

Official Statistics of Sweden

– Annual Report 2014

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Statistics Sweden
2015

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Enquiries	Secretariat of the Council for Official Statistics +46 8 506 940 00 rossekretariatet@scb.se

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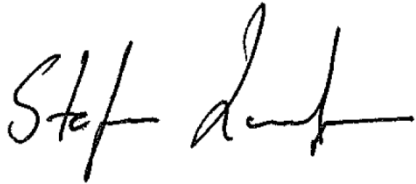
Foreword

The Council for Official Statistics was established at Statistics Sweden in February 2002. The Council has the task of supporting the agencies responsible for statistics in matters of principle on the availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as regarding issues of facilitating data provision. The Council also promotes 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 2014, 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 Emma Luukka, Nathalie Andersson and Cathy Krüger of the Council's Secretariat. I would like to express my thanks to all agencies that have been most helpful in providing information and valuable viewpoints on the structure of this report. This report was approved by the Council meeting on 20 February 2015.

Stockholm, February 2015

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

Stefan Lundgren
Chairman of the Council for Official Statistics

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Summary

This report provides a description of the Council for Official Statistics (hereafter the Council) and its operations during 2014, as well as how the system for the official statistics is structured.

During the year, the Council has mainly discussed the newly added quality criteria in the Official Statistics Act (2009: 11) and how the change affects the documentation of the statistics as well as the agencies' quality work in general. Based on this, the Council has recommended the statistical agencies to start working according to the *European Statistics Code of Practice*, instead of the Council's *Guidelines for sufficient quality*.

In 2014, 27 government agencies were responsible for Sweden's official statistics. The statistics were divided into 22 subject areas, 108 statistical areas and 353 statistical products. There were 101 statistical products that were regulated by EU regulations, mainly within the areas of economic statistics and agriculture.

A current up-to-date description of statistics including a quality declaration shall be provided for all statistical products. At the end of 2014, a current description of the statistics was available for 75 percent of the statistical products that were published during the year. Timeliness in the descriptions has improved by nine percentage points compared with 2013, and the percentage of statistical products without descriptions has fallen slightly.

The production time for monthly statistics during 2014 was shorter compared with 2013. The production time for quarterly statistics was slightly longer than during 2013.

With respect to punctuality in relation to time of publication, 91 percent of the annual statistics and 98 percent of both the quarterly and monthly statistics were published on time.

Regarding quality work in the official statistics, the agencies have discussed implementation of the quality criteria that were introduced into the Official Statistics Act at the end of 2013. All of the statistical agencies reported that they had worked with the quality of the official statistics during 2014.

According to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2014 on the presentation of official statistics by sex, a study was carried out of whether official statistics based on individuals are presented by sex as an overarching category.

The total costs for data provision from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies were estimated at SEK 407 million in 2014. The amount of time spent was estimated at 538 000 hours, corresponding to about 362 full-time employees. This represents a decrease of 10 000 hours, corresponding to 1.8 percent compared with the time spent according to the adjusted figures for 2013, which was estimated at 548 000 hours.

The total cost of the official statistics in Sweden is estimated at SEK 956 million for 2014. There were 724.6 ¹ full-time employees in the agencies who worked on producing the official statistics.

¹ The 2013 report incorrectly stated the total number of full-time employees at 852. The correct number of full-time employees for 2013 was 733.8. See the Table on Costs and staff on page 19.

Council activities 2014

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 activities during the year.

TASKS OF THE COUNCIL²

The Council for Official Statistics has the task of supporting the agencies responsible for statistics in matters of principle on the availability, 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 agencies responsible for official statistics, and develop and administer a statistics network.

Council representatives in 2014

Stefan Lundgren
Statistics Sweden

Christina Gellerbrant-Hagberg, to end 2014
Swedish National Board of Student Aid

Martin Holmgren, to end 2014
National Courts Administration

Mats Wikström, to end 2015
Swedish National Financial Management Authority

Martin Andersson, to end 2015
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

Dan Eliasson, to end 2016
Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Björn Risinger, to end 2016
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

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 Council were approved

in 2007³. There is a Secretariat to support the Council at Statistics Sweden. The agencies to be represented in the Council are appointed by Statistics Sweden after consultations with all the statistical agencies, a principle that was established when the Council was founded in 2002. Members shall serve on the Council for three years. Two representatives are replaced every year. Statistics Sweden's Director General is the permanent chair of the Council.

ISSUES DISCUSSED BY THE COUNCIL AND ITS WORKING GROUPS

The Council has held two meetings during the year. Four working groups have been actively working during the year: the working group for methods and quality, the working group for issues about data provision, the preparatory committee, and the cooperation group for disclosure control.

A description follows of the work conducted in the working groups during the year.

Quality criteria according to the Official Statistics Act (2001:99)

The working group for methods and quality continued its work during the year with a focus on the quality criteria that were introduced into the Official Statistics Act at the end of 2013. The criteria are based on the seven European quality criteria: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, punctuality, availability and clarity, comparability and coherence⁴.

During the year and on behalf of the Council, the working group investigated whether the Council's *Guidelines for sufficient quality* was suitable for implementing the quality criteria, whether the template for the descriptions of statistics are a good way to describe quality based on these criteria, and how the follow-up of quality work should be carried out.

Based on these investigations, the Council decided in October 2014 that the *European*

² According to Statistics Sweden's directive, see Appendix 5.

³ See Appendix 13.

⁴ The complete criteria are outlined in Appendix 3

statistics Code of Practice is closer to the legislated criteria than the *Guidelines for sufficient quality*. Therefore, it recommended that the statistical agencies begin working instead according to the *Code of Practice*. Regarding the Description of statistics, the Council noted that Statistics Sweden is working to revise the template. The Council also approved changes to the follow-up of the quality work of the statistical agencies⁵.

Disclosure control

In autumn 2012, the Council assigned the working group for methods and quality to draft a proposal for support regarding the handling of disclosure control. This was according to the wishes of the statistical agencies for greater cooperation within the area. 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 issues.

During 2013-2014, the cooperation group worked to produce a handbook to provide guidance in the work with disclosure control for official statistics. The handbook should therefore contribute to the improvement of disclosure control and decrease the variations in application among the different statistical agencies.

A seminar was held in January 2014 on disclosure control, where all statistical agencies were given the opportunity to provide feedback and contribute to the development of the handbook. The handbook is expected to be completed and presented at a seminar in 2015.

The cooperation group included the following agencies in 2014: Statistics Sweden, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Agency for Education, the National Board of Health and Welfare, and Transport Analysis.

Motivation of respondents

One of the tasks of the Council is to facilitate data provision for the official statistics.

During the year, the Council's working group for issues of data provision has

focused on the question of how the statistical agencies on their own and/or together can increase the motivation of the respondents of official statistics.

For example, the working group discussed how each agency works to increase response rates based on the motivation of respondents. During the year, the group has also expanded the number of participants to get representation from those who work with statistics based on data from enterprises and the public sector as well as from those who work with data collection from individuals.

The group's goal in the coming years is to identify additional activities that promote cooperation on data provision issues.

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 January, a seminar was arranged where the work with the handbook on disclosure control was presented and discussed. The agencies were given an opportunity to discuss the handbook's approach as well as future work with disclosure control issues. The seminar attracted more than 50 participants from 14 statistical agencies.

A seminar on the availability of official statistics and publishing issues was held in September. The aim of the seminar was to assess the need for new cooperation in the area of availability. This resulted in a meeting among the statistical agencies in November 2014, where there were more detailed discussions on the need and possible forms for cooperation, with the aim of establishing a working group in the areas of availability and usefulness during 2015.

The Council's Secretariat has taken part in a number of different information meetings during 2014 with statistical agencies.

A meeting was held in February with several department heads of the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management where the agency's official statistics were presented and discussed. Transport Analysis and the Swedish Energy Agency were visited in the spring to discuss the work with the

⁵ The follow-up is reported in Appendix 11.

EU's audit of implementation of the *European statistics Code of Practice*. The Secretariat also met with the Swedish Chemicals Agency in the autumn to provide information about the Council's work.

The Secretariat participated in the European Quality Conference, Q2014, in June to present the Council's work with the dissemination of the *Code of Practice* among the statistical agencies.

During the year, the Secretariat met with the Public Health Agency of Sweden and the Sami Parliament - two agencies that are interested in becoming statistical agencies. The Secretariat informed primarily about current regulations for official statistics and on the Council's work.

In mid-October more than 150 participants from 32 statistical agencies, universities, the business sector and municipalities met at a joint conference on the official statistics. This was the 12th 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 with the official statistics.

The conference was held for two days and began with a review of the opportunities for statisticians in Sweden to help other countries to develop their statistics and how official statistics are used for international comparisons.

The value of statistics was discussed during the afternoon of day one of the conference, where the importance of the brand "Swedish Official Statistics" was raised, among other things. Participants had the opportunity to submit comments. The discussion concluded that the importance of official statistics needed to be clarified and that the dissemination of statistics and the communication of their value needed to be improved.

The second day began with a presentation of statistics on democracy, where sustainability, stability and the possibility of following society's development over time were highlighted as strengths of the official statistics.

During the afternoon, there were two parallel sessions, one on presentation and visualisation of statistics and one on various aspects of register data. The conference ended with a presentation by the Norwegian statistician and researcher Jo Røislien, on figures that changed the world.

The electronic newsletter, *Samverkan* (Cooperation), which is distributed to the statistical agencies through their contact persons, was published four times during the year.

The Official Statistics

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

To illustrate this, the statistical agencies have completed questionnaires on the costs of data provision, production costs, staff and their work with the official statistics, and they have submitted a list of their active statistical products. In order to supplement this information, reviews of the official statistics have been carried out regarding punctuality, production time, documentation, the use of the Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) logo in publications and the reporting of statistics broken down by sex.

AVAILABILITY

Publishing plan

One of the Council's tasks is to compile a publishing plan for the official statistics. The publishing plan for the official statistics products for 2015 was made available by nearly all statistical agencies in early December 2014 and presented on Statistics Sweden's website. In mid-December the plan from the remaining agency was submitted. The publishing calendar shows coming publications and statistics that have 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. The text below refers to conditions in November/December 2014 and is based on information available at the time.

Virtually all statistical agencies make the statistics for which they are responsible available 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, 21 agencies have a link called "Statistics" or similar on the home page of their websites that link to the statistics page. The statistical web pages of the statistical agencies together with 'Find statistics' 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 for which Statistics Sweden is responsible are published, as well as products from 16 other statistical agencies that have chosen to present one or more of their statistical products there. Today, about 40 percent of the statistical products in the official statistics are available in Statistics Sweden's Statistical Database.

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

During the year, nine government agencies including Statistics Sweden published their statistics in the Statistical Reports series entitled Official Statistics of Sweden.

Punctuality and production time

The follow-up of punctuality and production time now covers nearly all releases in the official statistics. Statistics relating to a specific reference time 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. When reviewing, the first revision is counted as the planned date for publishing if it is made three months before the originally planned date.

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

The statistics for a certain reference period can be divided into several different content packages⁶. The publishing of a content package constitutes an official release.

During the year, the average production time for monthly statistics was 5.0 weeks, compared with 5.2 weeks in 2013 and 5.5 weeks in 2012. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 8.6 weeks during the year. The corresponding figures for 2013 and 2012 were 8.3 percent for both years.

Punctuality is the correspondence between the planned and actual date 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 according to the publishing plan.

Regarding punctuality in relation to the time when the statistics were released, 91 percent of the annual statistics were published on time, which is an improvement compared to 2013 when 89 percent were published on time. Punctuality for the quarterly statistics was 98 percent, which represents a slight improvement compared with 2013 when 96 percent of the statistics were published on time. The corresponding figure for monthly statistics was 98 percent, which was a decrease of one percentage point compared with 2013.

Documentation

A current Description of Statistics including a quality declaration, should be prepared for all official statistics, according to Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing, etc. of official statistics (SCB-SF 2002:16). The statistical agencies are responsible for producing this description. In view of the requirement that the descriptions of statistics must be up-to-date, they must be produced at the same time as the new statistics are officially released. This enables the user to always have a correct description of how the

survey was conducted, non-response, etc. The regulations further state that Statistics Sweden is responsible for ensuring that a compilation of all descriptions of statistics is officially released and 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 was based on what was published on the agencies' websites at the end of 2014 for statistical products belonging to the official statistics that were released during 2014⁷. The previous years' follow-up referred only to descriptions that had been made available on Statistics Sweden's website. This year's follow-up also includes descriptions that have been available on other statistical agencies' websites.

Timeliness in Descriptions of statistics

Reference year for description	Number of products with published statistics during 2014	Percent
Same reference year as the statistics that were published during the year	203	75
1 year old	23	8
2 years old	13	5
3 years old or older	25	9
No description available for the product	7	3
Total	271	100

A current description of statistics was available for 75 percent of the statistical products that were published in 2014. The description was one year old in eight percent of the cases. The descriptions were even older in 14 percent of the cases, and three percent had no description at all. Timeliness in the descriptions has improved by nine percentage points compared with the previous year. This can be partly explained

⁶ Some products are divided among several content packages. Every content package should contain new variables and/or further levels of detail, and in general represents an official release. The different content packages are published at different times.

⁷ 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.

by the descriptions that have been available on other agencies' websites are now also taken into account in the follow-up.

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

According to Section 4 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), the official statistics shall be accompanied by the phrase, "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the symbol as set out 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 in connection with the table of contents in databases. The SOS designation or symbol should also be displayed on tables/graphs/charts in electronically published documents. 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 where they use the SOS designation and provide links to relevant legislation and regulations. Roughly one-third of all statistical agencies do not use the SOS designation according to the general guidelines noted above. This is the same proportion that did not use the SOS designation in the previous year.

QUALITY

In 2005 the Council recommended that all statistical agencies should work according to the *Guidelines for sufficient quality in the Official Statistics*. Following the introduction of quality criteria in the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) at the end of 2013, the working group for methodology and quality was commissioned to investigate in 2014 whether the *Guidelines for sufficient quality* were suitable for implementing the quality criteria in the Act. Based on this investigation, the Council decided in October 2014 that the *European statistics Code of Practice* was closer to the legislated criteria than the *Guidelines*

for sufficient quality. Therefore, it recommended that statistical agencies begin working instead according to the *Code of Practice*.⁸

European statistics Code of Practice

Since 2005, the *Code of Practice* has served as a quality standard for all European statistics⁹. The European statistical law, where the guidelines are mentioned, applies to all European statistics.

During the year nearly one-third of the Swedish official statistics were EU-regulated. Some data were provided to Eurostat according to other informal agreements (so-called gentlemen's agreements).

Follow-up

During the period 2008 - 2013, the extent to which the statistical agencies worked according to the guidelines for sufficient quality was followed up. After the introduction of quality criteria in the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) at the end of 2013, the follow-up of quality work at the statistical agencies was expanded to include all forms of quality work.

Thus Appendix 11 includes a report of the agencies' quality work more generally in 2014 as well as their work with sufficient quality in 2013. Two agencies made a commitment to sufficient quality on their website in 2013¹⁰, which was not followed up for 2014.

All the statistical agencies have reported that they have worked with the quality of statistics in 2014. This is an increase from the 21 agencies that indicated that they had worked with sufficient quality or other quality work in 2013. The increase can be attributed to the incorporation of quality criteria in the Official Statistics Act.

⁸ The follow-up is reported in Appendix 11.

⁹ European statistics include all statistics that are described in the EU's annual and five-year statistical work plan, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/gpg_ess/about_ess/statistical_programmes

¹⁰ The Swedish Board of Agriculture and the National Board of Health and Welfare.

ESS "peer review"

In 2014, several of the statistical agencies participated in an audit conducted by experts appointed by Eurostat, the European statistics agency. The audit aimed to follow up how the agencies and the statistical system in Sweden match up to the *European statistics Code of Practice*. The audit included a self-assessment questionnaire that was filled out by four agencies (Statistics Sweden filled out a more extensive questionnaire), and a visit by three experts who interviewed representatives from government agencies, users and data providers.

BURDEN ON RESPONDENTS

The costs to data providers are calculated based on 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 in providing data 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 constructed. 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 a further burden for the respondents. 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 they have submitted information on the size of the population, the number of respondents, etc. Other statistical agencies have no information at all for a number of products.

Time spent in 2014

The time spent for the provision of data for official statistics in 2014 has been estimated at 538 000 hours, corresponding to about 326 full-time employees, for enterprises, organisations, government agencies,

municipalities and county councils. This is a decrease of 10 000 hours, corresponding to 1.8 percent compared with the time spent according to the adjusted figures for 2013, which was estimated at 548 000 hours. The amount of time spent by enterprises and organisations increased by just over 1 000 hours. Municipalities and county councils showed a decrease of about 10 000 hours and time spent by the central government was about the same as in the previous year.

Revision of previously reported information for the number of hours

In the Council's report for 2013, the total number of hours for reporting to the official statistics for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils amounted to 819 000 hours.

The calculation of the burden on respondents has been reviewed in the Intrastat survey. The previous estimate was based on a measurement made in 2006 as part of a commission to measure administrative costs of enterprises. The data is administered in a database, Malin, which is managed and updated by the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth.

According to the measurement made in 2006, enterprises spent 172 minutes on average to respond to the Intrastat survey. This resulted in a total of approximately 430 000 hours in respondent costs. In recent years, Statistics Sweden has re-measured the response burden by adding a question to the survey. The time spent responding to the questionnaire was then found to have decreased to about 60 minutes, which resulted in an overall response burden of 168 000 hours.

There is no unambiguous answer as to why the time spent has fallen sharply. The measurement made in the context of the Malin database was based on interviews with a number of enterprises. The measurement made by Statistics Sweden covers all enterprises that are included in the survey. Since 2006, a number of technical improvements have been made with the introduction of electronic reporting tools. In addition, data collection has gone from paper-based questionnaires to online data collection. The reporting tools also enable greater possibilities of receiving files from

the enterprises' own systems. Due to the new measurement, the response burden for the Intrastat survey has been re-estimated, and represents a decrease of about 262 000 hours.

Costs in 2014

Total costs for data provision for the official statistics for 2014 have been calculated at SEK 407 million, of which SEK 349 million refers to costs incurred by enterprises and organisations, SEK 2 million refers to costs incurred by government agencies, and SEK 57 million refers to costs incurred by municipalities and county councils. Total costs have decreased by SEK 6 million or 1.5 percent compared with 2013. The hourly costs (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) have been estimated in 2014 at SEK 780 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 645 for government agencies, municipalities and counties.

Reducing and easing the response burden

The reduced response burden for municipalities and county councils is due to a reduction in response time for the Register of teaching personnel, since the data providers now seem to be more experienced in responding to the survey.

The increased burden for enterprises is due to the survey *Museums*, where the Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis has reorganised data collection and increased the number of data providers. In addition, the survey *Childcare in pre-schools and schools:*

children and staff on 15 October has gone from aggregated data, where the municipalities provided data at a group level, to data at the individual level, where enterprises now respond for themselves.

Because Statistics Sweden is responsible for the largest share of the direct collection of data from enterprises and organisations, steps taken by Statistics Sweden are crucial in the development of respondents' costs. Like other agencies, Statistics Sweden is reviewing the possibilities of collecting data from administrative sources, simplifying collection processes, improving questionnaires and offering various ways of providing data.

A special working group has been formed at Statistics Sweden for contacts with large enterprises that participate in a number of Statistics Sweden's surveys. The purpose is to create a mutual understanding for each other's 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 provision. This applies to new statistics as well as expansions and reductions. The Swedish Better Regulation Council should also be consulted for a statement when changes in regulations have a substantial impact on enterprises.

Costs to data providers in 2014, 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	538*	-10	407*	-6
of which enterprises and organisations	448	1	349	1
of which central government	2	0	2	0
municipalities and counties	88	-10	57	-7

*) The sums in the second and third columns are not exact due to rounding.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 14 OF 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. Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions have assigned the Council for Official Statistics with the task of monitoring compliance with Section 14.

In recent years, compliance has been followed up every other year with a review of the statistics reported by sex in one year, and with feedback of the results of the review to the statistical agencies in the following year. According to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for budget year 2014, a review has been carried out of compliance with Section 14 for all individual-based official statistics¹¹.

The table below shows the number of products that have been published in each presentation form as well as the percentage distribution of the extent to which the statistics have been broken down by sex.

This year's study shows similar patterns as in previous years. There is a tendency to present data for different groups in separate tables, so that for example, data for women and men is presented in one table and data for Swedish born and foreign born persons is presented in another table. In some publications, the statistics reported by sex are gathered together in a special section. Tables with separate reporting of women ("of which women") but not of men (and occasionally the reverse) still occur, albeit to a small extent. This type of presentation is not considered to be broken down by sex.

When reporting is done by geographical classification, a rougher classification tends to be broken down by sex to a greater extent than a finer classification.

Whether statistics are reported broken down by sex as the primary and overall classification or not varies, just as before, with the way they are reported. Tables tend to be broken down by sex to a greater extent than graphs, and statistics that are presented using maps are seldom broken down by sex.

When statistics are presented as time series, the data broken down by sex tends often to be only for the most recent year or years. Individual tables and graphs published directly on Statistics Sweden's website are not broken down by sex as the overall basis for classification to the same extent as other presentations (that is, presentations in publications). In Statistical Reports, data presented in tables and graphs in the text section is not broken down by sex to the same extent as the statistics in the table appendix.

A prerequisite for presenting statistics broken down by sex as the overall basis for classification is that data on sex is collected. As in previous years, some products completely lack the collection of data broken down by sex. For a number of products, data is collected for groups of individuals so that reporting broken down by sex as the overall basis for classification is not always possible.

Statistics included in the review are based on individuals, included in Sweden's official statistics, classified as active, and are published on the website. This means that 155 products distributed across 18 statistical agencies are included in the 2014 review.

¹¹ Concepts and definitions are provided in *Könsuppdelad statistik, Ett nödvändigt medel för jämställdhetsanalys*, CBM 2004:1

Presentation by sex with sex as the primary classification					
Presentation type	Number of products	Breakdown by percentage			
		Always	Sometimes	Never	Total ¹
Databases (SSD or equiv.)	51	59	25	16	100
Statistical Reports (or equiv.)	61	13	62	25	100
Other web publishing	119	31	55	13	100
The percentage distribution does not always equal 100 since the percentages have been rounded.					

System for the official statistics

SYSTEM STRUCTURE

The Swedish Parliament has decided that Sweden shall have official statistics available for general information, investigative activities and research. According to a decision by Parliament, the central 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 mid-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. A 1999 government report evaluated the statistical reform and pointed out 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 statistical area(s) for which they are responsible unless otherwise specified by the central government. This is operationalised by the agency presenting at least one statistical product for each one of its statistical areas. A certain statistical product can also be placed in one or more statistical areas¹².

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 each agency's appropriation framework.

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

Official Statistics of Sweden (the SOS system). 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 (the so-called statistical products), metadata, the production systems, final observation registers, publications, separate tables and databases. Databases can be interactive or consist of fixed tables that the user cannot change. The system also includes laws, ordinances, regulations, general recommendations, guidelines, tools (that are developed for the system such as methods, classifications, etc.), the statistical agencies, the Council for 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 data 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 central 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

¹² See Appendix 7.

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 2014

In 2014 there were 27 statistical agencies in the system for the official statistics.

The official statistics were divided into 22 subject areas. Each subject area in turn is divided into one or more statistical areas. In 2014 there were 108 statistical areas according to the ordinance, and 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 *Historic environment* and *Application of the Environmental Code*.

There were 353 statistical products including secondary publishing.

In 2014, 101 statistical products were regulated by EU regulations. Most of the regulations concerned economic statistics and the area of agriculture.

LAWS, ORDINANCES AND INSTRUCTIONS

The official statistics are regulated by law, ordinances and instructions. The Official Statistics Act (2001:99)¹³ states that the official statistics shall be available for public information, investigative activities and research. Official statistics shall be objective and be developed, produced and disseminated 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 designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the symbol shown here.



According to the Statistics Act, 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 of ascertaining 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 the provisions on protection against violation of individuals' personal integrity according to the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

Changes in the Official Statistics Act came into force on 31 December 2013. The changes include requirements involving clarification of the quality of the statistics. Some changes have also been made in regulations regarding which parties are required to submit information for the official statistics in that an obligation to provide information has also been introduced for associations of municipalities. It has been further proposed that the Act includes an obligation to provide data for the production of European statistics that a government agency shall provide to the EU Commission according to EU regulations. The central government is authorised to issue regulations about the obligation to provide information. Concerning rules for penalties, it is proposed that the requirement to provide notification about fines be removed.

The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)¹⁴ states that the official statistics shall be documented, have quality declarations and shall be available, free of charge, 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 college libraries, and Statistics Sweden's library¹⁵. The Ordinance further states that official statistics based on individuals should be broken down by sex unless there are specific reasons for not doing so.

¹⁴ See Appendix 7.

¹⁵ 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 3.

The Ordinance also regulates the subject areas and statistical areas included in the official statistics as well as 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 Sweden¹⁶ states that Statistics Sweden shall be responsible for coordinating government statistics production, and shall work to improve coordination between the production of government statistics and the production of other statistics. It also regulates that there shall be a council for the official statistics at Statistics Sweden and outlines 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 authorised to issue more detailed 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 regulations¹⁷ 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 and document these in an impact analysis.

As a consequence, the Swedish Better Regulation Council should be consulted for a statement when changes in regulations may affect enterprises' working conditions, for example regarding the requirement to provide information¹⁸.

It is further stated in the Ordinance concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities (1982:668)¹⁹ that statistical agencies that collect data from municipalities or private businesses shall

consult the organisation representing the data providers.

In addition to the above-noted laws and ordinances, Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines (SCB-FS 2002:16) shall apply for the official release, publishing, etc. of official statistics²⁰. There are also guidelines developed for the statistical agencies. These include "Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of official statistics" (Statistics Sweden, October 2003, updated in April 2012)²¹, "Sufficient quality and criteria for official statistics" (Statistics Sweden, April 2006), "Preliminary statistics and closely related concepts and terms" (Statistics Sweden, December 2006), "Guidelines and routines for electronic publishing" (Statistics Sweden, March 2008), and "Guidelines for European statistics (Code of Practice) - a guide and sample collection" (Statistics Sweden, April 2013).

COSTS AND STAFF

Total costs for the official statistics in Sweden in 2014 were estimated at nearly SEK 956 million. The costs refer to the central government agencies' specific costs for the production of official statistics plus a supplement on the direct salary for overhead costs. The total costs for EU-regulated statistics comprised just over SEK 486.3 million or 51 percent of total costs.

In 2014 the equivalent of 725 full-time employees worked with official statistics, of whom 360 full-time employees worked with EU-regulated statistics. This does not include the number of persons in enterprises outside the government agencies which produce official statistics or carry out other work on official statistics at the request of a government agency. The number of full-time equivalents is defined as the total number of hours spent on official statistics divided by the average number of hours a full-time employee works in one year. The number does not include the hours spent on overhead, i.e. training and administration.

¹⁶ See Appendix 5.

¹⁷ See Appendix 9.

¹⁸ See Appendix 10.

¹⁹ See Appendix 8.

²⁰ See Appendix 6.

²¹ See Appendix 7.

Costs and staff for official statistics at statistical agencies, 2014

	Number of products	Total cost, SEK millions	Of which EU-regulated, SEK millions	Full-time equivalents, number
Swedish Work Environment Authority	3	9.7	7.0	4.3
National Council for Crime Prevention	9	37.5	0	20.6
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	2	1.2	0	0.9
National Courts Administration	1	0.1	0	0.1
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	1	6.2	6.1	4.5
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	8	13.7	0	0.4
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	15	6.2	0	2.6
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	4	3.6	2.9	0.8
Swedish Chemicals Agency	5	0.9	0.2	0.3
National Institute of Economic Research	1	1.9	0	0.1
National Library of Sweden	4	6.4	0	3.5
National Mediation Office	11	36.6	0	2.0
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis	3	3.6	0	2.3
Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis	7	4.6	2.3	1.2
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	8	0.4	0	0.1
Swedish Pensions Agency	4	1.8	0	0.3
Swedish National Debt Office	2	0.3	0	0.2
Swedish Forest Agency	14	18.5	0	13.7
National Board of Health and Welfare	25	20.0	0	11.5
Swedish Energy Agency	26	36.1	36.1	5.5
Swedish Board of Agriculture	31	38.7	36.3	16.1
National Agency for Education	21	50.9	0	14.9
Statistics Sweden ¹	116	571.0	377.9	581,2 ²
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	6	35.8	0	27.3
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	1	8.1	8.1	0.9
Transport Analysis	15	20.8	9.3	4.8
Swedish Higher Education Authority	10	16.3	0	3.3
Total	353	956.0	486.3	724,6³

1) For information on calculation methods for Statistics Sweden, see the comments for the cost calculations.

2) Due to a calculation error the total number of full-time equivalents for Statistics Sweden was overestimated in 2013. The correct number of full-time equivalents is 595.3, instead of the reported figure of 713.6.

3) Due to a calculation error of the number of full-time equivalents for Statistics Sweden, the total number of full-time equivalents for 2013 was overestimated. The correct number of full-time equivalents is 733.8, instead of the reported figure of 852.1.

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 2014 was SEK 785 and is based on the average salary for persons 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, commissioned 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 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 2014 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/field work
- 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 assignment 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 557.9 million refers to the actual appropriations burden for Statistics Sweden's official statistics. 482 full-time equivalents refer to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible, and 99 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 866 million. If a correction is made for assignments to other statistical agencies, the cost is SEK 738 million, which is also an overestimation of SEK 167 million compared with the presented appropriations burden.

The agencies responsible for statistics

The Statistics Ordinance lists the agencies responsible for statistics and the areas in the official statistics for which they are responsible. The government ministries under which these agencies are grouped are set out below. This is followed by the areas of activity, the statistical activities and the main users of the statistics for the 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.

Government agencies responsible for statistics by government ministry

Ministry

- Agencies under the ministry

Ministry of Employment

- 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 Culture

- Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

Ministry for Enterprise and Innovation

- Swedish Forest Agency
- Swedish Board of Agriculture
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
- Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
- Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
- Swedish Energy Agency
- Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
- Transport Analysis

Ministry of the Environment and Energy

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

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

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

Ministry of Education and Research

- 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 of poor health and accidents in the workplace and improve the working environment from an overall perspective; i.e. from a viewpoint that includes physical, mental, social and work organisational aspects.

Statistical areas:

Work environment

This area includes the biennial survey of work-related disorders that, among other things, gives information about the percentage of persons employed reporting health problems caused by their work during a particular period. It also includes the Work Environment Survey carried out once every two years that illustrates physical and psycho-social conditions in the work environment and their changes over time.

Occupational injuries

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

Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the central government, and especially the Ministry of Employment, the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, 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, and government agencies.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 9.7 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 4.3

National Council for Crime Prevention

The National Council for Crime Prevention represents a knowledge centre for the judicial system. The agency conducts research and development in the field of criminal policy and contributes to the development of knowledge and methods within the judicial system's agencies. The National Council for Crime Prevention is also tasked with spreading knowledge about crime, crime prevention and operational results to key players at the international, national and local arenas. It is also responsible for the production and development of the official crime statistics.

Statistical areas:

Criminal offences

Within this area, statistics are published on reported criminal offences, processed offences (processed offences replace cleared-up offences beginning with the 2014 reporting year) and suspected individuals. 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 data is published monthly. Statistics on reported criminal offences are divided into regional statistics for counties, municipalities and municipal districts. The statistics on solved cases (yearly and half yearly) provide information on the handling of reported offences by the judicial system. The statistics on processed criminal offences include the presentation of processed offences that have led 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 suspects are published annually and provide information on the sex and age structure of the suspected persons. The statistics are broken down by county. Beginning with the 2015 reporting year, the statistics within the area of criminal offences will be reported by police regions, according to the new police organisation.

Prosecution statistics

The statistics on persons convicted of criminal offences gives a picture of the justice system's response to crime. The statistics show the level and trends in prosecutions in the form of convictions in the district courts or the decision of the prosecutor made during a calendar year. The statistics contain information about the main criminal offence and primary penalty in prosecutions and can be used to follow up and analyse the application of laws and determination of penalties in the courts. The statistics also provide information on the sex and age of convicted persons as well as their previous charges. The statistics in this area are broken down by county as well as district courts and the office of the public prosecutor.

The correctional care system

Within the area of the correctional care system, the National Council for Crime Prevention publishes statistics on persons admitted to correctional facilities and persons who have entered into supervision in the correctional system's non-custodial organisation during a calendar year. The statistics include data on the number of persons enrolled in custody or in a correctional facility on 1 October as well as data on persons who are under supervision on 1 October. Data on persons broken down by sex and age are also presented in the statistics.

Recidivism

The statistics on recidivism report the percentage of persons who relapse into crime after being convicted of an offence or after release from a custodial sentence (correctional facility, interned juvenile care, and psychiatric care) within one, two and three years respectively. The statistics illustrate the pattern of recidivism with regard to sex, age, and previous criminal charges, as well as with regard to various categories of crimes and penalties. The statistics also present the time for the first relapse into crime and the frequency of recidivism 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 one, two and three years.

National Council for Crime Prevention. (cont.)

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and the Ministry of Justice in particular, agencies of the judicial system, municipalities and county councils, industries and interest groups, the EU and other international organisations, universities and institutes of higher

education, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:
SEK 37.5 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 20.6

Swedish National Board of Student Aid

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

Statistical areas:**Financial aid**

Statistics on financial study aid are produced on the allocation of financial aid and its repayment. Statistics on approval of allocation are presented per academic year and include information on the number of students who receive financial aid and the amounts 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:

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

Cost of official statistics:
SEK 1.2 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.9

National Courts Administration

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

Statistical areas:

Courts of law

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

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.1

Swedish National Financial Management Authority

The main task of the Swedish National Financial Management Authority is to develop financial management of the state. The agency shall provide the central government with basic data for its decisions on the national economy and assist in developing and improving performance management and financial management methods at the central government and government agency levels. The agency also represents the central government's requirements for 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 the auditing of EU financed operations. The Swedish National Financial Management Authority produces information on national accounts concerning the central government, often entitled Information on government net lending. Beginning 2013, the Swedish National Financial Management Authority also calculates the financial accounts of the

central government. The results of these 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 and public sector net lending.

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:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government, agencies, international organisations, researchers and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 6.2 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 4.5

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. Data is gathered quarterly on insurance companies' investments in various forms of assets, broken down into different categories of borrowers. In addition, information is available on the companies' financial debts broken down into lender categories and on direct returns for the period.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and the Ministry of Finance in particular, the Riksbank (the central bank of Sweden), 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 13.7 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. There is a total of slightly more than 40 different benefits or grants within the social insurance system.

Statistical areas:

Assistance to families with children

Annual statistics are produced for parental insurance, maintenance support, child allowance and housing allowance, etc. The statistics include the number of persons/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, sickness and activity compensation, rehabilitation allowance, close relative allowance, occupational injury compensation, assistance allowance, car allowance, disability allowance, care

allowance, etc. The statistics include details of the number of persons, 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:

The Swedish Parliament, the central 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 the promotion, support and carrying out of environmental policy and work for sustainable administration of fishery resources.

Statistical areas:

Fishery

Within the statistical area of Fishery, statistics are published on recreational fishing, commercial fishing in the sea and commercial fishing in freshwater. For commercial fishing in the sea, statistics are published on fish and shellfish catches and the value of sales in the first marketing stage. The statistics are reported by month and year. The annual statistics also report data on fishing vessels. The statistics on commercial fishing in fresh water are produced annually and contain statistics on catches and the value of sales in the first marketing stage. Beginning 2014, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management includes statistics on recreational fishing in the official statistics. The statistics include, among other things, data on the number of recreational fishermen, the number of fishing days, catches, the equipment used and expenditures for recreational fishing.

Marine and water environment

The official statistics on marine and water environment include statistics on the inflow of nitrogen and phosphorus to the coast as well as the environmental status of freshwater. The official statistics on the environmental status of freshwater shows results from sampling in lakes, watercourses and groundwater selected to show the state of the environment in water that is relatively unaffected by human activity. The statistics include data on:

- 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

The Swedish Parliament, the central government offices and the Ministry of the Environment in particular, the Ministry for Rural Affairs, 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 3.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.8

Swedish Chemicals Agency

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

Statistical areas:

Sales and use of chemicals The statistics produced are based on the Swedish Chemicals Agency's product register and register of pesticides. Reports are produced annually on the sale, import, manufacture, hazard classification and use of substances and chemical products.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central 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 0.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.3

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 Economic Tendency Survey.

Statistical areas:

Household purchasing plans

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

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

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central 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 1.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.1

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 audio-visual media. The National Library of Sweden coordinates and develops the information management for higher education and research by administrating 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 the publicly funded library operations.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Swedish Authors' Fund, 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 6.4 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 3.5

National Mediation Office

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

Statistical areas:**Wages, salaries and labour costs**

The area includes the production of annual individual-based wage and salary structure statistics for wage-earners and salaried employees in the private sector, county councils, 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, and level of education. 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. These statistics give a good picture of changes in wages and salaries, as they are regularly updated with details of retroactive wage payments.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and 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 36.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 2.0

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 other areas of society that are of significance for cultural life. Cultural analysis will assist the central government with information and recommendations that can be the basis for development and review of cultural policy.

Statistical areas:

Historic environment

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 expenditures

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

Study associations

The statistics include information about study circles and cultural programmes and other types of group activities. The statistics need to be developed and will be reviewed.

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 3.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 2.3

The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis is a central 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 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 and quarterly, while the latter come out at least every third year.

International enterprises

The surveys, which are annual except in one case, cover Foreign-owned enterprises operating in Sweden, Swedish-owned enterprises with subsidiaries abroad, and the product 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. Annual statistics are also produced in this area on hearings on composition for enterprises and private persons.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and 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 4.6 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 1.2

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 society. The agency's support of other players in their environmental activities is largely intended to develop and disseminate knowledge and formulate requirements and levels of ambition. The agency also carries out follow-up and evaluation work. The production of statistics is largely dictated by the international reporting of statistics and the follow-up of environmental goals. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has decided on statistics products in the areas of Waste, Emissions and the State of the environment.

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 reported substance groups 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 generated, recycled, incinerated and landfilled, broken down into hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The statistics were reported for the

fifth time in 2014 and are to be carried out at two-year intervals.

State of the environment

The 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. Statistics will be required for more environmental areas as the indicators of environmental objectives are developed.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and 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 Swedish Transport 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 0.4 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.1

Swedish Pensions Agency

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

Statistical areas:

Assistance in old age

This area includes annual statistics for the pensions system. This system includes the benefits of old-age pension, support for the elderly, survivor's pension, survivor's life annuities for occupational injuries, housing allowance for pensioners, premium pension savings, etc.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, financial markets, fund management companies and 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 1.8 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.3

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 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 central 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 central government bonds, treasury bills and other financing instruments that the Swedish National Debt Office has outstanding at any time. The statistical products are produced monthly.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government, agencies, financial markets, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.3 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.2

Swedish Forest Agency

The Swedish Forest Agency works to ensure that forestry is maintained according to the policies of the central 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, estimated gross felling and delivery of forestry plants. Most of these surveys are annual, with the exception of the statistics on felling notifications, delivery timber prices and inventories of coniferous saw timber, pulpwood and chips, which are either quarterly or monthly.

Employment in forestry

Annual surveys are conducted to gain a picture of employment in forestry work among forestry contractors, forestry companies and small private forest owners. A total of three different questionnaire surveys are conducted that cover all employment in forestry.

Environmental and social issues in forestry

This area contains two statistical products: Habitat protection and conservation agreements (forest land) and Environmental considerations after regeneration felling.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and the Ministry for Rural Affairs in particular, 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, Forest Operations Institute of Sweden, 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 18.5 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 13.7

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 and health care services. The agency produces and disseminates 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 dialogue 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 social care.

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. Statistics are also produced on breast-feeding and smoking habits of parents. Finally, statistics are produced on municipal home nursing according to the Public Health Act.

Health and medical care

Pharmaceutical statistics contain information on medicines dispensed by prescription, requisition for outpatient and inpatient care, and the purchase of non-prescription drugs at pharmacies and other outlets. The statistics are based mainly on data from the National Board of Health and Welfare's

register of medicinal products and the Swedish eHealth Agency's register.

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 records in HOSP with the LISA database 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 preventive 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 persons show the scope of certain efforts directed at individual children and young persons under the age of 21 under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act. Official statistics on social assistance are published annually and include information about social assistance disbursements in municipalities, the number of persons 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. The annual statistics on municipal family counselling show, among other things, the number of persons who have received counselling and the number and character of cases during the year.

National Board of Health and Welfare (cont.)

Statistics are also produced on adult drug abusers that illustrate the extent of municipal decisions on measures according to the Social Services Act and the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act. In addition there are statistics on efforts taken for other adults. Other adults refer to persons 21 years old or more that have problems that are not related to substance abuse.

Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities

Statistics on the care and nursing of the elderly contain details of the extent of certain municipal programmes under the provisions of the Social Services Act for persons aged 65 or older. Statistics on efforts for persons with disabilities detail the scope of certain municipal agency activities for persons under the age of 65. Both of 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 persons with disabilities

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

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in particular, municipalities, county councils, enterprises, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

Cost of official statistics: SEK 20.0 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 11.5

Swedish Energy Agency

The Swedish Energy Agency is central administrative agency with responsibility for matters relating to the use and supply of energy. 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 energy issues and various parts of society. Its objectives are: contribute to the fulfilment of climate goals, increase renewable and sustainable types of energy, and work for more efficient use of energy, 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), transport sector's energy consumption; and oil deliveries, which are reported annually by municipality. In addition, products called Energy consumption are produced for the building sector, fisheries sector, forestry sector, domestic navigation, holiday homes and agriculture. These are intermittent surveys.

Energy balances

This is now published on the Swedish Energy Agency's website. 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 trends in electricity and natural gas and changes in electricity suppliers is produced quarterly.

New statistics 2014

Untreated wood fuel statistics will provide better data on production and deliveries of wood fuels. The intermittent survey of Energy use in Agriculture was carried out in 2014.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and 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 36.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 5.5

Swedish Board of Agriculture

The Swedish Board of Agriculture is the central administrative agency in the field of agriculture, fisheries and related rural development. Its task is to work towards sustainable development, good animal welfare, a dynamic and competitive business sector in the country and a food production for the benefit of consumers. This means that the board monitors, analyses and keeps the central 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:

Structure of agriculture

Annual reports are made for area use and livestock management in agriculture. Reports are made intermittently on agricultural holdings broken down by size, type of farming, 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 the 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 expenditures for groups of agricultural enterprises, and (c) total income 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:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and 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 38.7 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 16.1

Swedish National Agency for Education

The Swedish National Agency for Education is a central administrative agency for the school system as well as for certain particular types of education and other pedagogical activities. The agency shall, among other things:

- be responsible for official statistics according to the Official Statistics Ordinance 2001:100
- follow up and evaluate according to Chapter 26 of the Education Act (2010:800)
- review course curricula and grading criteria, and take responsibility for national testing
- support municipalities and other responsible individuals in their operations, and help improve their ability to work with the development of activities for greater 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

collected annually for all activities within the agency's areas of responsibility (preschools, preschool classes, compulsory schools, special schools for pupils with learning disabilities, Sami schools, leisure time centres, upper secondary schools, upper secondary school for pupils with learning disabilities, municipal adult education, adult education for persons with learning disabilities, Swedish language training for immigrants, other pedagogical activities, and Swedish education abroad). The data is collected for all responsible agencies and individuals, municipal and state as well as private/independent.

Users of the statistics:

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

Cost of official statistics:

SEK 50.9 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 14.9

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: the 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 the 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, as well as other statistics close to its core activities. Statistics Sweden carries out certain other tasks, for example, in conjunction with the Business Register; and it conducts international consultancy activities.

Statistical areas:

Employment and working hours

Short-term employment statistics are produced in this area for each quarter. These 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 contain annual information about employment levels, commuting, industrial structures, and personnel structures in enterprises and at workplaces. They 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 and trends in taxable wages and social security payments. The National Tax Board is the source for the data.

Labour force surveys

The 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 in the production of descriptions of trends in the labour market that are published regularly throughout the year. 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 on 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 where work can start immediately, i.e. unmet demand for labour), broken down by industry, region and size category.

Sick pay

The statistics aim to illustrate sick leave during a sick pay period, which is the period when employers pay sick pay if an employee is absent from work due to sickness. Data collection is done monthly and publication is quarterly.

Statistics Sweden(cont.)

Population size and changes

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

Composition of the population

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 the entire country as well as counties and municipalities, etc. The statistical area also describes the composition and number of persons in households. It also includes the population and housing censuses 1960 - 1990.

Population projections

Projections of Sweden's population are made annually, broken down by age, sex and country of birth (different groups of countries of birth) 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 developments. A number of other assumptions about future development are presented in addition to the main alternative.

Immigration and asylum seekers

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

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

Housing construction and renovation

The dwelling stock is based on the national register of apartments. The apartment register is administered by the Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority (Lantmäteriet). It is updated by the country's municipalities and includes all

apartment dwellings in the country. The statistics are produced annually and are reported by type of housing, period of construction, type of ownership, tenure and size (living space). The regional breakdown of statistics consists of national, county and municipal levels. The number of apartments in special needs housing is also reported.

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 construction sector. These statistics are the only comprehensive statistics covering housing construction in the whole country.

Construction costs

Statistics are produced in this area that provide basic data for illustrating prices and price trends as well as the technical design of new residential construction. 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 as well as long-term loan liabilities, tax assessment values and renovation costs. Unlet apartment 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 apartments.

Housing and rent data

These statistics provide information on rents and changes in rents in rented dwelling apartments. This area also includes rental statistics for apartments in new construction that give information about rents/fees, 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 conducted annually.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Real estate prices and title registrations

Annual, quarterly and monthly statistics are produced to provide general information of the turnover in the real estate market and on prices and price trends for sales of one and two dwelling houses, multi-dwelling and commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and farms.

Real estate tax assessments

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

Domestic trade

Surveys are carried out in this statistical area to measure monthly turnover trends for the entire service sector including retail trade. In addition, an annual survey is conducted for sales of food broken down by commodity group. The Service production index is produced monthly to describe production in the service sector. These statistics are also broken down by different industry groups.

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 number.

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. Data collections are made via cash journals, receipts, 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 persons in the population who are at least 16 years old. The Swedish Survey of Living Conditions provides information on living conditions among different groups in Swedish society. The areas covered include work environment, housing, finances, 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 in Europe on income, poverty, social exclusion, housing, work, education and health among different countries, both on the household level and the individual level. The survey includes an in-depth section every year 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 produces statistics annually 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.

IT usage among individuals

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

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Gender statistics

The work of Statistics Sweden consists partly in the production of the publication "Women and Men in Sweden" every other year, and partly the annual production and publication of current gender statistics. Gender statistics are in the form of indicators as well as in-depth studies. Statistics Sweden also annually follows up compliance with Section 14 in the Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) in the official statistics and supports the work to further develop the aspects of gender equality within the different parts of statistics. The product called gender statistics works as a coordinating function for the analysis of needs and information on national, regional and local levels. It coordinates contacts with other countries as well as commissioned activities which do not naturally fall into any specific area of expertise.

General elections

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

according to 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 instruments such as taxes and subsidies are also presented. Annual statistics are produced on the cost of environmental protection for enterprises, and are used, for example, as the basis for cost estimates of future environmental measures and environmental programmes, especially from the EU Commission.

Statistics on material flows are also produced every year. These are based on data from a number of surveys such as foreign trade, statistics on industrial 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, which 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 minus exports.

Fertilisers and lime

These statistics form the basis for the follow-up of national environmental goals. Data is retrieved from these statistics for reporting to international directives and conventions that concern nutrient leaching to air and water, as well as greenhouse gas emissions. They are also used on the regional level for evaluation of measures in agriculture connected to plant nutrients. The statistics on fertilisers and cultivation measures show the agricultural use of plant nutrients in manure and fertilisers, handling methods and storage capacity for manure, as well as changes in these factors over time. The annual sales statistics include nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium in mineral fertilisers and lime. Statistics on mineral fertilisers show the sales to agriculture and horticulture.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Information about the sales of sulphur and the cadmium content of fertilisers 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 phosphorous added to and removed from agricultural land and the agricultural sector. The balances provide a measure of the total plant nutrient situation and the risk for negative environmental impact 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. They also include functional changes between permanent residence and holiday residence, as well as the definition of workplace areas outside of urban areas. Moreover, the statistics include 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; and statistics based on the national road database. The 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 dictated by the "European System of National Accounts" (ESA). The published products include the product accounts (GDP), 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, satellite calculations are also produced relating to:

Regional accounts

Regional accounts are 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. Calculations of gross wages and regional employment are an important supplement and support to production calculations. In addition to GRP, regional calculations are made on gross investments and disposable incomes of households. The production of the regional accounts is dependent on the national accounts and regional statistics.

Health accounts

Health accounts measure total expenditures for health and medical care, among other things. They are based on the OECD manual *A System of Health Accounts* (SHA) that creates a conceptual basis for statistics production and reporting of health and medical care with the help of consistent classifications. This facilitates comparability of data over time and between countries, independent of the differences in the organisation of health and medical care of the countries.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

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

ESSPROS

The Treaty on European Union stipulates that the union's task is 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 status 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 in its reporting.

Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP)

The EDP is based on calculations for the public sector in the 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 several surveys. The product Structural Business Statistics for industry, construction and service sectors is included here. The statistics are annual and illustrate the structure of business sector with regards to production (production is also distributed across products for the service industries), value added, profitability, financing, etc. Statistics on the industrial

production of goods are produced annually and illustrate the breakdown of goods in Sweden's industrial goods production (production of goods and industrial services). Statistics on the industrial consumption of goods and services are produced according to a rolling three-year schedule, where one-third of the industrial sectors are surveyed each year.

The survey Consumption of Service Enterprises is conducted according to a rolling five-year schedule with the aim of producing information on the intermediate consumption of goods and services in the service sector. Inventories in the trade of goods and service industries are produced quarterly, broken down by industry and commodity group. The survey on enterprises' short-term assets and liabilities is conducted quarterly and illustrates the importance of non-financial enterprises in different financial markets by giving details of the size of, and changes in, the financial assets and liabilities of these enterprises. Statistics on the foreign trade credits of enterprises are produced quarterly.

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

Industrial production trends

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

Industrial capacity utilisation

Quarterly statistics are produced on capacity utilisation in industrial production, broken down into sectors.

Industrial inventories

Quarterly statistics are produced on short-term fluctuations in industrial inventories, broken down by type of inventory and sector.

Industrial deliveries and orders

Monthly statistics are compiled on the status of deliveries and new orders in industry, in total and broken down by sector.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

Business investments

This area includes two surveys. The survey of business investments shows implemented and anticipated investments in the business sector. This survey is carried out three times a year. The data 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 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 using 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. The statistical product Quarterly outcomes for municipalities and county councils shows quarterly information on municipal and county council finances respectively at a national level. Both annual and quarterly statistics are also produced on municipal and county council financial assets and liabilities. In this area, the product Municipal taxes is produced annually which makes it possible to follow trends in municipal tax rates and municipal tax bases over time. Annual statistics provide information about the active, publicly owned enterprises in the 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 in this area that summarise the outcome of income taxation for each tax year. The information consists of summary data 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 (CPI) is compiled monthly and measures average price trends for all private domestic consumption. 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 categories of goods. This area also includes the producer price index for services, produced quarterly, which measures price trends in services at the producer level.

Purchasing power parities

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

Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings

The Building Price Index is produced both annually and quarterly, and provides information for describing price trends for the production of new housing. 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.

Statistics Sweden (cont.)

The factor price index is calculated for the 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 is 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. The survey Innovation in the manufacturing and service sectors in Sweden is also included in this statistical area, and highlights 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 and broken down into operating and capital costs. From a longitudinal perspective,

student panels are carried out to describe the flows of students in the educational system, activities after training, entry into and establishment on the labour market for students who completed their education at different levels.

Statistics are produced on a regular basis highlighting how the interest of upper secondary students for post-secondary education changes over time, as well as establishment on the labour market after upper secondary and post-secondary studies. Statistics are also produced which give a picture of the activities of the folk high schools (adult education centres) with regard to students and content. Ad hoc follow-up activities are also carried out.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central 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 571.0 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 581.2

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:

State of the forests and change

The official statistics for the state of the national forests and change are produced by the National Forest Inventory, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Umeå. The statistics describe the state and changes in Sweden's forests. The statistics, which are annual, cover timber stocks, growth, acreage and habitat conditions as well as forest damage. The information is used, for example, to follow-up and evaluate the current forest, environmental and energy policies. The National Forest Inventory has delivered these types of statistics since 1923. The information is from a nationwide inventory of all types of habitat. This information is processed into quality assured statistics with high timeliness. The methods

used, both measurement methods and statistical design, are scientifically based. Data is collected in the form of a sample survey of permanent sample plots, which can be inventoried every five years, as well as temporary sample plots which are inventoried only once. Every year roughly 12 500 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:

The Swedish Parliament, the central 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, 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 central government agency for business development. The tourism industry is one of its areas of activity. The agency's overall objective 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, thereby contributing to sustainable growth and increased employment in all parts of the country. The task of the agency is to coordinate various government activities in order to strengthen the development of the tourist industry, and to develop cooperation between the central 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, 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:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular, government agencies, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, investors, 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 8.1 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 0.9

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 trucks. Road goods transport statistics aim to illustrate the traffic and transport work of

Swedish registered road goods vehicles and the transported quantity of goods, broken down by classification of goods. The vehicle statistics are produced annually and quarterly and contain data on 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 on road traffic injuries, with data on traffic accidents reported by the police together with killed and injured persons.

Rail traffic

This area includes three products. *Rail Traffic* refers to railways, trams and underground transport.

Transport Analysis (cont.)

The statistics annually describe activities regarding the infrastructure, vehicle fleet, traffic, transport, employment, and energy use. *Rail traffic accidents* mainly contains annual information on accidents, while the shorter product *Rail transport* is published every quarter with preliminary transport statistics.

Maritime traffic

The product Shipping goods includes annual and quarterly statistics produced on international and domestic shipping. It aims to highlight primarily freight and passenger traffic in Swedish ports. The statistics on *Swedish vessels and foreign vessels chartered from abroad* are annual, and include details of Swedish-registered tonnage and the tonnage controlled by Swedish shipping companies. The product *Water transport* with financial data on the enterprises is 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 statistical product *Postal services*, which contains statistics on enterprises, finances, employment, traffic and infrastructure.

Telecom services

Annual telecommunication statistics are produced in the report *Telecommunications*, which highlights the infrastructure, operators, traffic volumes and financial details.

Communication habits

This statistical area includes the national travel survey and the survey on the flow of goods. *The Swedish National Travel Survey* includes information on all sorts of travel made by the population, both everyday trips and longer travel with information on the purpose of the travel. *The commodity flow survey* gives a statistical description of

transports for certain groups of goods and flows of goods within Sweden as well as to and from Sweden. The survey is published intermittently and in recent years has been paused in favour of a comprehensive quality improvement.

Public transport and publicly 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*. This publication as well as *Local and regional public transport* are under development and have not yet received status as official statistics.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central government and the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications in particular. A large number of government agencies, especially the Swedish Transport Administration, the Swedish Transport Agency and Statistics Sweden, as well as the Swedish Maritime Agency, the Swedish Civil Aviation Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, and the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy. Other users include municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, interest groups, trade organisations, international organisations, and universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public. A large part of the statistics form the basis of Sweden's international reporting to Eurostat, OECD and UNECE.

Cost of official statistics:
SEK 20.8 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 4.8

Swedish Higher Education Authority

The Swedish Higher Education Authority is responsible for quality assurance of higher education, official statistics for higher education, monitoring of efficiency in the operations of higher education institutions follow-up and supervision of the higher education sector as well as the promotion of management development within higher education.

Statistical areas:

Higher education

The statistics on institutions of higher education show changes in the registration and examination of students within the first, second and third cycles. The statistics also show the applicants, the graduation rate, students' results and international mobility within the first and second cycles.

Information is also published on Swedish and foreign background of students as well

as the education level of their parents. In addition, statistics are produced on staff employed at universities and other institutions of higher education, as well as the finances of institutions of higher education.

Users of the statistics:

The Swedish Parliament, the central 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 16.3 million

Number of full-time equivalents: 4.9

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 2014

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Labour market		
Work environment	The Work Environment Survey	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Work environment	Work-related disorders	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Occupational injuries	Occupational accidents and work-related diseases	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, wages and salaries in the private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the central 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	Labour Cost Survey	National Mediation Office
Labour Force Surveys	The Labour Force Surveys	Statistics Sweden
Aggregate gross wages	Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns	Statistics Sweden
Aggregate gross wages	Gross pay based on income statements	Statistics Sweden
Sick pay	Short-term statistics on sick pay	Statistics Sweden
Employment, gainful employment and working hours	Short-term employment statistics	Statistics Sweden
Employment, gainful employment and working hours	Register-based labour market statistics	Statistics Sweden
Employment, gainful employment and working hours	The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics	Statistics Sweden
Vacancies and unemployment	Short-term statistics on vacancies	Statistics Sweden
Population		
Composition of the population	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Composition of the population	Previous population and housing censuses 1960-1990	Statistics Sweden
Composition of the population	Urban areas: areas, population	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Population size and changes	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Population size and changes	Previous population and housing censuses 1960-1990	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Immigration and asylum seekers	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Housing, construction and building		
Housing and rent data	Fees/rents for newly constructed dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Rents for dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	New construction of residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings	Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Construction costs	Prices for newly produced dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Real estate prices and title registrations	Real estate prices and title registrations	Statistics Sweden
Real estate tax assessments	Real estate tax assessments	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Revenues and expenditure survey for multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Democracy		
General elections	General elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, voter 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, voter participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, election survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, voter 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 balances	Quarterly energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Annual energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices for electricity and transmission of electricity (network tariffs)	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices for natural gas and electricity	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy price trends and consumer changes in electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Renegotiations and changes of contracts with electricity suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Network prices for natural gas and changes in natural gas suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Wood fuel and peat prices	Swedish Energy Agency
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 - reported 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 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 water transport	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 enterprises	Swedish Energy Agency
Financial market		
Shareholding statistics	Shareholding statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Banks and credit 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
Financial accounts	Financial accounts, quarterly and annually	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Savings barometer	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 by commodity group	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Foreign trade - exports and imports of goods	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Household finances		
Income and income distribution	Household finances	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Income and taxes	Statistics Sweden
Household expenditures	Household expenditures	Statistics Sweden
Health and medical care		
Causes of death	Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Abortions in Sweden	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	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	Inpatient 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	Municipal health and medical care for the elderly	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Municipal health care and medical services for persons with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and medical care	Pharmaceutical statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and medical care	Health care personnel	National Board of Health and Welfare
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		
Animal health	Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Fishery	Professional saltwater fishing	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Fishery	Professional freshwater fishing	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Fishery	Recreational fishing in Sweden	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Agricultural economy	Agricultural economics survey	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
Agricultural production	Production of cereals, dried pulses and oilseeds	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Standard yields	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of potatoes	Swedish Board of Agriculture

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Agricultural production	Animal products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production forecast for cereals and oilseed crops	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Harvest of hay	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of horticultural products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Yield of organic and non-organic farming	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Food statistics	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Horticultural sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Livestock	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Use of agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Agricultural holding, type of farming	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Holdings and holders in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Horses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Other gainful activities on agricultural holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Full-time agriculture in Sweden	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Areas sown in the autumn	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Cattle in December	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Structure of agriculture	Drainage of agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Environmental and social issues in forestry	Habitat protection and conservation agreements on forestland	Swedish Forest Agency
Environmental and social issues in forestry	Environment consideration after regeneration felling	Swedish Forest Agency
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
Forestry production	Forestry activities in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Prices on roundwood	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Statistics on employment and activities for small scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Inventories of pulpwood and chips	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Costs 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
Forestry production	Forest contractors	Swedish Forest Agency
State of the forests and change	Forestry statistics - current information on forests in Sweden	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Area conditions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Timber stocks	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Annual growth	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Habitat conditions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
State of the forests and change	Forest damage	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Employment in agriculture	Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in forestry	Statistics on employment and activities for small scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Employment in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	Swedish Forest Agency
Aquaculture	Aquaculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Culture and leisure		
Libraries	Public library statistics	National Library of Sweden
Libraries	Research library statistics	National Library of Sweden
Libraries	School library statistics	National Library of Sweden
Libraries	Hospital library statistics	National Library of Sweden
Museums	Museums	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Cultural expenditures	Society's expenditure for culture	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Study associations	Study associations statistics	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Living conditions		
Gender equality	Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Survey on Living Conditions	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Statistics on children and the family	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	IT usage among individuals	Statistics Sweden
Environment		
Waste	Generated and treated waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Fertilisers and lime	Fertilisers and cultivation measures in agriculture	Statistics Sweden
Fertilisers and lime	Sales of mineral fertilisers for agricultural and horticultural purposes	Statistics Sweden
Fertilisers and lime	Sales of lime for agricultural and horticultural purposes, watercourses and forests	Statistics Sweden
Fertilisers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances for agricultural land and agricultural sector	Statistics Sweden
Marine and water environment	Fresh water - state of the environment	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Marine and water environment	Seas and coastal areas - state of the environment Inflow of nitrogen and phosphorus to the coast	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Sale and use of chemicals	Plant protection products in Swedish agriculture, number of hectare doses	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sale and use of chemicals	Use of plant protection products in agriculture, consumption statistics through farmer interviews	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sale and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	Swedish Chemicals Agency

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Sale and use of chemicals	Overview of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sale and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Land use	Statistics on drainage areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Protected areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land and water areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in urban areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Green areas in and around urban areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Areas of weekend and holiday homes	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Developed land in shoreline protection areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Peat: production, use, and environmental impact	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Urban areas: areas, population	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Smaller population centres: areas, population	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Coast, beaches and islands	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Workplace areas outside urban areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use for transport infrastructure	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental accounts	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection costs	Statistics Sweden
State of the environment	Air - state of the environment	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	State of the environment in a health perspective	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Seas and coastal areas - state of the environment, toxins	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Freshwater - state of the environment, toxins	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions to water and sludge production - Municipal waste water treatment plants, pulp and paper industry and other industries	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions of atmospheric pollutants	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Water use	Water catchments and water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Industrial water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Agricultural water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
National accounts		
National accounts	National accounts, quarterly and annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Regional accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Health accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditures in Sweden and Europe and their financing	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Business activities		
Industrial capacity utilisation	Industrial capacity utilisation	Statistics Sweden
Inventories in industry	Inventories in industry	Statistics Sweden
Deliveries and orders in industry	Deliveries and new orders in industry	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Industrial Production Index	Statistics Sweden
Accommodation	Accommodation statistics	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
International enterprises	Swedish corporate groups with subsidiaries abroad	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
International enterprises	Foreign enterprises	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
International enterprises	Research and development in international enterprises	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Bankruptcies and hearings on composition	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly-started enterprises	Follow-up of newly-started enterprises in Sweden	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly-started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises, quarterly	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly-started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises, annually	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Business investments	Investment Survey	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	IT costs for enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Balance statistics	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	IT in enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Foreign trade credits of enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Industrial production of goods	Statistics Sweden
Public finances		
Municipal sector finances	Municipal taxes	Statistics Sweden
Municipal sector finances	Financial assets and liabilities for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Municipal sector finances	Account summaries for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Municipal sector finances	Publicly owned enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Municipal sector finances	Financiers and providers in health care, education and social services	Statistics Sweden
Central government borrowing and debt	Swedish central government debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Central government borrowing and debt	Central government net borrowing requirement	Swedish National Debt Office
Tax assessment	Tax outcomes	Statistics Sweden
National budget outcome	Time series of central government budget	Swedish National Financial Management Authority

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Prices and Consumption		
Construction Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings	Construction price index	Statistics Sweden
Construction Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings	Construction cost index for buildings	Statistics Sweden
Household purchasing plans	Business Tendency Survey - Households	National Institute of Economic Research
Consumer Price Index	Consumer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
Purchasing power parities	Purchasing power parities	Statistics Sweden
Producer and import price index	Producer and import price index	Statistics Sweden
Producer and import price index	Service price index	Statistics Sweden
Judicial system		
Criminal offences	Reported offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Criminal offences	Cleared-up criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Criminal offences	Suspected individuals	National Council for Crime Prevention
Criminal offences	Crime statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
Judicial activity	Court statistics	National Courts Administration
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons found guilty of drug offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
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 benefits 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

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Daily allowance, sickness benefit	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Measure for sickness	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	Payments of occupational and professional accident annuities (excluding survivor's occupational 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 savings (market value) at end of December	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Survivor's occupational injury annuity payments	Swedish Pensions 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 drug abusers	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	Municipal family counselling	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Decisions of the County Administrative Courts according to the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Care for persons with drug abuse according to the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act	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 persons - aggregated data	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Social services provided to children and young persons according to the Social Services Act and Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act	National Board of Health and Welfare

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Support and services for persons with disabilities	Persons with disabilities - measures according to the Act concerning Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS)	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care and services to elderly persons. Municipal services according to the Social Services Act	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Persons with disabilities Municipal services according to the Social Services Act	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Elderly and persons with disabilities - management form, etc. for some services Municipal services	National Board of Health and Welfare
Transport and communications		
Rail traffic	Rail traffic	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail traffic accidents	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Railway transport	Transport Analysis
Public transport and publicly funded travel	Special transport services and national special transport services	Transport Analysis
Communication patterns	The Swedish national travel survey	Transport Analysis
Communication patterns	Commodity flow survey	Transport Analysis
Air traffic	Civil Aviation	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	Water transport	Transport Analysis
Telecom services	Telecommunications	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Vehicle statistics	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Road traffic injuries	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	Transport Analysis
Education and research		
Education of the population	Student panels for longitudinal studies	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Activities after education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Education of the population	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	The studying population	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Folk high school (adult education centres) spring and autumn terms	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Entry into the labour market	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Costs for the educational system	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Transition, upper secondary school to post-secondary education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Distance education in post-secondary education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Foreign doctoral students 2013	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	International survey of adult skills	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in Sweden - overview, international comparisons, etc.	Statistics Sweden

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Research	Research and development within the enterprise sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the higher education sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Government appropriations for research and development	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the private non-profit sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Innovation activities in Swedish	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the public sector	Statistics Sweden
Higher education	Annual report on higher education in Sweden	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Employees in the higher education sector	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Doctoral students and degrees within the third cycle	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Students and degrees within the first and second cycles in higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Applicants and admitted students to higher education within the first and second cycles	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Student throughput and results in higher education within the first and second cycles	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	International student mobility in higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Financial statistics of higher education institutions	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 third cycle students	Swedish Higher Education Authority
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 centres: pupils, course participants and results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Costs for preschools, school-age childcare, schools and adult education	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish language course for immigrants: pupils, course participants and results	National Agency for Education

(cont.)

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
School system and child care	Adult education for students 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 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 schools for pupils with learning disabilities: 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	Preschool: 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
Student financial aid	Approval of student financial aid	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
Student financial aid	Repayment of student loans	Swedish National Board of Student Aid

The Official Statistics Act (2001:99)

Area of application, etc.

Section 1 This Act contains provisions relating to official statistics. The central 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. (2013:945).

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 time between the date that the statistical agency releases the data and the target date by which the data should be delivered;
5. Availability and clarity: the conditions 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; and

7. Coherence: the adequacy of the data to be 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, etc.

Section 5 Official statistics shall be produced and published 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 The data contained in official statistics must not be matched with other data for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of an individual.

Obligation to provide information

Section 7 The following are required to provide information to the statistical authorities for the purposes of the production of official statistics and European statistics which an agency is required to provide to the European Commission according to 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 central government may issue further provisions on the requirement to provide information according to the first paragraph.

The central government may furthermore give an agency 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 agencies:

1. The name and personal identification number or corporate registration number of the business operator, and
2. 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 the *Act* (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 central 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 is 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 is 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 is 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 is no longer needed for their purpose.

The central government or the agency designated by the government may grant exemptions from this requirement if such elimination would jeopardise 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 Section 7, paragraphs 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.

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

Correction and damages

Section 23 If personal data is 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 a general administrative court. However no appeals may be lodged against 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 appeals. (2013:945).

Liability, etc.

Section 25 A party that fails to comply with the obligation to provide information pursuant to Section 7, paragraphs 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 central government shall issue supplementary provisions relating to official statistics.

Transitional provisions

2001:99

- 1) This Act shall enter into force on 1 April 2001. Upon entry into force, the following legislation shall be repealed:
 - a) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888),
 - b) the Official Statistics Act (1992:889),
 - c) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics 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.

[The current text entered into force on 31 December 2013].

Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

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 (hereafter 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 central 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.

Obligation to provide information and data collection

Section 4 Data for 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. *Ordinance (2013:946)*

Business operators

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. 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.

Ordinance (2013:946)

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 and non-profit organisations that are not engaged in any commercial activity

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.

1. preliminary and final annual accounts,
2. budget and plans for result and balance sheet according to 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.

Ordinance (2013:946)

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 authorities concerned. *Ordinance (2004:943).*

Information

Section 7 When a statistical agency collects data for official statistics from a party other

than a government agency, it shall at the same time provide information on:

1. the purpose for which the data is 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 is being collected;
4. whether consultation has taken place with the organisation representing the respondent;
5. the provisions concerning secrecy in the Secrecy Act (5:2009) that may be applicable to the data in the possession of the collecting statistical 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 is 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, paragraph 2 of the Act. *Ordinance (2001:997).*

Availability

Section 13 The statistical agencies shall provide documentation and quality declarations for the official statistics. In addition, the agencies 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 should be broken down 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

- 6) This Ordinance shall enter into force on 1 April 2001. Upon entry into force, the following shall be repealed:
 - a) the Statutory Order concerning the Provision of Data for Title Registration and Property Price Statistics (1970:27,
 - b) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Ordinance (1992:1032),
 - c) the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668),
 - d) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Ordinance (1995:1060).
- 7) 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.
- 8) 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.

[The current text entered into force on 31 December 2013].

Annex

The Official Statistics

THE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR STATISTICS

Swedish Work Environment Authority
National Council for Crime Prevention
Swedish National Board of Student Aid
National Courts Administration
Swedish National Financial Management Authority
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
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
National Agency for Education
Statistics Sweden
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Transport Analysis
Swedish Higher Education Authority

Areas in which official statistics shall be produced

Contents

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

Official statistics and the public agencies responsible for producing them

Official statistics Statistical agency

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, Vacancies and unemployment, Working environment and Occupational injuries.

POPULATION

Population size and changes	Statistics Sweden
Composition of the population	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Immigration and asylum seekers	Statistics Sweden

HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDINGS

Housing construction and renovation	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

DEMOCRACY

General elections	Statistics Sweden
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Political party preferences	Statistics Sweden
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Processing of sensitive personal data.

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

ENERGY

Energy supply and use	Swedish Energy Agency
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Energy balances	Swedish National Energy Administration
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Price trends in the energy sector	Swedish National Energy Administration
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FINANCIAL MARKET

Financial accounts	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
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Shareholding statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
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Financial enterprises except insurance	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
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Insurance	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
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TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES

Domestic trade	Statistics Sweden
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Foreign trade	Statistics Sweden
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HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Health and disease	National Board of Health and Welfare
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Health services and medical care	National Board of Health and Welfare
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Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare
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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
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Household expenditures	Statistics Sweden
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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 expenditures.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Structure of agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
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Agricultural production	Swedish Board of Agriculture
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Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
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Agricultural economy	Swedish Board of Agriculture
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Price trends in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
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Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
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Aquaculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
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Forestry production	Swedish Forest Agency
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Employment in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
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Environment and social issues in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
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State of the forests and change	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
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Fishery	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
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CULTURE AND LEISURE

Libraries	National Library of Sweden
Historic environment	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Museums	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Study associations	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Cultural expenditures	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

LIVING CONDITIONS

Living conditions	Statistics Sweden
Gender equality	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.

ENVIRONMENT

Emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Application of the Environmental Code	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Statistics Sweden
Fertilisers and lime	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Statistics Sweden
Marine and water environment	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounts	Statistics Sweden
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BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Newly-started enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
International enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy
Structure of the business sector	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Statistics Sweden
Industrial capacity utilisation	Statistics Sweden
Inventories in industry	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	Statistics Sweden
Accommodation	The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

PUBLIC FINANCES

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

Prices and Consumption

Consumer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
Producer and import price index	Statistics Sweden
Purchasing power parities	Statistics Sweden
Construction price index and Factor Price Index for Buildings	Statistics Sweden
Household purchasing plans	National Institute of Economic Research

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Judicial activity	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, judgements in criminal cases and criminal remedies is permitted for the production of statistics on Crime, Persons convicted of crime, Correctional care and Recidivism

SOCIAL INSURANCE, etc.

Assistance for families with children	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	Swedish Pensions Agency

Processing of sensitive personal data.

Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Support to families with children, Support in the event of sickness and disability and Support in old age.

SOCIAL SERVICES, etc.

Care of individuals and families	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare
Support and services for persons with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare

Processing of sensitive personal data.

Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to information that the state of health formed the cause and purpose of financial assistance, administrative custody measures, and the individual's health status with regard to 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 Section 8, 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 disabilities - measures specified by the Law 'Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (1993:387).

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 habits	Transport Analysis
Public transport and publicly funded travel	Transport Analysis

Processing of sensitive personal data, etc.

Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to crime, judgements in criminal cases and the health of persons injured in traffic accidents is permitted for the production of statistics on Road transport.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

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

Ordinance (2013:946)

Ordinance (2007:762) with directives for Statistics Sweden

Functions

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

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

1. develop, produce and disseminate 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 according to 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 according to special government decisions.

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

The agency may also take on other services, as referred to in Section 1, for other customers. *Ordinance (2014:501)*

Section 4a In addition to operations according to Sections 1-4, the agency carries out operations according to the Act on a database for monitoring and supervising financial markets (2014:484). *Ordinance (2014:501)*

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 (LFS),

6. the Business Register,
7. the Foreign Trade Register,
8. the Register of Income and Wealth,
9. the Employment Register,
10. the Value Added Tax Register,
11. the Statement of Earnings Register,
12. the Occupational Register
13. the Register of Living Conditions Surveys,
14. the Agricultural Register kept by the Swedish Board of Agriculture
15. 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 availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as regarding issues of facilitating data provision.

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

The Council for Official Statistics shall consist of the Director General of Statistics

Sweden, as the chairperson, and a maximum of six other members.

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

The Scientific Council

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

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

Boards for the Consumer Price Index and the Construction Index

Section 11 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 the bases 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.

The provisions in the first paragraph also refer to the alternates for the representatives.
Ordinance (2013:500)

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

The provisions in the first paragraph also refer to the alternates for the members.
Ordinance (2013:500)

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.

Ordinance (2013:500)

Section 17 The boards shall constitute a quorum when the chair and at least one 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 Repealed by Ordinance (2013:500)

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 according to Section 4 and for the export of services.

[Current text entered into force in August 2014].

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

(SCB-FS 2002:16)

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

Regulations

Section 1 Agencies that are responsible for official statistics shall produce up-to-date descriptions of the statistics. These descriptions shall contain a quality declaration and general information regarding the statistics. The descriptions shall be officially released at the same time as the official statistics and be made available to the public together with the official statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

General guidelines

To Section 1

Descriptions of official statistics that are officially released at the same time as the statistics themselves are to be prepared

according to 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 form of publishing, titles or sub-series. Such changes must be reported, 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 template 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 shall 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 Annex to the Act. This designation or symbol may only be used for official statistics.

The designation Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) or the SOS symbol should be displayed on the title page of statistical publications or in connection with the table of contents in databases. The SOS designation or symbol should also be displayed in connection with tables/graphs/maps in electronically published documents.

To facilitate 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 Act shall enter into force on 1 September 2002.

Guidelines for decisions on content and scope of official statistics²²

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).

The central government decides the areas for the provision of official statistics, and which government agencies (statistical agencies) 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 Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations, and the Ordinance (2011:118) on Agencies' collection of statements from the Swedish Better Regulation Council deal with issues relating to the provision of data which also apply to statistics.

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

are to be marked with the designation or symbol Official Statistics of Sweden.

These guidelines are not mandatory for statistical agencies.

Official statistics

Statistical surveys lead to two main types of final products:

- Final observation registers
- Statistics

The final observation register comprises microdata that allows 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 is the living observation registers, often in the form of databases, which are continuously maintained and updated with new information.

Statistics refer to estimations of statistical values. A statistical quantity 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 quantity, and estimates based on complete surveys (such as an administrative register) can also be regarded as estimates of statistical values.

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

²²The guidelines were adopted by the Council for Official Statistics on 30 October 2003. Updated in April 2012.

Level 1: At this level, the central 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 with 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 for each product. Section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance can be operationalized 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 the concept is associated 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.

For example, a statistical survey can 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, for example, 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 values that will make up the official statistics are specified. Statistical values 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 users for the first time, whereas publishing is a broader concept that includes the publishing of statistics which already have been officially released. When a statistical agency officially releases data, it should publish a number of statistical values on the Internet that are marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. A user does not have the right to use the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the corresponding symbol for a statistical value that is further processed by the user. The user shall be informed by appropriate means that statistics resulting from further processing are not themselves official statistics. Processing of anonymised microdata and further processing of official statistics, for example in text with analysis and interpretation, are not to be regarded as official statistics.

The following table illustrated the various levels of decision making.

Level	Example	Decision made by
Level 1: a) Subject area	a) Agriculture and Forestry	Central government
b) Statistical area	b) Employment in forestry industry	
	a) National accounts	
	b) National accounts	
Level 2: Which surveys?	– Forestry activities on large scale (Total population survey, questionnaire)	Statistical agency
	– Statistics on employment and activities for small scale forestry (Sample survey, interviews)	
	– Forest contractors (Sample survey, questionnaire)	
	– National Forest Inventory (Inventory) National accounts, annual (Further processing and joint processing)	
	– Other	
Level 3: Which statistical values?	Hours worked in forestry 2010 broken down by	Statistical agency

Changing the contents and scope of official statistics

Level 1: The central 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: The statistical agency decides about a new survey and whether a survey will be discontinued 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 and ordinances and supplementary guidelines

The following is a list of sections taken from laws that stipulate 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 and ordinances

- 1) Official statistics shall be available for the purposes of public information, investigative activities and research. They shall be objective and made available to the public.
The Official Statistics Act (2001:99) Section 3
- 2) When official statistics are made available, they shall be marked with the notation Official Statistics of Sweden or the symbol that is shown in the appendix to this law.
The Official Statistics Act (2001:99) Section 4
- 3) Official statistics shall be produced and published with due regard for 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 otherwise determined by central government decisions.
Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) Section 2
- 5) Official statistics related to individuals shall be broken down 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 so that the response is made as easy as possible.
Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Government Authorities' Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities, Section 2
- 7) Statistical agencies that collect data from local agencies or business operators shall consult the organisation that represents the data providers.
Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Government Authorities' Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities, Section 3

- 8) The agency shall see that the economic consequences are minimised when it requests information or exercises supervision. *The Government Agencies Ordinance (2007:515), Section 19*
- 9) Before an agency adopts regulations or general guidelines, the agency shall, as early as possible
 - 1) investigate the financial and other consequences of the regulations 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, businesses and others, which are economically or otherwise involved, the opportunity to submit statements on the issue and about the impact analysis.
Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations Section 4

Guidelines

- 1) Official statistics are generally financed by appropriations assigned to the statistical agencies, but may also be financed in other ways. The description of the statistics should include information on how they are financed.
- 2) As a rule, official statistics should be produced regularly so that developments can be observed over time. Isolated surveys and intermittent surveys can also be official statistics.
- 3) A survey that relates to one of the areas specified in the Statistics Ordinance and carried out pursuant to government or parliament decisions or an EU act should be regarded as official statistics unless there are special reasons not to do so.
- 4) The statistical agency should submit proposals for changes in the Appendix of the Statistics Ordinance to the Secretariat of the Council for processing by the Council.
- 5) Before decisions are made to begin a new survey, the statistical agency should investigate any connections to closely

- 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) The agency should also consult organisations that represent data providers, i.e. the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities, as well as 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) It may be necessary in certain cases 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 to 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 values, 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 the statistics/table. It can also appear on the title page of the statistical publication or in connection with the table of contents in a database. A statistical publication with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol on the title page can be supplemented with 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 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 official statistics. Processing of anonymised microdata and further processing of official statistics, for example in text with analysis and interpretation, are not to be regarded as official statistics. The producer can

request that the user state in the source 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

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 is 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 is 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 so that the response is made as easy as possible.

Section 3 Before an agency decides on a new form, or makes a significant change to a previously produced form, the agency shall consult with the organisation or other representative of business operators or local agencies that shall provide the data.

If data is 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 for which the questionnaire is intended,
- 3) considerations the respondent needs to take when answering the questionnaire,
- 4) the purpose of the data,
- 5) in case consultation has occurred according to Section 3, the names of consultants shall be given.

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

Section 5 The time limit to answer the questionnaire for business operators or local authorities shall be at least three weeks from the time the questionnaire was sent, unless there are particular reasons for another time limit, or there is another time limit according to a law or an ordinance.

Section 6 The agency shall have a list covering the questionnaires that are planned for and decided on for business operators and local authorities.

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

Introductory provisions

Section 1 This Ordinance applies to administrative agencies working under the central 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 according to Section 7 of the Fees Ordinance (1992:191),
- 3) regulations relating to foreign administration, and
- 4) regulations that have the support of the Confidentiality Protection Ordinance (1996:633) or have general guidelines related to that Ordinance.

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

General information on impact analyses

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

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

Content of an impact analysis

Section 6 An impact analysis shall contain the following:

- 1) a description of what is to be achieved,
- 2) a description of the alternative solutions that 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 authorisation for the agency's right of decision making,
- 5) 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,
- 6) a judgement as to whether the legislation is according to or exceeds the obligations which exist as a result of Sweden's membership in the European Union, and
- 7) 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.

Ordinance (2014:571)

Section 7 Should the legislation have effects of significance for the working conditions, competitiveness or other conditions of enterprises in general, and then the impact

analysis should, in addition to the measures outlined in Section 6 and, to the extent possible, contain a description of the following:

- 1) the number of enterprises affected, the industries in which the enterprises are categorised, and the size of the enterprises in question,
- 2) the time implications that the legislation may have for the enterprises and what the legislation means in terms of the enterprises' administrative costs,
- 3) any other costs the proposed legislation may result in for enterprises and the changes that the enterprises may have to make in their activities as a result of the proposed legislation,
- 4) the extent to which the legislation may affect the competitive conditions for the enterprise,
- 5) how the legislation may affect enterprises in any other respects, and
- 6) any special considerations for small enterprises that should be included in the formulation of the legislation.

Section 8 If the regulations can affect municipalities or county councils, the impact study, in addition to what is required by Section 6, shall contain a statement of the considerations made by the agency pursuant to Chapter 14, Section 3, of the Instrument of Government.

If the regulations involve changes to municipal powers or obligations, or changes to the bases of the organisation or activities

of the municipalities or county councils, an estimate shall be made of the costs and revenue resulting from the changes.

Ordinance (2014:571)

Collection of statements from the Swedish Better Regulation Council and the consent of the central government

Section 9 Before an agency decides on regulations, it must take into consideration the matters specified in the ordinance on the Collection of statements by government agencies from the Swedish Better Regulation Council (2011:118) and the Ordinance on the Government's consent to the adoption of certain regulations (2014:570).

Ordinance (2014:571)

Follow-up and development of methodology

Section 10 An agency shall follow-up 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.

Ordinance (2014:571)

Section 11 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 (2014:571)

[The current text entered into force on 31 December 2013].

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

Section 1 This Ordinance applies to administrative agencies working under the central 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 effects on the significance of an enterprise's working conditions, competitiveness or other conditions in general, the agency shall give the Swedish Better Regulation Council within the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth the opportunity, within the period of at least two weeks, to submit a statement on the proposal for regulations, and the impact analysis according to the Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations.

When collecting such statements, the Swedish Better Regulation Council shall have access to the regulations that were the basis for the impact analysis.
Ordinance (2014:1088).

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 of the Ordinance (2007:1244) on impact analyses when drafting regulations has not conducted an impact analysis.

[The current text entered into force on 31 December 2013].

Quality

The questions answered by the agencies differ between 2014 and 2013. The questions in 2013 focused on sufficient quality. Following the introduction of the quality criteria in the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), and according to the Code of Practice, the questions in the 2014 questionnaire were expanded to include all forms of quality work.

The questions that were answered in 2014 are:

1.a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics, for example, based on the quality criteria in The Official Statistics Act (2001:99), Code of Practice, the Council's criteria for sufficient quality, or other quality criteria?

1.b) If yes, please briefly describe your quality work. If no, you have entered that the agency does not carry out quality work; why not? If you do not know, please comment on the previous answer. (comments)

The questions that were answered in 2013 and the answers reported here are (the answers to the previous questions 1a and 1b have been merged to 2a:

2. 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 its website? (Yes/no/do not know)

2. b) If yes, please describe briefly. (comments)

Swedish Work Environment Authority

1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The Swedish Work Environment Authority considers that the criteria for sufficient quality are no longer relevant, and that instead we should focus on the 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.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	No	The Swedish Work Environment Authority considers that the criteria for sufficient quality are no longer relevant, and that instead we should focus on the 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.

National Council for Crime Prevention		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	<p>The criteria for sufficient quality and the seven quality dimensions provided in the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) are fundamental for the current production as well as the development of the official crime statistics. The focus and priorities of the ongoing quality work are based primarily on the areas for improvement identified by the agency's own reviews and the examination of crime statistics by the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development in 2011. These include the need to establish ongoing quality studies, systematising the follow-up of the statistical quality characteristics, and the need to more clearly define and describe the objectives of the statistics. Since the review by the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development, the National Council for Crime Prevention 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. In 2013, quality work was strengthened in the official crime statistics with the creation of an advisory unit responsible for coordinating, conducting and following up quality work. The work has become more structured and the activities that are carried out are regularly prioritised. The advisory council is also tasked with participating in the joint working groups under the Council for Official Statistics and monitoring developments in the area of quality in Sweden and the EU. During 2014, the following quality-enhancing activities have been given priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of new statistics on processed criminal offences, which replaces the statistics on cleared-up criminal offences, in order to improve the statistics with regards to relevance and reliability. - Development of relevance and reliability in the statistics of cleared-up criminal offences, suspected individuals, and criminal participation. - Planning and Implementation of quality studies in statistics on convictions and suspected individuals. - An evaluation of statistics on narcotics. - A preliminary study on protection of identity and disclosure control of the official crime statistics. - Measures to better meet the requirements for breakdown by sex of individual-based statistics.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments

2013	Yes	<p>The National Council for Crime Prevention works in general according to the criteria for sufficient quality in the 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 this was the same area 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Swedish National Board of Student Aid		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?	1b) Comments	
2014	Yes	The Swedish National Board of Student Aid uses the Code of Practice and constantly strives as far as possible to follow them. However, it has not actively engaged in any organised quality work based on some of these criteria during 2014.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?	2b) Comments	
2013	Yes	No comment
National Courts Administration		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?	1b) Comments	
2014	Yes	The official statistics of the National Courts Administration consist of register data from the courts' case management system Vera. Sample surveys are not carried out. The quality of statistics is managed by the issuing of instructions and mandatory fields in Vera with respect to statistically interesting data. In addition, there are error lists and follow-up controls in the data storage/statistics system.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?	2b) Comments	
2013	No	No comment

Swedish National Financial Management Authority		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The statistics are based on reports of the outcome for the central government budget and national accounts. We follow national and international standards in the work to produce this information.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	No	No comment
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	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. Some soft controls also exist to reach good quality.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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. Some soft controls also exist to reach good quality.
Swedish Social Insurance Agency		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	During 2010-2012 we conducted a comprehensive study to see how well we fulfil the requirements of the official statistics. A commitment was made after this study. The plan now is to see how well the Swedish Social Insurance Agency fulfils the requirements of the Code of Practice.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	Yes	During 2010-2013 we conducted a comprehensive study to see how well we fulfil the requirements of 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 laws, ordinances and regulations on the official statistics.

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	During 2014, the Agency for Marine and Water Management developed a procedure for work with the official statistics which, among other things, clarifies responsibilities at the agency, including quality assurance of the statistics.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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.
Swedish Chemicals Agency		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	We try to apply the criteria for sufficient quality in our statistics work and in the agency's joint quality management system.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	Yes	We try to apply the criteria for sufficient quality in our statistics work and in the agency's joint quality management system.
National Institute of Economic Research		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The Business Tendency Survey is included in the EC DG EcFins's programme for harmonisation of this type of survey, the Joint Harmonised EU Programme of Business and Consumer Surveys. This involves a common framework for the EU countries for the implementation of the survey in terms of time of mailing, surveyed industries and formulation of the questions.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	No	No comment
National Library of Sweden		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	We comply with applicable laws, rules and practice. In order to comply with all of the quality requirements of the law, we have developed a new product where the publicly funded libraries in Sweden receive the same questions. This enables the presentation and comparison of total library operations at the municipal, county and national levels. The data is shown as open data in a customised system that has a data collection part and output data part. The definitions follow ISO standards where possible for Swedish conditions. The product was developed in consultation with the respondents.

2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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.
National Mediation Office		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	No comment
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	No	No comment
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	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.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	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.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The agency takes into account criteria for sufficient quality. A review of definitions, concepts and terms began in 2012 and the work continues. The data on which the official statistics are based is retrieved from the agency's various administrative databases. Since 2012, the agency has been building a statistical database which is expected to be available in 2015 for the production of the agency's statistical products, including official statistics.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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.
Swedish National Debt Office		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	No comment
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	No	No comment
Swedish Forest Agency		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	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. The work with the Code of Practice also means that more intensive work is currently underway on statistical quality than is normally the case. This is evident, for example, in the form of improved and more detailed documentation and through new quality studies of statistical products where we see the need for quality improvement.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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. The Swedish Forest Agency is not working towards making a commitment to sufficient quality. However, the agency applies these criteria to the same extent as the criteria of the Code of Practice during the transition period.

National Board of Health and Welfare		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The National Board of Health and Welfare made a commitment to sufficient quality for its official statistics as of 1 January 2010. As part of the development of user contacts, the Board in 2014 implemented a project to inventory the needs of users of statistics based on the patient register. During the year, a project was also carried out to evaluate whether existing forms of publication of official and other statistics are appropriate based on global needs. The project has generated a number of proposals focused on adapting the level of statistics for experienced and inexperienced users inter alia by changing the structure of the statistical pages on the web and slightly changing the publishing forms for official statistics. In 2015, the National Board of Health and Welfare will implement the guidelines for European Statistics, Code of Practice. During the year, the agency has been certified in the areas of quality, information security, environment and work environment.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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 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 was also carried out to document different procedures and processes, such as concerning the creation and supply of quality assured registers on which statistics can be based. In addition, a project was begun to develop publishing forms for the official statistics to increase access to the statistics via the Internet. Moreover, the agency is currently developing a management system for all operations. Our intention is to be certified during spring 2014.

Swedish Energy Agency		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	<p>In 2014, the Swedish Energy Agency continued to work with the statistics in the energy area to fulfil the criteria of the Code of Practice and sufficient quality. During the year, the agency was one of four agencies that conducted peer review of the statistics according to the EU's 15 quality criteria in the Code of Practice. In the past year, the agency has continued work to ensure the quality of the microdata submitted by our producers. This is done in the context of our data warehouse where the process aims to restore all results of previously published energy surveys and to establish new standardised definitions of concepts and terms of energy and fuel types for which the Energy Agency is responsible. Now that we have created a quality-assured data warehouse, we have also succeeded, better than before, to publish a more quality-assured annual energy balance. The agency has also decided to carry out a survey inventory for the energy statistics so that the controls, validation and quality assurance of the incoming data become more automated. In addition, the agency has chosen to implement a preliminary project study of a documentation tool for improved documentation of the quality of the agency's published data. Both projects are linked to the data warehouse that we have already built. Now the focus is on an attempt to create an even better structure for all the data as well as a structured documentation of the data. A few years ago, the Swedish Energy Agency ordered from Statistics Sweden that TRITON would be implemented in the five most important surveys. This was carried out for the last surveys in 2014. Over a couple of years, the agencies have worked together on the implementation of a disclosure system for surveys in Statistics Sweden's standard tool Tau-Argus. In 2014, the Swedish Energy Agency implemented the Tau-Argus for the microdata to be published by the agency. The agency has continued to order consent surveys from Statistics Sweden in connection with this work. During 2013-2014, the Energy Agency tried to improve international reporting by ordering a review from Statistics Sweden of internal and external deliveries that were made in the form of ad hoc tables, ad hoc files, and the like. The new agreement with Statistics Sweden has become much more detailed with respect to complete documentation for the delivery of variable lists and process descriptions.</p>
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	Yes	<p>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. We also continued to produce standard definitions of 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 in order 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. Together with Statistics Sweden, we have also produced a more efficient automated delivery system of data. In addition, we have asked that Statistics Sweden 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.</p>

Swedish Board of Agriculture		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	In 2011, the Swedish Board of Agriculture began work according to the rules for sufficient quality. For example, this work has enabled us to publish in-depth documentations of our surveys in addition to our description of the statistics. These contain documentation of user needs, the statistical production process, and an in-depth description of the statistics in terms of product quality. To improve process quality, we also work with: checklists for publication; establishing some different roles, for example, we have a methodology group of the unit's statisticians who are responsible for coordinating and developing the methods we work with; a publishing group responsible for publishing process; and a product manager. The methodology group is also responsible for a plan for quality studies of the products, which means that these should be reviewed at least once every five years. This past year we have begun to plan how we can adapt our work with quality to the Guidelines for European statistics. So far, we have identified differences between our current practices and the requirements of the guidelines, and have started preparing how to implement the necessary changes.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	Yes	Maintenance of existing criteria while waiting to start using the new guidelines for sufficient quality instead.
National Agency for Education		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The unit for education statistics at the Swedish National Agency for Education has produced a handbook that describes the internal procedures for the production of the official statistics. The production of the handbook was a long process where internal procedures were considered as either good or had to be revised before they were documented. Since the handbook was developed based on the criteria of sufficient quality, it will be revised to conform to the Code of Practice. Work on reviewing working procedures and adapting texts will be primarily done essentially during unit workdays. However, this work will also be ongoing in smaller projects and is expected to become an ongoing project. The handbook is used for the introduction of new employees as well as in the daily work of all employees.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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 will be supplemented with practical examples. One of the goals is to see if anything needs to be changed next year with regards to the Code of Practice.

Statistics Sweden	
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?	1b) Comments
2014 Yes	<p>Statistics Sweden fulfils the UN fundamental principles for official statistics and its operations are conducted according to the International Statistical Institute's (ISI) ethical statement and the Swedish Statistical Association's ethics code for statisticians and statistical operations. Statistics Sweden also follows the Guidelines for European statistics (Code of Practice) that are produced by Eurostat, which the EU member countries have pledged to follow. These guidelines cover the principles of the institutional environment, the processes for the production of statistics, and the statistical products.</p> <p>In 2014, Statistics Sweden has conducted a self-assessment of how well the agency fulfils the guidelines for European statistics. A special group has been working on preparations for an audit, "peer review". The audit was carried out in October by auditors appointed by Eurostat. The audit revealed that Statistics Sweden fulfils the guidelines to a great extent, but that the overall system for Swedish government statistics could be improved in several respects.</p> <p>Since March 2014, Statistics Sweden is certified according to ISO 20252:2012 for surveys dealing with marketing, public opinion polls and society. The certification confirms that Statistics Sweden fulfils the fundamental quality requirements in the production of statistics. Statistics Sweden is also conducting regular internal quality audits to validate and provide a basis for improvements in its operations. In cooperation with international experts, Statistics Sweden has produced a system (ASPIRE) to evaluate the quality of the statistics. The evaluations are applied annually for nine key statistical products.</p> <p>Statistics Sweden produces statistics in a process-oriented manner and increasingly uses standardised working methods and tools. These are described in an operational support that is an internal information and support system.</p> <p>Other components of Statistics Sweden's quality work consist of implementation of risk analyses, an internal quality price that encourages continuous improvement in the operations, and regular customer surveys carried out to systematically improve satisfaction among customers.</p> <p>Statistics Sweden's managers are responsible for the quality work at each unit and department. The heads of each department are assisted by a quality coach who works part-time to support managers and employees on quality issues. Statistics Sweden's quality function, under the leadership of Statistics Sweden's Quality Manager, is responsible for evaluating and developing the management system and for coordinate internal audits for Statistics Sweden's quality manual.</p>
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?	2b) Comments

2013	Yes	<p>Sufficient quality includes basically the same requirements that are included in the Guidelines for European statistics (ESS Code of Practice). Statistics Sweden's operations largely follow the Guidelines for European statistics and a more detailed study for 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 Guidelines for European statistics.</p> <p>The requirements in the international standard ISO 20252 for surveys dealing with marketing, public opinion polls and society also have much 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.</p>
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences aims to work according to the Guidelines for European statistics. Supported by the Guidelines for European statistics - a handbook and collection of examples - the agency has conducted a review and is in the final stages of an action plan. Work has begun to compile detailed documentation.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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.
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The agency tries to follow, to the greatest extent possible, the quality criteria presented in the Official Statistics Act (2001:99). We also try to follow the Code of Practice.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	No	No comment

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	The ongoing work is carried out by Statistics Sweden on behalf of the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth. Quality work takes place mainly at Statistics Sweden and is regulated by agreement between Statistics Sweden and the Agency for Economic and Regional Growth.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	Yes	All official publishing is carried out by Statistics Sweden on www.scb.se on behalf of the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth.
Transport Analysis		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	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. Transport Analysis was one of three statistical agencies that underwent a special audit by Eurostat's peer-review group in 2014. The agency has a position that focuses on quality work and it is a member of the Swedish Association for Quality (SFK). The statistical products are regularly reviewed concerning relevance to users. We also have regular and intermittent meetings with users of our statistics. The transport agencies meet regularly in a production council to cooperate on statistics production, and Transport Analysis takes part in several of Eurostat's working groups. The agency constantly tries to shorten production times and reduce the respondent burden. New quality assurance procedures were introduced during the year. Some products have received special attention in quality work. Work with the Goods flow index has continued to try increased use of register data to improve the quality of the statistics and reduce the response burden. A survey on Postal services was carried out with respect to relevance from a user perspective. Work continues on the Truck survey to reduce response burden and correct problems with under-reporting.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	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 that focuses on quality work and it is a member of the Swedish Association for Quality (SFK). The statistical products are regularly reviewed concerning relevance to users. We also have regular and intermittent meetings with users of our statistics. The transport agencies meet regularly in a production council to cooperate on statistics production, and Transport Analysis takes part in several of Eurostat's working groups. The agency constantly tries to shorten production times and reduce the respondent burden. During the year, a quality policy was approved and new routines for quality assurance were 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 to improve the quality of the statistics and reduce the respondent burden.

Swedish Higher Education Authority (as of 1 January 2013)		
1a) Does the agency work with the quality of the statistics?		1b) Comments
2014	Yes	In 2015, the Swedish Higher Education Authority will conduct a review of operation in relation to the European statistics Code of Practice.
2a) Does the agency work with the criteria for sufficient quality?		2b) Comments
2013	Yes	The Swedish Higher Education Authority has worked with preparations during 2013 so that a review can be made in 2014 of the agency's statistics and its statistical responsibility in relation to the Guidelines for European statistics.

Subject area and statistical area codes 2014

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
AM00	Cross-subject statistics	No
AM99	Other	No
	Population	Yes
E01	Population composition	Yes
E02	Population size and changes	Yes
BE03	Immigration and asylum seekers	Yes
BE04	Population projections	Yes
BE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
BE99	Other	No
	Housing, construction and buildings	Yes
BO01	Housing construction and renovation	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
	Democracy	Yes
ME01	General elections	Yes
ME02	Political party preferences	Yes
ME00	Cross-subject statistics	No
ME99	Other	No
	Energy	Yes
EN01	Energy supply and use	Yes
EN02	Energy balances	Yes
EN03	Price trends in the energy sector	Yes
EN00	Cross-subject statistics	No
EN99	Other	No
	Financial market	Yes
FM01	Financial accounts	Yes
FM02	Shareholding statistics	Yes
FM03	Statistics on deposits and lending	No
FM04	Financial enterprises except insurance	Yes
FM05	Insurance	Yes

Subject area code	Subject area	Regulated by the Statistics Ordinance
Statistical area code	Statistical area	
FM00	Cross-subject statistics	No
FM99	Other	No
	Trade in goods and services	Yes
HA01	Domestic trade	Yes
HA02	Foreign trade	Yes
HA00	Cross-subject statistics	No
HA99	Other	No
	Household finances	Yes
HE01	Income and income distribution	Yes
HE02	Household expenditures	Yes
HE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
HE99	Other	No
	Health and medical care	Yes
HS01	Health and disease	Yes
HS02	Health and medical care	Yes
HS03	Causes of death	Yes
HS00	Cross-subject statistics	No
HS99	Other	No
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Yes
JO01	Structure of agriculture	Yes
JO02	Agricultural economy	Yes
JO03	Forestry production	Yes
JO04	Employment in agriculture	Yes
JO05	Employment in forestry	Yes
JO06	Agricultural production	Yes
JO08	State of the forests and change	Yes
JO10	Price trends in agriculture	Yes
JO11	Fishery	Yes
JO12	Aquaculture	Yes
JO13	Animal health	Yes
JO14	Environmental and social issues in forestry	Yes
JO00	Cross-subject statistics	No
JO99	Other	No
	Culture and leisure	Yes
KU01	Libraries	Yes
KU02	Historic environment	Yes
KU03	Museums	Yes
KU04	Study associations	Yes
KU05	Cultural expenditures	Yes
KU00	Cross-subject statistics	No
KU99	Other	No
	Living conditions	Yes
LE01	Living conditions	Yes
LE02	Gender statistics	Yes
LE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
LE99	Other	No
	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

Subject area code	Subject area	Regulated by the Statistics Ordinance
Statistical area code	Statistical area	
MI08	Land use	Yes
MI09	Water use	Yes
MI10	Fertilisers and lime	Yes
MI11	Marine and water environment	Yes
MI12	Environmental accounts	Yes
MI13	Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Yes
MI00	Cross-subject statistics	No
MI99	Other	No
	National accounts	Yes
NR01	National accounts	Yes
NR00	Cross-subject statistics	No
NR99	Other	No
	Business activities	Yes
NV01	Structure of the business sector	Yes
NV02	Industrial production trends	Yes
NV05	Industrial deliveries and orders	Yes
NV06	Inventories in industry	Yes
NV07	Industrial capacity utilisation	Yes
NV08	Business investments	Yes
NV13	Newly-started enterprises	Yes
NV14	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition	Yes
NV15	International enterprises	Yes
NV17	Accommodation	Yes
NV00	Cross-subject statistics	No
NV99	Other	No
	Public finances	Yes
OE01	Municipal sector 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
	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
PR07	Household purchasing plans	Yes
PR00	Cross-subject statistics	No
PR99	Other	No
	Judicial system	Yes
RV01	Criminal offences	Yes
RV02	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Yes
RV03	Judicial activity	Yes
RV04	The correctional care system	Yes
RV05	Recidivism	Yes
RV00	Cross-subject statistics	No
RV99	Other	No
	Social insurance, etc.	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

Subject area code	Subject area	Regulated by the Statistics Ordinance
Statistical area code	Statistical area	
	Social services, etc.	Yes
SO02	Care of individuals and families	Yes
SO03	Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Yes
SO04	Support and services for persons with disabilities	Yes
SO00	Cross-subject statistics	No
SO99	Other	No
	Transport and communications	Yes
TK05	Air traffic	Yes
TK06	Rail traffic	Yes
TK07	Postal services	Yes
TK08	Maritime traffic	Yes
TK09	Telecom services	Yes
TK10	Road traffic	Yes
TK11	Communication patterns	Yes
TK12	Public transport and publicly funded travel	Yes
TK00	Cross-subject statistics	No
TK99	Other	No
	Education and research	Yes
UF01	School system and child care	Yes
UF02	Higher education	Yes
UF03	Research	Yes
UF04	Student financial 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
	Cross-subject statistics	No
AA00	Cross-subject statistics	No
	Other	No
OV99	Other	No

Rules of procedure for the Council for Official Statistics

Section 1 According to the directive to Statistics Sweden, the Council for Official Statistics is an advisory body that 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. Moreover, the Council shall also prepare an annual report on the official statistics, compile an annual publishing plan, maintain a register of the statistical agencies and their products, and promote cooperation between the statistical agencies as well as the development and management of a statistics network.

In addition to what is stated in the directive, the Council shall be able to initiate annual conferences, seminars, Director General meetings, 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. Agencies that have any comments regarding the issues to be treated at the meeting should be submitted to the Council's secretariat at least two weeks before the meeting.

Section 4 Issues as referenced in Section 1 which a statistical agency wishes 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.

The Council for Official Statistics



Christina Gellerbrant-Hagberg
*Swedish National Board of
Student Aid*
Photo: CSN/Olle Melkerhed



Barbro Thorblad
National Courts Administration
Photo: Carl Johan Erikson



Mats Wikström
*Swedish National Financial
Management Authority*
Photo: Carl Johan Erikson



Martin Andersson
*Swedish Financial Supervisory
Authority*
Photo: Carl Johan Erikson



Dan Eliasson
Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Photo: Torbjörn Larsson



Björn Risinger
*Swedish Agency for Marine and
Water Management*
Photo: HaV/Kat Singer



Stefan Lundgren
*Statistics Sweden
Chair*

SWEDISH WORK ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITY

Lindhagensgatan 133
SE-112 79 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 730 90 00
www.av.se

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Box 1386
SE-111 93 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 527 58 400
www.bra.se

SWEDISH NATIONAL BOARD OF STUDENT AID

SE-851 82 Sundsvall
Tel: +46 60 18 60 00
www.csn.se

NATIONAL COURTS ADMINISTRATION

SE-551 81 Jönköping
Tel: +46 36 15 53 00
www.domstol.se

SWEDISH NATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Box 45 316
SE-104 30 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 690 43 00
www.esv.se

SWEDISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Box 7831
SE-103 98 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 787 80 00
www.fi.se

SWEDISH SOCIAL INSURANCE AGENCY

SE-103 51 Stockholm
Tel: +46 771 17 90 00
www.forsakringskassan.se

SWEDISH AGENCY FOR MARINE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Box 11 930
SE-404 39 Göteborg
Tel: +46 10 698 60 00
www.havochvatten.se

SWEDISH CHEMICALS AGENCY

Box 2
SE-172 13 Sundbyberg
Tel: +46 8 519 411 00
www.kemi.se

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Box 3116
SE-103 62 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 453 59 00
www.konj.se

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SWEDEN

Box 5039
SE-102 41 Stockholm
Tel: +46 10 709 30 00
www.kb.se

NATIONAL MEDIATION OFFICE

Box 1236
SE-111 82 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 545 292 40
www.mi.se

SWEDISH AGENCY FOR CULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS

Box 120 30
SE-102 21 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 52 80 20 05
www.kulturanalys.se

SWEDISH AGENCY FOR GROWTH POLICY ANALYSIS

Studentplan 3
SE-831 40 Östersund
Tel: +46 10 447 44 00
www.tillvaxtanalys.se

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SE-106 48 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 698 10 00
www.naturvardsverket.se

SWEDISH PENSIONS AGENCY

Box 381 90
SE-100 64 Stockholm
Tel: +46 777 771 771
www.pensionsmyndigheten.se

SWEDISH NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

SE-103 74 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 613 45 00
www.riksdagen.se

SWEDISH FOREST AGENCY

SE-551 83 Jönköping
Tel: +46 36 35 93 00
www.skogsstyrelsen.se

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

SE-106 30 Stockholm
Tel: +46 75 247 30 00
www.socialstyrelsen.se

SWEDISH ENERGY AGENCY

Box 310
SE-631 04 Eskilstuna
Tel: +46 16 544 20 00
www.energimyndigheten.se

SWEDISH BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

SE-551 82 Jönköping
Tel: +46 36 15 50 00
www.sjv.se

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR EDUCATION

Alströmergatan 12
SE-106 20 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 527 332 00
www.skolverket.se

STATISTICS SWEDEN

Box 24 300
SE-104 51 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 506 940 00
www.scb.se

SWEDISH UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Skogsmarksgränd
SE-901 83 Umeå
Tel: +46 18 67 10 00
www.slu.se

THE SWEDISH AGENCY FOR ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL GROWTH

Box 4044
SE-102 61 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 681 91 00
www.tillvaxtverket.se

TRANSPORT ANALYSIS

Torsgatan 30
SE-113 21 Stockholm
Tel: +46 10 414 42 00
www.trafa.se

SWEDISH HIGHER EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Box 7703
SE-103 95 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 563 085 00
www.uk-ambetet.se

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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