term, contributing to sustainable growth and increased employment in all parts of the country. 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 of the 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 booked on a

commercial basis. The statistics on accommodation in hotels are intended to provide basic knowledge for marketing and tourism information. These statistics also provide basic information on the economic effects and employment situation of the tourist industry in Sweden (satellite account calculations).

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy 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 international organisation such as the OECD, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the European Travel Commission.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 7.7 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.6

Transport Analysis

Transport Analysis analyses and evaluates Swedish transport policy and is responsible for the official statistics within transport and communications. The agency also produces basic information for decision-makers of transport policy, and works for sustainable transport supply in the entire country.

Transport Analysis was founded on 1 April 2010 and has its head office in Stockholm as well as an office in Östersund.

Statistical areas:

Road traffic

Quarterly and annual statistics are produced on domestic and foreign traffic with Swedish road goods vehicles. Road goods transport statistics aim to illustrate national and international activities with Swedish registered road goods vehicles traffic and transport work, the transported quantity of goods, by goods classification. The vehicle statistics are produced by year and quarter and contain details of the vehicle stock and changes in road vehicles. The total number of vehicles in counties and municipalities is also described. This area also includes annual statistics about road traffic injuries, with details of traffic accidents reported by the police.

Rail traffic

This area includes three products. *Rail Traffic* refers to railways, trams and underground transport. The statistics annually describe activities regarding the infrastructure, rolling stock, traffic, transport, employment, and energy use. *Rail accidents* which mainly include annual information on accidents, and the shorter product *Rail transport* that are published every quarter with preliminary transport statistics.

Maritime traffic

The product *Maritime traffic* includes annual and quarterly statistics produced on international and domestic shipping. They give details of the turnover of goods and passengers in Sweden's ports. The statistics on

Swedish and foreign vessels under Swedish control are annual, and include details of Swedish-registered tonnage and on the tonnage controlled by Swedish shipping companies. The product called *Costs and income for vessel enterprises* is also included here.

Air traffic

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

Postal services

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

Telecom services

Annual telecommunication statistics are produced in the report *Telecom services* that give details of the infrastructure, operators, the volume of traffic and financial details.

Communication patterns

This statistical area includes the national travel survey (*RVU Sweden*) and the survey on the flow of goods. *The national travel survey* includes information on all sorts of travel done by the population, both everyday moves and longer trips. The survey on the flow of goods gives a statistical description of transports for certain groups of goods and annual flows of goods within Sweden as well as to and from Sweden.

Public transport and community financed travel

This area includes annual statistics on *Special transport services* and *national special transport services* as a part of the official statistics. The publication *Long-distance bus transport* has been replaced by *Commercial routes by road and water*. The publication as well as *Local and regional public transport* are under development and have not yet received status as official statistics.

Transport Analysis (cont.)

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular), the Swedish Transport Administration, the Swedish Transport Agency, Statistics Sweden, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency, 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 19.4 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 4.2

Swedish Higher Education Authority

The Swedish Higher Education Authority is responsible for quality assurance of higher education, official statistics for higher education, examination of efficiency in universities and institutes of higher education, follow-up and supervision of the higher education sector as well as to promote management development within higher education. When the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education ceased operations on 31 December 2012 according to the proposition regarding new agencies within the area of education etc. (prop. 2011/2012:133), the Swedish Higher Education Authority took over responsibility for the official statistics for higher education as of 1 January 2013.

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. The statistics also show the applicants, the graduation rate, students' results and international mobility at basic and advanced levels. Information on social background and foreign background is also published. 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.

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 17.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 5.0

Statistical products by subject area, statistical area and agency

List of subject areas, statistical areas, active statistical products (excl. secondary publications that cannot be placed in a specific statistics area) and statistical agencies, 31 December 2013

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Labour market		
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	Register-based labour market statistics	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 Surveys	Statistics Sweden
Work environment	The Work Environment Survey	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Work environment	Work-related health problems	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Occupational accidents	Occupational accidents	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
Population		
Population size and changes	Population and housing censuses 1960–1990	Statistics Sweden
Population composition	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Immigration and asylum seekers	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Housing, construction and building		
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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
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 residential and non-residential buildings	Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Democracy		
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
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
Energy		
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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible 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
Financial markets		
Financial accounts	Financial accounts, quarterly and annually	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Savings barometer	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Shareholding statistics	Shareholding 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	Insurance companies' capital investments	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Insurance companies' annual reports	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Trade in goods and services		
Domestic trade	Turnover in the service sector	Statistics Sweden
Domestic trade	Food sales	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Foreign trade – exports and imports of goods	Statistics Sweden
Household finances		
Income and income distribution	Household finances	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Households' assets and debts	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Taxes and taxable income	Statistics Sweden
Household expenditures	Household expenditures	Statistics Sweden
Health and medical care		
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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
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
Health and disease	Pharmaceuticals statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and medical care	Health care personnel	National Board of Health and Welfare
Causes of death	Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
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	Full-time agriculture in Sweden	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Areas sown in the autumn	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Cattle in December	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Drainage of agricultural land	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 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	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
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
Agricultural production	Food statistics	Swedish Board of Agriculture

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
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
Fishery	Sea fish catches	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Fishery	Professional freshwater fishing	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
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
Culture and leisure		
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>No product</i>	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Museums	Museums	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Adult educational associations	Adult educational associations statistics	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Cultural expenditure	Society's expenditure for culture	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Living conditions		
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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Environment		
Emissions	Discharges to water and sewage sludge production – Municipal waste water treatment plants, pulp and paper industry and other industry	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions of atmospheric pollutants	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 hazardous substances	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Freshwater – environmental quality hazardous substances	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	Overview of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Application of the Environmental Code	<i>No product</i>	Swedish Environmental Protection 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, shores and islands in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of workplaces outside localities	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use for transport infrastructure	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Water withdrawal and water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Industrial water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Agricultural water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Use of fertilizers and animal manure and cultivation measures in agriculture	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of fertilizers for agricultural and horticultural purposes	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of lime for agricultural and horticultural purposes, watercourses and forests	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Fertilizers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances in arable land and agricultural sector in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Marine and water environment	Fresh water – environmental quality	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Marine and water environment	Phosphorous load to sea, regionalised	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Marine and water environment	Nitrogen load to sea, regionalised	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental accounts	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection expenditure	Statistics Sweden
National accounts		
National accounts	National accounts, quarterly and preliminary annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Regional accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Health accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Supplement on contingent liabilities and potential obligations to the EDP related questionnaire	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector		
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
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 Economic and Regional Growth
Newly-started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises, quarterly	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Newly-started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises, annually	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
International enterprises	Swedish enterprise groups with affiliates abroad	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
International enterprises	Foreign controlled enterprises	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
International enterprises	Research and development in international enterprises	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Accommodation	Accommodation statistics	The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Public finances		
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
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	National Financial Management Authority
Prices and consumption		
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
Judicial system		
Offences	Reported offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Cleared-up offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Persons suspected of crime	National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Criminal statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Narcotics drugs statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	Court statistics	National Courts Administration
The correctional care system	The correctional care system	National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism – final statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism – preliminary statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Social insurance etc.		
Assistance for families with children	Parental insurance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Maintenance support	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Housing benefit to families with children, etc.	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Care allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Gender equality bonus	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Child 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's 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	Number of persons in premium pension system and average saving, market value in December	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Survivor's work injury annuity payments	Swedish Pensions Agency

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Social services etc.		
Care of individuals and families	Family law	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services' care for adult persons 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	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
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	People with disabilities. Municipal services	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Elderly and persons with impairments – management form. Some services according to the Social Security Act. 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
Transport and communications		
Air traffic	Civil aviation	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail traffic	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail traffic injuries	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Railway transport	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	Maritime companies	Transport Analysis
Telecom services	Telecom services	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Registered vehicles	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Road traffic injuries	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	Transport Analysis
Communication patterns	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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Education and research		
School system and child care	Compulsory school: leaving certificate	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: leaving certificate	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: pupils as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: pupils as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: applicants and admissions	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Municipal adult education: pupils, course participants and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Expenditure on pre-school activities, school-age childcare, schools and adult education	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish for immigrants: pupils, course participants and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Adult education for pupils with learning disabilities: pupils as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Register of teaching personnel	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish education abroad: pupils, teachers and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 9: results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Education for pupils with learning disabilities: pupils as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Special school: pupils as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Leisure time centres: Pupils and staff as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 3: results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests upper secondary school: results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 6: results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Pre-school: children and staff as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Other pedagogical activities: children and staff as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: grades year 6	National Agency for Education
Higher education	Annual report for universities and university colleges	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Employees in higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Doctoral students and degrees at third cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Students and graduate students at first and second cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Higher education	Applicants and admitted students to higher education at first and second cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Throughput and result of higher education at first and second cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	International student mobility in higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Financial statistics on higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Foreign background among students and doctoral students in higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Level of parental education among university entrants and first time students at third cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Research	Research and development in Sweden – an overview, international comparisons etc.	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development within the business enterprise sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the higher education sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the private non-profit sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Innovation in the manufacturing and service sectors	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the Government sector	Statistics Sweden
Financial aid	Approval of financial student aid	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
Financial aid	Repayment of student loans	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
Education of the population	Panels of students for longitudinal studies	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	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	Folk high school spring and autumn terms	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Entrance into the labour market	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Higher education plans of upper secondary school pupils	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Yearbook of Educational Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Transition, upper secondary school – higher education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Distance education in higher education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Foreign doctoral students 2013	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies	Statistics Sweden

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. (2013:945)

Section 3a Official statistics shall be objective and publicly available. Official statistics shall be developed, produced and disseminated on the basis of uniform standards and of harmonised methods. In this respect, the following quality criteria shall apply:

- 1) Relevance: measuring the degree to which statistics meet current and potential needs of the users;
- 2) Accuracy: the closeness of estimates to the unknown true values;
- 3) Timeliness: the period between the availability of the information and the event or phenomenon it describes;
- 4) Punctuality: the delay between the date of the release of the data and the target date (the date by which the data should have been delivered);
- 5) Accessibility and clarity: the conditions and modalities by which users can obtain, use and interpret data;
- 6) Comparability: the measurement of the impact of differences in applied statistical

concepts, measurement tools and procedures where statistics are compared between geographical areas, sectoral domains or over time;

- 7) Coherence: the adequacy of the data to be
- 8) reliably combined in different ways and for various uses. (2013:945)

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). (2009:490)

Section 6 Furthermore, data in the official statistics must not be matched with other data with the aim to find out a person's identity.

Obligation to provide information

Business operators

Section 7 The following are required to provide information to the statistical authorities for the purposes of production of official statistics and European statistics that an authority is required to provide to the European Commission via an EU Regulation:

- 1) Business operators,
- 2) Agricultural, forestry and horticultural operators and operators who keep live-stock,
- 3) Foundations and non-profit organisations, and
- 4) Municipalities, county councils and municipal associations.

The obligation to provide information for official statistics does not apply for information about circumstances more than three years old.

The government may issue further provisions on the requirement to provide information according to the first paragraph.

The government may furthermore give an authority the right to issue provisions on the requirement to provide information for the purposes of official statistics.
(2013:945)

Section 8 Registered religious communities that are not engaged in any commercial activity shall, for the purposes of official statistics, provide the following information to the statistical authorities:

- 1) the name and personal identification number or corporate registration number of the business operator.
- 2) the number of employees and their occupations, wages or salaries and professions, and information regarding vacancies.

The obligation to provide information for official statistics does not apply for information about circumstances more than three years old.
(2013:945)

Section 9 – Section 13 have ceased to apply according to 2013:945.

Processing of personal data

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

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

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

Disclosure of information in certain cases

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

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

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

Section 18 A party that has received personal data pursuant to Section 16 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, paragraph 1–3 or Section 8 does not fulfil this obligation, the agency that has requested the data may demand that the party do so. Such a demand may be subject to a penalty of a fine. (2013:945)

Section 21 Matters relating to the imposition of fines ordered pursuant to Section 20 shall be examined by the county administrative court within whose jurisdiction the obligation to provide information is to be fulfilled. (2009:835)

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

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

Correction and damages

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

Appeals

Section 24 Appeals against decisions made under this Act may be lodged with an ordinary administrative court. However no appeals may be lodged against a demand to provide information, the imposition of a prospective fine or the inclusion of a person in a statistical survey.

Leave to appeal shall be granted before an appeal is lodged with an administrative court of appeal. (2013:945)

Liability etc.

Section 25 A party which fails to comply with the obligation to provide information pursuant to Section 7, paragraph 1–3 or Section 8 of this Act, or supplies incorrect information, whether intentionally or through negligence, shall be ordered to pay a fine not exceeding SEK 1 000.

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

A public action may only be brought following a report by the statistical agency. (2013:945)

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

Supplementary provisions

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

Transitional provisions

2001:99

- 1) This Act shall enter into force on April 2001. Upon entry into force, the following legislation shall be repealed:
 - a) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888),
 - b) The Official Statistics Act (1992:889),
 - c) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Ordinance (1995:606)
- 2) The provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall remain applicable to offences committed prior to 1 April 2001.
- 3) As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act

shall be applicable until 30 September 2001 instead of the provisions of Section 8 of this Ordinance.

- 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

Appendix



The symbol consists of the first letters for Sweden's official statistics (SOS). It is designed with the letter O on top, open at the top and the bottom. One of the S letters is in the centre and fills in the bottom open part of the letter O with the lower curve in the letter. The other S lies behind the first S as a shadow and fills in the upper open part of the letter O with the upper curve of the letter. The letters are blue, with the shadowed S in a lighter shade and the space in between is white. If the symbol is shown in black and white, the letters are black and grey with the space in between in white.

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

- 1) as simple as possible,
- 2) in proportion to users' needs, and
- 3) a reasonable burden on the data providers.

The statistical agencies shall to the greatest extent possible use information from existing registers for the production of official statistics.

(2013:945)

Section 5 For the purposes of official statistics, business operators shall be required to provide information regarding

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

Section 5a Agricultural, forestry and horticultural operators and operators who keep livestock shall, in addition to the information specified in Section 5, provide information regarding:

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

The owner of a property where another person is carrying on a business referred to in the first paragraph shall provide the name

and address of that person and information concerning the area used in the business.

Foundations, etc.

Section 5b Foundations and non-profit organisations that are not engaged in commercial activity shall provide the information referred to in Section 5, subsections 1 and 4.

Municipalities and county councils

Section 5c Municipalities and county councils shall, for the purposes of official statistics, provide the information referred to in Section 5, subsections 1–7. For this purpose municipalities shall, in addition, provide information on

- 1) preliminary and final annual accounts,
- 2) budget and plans for result and balance sheet in accordance with Section 5, subsections 1 and 2 in the Act (1997:614) on municipal accounting,
- 3) results of the balance sheet for the municipality and county council for the first trimester of the accounting year and annual forecasts for the coming year at the end of the same trimester,
- 4) municipal and county council-owned companies, and
- 5) alternative subcontractors of municipal and county council-financed activities.

Municipalities and county councils shall, for the purposes of official statistics, also provide quarterly information on income and expenses, financial assets and debts, balance sheet items, investment costs and quarterly annual forecasts for these.

Municipal associations

Section 5d Municipal associations shall, for the purposes of official statistics, provide the information referred to in Section 5, subsections 1–7 and information from their annual accounts.

Municipal associations shall, for the purposes of official statistics, also provide quarterly information on income and expenses, financial assets and debts, balance sheet items, investment costs and quarterly annual forecasts for these.

Ordinance (2013:946)

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

- 1) the purpose for which the data are being collected;
- 2) the provisions on which the obligation to provide information is based;
- 3) who is collecting the data and on whose behalf the data are being collected;
- 4) whether consultation has taken place with the organisation representing the respondent;
- 5) the provisions concerning secrecy in the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (2009:400) that may be applicable to the data in the possession of the collecting agency;
- 6) the rules that apply to the storage of the data;
- 7) other relevant matters in connection with data collection, such as the right of the individual to apply for information and to get corrections; and
- 8) possible consequences should the obligation to provide information not be complied with.

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

Ordinance (2013:946).

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 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.

The National Archives may issue regulations regarding exemptions from the requirement to eliminate data pursuant to Section 19 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.

Official statistics that are also published in printed form shall be supplied free-of-charge to county libraries, university libraries, state libraries of higher education and the library of Statistics Sweden.

Ordinance (2013:946).

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

Extended mandate

Section 15 A statistical agency may issue instructions within their area of activity on the implementation of the provisions on the obligation to provide information in Sections 7 and 8 in the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) and Sections 5–5d in this ordinance.

Ordinance (2013:946)

Section 16 Statistics Sweden may, in addition to the mandate in Section 15, issue instructions on the implementation of the provisions

- 1) in Section 13, first paragraph, and
- 2) on quality in Section 3 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99).

Prior to issuing such instructions, the agency shall consult with all the statistical agencies.

Ordinance (2013:946)

Transitional provisions

2001:100

This Act 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 Act (1992:1032);
 - c) the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668);
 - d) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Ordinance (1995:1060).
- 2) Provisions issued pursuant to Section 4 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668) shall, for the purposes of application of the new Ordinance, be deemed to have been issued pursuant to Section 5 of the new Ordinance.
- 3) As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act shall be applicable until 30 September 2001 instead of the provisions of Section 8 of this Ordinance.

2001:997

- 1) This Ordinance shall enter into force on 1 January 2002.
- 2) Official statistics may, apart from that described in Section 13, be published and made available in printed publications only up to 1 January 2003.

Annex

The Official Statistics

THE STATISTICAL AGENCIES

Swedish Work Environment Authority
National Council for Crime Prevention
Swedish National Board of Student Aid
National Courts Administration
National Financial Management Authority
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Swedish Higher Education Authority
Swedish Chemicals Agency
National Institute of Economic Research
National Library of Sweden
National Mediation Office
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Swedish Pensions Agency
Swedish National Debt Office
Swedish Forest Agency
National Board of Health and Welfare
Swedish Energy Agency
Swedish Board of Agriculture
Swedish National Agency for Education
Statistics Sweden
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Transport Analysis

Areas in which official statistics shall be produced

Contents	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Transport and communications
Culture and leisure	Education and research
Democracy	Business activities
Energy	Public finances
Financial markets	Prices and consumption
Health services and medical care	Social security insurance, etc.
Household finances	Social services
Housing, construction and building	National accounts
Labour market	Living conditions
Population	Environment
Trade in goods and services	Judicial system
Official statistics	
Statistical agency	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	
Agricultural economy	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Aquaculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Forestry production	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Environmental and social issues in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
National forest inventory	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Fishery	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	
Newly-started enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
International enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies bankruptcy
Structure of the business sector	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Statistics Sweden
Industrial capacity utilisation	Statistics Sweden
Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	National Institute of Economic Research
Accommodation	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
CULTURE AND LEISURE	
Libraries	National Library of Sweden
Cultural environment conservation	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Museums	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Adult educational associations	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Cultural expenditure	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

DEMOCRACY

General elections	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Statistics Sweden

Processing of sensitive personal data

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

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 National Energy Administration
Price trends in the energy sector	Swedish National Energy Administration

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 service 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
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 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

Local government finances	Statistics Sweden
Central government borrowing and debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Taxation	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 WELFARE SERVICES

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

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 (2011:1457)

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 shall be the central administrative agency for official statistics and for other national statistics.

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

- 1) develop, produce and spread government statistics,
- 2) coordinate the delivery of statistical information to international organisations, and
- 3) coordinate the government statistical system.

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

Section 3 The agency shall in particular be responsible for

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

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

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

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

- 1) 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) Swedish Board of Agriculture;
 - 15) the Register of Criminal Convictions kept by the National Council for Crime Prevention,
 - 16) Vehicle Statistics Register kept by Transport Analysis, and
 - 17) Register of Integration Studies Data.
- Ordinance (2010:157).*

Management

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

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

Special bodies

The Council for Official Statistics

Section 8 There shall be a council for the official statistics at the agency. The Council has 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 other members of the Council apart from the chair shall be appointed by Statistics Sweden, after consultation with all the statistical agencies, for a term of not more than three years.

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 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 board shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. An alternate shall be appointed for each member of the board.

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

- 1) decide matters of principle concerning the application of 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 board shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. An alternate shall be appointed for each member of the board.

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

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

Section 15 Of the eight members of the Consumer Price Index Board who are appointed by Statistics Sweden, one shall be appointed on the recommendation of Sveriges Riksbank, one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the National Institute of Economic Research and one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the National Social Insurance Board 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 Swedish 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 are to be prepared in accordance with the model provided by Statistics Sweden. According to this model, the descriptions of statistics consist of quality declarations and administrative information regarding the statistical products. The quality declarations in the descriptions are to be based on the quality concepts and guidelines on quality accounting prepared by Statistics Sweden (MIS 2001:1).

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

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

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

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

To Section 2

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

To Section 3

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

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

To Section 4

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

To Section 5

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

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

To Section 6

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

Under the provisions of Section 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.

This Ordinance shall enter into force on 1 September 2002.

Guidelines for decisions on content and scope of official statistics¹⁸

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

The official statistics are regulated by The Official Statistics Act (2001:99), The Official Statistics Ordinance (the Statistics Ordinance) and Statistics Sweden's regulations and general advice for publication, etc. of the official statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16).

It is the Swedish government that decides areas in which official statistics are to be provided, and the government agencies (statistical agencies) that are to be responsible for these statistics. This information is provided in the appendix to the Statistics Ordinance. According to Section 2 in the Statistics Ordinance, a statistical agency decides on the content and scope of statistics within its statistics area, unless otherwise specified by the government.

The Government Agencies' Ordinance (2007:515), the Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities, the Special Impact Analysis Ordinance Rules on Small Businesses (2007:1244) and the Ordinance 2011:118) 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

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

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

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

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

The system for the official statistics includes the statistics themselves, metadata, the production systems, final observation registers, publications, separate tables and databases. Databases can be interactive or include fixed

¹⁸ The guidelines were adopted by the Council for Official Statistics on 30 October 2003. Updated in April 2012.

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.

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 8 of Statistics Sweden's Directives stipulates, "The council shall maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products." The agency names its statistical products, and the Secretariat issues a unique product code to each product. Section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance can be operationalised to mean that a statistical agency should have at least one statistical product for each of its statistical areas, and a certain statistical product can be referred to one or more statistical areas.

Evidently, many agencies regard the concept "statistical product" as vague, since one associates the concept with a final product. In principle, a statistical product may be equated with a statistical survey. Here, the concept "survey" is given a broad interpretation and includes a series of recurrent, basically identical surveys.

A statistical survey can for example be:

- total population surveys and sample surveys
- situation-based and event-based surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistics are officially released when they are made publicly available to the users for the first time, whereas publishing is a broader concept that includes the publishing of statistics which already have been officially released.

The following table illustrated the various levels of decision-making.

Level	Example	Decision made by
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?	– Forestry activities in large scale (Total population survey, questionnaire) – Statistics on employment small scale forestry (Sample survey, interviews) – Forest contractors (Sample survey, questionnaire) – National Forest Inventory (Inventory) – National accounts, annual (Further (processing and joint processing)) – Other	Statistical agency
Level 3: Which statistical characteristics?	Hours worked in forestry 2010 broken down by...	Statistical agency

Changing the contents and scope of official statistics

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

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

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

Laws, regulations and supplementary guidelines

The following is a list of sections 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. Official statistics shall be objective and generally available.
The Official Statistics Act (2001:99) Section 3
- 2) 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 law.
The Official Statistics Act (2001:99) Section 4
- 3) The official statistics shall be produced and published with consideration to the need to protect the interests of physical and legal persons.
The Official Statistics Act (2001:99) Section 5
- 4) Statistical agencies shall determine the content and scope of statistics in their respective statistical areas, unless other-

wise provided by Government decisions.

Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)
Section 2

- 5) Official statistics related to individuals shall be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so.
Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)
Section 14
- 6) 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.
Ordinance concerning government agencies' collection of data, Section 3
- 7) 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
- 8) The agency shall see that the economic consequences are minimised when it requests information or exercises supervision.
The Government Agencies Ordinance, Section 19
- 9) Before an agency adopts regulations or general guidelines, the agency shall, as early as possible,
 - 1) analyse economic and other consequences of the regulations or general recommendations and document the analysis in a problem and impact analysis and
 - 2) allow government agencies, municipalities, county councils, organisations and others, which are economically or otherwise involved, as well as the Swedish National Finance Management Authority, the opportunity to submit statements on the issue and about the problem and impact analysis.
Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations Section 4

Guidelines

- 1) Official statistics are generally financed by appropriations given to the statistical agencies, but may also be financed in other ways. The description of the statistics should include information on how the statistics are financed.
- 2) As a rule, official statistics should be produced regularly so that developments can be observed over time. Isolated surveys and intermittent surveys can also be official surveys.
- 3) A survey that relates to one of the areas specified in the Statistics Ordinance and carried out pursuant to government or parliament decisions or an EU act should be regarded as official statistics unless there are special reasons not to do so.
- 4) Statistical agencies should submit proposals for changes to the Appendix to the Statistics Ordinance to the Secretariat of the Council for processing by the Council.
- 5) Before a decision is taken to start a new survey, the statistical agency should investigate whether there are any connections with related surveys, existing registers, etc. to avoid duplication of data collection.
- 6) The statistical agency should report to the Secretariat of the Council when it plans to start a new survey, make changes in an existing survey or discontinue a survey. Changes in an existing survey should be reported in connection with publishing.
- 7) The statistical agency decides when a change in the content of a certain survey is so extensive that it should be discontinued and a new survey defined. In the description of the statistics, which should also continue to be accessible to users on the Internet, the name and code of the replacement survey should be given so users can find it.
- 8) The statistical agency should adjust the contents and scope of the statistics to changes in society. This adjustment

- should be based on intelligence gathering activities, including dialogue with users, for example in user groups and other forums, directly with individual users and in systematic user studies.
- 9) Agencies that are responsible for statistics that are often used together or pertain to related areas should consult with each other and seek to ensure coordination regarding objects, variables and measurements. This can be achieved by including representatives of the other agency in a user group.
 - 10) In addition to consulting organisations that represent data providers, i.e. the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities, the statistical agency should also consult other representatives of data providers and other categories of data providers.
 - 11) Statistical agencies determine whether the level of quality is sufficient in relation to the purpose for which the statistics are used. This can be done by studying the processing procedures and the quality of the statistics by conducting dialogues with users in user groups and other forums, directly with individual users and in systematic user studies.
 - 12) When preliminary statistics are released, quality requirements shall be met so that the statistics can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. The quality requirements must strike a balance between timeliness and accuracy. In connection with the release of statistics, users should be informed that the statistics will be or have been revised.
 - 13) In certain cases it may be necessary to correct statistics because the statistics that were previously released were incorrect. The notation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol should be marked on the statistics. In connection with publishing, the users should be informed that the statistics replace previously released statistics that were incorrect.
 - 14) Statistical agencies determine whether statistics that are recalculated due a break in the time series can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. In connection with publishing, users should be informed that the statistics are recalculations of previously released statistics.
 - 15) As a complement to the release of estimated figures, statistics can be published in the form of 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 this survey originates is included in the official statistics system. This table is not official statistics since it is not made on a regular basis.*
 - 18) A user does not have the right to use the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol for statistics that he or she has further processed. The user shall be informed by appropriate means that statistics resulting from further processing of official statistics are not themselves official statistics. Processing of anonymised microdata, further processing of official statistics and analysed and interpreted text are not to be regarded as official statistics. The producer

can request that the user state in the source note that *The statistics are a processing of "the XXX" survey that is included in the official statistics system.*

- 19) A statistical agency does not have the right to define certain statistics as official statistics after they have been released. However, the statistical agency can decide

that a survey that is not included in the official statistics system from a certain point in time shall be redefined to be included in the system. The statistical agency can notify a change in the status of a certain survey, for example as follows: *The survey is included in the official statistics system as of reference year xxxx.*

Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Government 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, governmental or private, to carry out data collection.

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

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

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

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

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

Consultation may also be omitted if time is insufficient.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) the number of enterprises affected, the industries in which the enterprises are categorised and the size of the enterprises in question,
- 2) the time implications that the legislation may have for the enterprises and what the legislation means in terms of the enterprises' administrative costs, 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 analysts that are included in Section 1 of the Committee 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) the examination by the Swedish Better Regulation Council lacked 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
- 6) impact analyses when drafting regulations has not conducted an impact analysis.

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 2013 and 2012. 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			
Year	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
	approved? 1a)	worked with? 1b)	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c)
Swedish Work Environment Authority			
2013	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.
2012	No	Yes	We try to apply the criteria for sufficient quality in our statistics work and in the agency's common quality management system.
National Council for Crime Prevention			
2013	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. The work will be long-term and is based on the study conducted by the agency in 2010 where a number of areas of improvement were identified. Among other things, these areas included the need for systematic follow-up of the quality characteristics of the statistics and the introduction of regular quality studies. Even the areas of improvement that the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development identified in their examination of the statistics operations of the National Council for Crime Prevention in 2011 form the basis for quality work. By and large these were the same areas that the National Council for Crime Prevention pointed out, but the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development also highlighted the need to more clearly define and describe the objectives of the statistics. Since the examination by the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development, the agency has worked to clarify the user areas in the product descriptions, and has within the frame for development work conducted a larger interview study to allow a clear target group adjustment when developing new statistics. During 2013 further resources have been added to the quality work in the official criminal statistics. An advisory unit has been appointed to coordinate and conduct quality work. The work has become more structured and the activities that are carried out are regularly prioritised. During the year the following quality-enhancing activities have been given priority: – Continued planning and the implementation of three quality studies. – Planning and preparation for implementation of a preliminary study about disclosure control. – Creation of documents and routines that allow uniform and repetitive evaluations of the annual production. – Analyses of how system development in the RIF project about provision of information in the judicial system affects statistics on reported and cleared-up offences. An evaluation of statistics on narcotics.

Government agency			
Year	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
	approved? 1a)	worked with? 1b)	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c)
2012	No	Yes	The National Council for Crime Prevention works in general according to the criteria for sufficient statistics in the 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 to make a commitment about sufficient quality in the future. The work will be long-term and is based on the study conducted 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 studies. 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. In its review, the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development basically identified the same areas of improvement as the National Council for Crime Prevention found earlier. The Swedish Agency for Administrative Development also highlighted the need to more clearly define and describe the aim of the statistics. During 2012 improvement work has been done in mainly two areas. The National Council for Crime Prevention has conducted an interview study that is intended to be a basis for better adaptation to target groups of the statistics and to identify development areas. Different users of statistics have been interviewed concerning their current use of crime statistics and their future needs. The assignment also includes better clarifying the description of the purpose of the statistics. The study is expected to be finished in the beginning of 2013. Another important part of the task to strengthen the contacts with statistics users is to form a user council that will assist in annual evaluations of production. The work on regular quality studies has continued. In 2011 The National Council for Crime Prevention began a series of quality studies that will contribute to greater knowledge about quality of the basic information of the statistics. The first study was published in September 2012 and focuses on the use of crime codes by the police when registering police reports. The second study has begun this year and will examine the use of decision codes by the police. The results will be published during 2013 and quality studies on input data for statistics on convictions to are then planned.
Swedish National Board of Student Aid			
2013	No	Yes	No comment
2012	No	No	The Swedish National Board of Student Aid has 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. Quality reviews of the contents of the statistics have begun and the work on the guidelines for implementing the Code of Practice has been followed.
National Courts Administration			
2013	No	No	No comment
2012	No	No	No comment
National Financial Management Authority			
2013	No	No	No comment
2012	No	No	The survey is a total population survey with information on all items on the income side and the expenditure side.

Government agency			
Year	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
	approved? 1a)	worked with? 1b)	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c)
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority			
2013	No	Yes	Statistics Sweden carries out work with financial market statistics on behalf of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. The agency follows up sufficient quality with quarterly reviews with Statistics Sweden on financial market statistics. The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority is responsible for the collection of financial data, and a review is made concerning accuracy by examining the reasonability of the reported values. Quality assurance also includes comparisons with previous periods for identifying significant changes in the financial data. Automatic controls are built into the electronic forms, as is done for the summations. Even some soft controls exist to reach good quality.
2012	Yes	Yes	No comment
Swedish Social Insurance Agency			
2013	No	Yes	During 2010–2013 we have conducted a comprehensive study to see how well we fulfil quality requirements for the official statistics. We are working to change the deficiencies we have to fulfil the requirements of the official statistics. The plan is to publish a report on the work and the agency's application of inventory, ordinances and regulations on the official statistics.
2012	No	Yes	During 2010–2012 we have conducted a comprehensive study to see how well we fulfil the official statistics. We are working to change the deficiencies we have to fulfil the requirements of the official statistics. The plan is to make a commitment in January 2013.
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management			
2013	No	Yes	The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management began a project in autumn 2013 aimed towards fulfilling the criteria for sufficient quality for all our official statistics.
2012	No	No	Work with the official statistics at the agency will be investigated during 2013.
Swedish Chemicals Agency			
2013	No	Yes	We try to apply the criteria for sufficient quality in our statistics work and in the agency's common quality management system
2012	No	Yes	We try to apply the criteria for sufficient quality in our statistics work and in the agency's common quality management system.
National Institute of Economic Research			
2013	No	No	No comment
2012	No	Don't know	No comment
National Library of Sweden			
2013	No	Yes	Work is underway to further develop definitions to simplify and clarify the variables for respondents. The agency also has several expert groups that discuss and propose quality issues in the current statistics. The aim is that the four products that comprise the library statistics will be completely comparable with each other regarding common variables and can be presented in a user-friendly way on our website.

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)
2012	No	Yes	During 2012 and 2013, work is going on to develop more clear definitions to simplify and clarify the variables for the respondents. The agency also has several expert groups that discuss and propose quality issues in the current statistics. The aim is that the four products that comprise the library statistics will be completely comparable with each other regarding common variables.
National Mediation Office			
2013	No	No	No comment
2012	No	Don't know	No comment
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis			
2013	No	Yes	The Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis is working with a quality declaration according to MIS 2011:1 of the products released as official statistics. Evaluations are made regularly to improve the quality of future surveys. Contacts are made with the users to develop the statistics and to meet their demands. Possibilities to reduce the respondent burden are being studied.
2012	Yes	Yes	The Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis is working with a quality declaration according to MIS 2011:1 of the products released as official statistics. Evaluations are made regularly to improve the quality of future surveys. Contacts are made with the users to develop the statistics and to meet their demands. Possibilities to reduce the respondent burden are being studied.
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency			
2013	No	Yes	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has produced guidelines for working with official statistics that aim to make it easier for the concerned co-workers to maintain sufficient quality in the statistical products. The guidelines also inform the norms that apply in the area. By having regular meetings with the concerned co-workers, there is also a forum for discussion on issues about official statistics and quality.
2012	Yes	Yes	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has produced guidelines for working with official statistics that aim to make it easier for the concerned co-workers to maintain sufficient quality in the statistical products. The guidelines also inform the norms that apply in the area. By having regular meetings with the concerned co-workers, there is also a forum for discussion on issues about official statistics and quality.
Swedish Pensions Agency			
2013	No	Yes	The Swedish Pensions Agency is now building a statistical database for statistics on insurance and production, and information on management. The criteria for sufficient quality are taken into account concerning official statistics.
2012	No	Yes	We are now building up several statistical databases for insurance statistics and production statistics. The criteria for sufficient quality are taken into account concerning official statistics.
Swedish National Debt Office			
2013	No	No	No comment
2012	Don't know	Yes	Work is continuing intensively between the Swedish National Debt Office, Statistics Sweden and the National Financial Management Authority.

Government agency			
Year	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
	approved? 1a)	worked with? 1b)	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c)
Swedish Forest Agency			
2013	No	Yes	The Swedish Forest Agency plans to follow the guidelines for European statistics, Code of Practice, for the statistics production that comprises official statistics as well as other statistics, current or future, that are included in the concept "European statistics". Work is underway to implement the Code of Practice into statistics production, and the aim is that the Code of Practice will be followed completely as of 2017. We then intend to make some form of commitment about the Code of Practice. Swedish Forest Agency is not working to make a commitment about sufficient quality.
2012	No	Yes	The Swedish Forest Agency intends to follow the Code of Practice that is expected to partly or fully replace the criteria for sufficient quality. We have begun the work, but do not expect to be finished within the next few years. Meanwhile we follow the criteria for sufficient quality in our statistics operations. We are not working to make a commitment about sufficient quality; instead we focus on the Code of Practice.
National Board of Health and Welfare			
2013	Yes	Yes	The National Board of Health and Welfare made a commitment to sufficient quality for its official statistics as of 1 January 2010. The improvement areas that were identified in connection with the review, based on criteria for sufficient quality, were user contacts and documentation. As a part of the development of user contacts, the National Board of Health and Welfare has initiated two projects during autumn 2013 to make an inventory of users' needs of statistics. This was done concerning economic support as well as concerning the development of statistics based on the patient register. During the year, work has also been done to document different routines and processes, such as concerning the creation and supply of quality registers that statistics can be based on. In addition, a project has begun to develop publishing forms concerning official statistics to increase access to the statistics via the internet. In addition, the agency is currently developing a management system for operations. Our intention is to be certified during spring 2014.
2012	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 2012 a review has been done of the agency's official statistical products. In addition, the agency is developing a system of management for operations. Our intention is to be certified by the end of the year 2013–2014.

Government agency			
Year	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
	approved? 1a)	worked with? 1b)	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c)
Swedish Energy Agency			
2013	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 last year we have continued with the work on data storage to re-create all results of published energy surveys and producing standard definitions on concepts and terms of types of energy and fuel that will be used in all of our surveys. The documentation of our surveys has improved, but there is still work to be done. The Swedish Energy Agency has conducted a thorough study of four surveys: Quarterly fuel statistics, Monthly electricity statistics, Monthly fuel statistics and Annual electricity, gas and district heating statistics at Statistics Sweden to be able to check the quality of the surveys. We have also made an action plan to offer sufficient quality in the form of a preliminary study. To standardise the statistics production at Statistics Sweden, we have ordered TRITON for five of the most important surveys. We have also produced a more efficient automated delivery system of data together with Statistics Sweden. In addition, we have asked that Statistics Sweden to systematically work with disclosure and consent in energy surveys, which has improved the presentation of certain sectors in the municipal and regional energy statistics. However, work remains to be done regarding consent of energy use in industry. During 2013 the Swedish Energy Agency also ordered a study of all internal and external deliveries that are done in the form of tables, files and other ways to obtain control over the energy statistics.
2012	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. Produce standard definitions on concepts and terms of types of energy and fuel that will be used in all of our surveys. The documentation of our surveys has improved, but there is still work to be done. The Swedish Energy Agency has conducted a thorough study of two surveys: Quarterly fuel statistics and Monthly electricity statistics at Statistics Sweden to be able to check the quality of the surveys. We have also made an action plan to offer sufficient quality in the form of a preliminary study. To standardise the statistics production at Statistics Sweden, we have ordered TRITON for five of the most important surveys. We have also produced a more efficient automated delivery system of data together with Statistics Sweden. In addition, we have asked that Statistics Sweden to systematically work with disclosure and consent in energy surveys, which has improved the presentation of certain sectors in the municipal and regional energy statistics. However, work remains to be done regarding consent of energy use in industry.

Government agency			
Year	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
	approved? 1a)	worked with? 1b)	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c)
Swedish Board of Agriculture			
2013	Yes	Yes	Maintenance of existing criteria while waiting to instead start using the new guidelines for sufficient quality.
2012	Yes	Yes	During the year we have worked in particular with user needs and a larger study of users' needs has been published on our website. http://www.jordbruksverket.se/omjordbruksverket/statistik/omofficiellstatistik.4.67e843d911ff9f551db80005014.html . In-depth documentation is being published continuously. http://www.jordbruksverket.se/omjordbruksverket/statistik/statistikomr/foretagochforetagare/meromstatistikforetagochforetagare.4.67e843d911ff9f551db80003129.html . We make annual follow ups of the products of the previous year, to be finalised for 2012 during spring 2013. We will also monitor the criteria for the Code of Practice.
National Agency for Education			
2013	No	Yes	The Swedish National Agency for Education has produced an internal handbook for the processes dealing with the official statistics. During the summer the text was reviewed and updated where necessary. In September the handbook was printed and distributed to all employees in the unit. It has also been used for introduction purposes for new employees. In the future the handbook will be reviewed annually and be supplemented with practical examples. One of the goals is also to see if anything needs to be changed next year with regards to the Code of Practice.
2012	No	Yes	The Swedish National Agency for Education has produced an internal handbook for the processes dealing with the official statistics. During the spring a review was made to assure that the handbook was followed. In the autumn a review is done to see that the handbook is current and if anything needs to be added regarding the Code of Practice.
Statistics Sweden			
2013	Yes	Yes	Sufficient quality includes basically the same requirements that are included in the European Statistics Code of Practice. Statistics Sweden's operations largely follow the Code of Practice and a more detailed study of the guidelines has begun. In addition, work with quality indicators has continued for ten of the most important statistical products. The work with the quality indicators deals with assessing the quality of statistical products based on certain criteria. Quality is checked against the quality dimension for accuracy, which is one of the quality principles included in the Code of Practice. The requirements in the international standard ISO 20252 for surveys dealing with marketing, public opinion polls and society also have a lot in common with Sufficient quality. Statistics Sweden has been working towards certification according to ISO 20252 and the work is now in its final stages. A quality manual that summarises how Statistics Sweden complies with the requirements of the standard has been produced. Statistics Sweden has a comprehensive system for operational support where working methods, tools and methods are described in detail. All of Statistics Sweden's processes are done today according to the requirements of the standard. In the beginning of 2014 an instance of certification will be audited at Statistics Sweden for the first time. Statistics Sweden has appointed twelve internal quality auditors who will annually conduct about 30 quality audits of selected parts of operations. The agency also has an internal network with quality coaches, one for each department. There is also a quality leadership function that works with quality issues on a full-time basis.

Government agency			
Year	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
	approved? 1a)	worked with? 1b)	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c)
2012	Yes	Yes	<p>Statistics Sweden's work with measures to be certified according to ISO 20252 for surveys dealing with marketing, public opinion polls and society covers the requirements according to 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 standard. Ten quality auditors have been recruited, trained and have begun to work with 25 of the quality audits for different processes and statistical products. 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 received from the Canadian statistics agency and a European tool for disclosure control has been adapted to working methods at Statistics Sweden. During the year the last step in validation for ISO 20252 has been carried out when the system for listening in on interviews was introduced during the autumn. Previously, validation of coding and disclosure control has been introduced in the statistics production.</p> <p>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 and 2012 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.</p>
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences			
2013	No	Yes	The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences aims to work according to the Guidelines for European statistics. With the support of the Guidelines for European statistics – a handbook and collection of examples, the agency has conducted a review and begun an action plan.
2012	No	Yes	Since the Guidelines for European statistics will probably replace the criteria for sufficient quality, our work is now directed towards these guidelines instead. With the help of a draft for a handbook for European statistics (2012-09-19), the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences has reviewed the official statistics of its agency with the starting point from the 15 principles. In connection with this, we have among other things produced a quality policy for our official statistics production (National Forest Inventory). The agency has also produced an internal steering document for data management during 2012.
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth			
2013	No	No	No comment
2012	No	No	No comment
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth			
2013	Yes	Yes	All official publishing is made by Statistics Sweden on www.scb.se on behalf of the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
2012	No	Yes	During 2012 the work began by forming a reference group for user issues. We have ordered an offer for increased web functions for feedback to respondents and other interested parties.

Government agency			
Year	Criteria for sufficient quality – the agency has...		
	approved? 1a)	worked with? 1b)	Comments concerning how the agency has worked for the criteria for sufficient quality. 1c)
Transport Analysis			
2013	No	Yes	Transport Analysis has switched over to the Code of Practice as a starting point for quality work in the statistics reported to the EU and the official statistics. An internal project has begun to implement this system. The agency has a position directed towards quality work and we are members of SFK (Swedish quality association). The statistical products are regularly reviewed concerning relevance to users. We also have regular and sporadic meetings with users of our statistics. The transport agencies meet regularly in a production thread to work together with statistics production, and Transport Analysis takes part in several of Eurostat's working groups. The agency is constantly trying to shorten the production times and reduce the respondent burden. During the year a quality policy has been approved and new routines for quality assurance have been introduced. Two quality projects have been particularly significant: development of the travel survey (RVU) and the survey on the flow of goods (VFU). The focus in the RVU has been on simplified data provision through development of new and simplified interview methods. A thorough study of user relevance and content in the VFU has led to new directions in the survey and great efforts have been made to increase the use of register data in order to improve the quality of the statistics and reduce the respondent burden.
2012	No	Yes	Transport Analysis has a position directed towards quality work. We are members of the Swedish quality association (SFK) and have taken part in World Quality Day, among other things. The agency tries 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. The transport agencies meet regularly in a production thread to work together with statistics production. A long term thorough study of the agency's statistical products is going on regarding relevance, quality and efficiency. Among other things this has led to improvements in the model for calculating distances of road traffic, improved stratification in the heavy goods vehicles survey and better routines when completing statistical reports. A systematic under-reporting has been identified in the heavy goods vehicles survey, which will be taken care of during 2012. The travel survey has problems with low response rates and development work has begun to find new methods for data collection. During the year Transport Analysis has systematically increased its control over reporting of statistics according to EU regulations.
Swedish Higher Education Authority (as of 1 January 2013)			
2013	No	Yes	The Swedish Higher Education Authority has worked with preparations during 2013 so that a review can be made in 2014 of the statistics of the agency and the statistical responsibility in relation to the European Code of Practice.
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education (up until 31 December 2012)			
2012	No	Yes	The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education has begun a review of its statistics production to firstly distinguish the official statistics from other follow-up information. A seminar was conducted during autumn 2012 together with Statistics Sweden's Education and Jobs Unit as well as the Secretariat at the Council for Official Statistics. A project will be conducted to fulfil the criteria for sufficient quality, with a focus on the official statistics. The intention is that the new agency the Swedish Higher Education Authority, which takes over the responsibility for statistics on 1 January 2013, will soon be able to make commitments for sufficient quality on its website.

Subject area and statistical area codes 2013

Subject area code	Subject area	REGULATED BY THE STATISTICS ORDINANCE
Statistical area code	Statistical area	
AM	Labour Market	Yes
AM01	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Yes
AM02	Employment and working hours	Yes
AM03	Aggregate gross wages	Yes
AM04	Labour Force Surveys	Yes
AM05	Work environment	Yes
AM06	Occupational accidents	Yes
AM07	Vacancies and unemployment	Yes
AM08	Sick pay	Yes
AM50	Disabled persons	No
AM51	Analyses and forecasts on education and the labour market	No
NV00	Cross-subject statistics	No
AM99	Other	No
BE	Population	Yes
BE01	Population composition	Yes
BE02	Population size and changes	Yes
BE04	Population projections	Yes
BE03	Immigration and asylum seekers	Yes
BE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
BE99	Other	No
BO	Housing, construction and building	Yes
BO01	Housing construction and conversion	Yes
BO02	Construction costs	Yes
BO03	Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Yes
BO04	Housing and rent data	Yes
BO05	Real estate prices and registration of titles	Yes
BO06	Real estate tax assessments	Yes
BO07	Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings	Yes
BO00	Cross-subject statistics	No
BO99	Other	No
ME	Democracy	Yes
ME01	General elections	Yes
ME02	Political party preferences	Yes
ME00	Cross-subject statistics	No
ME99	Other	No
EN	Energy	Yes
EN01	Energy supply and use	Yes
EN02	Energy balances	Yes
EN03	Price trends in the energy sector	Yes

Subject area code	Subject area	REGULATED BY THE STATISTICS ORDINANCE
Statistical area code	Statistical area	
EN00	Cross-subject statistics	No
EN99	Other	No
FM	Financial Market	Yes
FM01	Financial accounts	Yes
FM02	Shareholding statistics	Yes
FM03	Statistics on deposits and lending	No
FM04	Financial enterprises except insurance companies	Yes
FM05	Insurance	Yes
FM00	Cross-subject statistics	No
FM99	Other	No
HA	Trade in goods and services	Yes
HA01	Domestic trade	Yes
HA02	Foreign trade	Yes
HA	Cross-subject statistics	No
HA99	Other	No
HE	Household economy	Yes
HE01	Income and income distribution	Yes
HE02	Household expenditure	Yes
HE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
HE99	Other	No
HS	Health services and medical care	Yes
HS01	Health and disease	Yes
HS02	Health services and medical care	Yes
HS03	Causes of death	Yes
HS00	Cross-subject statistics	No
HS99	Other	No
JO	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Yes
JO01	Agricultural structure	Yes
JO02	Agricultural economy	Yes
JO03	Forestry production	Yes
JO04	Employment in agriculture	Yes
JO05	Employment in forestry	Yes
JO06	Agricultural production	Yes
JO08	National forest inventory	Yes
JO10	Price trends in agriculture	Yes
JO11	Fishery	Yes
JO12	Aquaculture	Yes
JO13	Animal health	Yes
JO14	Environment and social issues in forestry	Yes
JO00	Cross-subject statistics	No
JO99	Other	No

Subject area code	Subject area	REGULATED BY THE STATISTICS ORDINANCE
Statistical area code	Statistical area	
KU	Culture and leisure	Yes
KU01	Libraries	Yes
KU02	Cultural environment conservation	Yes
KU03	Museums	Yes
KU04	Adult educational associations	Yes
KU05	Cultural expenditure	Yes
KU00	Cross-subject statistics	No
KU99	Other	No
LE	Living conditions	Yes
LE01	Living conditions	Yes
LE02	Gender equality	Yes
LE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
LE99	Other	No
MI	Environment	Yes
MI01	Emissions	Yes
MI02	Environmental pressure	No
MI03	Waste	Yes
MI04	State of the environment	Yes
MI05	Sales and use of chemicals	Yes
MI06	Application of the Environmental Code	Yes
MI07	Environmental protection costs	No
MI08	Land use	Yes
MI09	Water use	Yes
MI10	Fertilizers and lime	Yes
MI11	Marine and water environment	Yes
MI13	Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Yes
MI00	Cross-subject statistics	No
MI99	Other	No
NR	National Accounts	Yes
NR01	National Accounts	Yes
NR00	Cross-subject statistics	No
NR99	Other	No
NV	Business activities	Yes
NV01	Structure of the business sector	Yes
NV02	Industrial production trends	Yes
NV05	Industrial deliveries and orders	Yes
NV06	Industrial inventories	Yes
NV07	Industrial capacity utilisation	Yes
NV08	Business investments	Yes
NV13	Newly-started enterprises	Yes
NV14	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Yes
NV15	International enterprises	Yes
NV17	Accommodation	Yes

Subject area code	Subject area	REGULATED BY THE STATISTICS ORDINANCE
Statistical area code	Statistical area	
NV00	Cross-subject statistics	No
NV99	Other	No
OE	Public finances	Yes
OE01	Local government finances	Yes
OE02	Central government borrowing and debt	Yes
OE07	Tax assessment	Yes
OE08	National budget outcome	Yes
OE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
OE99	Other	No
PR	Prices and consumption	Yes
PR01	Consumer Price Index	Yes
PR03	Producer and import price index	Yes
PR04	Purchasing power parities	Yes
PR05	Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for buildings	Yes
PR05	Household purchasing plans	Yes
PR00	Cross-subject statistics	No
PR99	Other	No
RV	Judicial system	Yes
RV01	Offences	Yes
RV02	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Yes
RV03	Courts of law	Yes
RV04	The correctional care system	Yes
RV05	Recidivism	Yes
RV00	Cross-subject statistics	No
RV99	Other	No
SF	Social insurance	Yes
SF01	Assistance for families with children	Yes
SF02	Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Yes
SF03	Assistance in old age	Yes
SF00	Cross-subject statistics	No
SF99	Other	No
SO	Social services	Yes
SO02	Care of individuals and families	Yes
SO03	Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Yes
SO04	Support and service to persons with certain functional impairments	Yes
SO00	Cross-subject statistics	No
SO99	Other	No
TK	Transport and communications	Yes
TK05	Air traffic	Yes
TK06	Rail traffic	Yes
TK07	Postal services	Yes
TK08	Maritime traffic	Yes
TK09	Telecom services	Yes

Subject area code	Subject area	REGULATED BY THE STATISTICS ORDINANCE
Statistical area code	Statistical area	
TK10	Road traffic	Yes
TK11	Communication patterns	Yes
TK12	Public transport and community financed travel	Yes
TK00	Cross-subject statistics	No
TK99	Other	No
UF	Education and research	Yes
UF01	School system and child care	Yes
UF02	Higher education	Yes
UF03	Research	Yes
UF04	Student aid	Yes
UF05	Education of the population	Yes
UF51	Analyses and forecasts on education and the labour market	No
UF00	Cross-subject statistics	No
UF99	Other	No
AA	Cross-subject statistics	No
AA00	Cross-subject statistics	No
OV	Other	No
OV99	Other	No

Rules of procedure for the Council for Official Statistics

Section 1 The Council, which is an advisory body, shall deal with matters of principle concerning the availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers. The Council shall prepare an annual report on the official statistics, compile an annual publishing plan, and maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products.

In addition to what is described in the instruction, the Council shall be able to initiate annual conferences, Director General meetings, seminars and field trips, for example.

Section 2 The Council meets at least once per calendar year.

Section 3 Notice of meeting, proposed agenda, and other documentation must be sent to members at least two weeks before the meeting.

Notice of meeting, proposed agenda, and other documentation must also be sent to other statistical agencies.

Section 4 Issues as referenced in Section 1 which a statistical agency wish to take up for consideration by the Council should be submitted to the Council's secretariat.

Section 5 The Council may appoint working groups to address specific issues.

Section 6 Minutes shall be taken at the meeting and sent to all the statistical agencies and published on the website of the statistical agencies, SAM-Forum.

Decided by the Council on 7 February 2007.

Council for the Official Statistics



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The Council for Official Statistics

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

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