

An aerial photograph of a scenic valley. A winding asphalt road with white dashed lines curves through a lush green forest. A river with a rocky bed flows through the center of the valley. The overall scene is vibrant and natural.

# Official statistics of Sweden

– Annual Report 2017

# **Official statistics of Sweden**

## **– Annual Report 2017**

 **Sveriges officiella statistik**

**SCB, Statistiska centralbyrån**  
**2018**

# Sveriges officiella statistik– årlig rapport för 2017

## Official Statistics of Sweden– Annual report 2017

SCB, Statistiska centralbyrån  
Statistics Sweden  
2018

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Official Statistics of Sweden  
- 2017 Annual Report

Statistics Sweden



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## Foreword

Statistics Sweden is responsible for developing, producing and disseminating official statistics and other government statistics, as well as coordinating the system for official statistics. Statistics Sweden is also to promote cooperation between the statistical agencies.

According to the directives for Statistics Sweden, the agency is to submit a report to the Government no later than 31 March on the system of the official statistics. An analysis of the evaluations that the statistical agencies have carried out, pursuant to Section 13a of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100), is included in this report. This is the first time the analysis is carried out. In 2017, Statistics Sweden in collaboration with the statistical agencies, produced a regulation concerning the design of these evaluations. A handbook was also produced to facilitate statistical agencies' submission of data to Statistics Sweden.

I would like to thank all participating agencies for excellent cooperation on this report and in the development of quality matters.

Stockholm, March 2018



Joakim Stymne  
Director General  
Statistics Sweden/Chairman of the Council  
for Official Statistics

## Summary

During the year, Statistics Sweden has worked on its task of coordination according to the directive by leading efforts in the Council on Official Statistics, its three working groups and other activities. In 2017, the first evaluation of quality of official statistics was carried out by statistical agencies. The analysis of the evaluations carried out by Statistics Sweden is presented in this report. To enable the evaluation, Statistics Sweden adopted a regulation during 2017 concerning the evaluation of the quality of official statistics.

A number of activities have been conducted on training in the system. During the year, Statistics Sweden has made some of its IT tools available to other statistical agencies, for use in production of statistics.

In 2017, 28 government agencies were responsible for Sweden's official statistics. The statistics were divided into 22 subject areas, 108 statistical areas and 359 statistical products. There were 137 statistical products that were regulated by EU regulations, mainly within the areas of agriculture and education.

All official statistical products must have a current quality declaration. At the end of 2017, 88 percent of the statistical products published during the year had a current quality declaration.

During the year, the average production time for monthly statistics was 5.1 weeks, compared with 4.9 weeks in 2016 and 2015. The average production time for quarterly statistics was 8.8 weeks in 2017. The

corresponding figure in 2016 and 2015 was 8.1 weeks.

Essentially all statistical agencies make the statistics for which they are responsible available electronically on their websites, on dedicated statistics pages.

Under Section 4 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), official statistics must be accompanied by the phrase, "Official Statistics of Sweden" or by the symbol as set out in the act. Agencies that publish all or parts of their official statistics on Statistics Sweden's website fulfil this requirement. Several agencies have web pages where they use the SOS designation and provide links to relevant legislation and regulations.

In accordance with Statistics Sweden's 2017 appropriation directions, units at the agency that are responsible for individual-based official statistics were given feedback concerning reporting of statistics by sex. A simpler form of feedback was issued by post to all relevant agencies.

The total costs for provision of data from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and agencies were estimated at SEK 369 million in 2017. The amount of time spent has been estimated at slightly more than 464 000 hours, corresponding to about 280 full-time equivalents. This is a decrease of 18 000 hours compared to 2016.

The total cost of the official statistics in Sweden is estimated at SEK 963.8 million for 2017. There were about 660 full-time employees in the agencies who worked on producing the official statistics.

# Coordination of the system of official statistics

Statistics Sweden is tasked with coordinating the system for the official statistics according to Statistics Sweden's directive (2016:822).

Statistics Sweden is also to

- promote cooperation between the statistical agencies,
- give advice and support to agencies responsible for statistics on matters of principle regarding the quality of official statistics, and regarding issues of facilitating data provision,
- no later than 31 March every year, submit a report to the Government on the official statistics system, including an analysis of evaluations of quality that the agencies responsible for statistics are to carry out under Section 13a of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)
- maintain a register of the statistical agencies' statistical products, and
- compile an annual publishing plan for official statistics.

There is a Council for Official Statistics to support Statistics Sweden's coordinating role. Twelve government agencies responsible for statistics and Statistics Sweden are represented. Statistics Sweden's Director General is to chair the Council.

## COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL

The Council comprises the agency heads of the statistical agencies, with Statistics Sweden's head of agency as permanent chair. Among the twelve members of the Council of Official Statistics, six members are permanent and six members are on a rotating basis appointed for a period of no more than three years. The government agencies that are to be included in the Council are appointed by Statistics Sweden. Two members are replaced each year according to a rolling, alphabetical schedule, a procedure that was established after consultation with all statistical agencies.

During the year, one Council meeting was held, in October.

## Council representatives on 31 December 2017

### Chair:

Joakim Stymne  
Statistics Sweden

### Council representatives

Ann-Marie Begler  
Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Herman Sundqvist  
Swedish Forest Agency

Olivia Wigzell  
National Board of Health and Welfare

Erik Brandsma  
Swedish Energy Agency

Leif Denneberg  
Swedish Board of Agriculture

Peter Fredriksson  
National Agency for Education

### Rotating representatives:

Nina Cromnier to end 2017  
Swedish Chemicals Agency

Urban Hansson Brusewitz to end 2017  
National Institute of Economic Research

Gunilla Herdenberg to end 2018  
National Library of Sweden

Carina Gunnarsson to end 2018  
National Mediation Office

Sverker Härd to end  
2019 Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

Sonja Daltung to end 2019  
The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

## THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION GROUP

The national consultation group consists of representatives of the twelve agencies included in the council, as well as Statistics Sweden representatives. Representatives are appointed by each head of agency.

The consultation group is to prepare matters of strategy and principle for the

Council meeting, and handle operative/technical questions within the coordination of the official statistics. The consultation group is to also contribute to the design of Statistics Sweden's directive to the working groups, and the working groups are to report back to the consultation group.

The national consultation group reports its work to the Council. One meeting was held in 2017.

### **STATISTICS SWEDEN'S COORDINATING RESPONSIBILITY**

Statistics Sweden submitted its first report on the system of official statistics to the Government in March 2017, in accordance with the directive, and an English version was published in June.

Statistics Sweden also collects information for the publishing plan for the official statistics for 2017.

This publishing plan includes all Swedish official statistics and was published on Statistics Sweden's website in December 2017.

### **Regulations on the quality of the official statistics**

During 2017, pursuant to Section 16 and Section 13, first paragraph, item 2 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100), Statistics Sweden decided on regulations about evaluation of the quality of official statistics (SCB-FS 2017:8). The regulations, which apply from 1 August 2017, and the accompanying handbook, provide support for statistical agencies in their evaluation of the quality of official statistics, each in their own statistical area

On 1 January 2017, Statistics Sweden's regulations on quality for the official statistics (SCB-FS 2016:17) and the amending regulations in the regulations and general guidelines on release and similar of official statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16) also entered into force.

During the year, Statistics Sweden has also been developing a proposed guideline for a definition of official statistics. There has been a great demand for a clarification of the term "official statistics" in different contexts, including in the report *Vad är officiell statistik? En översyn av statistiksystemet och SCB* (SOU 2012:83) and the Swedish National Audit Office review report *Den officiella statistiken – en rättvisande bild av*

*samhällsutvecklingen?* (RiR 2015:3). A proposed guideline was presented at the Council for Official Statistics meeting and at a workshop for statistical agencies. In addition, an impact assessment was made on the impact of the proposal on various statistical agencies. A draft version of the guideline has also been circulated for comment to all statistical agencies. These efforts will continue in 2018.

### **Shared tools**

Statistics Sweden makes some of its IT tools available for statistics production to make it possible for other statistical agencies to use them in their statistics production.

Information about the tools in question – SAS2Argus, ETOS 2, PX-web and PX-Win – is available on SAM-forum, a website for statistical agencies, the Government Offices and Statistics Sweden's management functions.

### **ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNCIL'S WORKING GROUPS**

During the year, three working groups under the Council have been active. Each group has had a work plan to follow. Work plans have had a similar design, with the aim of clarifying the task of each group. The activities of each working group are described below.

#### **Usefulness and accessibility**

The working group on usefulness and accessibility for official statistics is the newest of the working groups. The working group met twice during the year. It has two subgroups: one with the task of focusing on users and usability, and the other group focusing on visualisation and tools.

The main task of the working group is to create a forum for statistical agencies to share new ideas and thoughts and gain inspiration in the area of accessibility, such as usefulness, visualization and technology.

The working group's proposals included that the Statistikforum conference should have a theme focused on open data. Speakers on the topic were also proposed.

Discussions on an overhaul of guidelines for electronic publishing of statistics have taken place. The group established that there is a need to visualise statistics, maps in particular.

### Methodology and quality

The working group met four times during the year. A group committee has addressed the use of the term “official statistics” at different statistical agencies and, at the beginning of the year, submitted a report to the Council for Official Statistics and to Statistics Sweden’s Director General. The report shows that opinions differed regarding the proposal on future direction.

The working group contributed to the Statistikforum conference with the theme *Open data* by suggesting items on the programme and speakers. The conference included a seminar with the heading *Quality - challenges of open data in statistical production*.

The group has also contributed to Statistics Sweden’s production of the regulation about the evaluation of the quality of official statistics (SCB-FS 2017:8), which all statistical agencies must carry out each year from 2017, under the Official Statistics Ordinance. The participants also shared their experiences on drafting Statistics Sweden’s new regulation on the quality of official statistics (SCB-FS 2016:17) that issues a new concept of quality, and the regulation (SCB-FS 2016:27) amending regulations and general guidelines on release and similar of official statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16), which issues a new quality declaration.

### Questions about data provision from respondents

Statistics Sweden shall provide advice and support to statistical agencies on issues of facilitating the response burden.

The working group met twice during the year, the group has continued to focus on matters regarding communication with data providers.

The working group has provided comments on the web pages, added to the SAM-forum website, that contain principles on how to address respondents, a checklist and sample cover letters. Also included is a text that can be used to inspire respondents to submit data.

The working group has also submitted proposals for content to the Statistikforum conference.

Items that have been addressed include Statistics Sweden’s non-response efforts, eSam, which is a member-driven

collaborative scheme on digitalising the public sector and feedback to respondents.

### Skills development within the sphere of the statistical agencies

An important part of coordination consists of seminar activities for skills development and exchange of experience. For this purpose, Statistics Sweden arranges seminars, workshops and an annual conference.

In April, the annual statistics managers’ meeting was held for managers responsible for official statistics at the statistical agencies. This meeting is a forum to address issues that affect the official statistics system. Heads, or equivalent, of three government agencies responsible for European statistics that do not publish Swedish official statistics, were also invited. The meeting addressed European statistics, quality declarations on official statistics, the term “official statistics”, and was given a presentation of Statistics Sweden’s website project.

In November, about 170 persons from statistical agencies, the business sector, and municipalities met for the annual joint conference on official statistics. This was the 15th conference arranged by Statistics Sweden for statistical agencies and others interested in statistics. The conference gives participants an opportunity to meet and discuss common issues and exchange experiences regarding the official statistics.

The two-day conference opened with a review of Statistics Sweden’s role as coordinator of official statistics. Participants could then choose between three different thematic seminars. The seminars addressed quality and statistical production, dissemination and making statistics available, as well as data collection and use of statistics. Open data was highlighted from various perspectives by speakers from government agencies and media. The conference concluded by addressing subjects such as the importance of knowledge in a fact-resistant world, the significance of official statistics and a look at the future.

In addition, Statistics Sweden has regularly disseminated information to the other statistical agencies via the electronic newsletter, *Samverkan*, which was published three times during the year.

SAM-Forum is an extranet for all government agencies responsible for statistics and is one of the tools for

coordination of the official statistics. SAM-Forum includes information about the statistical agencies, the regulations that govern statistical operations, various tools and templates, basic information and minutes from meetings in the council and its working groups, information about the international cooperation and a calendar where courses, conferences, seminars and international meetings are presented. SAMForum is updated regularly by Statistics Sweden, and during the year, an article series was published, with method lessons and information on proprietary IT tools for the use of statistical production.

# Follow-up of the system of Official Statistics of Sweden 2017

This annual report aims to give an overall view of the system for official statistics. This is done by presenting a number of statistical products and providing a description of the situation regarding accessibility, quality, statistics broken down by sex, provision of data, the agencies' estimated costs for official statistics and the number of full-time employees.

To highlight this, the statistical agencies have completed questionnaires concerning their statistical products, the provision of data as well as costs and their work with the quality of the statistics. In addition, they have described their areas of operations and their statistical activities. In order to supplement this information, special measurements 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 of official statistics and the reporting of statistics broken down by sex.

## THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS

In 2017, there were 28 statistical agencies in the system for official statistics. A new statistical agency, the Family Law and Parental Support Authority, was established during the year. The official statistics were divided into 22 subject areas. Each subject area was divided into one or more statistical areas. During the year, there were 108 statistical areas in accordance with the ordinance.

There were 359 statistical products, including secondary publishing. During the year, 137 statistical products were regulated by EU regulations. Most of the regulations concerned the area of agriculture.

## ACCESSIBILITY

### Publishing plan

One of Statistics Sweden's tasks is to compile a publishing calendar for the official statistics. The publishing plan for the official statistics products for 2018 has been made available by all statistical agencies on Statistics Sweden's website. 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 time points are inserted on a continuous basis in the calendar.

### Electronic publishing

Under the Statistics Ordinance, official statistics are to be published free of charge and made publicly available in electronic form in a public network. Essentially all statistical agencies make the statistics for which they are responsible available electronically on their websites, on dedicated statistics pages. The statistical web pages of the statistical agencies together with "Find statistics" and the "product pages" on Statistics Sweden's website form the public network through which the official statistics are spread.

Statistics for almost all statistical products for which Statistics Sweden are responsible, as well as statistical products from 18 other statistical agencies, that have chosen to present one or more of their statistical products, are published in the Statistical Database on Statistics Sweden's website.

Today, about 21 percent of the active statistical products among the official statistics are available in Statistics Sweden's Statistical Database.

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

### Punctuality and production time

The follow-up of punctuality and production time now covers nearly all publication in the official statistics. Statistics relating to a specific period are officially released when they are published for the first time. All agencies now have the possibility to revise the first date given 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 published.

The statistics for a certain reference period can be divided into several different content packages<sup>1</sup>. The publishing of a content package constitutes an official publication. During the year, the average production time for monthly statistics was 5.1 weeks, compared with 4.9 weeks in 2016 and 2015.

For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 8.8 weeks during the year.

The corresponding figure in 2016 and 2015 was 8.1 weeks.

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

Regarding punctuality in relation to the time when the statistics were released, 99 percent of the annual statistics were published on time, compared with 96 percent in 2016 and 98 percent in 2015. For quarterly statistics, punctuality was 98 percent, which is an improvement by one percentage point compared with 2016, when 97 percent were published in time.

With regard to monthly statistics, punctuality was 100 percent, which was also an improvement by one percentage point compared with 2016.

### Documentation

Under Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines on release and similar of official statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16), amended in part by SCB-FS 2016:27, a quality declaration is to be drawn up by the statistical agency for all official statistics.

In view of the requirement that quality declarations must be up-to-date, they must be produced at the same time as the new statistics are officially released.

The general guidelines state that each statistical agency must make its quality declaration available electronically and inform Statistics Sweden, for example via links, where they can be found, to ensure that Statistics Sweden can compile all quality declarations of official statistics and publish the information on its website.

A measurement of timeliness in the descriptions has been made. The follow-up is based on what is published on the agencies' websites at the end for 2017 for statistical products that belong to the official statistics and for which releases were made in 2017<sup>2</sup>.

### Timeliness in quality declarations

Reference year of quality - declaration or DoS <sup>3</sup>	Number of products with published statistics during 2017	Percent
Same reference year as the statistics that were published during the year	261	88
1 year old (DoS)	14	5
2 years old (DoS)	5	2
3 years old or more (DoS)	6	2
No quality declaration or DoS available for the product	9	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

There was a quality declaration present for 88 percent of the statistical products published in 2017.

In five percent of the cases, the description was one year old. The descriptions were even older in four percent of the cases, and three percent had no description at all.

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

Under Section 4 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), the official statistics is to be accompanied by the phrase, "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the symbol as set out in the Act.

<sup>1</sup> Some products are split between several content packages. Every content package is to contain new variables and/or an increased level of detail and one release as a rule. The different content packages are published at different times.

<sup>2</sup> Yearbooks and similar official statistics that are published in printed form and are compilations of statistics from different products are not included in the follow-up.

<sup>3</sup> Description of the Statistics



Under the general recommendations in the 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.

Agencies that publish all or parts of their official statistics on Statistics Sweden's website fulfill 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. About one fourth of all statistical agencies do not use the SOS designation according to the above-mentioned general advice.

### ESS "peer review"

Quality has also been another prioritised area in recent years, not least communicating quality to various user groups. In May 2016, the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) established a High Level Group on Quality /HLGQ) to lead these efforts. In 2017, efforts have been concentrated on a revision of the Guidelines for European Statistics (Code of Practice). The revision was based on the experiences from the latest peer review and other changes that the guidelines need to address. The revised guidelines were adopted by the ESSC on 16 November 2017. In this context, there have been discussions on a new peer review, tentatively in 2021.

### THE RESPONSE PROCESS

Respondents' costs are calculated based on the estimated time spent on each survey. At Statistics Sweden, this information is collected from the data compiled by Statistics Sweden for the joint consultation with the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation.

It should be pointed out that there is considerable uncertainty in the applied method. Time spent on 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 systems are constructed. As a

result, it is difficult to estimate an average amount of time spent.

In many surveys, the respondents were asked how much time they spent.

For other surveys, 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.

From 2017, the compilation only includes surveys with duty to report information conducted annually or more frequently. This is different from previous years, when voluntary surveys were also included in the calculations. Comparable data has been produced for 2016 to calculate changes in costs and time. No other revision of the 2016 calculations has been made.

Many statistical agencies find it difficult to estimate the time spent on data collection.

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

### Time spent

Total time spent in 2017 on provision of data for official statistics has been estimated to 464 000 hours, which corresponds to about 280 full-time employees, for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils.

This is a decrease of 18 000 hours, which corresponds to 3.7 percent less than the time spent in 2016. The time spent by enterprises and organisations decreased by 15 000 hours. Among municipalities and county councils there was a decrease of 2 800 hours. The time spent by central government remains unchanged in principle, compared with the previous year

### Costs

Total costs for data provision for the official statistics for 2017 have been calculated at SEK 369 million, of which SEK 291 million refers to costs incurred by enterprises and organisations, SEK 4 million refers to costs incurred by government agencies, and SEK 74 million refers to costs incurred by municipalities and county councils. Total costs have decreased by SEK 14 million, or 3.8 percent, compared with 2016.

The hourly costs (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) have been estimated in 2017 at SEK 830 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 686 for

government agencies, municipalities and county councils.

### Reducing and easing the response burden

There are more surveys in which time consumption is based on respondents' estimate of time spent on responding, compared with last year. This means that information used has changed; in some cases the information was overestimated and in other cases it was underestimated. As a result, information on time consumption should now better reflect reality. Statistics Sweden accounts for the major share of data collection from enterprises and organisations, which means that measures at Statistics Sweden significantly impact changes in respondents' costs. Like other

government 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. In the education area, the respondent burden has decreased, since more and more respondents can make simple withdrawals from their administrative systems.

A special working group at Statistics Sweden is responsible for contacts with large enterprises that participate in a number of Statistics Sweden's surveys. The objective is to create mutual understanding for each other's terms and conditions, and thereby make it easier in the long term for enterprises to provide data of good quality.

### Costs to data providers in 2017

	Thousands of hours	Change compared with previous year, hours, thousands	Costs, SEK millions	Change compared with previous year, SEK millions
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and government agencies	464	-18	369	-14
of which enterprises and organisations	351	-15	291	-12
of which central government	6	0	4	0
of which municipalities and county councils	107	-3	74	-2

Rounding off occurs in this table.

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

### COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 14 OF THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS ORDINANCE ON REQUIREMENTS ON STATISTICS BROKEN DOWN BY SEX IN THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for the 2017 budget year includes the following:

The government agency is to submit information on accessibility and statistics broken down by sex and similar, pursuant to Sections 13 and 14 of the Official Statistics

Ordinance (2001:100).<sup>4</sup> Statistics broken down by sex was mapped in 2016, and this material will form the basis of feedback from Statistics Sweden to the statistical agencies. Feedback serves two purposes: in part, to convey the results to the relevant statistical agencies, and in part to gather information about the reasons why the statistics are not always broken down by sex. The scope of the feedback is determined by the agency, and is guided by experience from previous follow-ups of statistics broken down by sex.

The 2017 feedback was focused more specifically on the units at Statistics Sweden responsible for individual-based official statistics that had not yet received any feedback.

This is in light of the fact that Statistics Sweden was among the agencies that have not received any feedback, in its entirety, and that the agency is responsible for a large number of products. Previous mappings have also highlighted lingering shortcomings

<sup>4</sup> Concepts and definitions are described in Statistics by sex, A necessary tool for gender analysis, CBM 2004:1

in the statistics broken down by sex. Furthermore, a decision was taken to issue a simpler form of feedback by post to all relevant agencies, as in the previous year.

The simpler form of feedback was issued via email, while the detailed feedback was issued in the form of meetings with each statistics producer. Six units at Statistics Sweden were included in the detailed feedback: five units under the Population and Welfare Department and one unit under the Regions and Environment Department.

The results of the detailed feedback do not significantly differ from the corresponding results in last year's feedback. Statistics producers are aware that statistics is to be broken down by sex, but are not aware, in all cases, that the requirement is contained in the Official Statistics Ordinance. In addition, the interpretation of the requirement may also vary slightly within Statistics Sweden. Some people mean that it is sufficient that statistics broken down by sex are available somewhere (such as in a database), but that it is not necessary to show statistics broken down by sex in all tables and graphs. Sex is not always cross-tabulated with other classifications in sample surveys. This is, in part, due to the fact that it is not possible to use the material statistically in this way. At the same time, there is statistics today that is not broken down by sex, although this could be arranged relatively easily, according to the producers.

Statistics Sweden will take into account the comments that have emerged during the feedback, and then intends to implement changes aimed to strengthen compliance with the requirements contained in Section 14.

### **COSTS AND STAFF**

Total costs for the official statistics in Sweden in 2017 were estimated at SEK 963.8 million. The costs refer to the government agencies' particular costs for the production of official statistics plus a supplement on the direct salary costs for overhead. The total costs for EU-regulated statistics comprised nearly SEK 513 million, or 53 percent of total costs.

In 2017, the equivalent of 660 full-time employees worked with official statistics, of whom roughly 312 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.

**Costs and staff for official statistics at the statistical agencies, 2017**

	Number of products	Total cost, SEK millions	Of which EU-regulated, SEK millions	Full-time equivalents, number
Swedish Work Environment Authority	3	9,9	7,2	4,1
Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	9	27,0	0,0	17,3
Swedish Board for Study Support	2	1,0	0,0	0,7
National Courts Administration	1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	1	7,5	7,0	5,1
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	8	15,0	0,0	0,3
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	14	25,0	0,0	9,3
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	5	2,0	1,4	0,4
Swedish Chemicals Agency	5	0,9	0,2	0,3
National Institute of Economic Research	1	1,4	0,0	0,1
National Library of Sweden	1	1,3	0,0	0,9
National Mediation Office	12	39,5	2,7	2,1
Family Law and Parental Support Authority <sup>1</sup>	0	0,3	0,0	0,1
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis	4	3,3	0,0	2,0
The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis	7	5,1	2,2	1,3
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	9	0,4	0,0	0,1
Swedish Pensions Agency	8	7,0	0,0	3,0
Swedish National Debt Office	2	5,1	5,1	3,3
Swedish Forest Agency	13	19,6	0,0	13,7
National Board of Health and Welfare	22	17,9	0,0	9,6
Swedish Energy Agency	28	36,1	34,3	5,1
Swedish Board of Agriculture	33	36,3	34,7	12,8
National Agency for Education	21	45,2	29,0	11,6
Statistics Sweden <sup>2</sup>	117	565,5	358,1	516,7
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	6	38,6	0,0	27,1
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	1	8,7	8,7	0,9
Transport Analysis	17	24,7	9,2	7,7
Swedish Higher Education Authority	9	19,2	13,7	4,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>963,8</b>	<b>513,5</b>	<b>660,7</b>

1 The Family Law and Parental Support Authority became a statistical agency in June 2017. The first publication of the new agency's official statistical products will take place in 2018.

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

**Comments on cost calculations**

Statistics Sweden collects the statistical agencies' information on costs and working hours via a form. Based on this information, Statistics Sweden calculates the number of full-time employees at each agency. Statistics Sweden's information on costs is presented

differently; more information on this is given below.

**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.

A general hourly rate is produced to calculate the costs. The general hourly rate in 2017 was SEK 846 and is based on the average salary for people in the BESTA classification 10:4 plus a supplement for overhead.

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

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

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

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

Within the reported costs for purchased goods and services, 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

in one year. For the calculation, the average number of hours for a full-time employee for 2017 has been taken to be 1660 hours.

The agencies' instruction 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 system, the agency should estimate the number of hours worked. Examples of working hours can include:

- construction, operation and maintenance of databases
- planning and design of the survey
- procurement of consultants
- data collection/fieldwork
- editing and processing data
- production of tables, graphs and reports
- publishing of official statistics
- data provision to the annual report, Official Statistics of Sweden 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 minor 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 statistical production has been commissioned to another statistical agency, the hours are to be counted with 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, unless it is reported in the costs noted above. Hours worked must be able to be identifiable or calculated in an acceptable way. This means essentially that they should be traceable corresponding to requirements that would be apply 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. Included here are different types of forecasts that are not classified as official statistics but are regularly produced (Labour Market Tendency Survey and Demographic Analysis) or products that are under development and that will later be classed as official statistics, and 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.

Statistics Sweden's information of SEK 565.5 million refers to income from appropriations (and thus refers to both official and non-official statistics). If calculated according to the model, Statistics Sweden's costs for official statistics would instead amount to SEK 835 million. If a correction is made for assignments to other statistical agencies, the calculated costs amount to SEK 701 million.

Statistics Sweden's information about the total number of full-time equivalents can be presented separately for production concerning statistics that Statistics Sweden:

- is responsible for, 422 full-time equivalents
- produces for other statistical agencies, 95 full-time equivalents

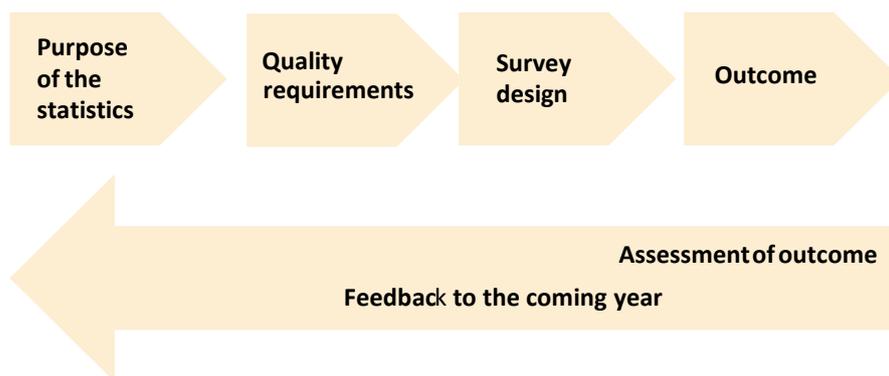
## Evaluation of quality of official statistics

Under Section 13a of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100), government agencies responsible for statistics are to evaluate the quality of official statistics in their respective statistical areas. The Ordinance with the directive for Statistics Sweden (2016:822) also states that every year, Statistics Sweden is to analyse the evaluations of quality carried out by the government agencies responsible for statistics. For this reason, in consultation with these government agencies, Statistics Sweden has drawn up regulations (SCB-FS 2017:8) with two web questionnaires – one for statistical areas and one for statistical products. The Handbook on Evaluation of

Quality of Official Statistics of Sweden is also available as a support in filling out the questionnaire.

The first evaluation was carried out in 2017/2018 and concerns the official statistics officially released in 2017.

The evaluation pertains to the quality concept as stipulated in Statistics Sweden's Regulations on quality in official statistics (SCB-FS 2016:17) and is arranged according to the model in Figure 1. Quality relates to the *Purpose of the statistics* and *User information needs*.



**Figure 1 Cyclical approach** (Handbook on Evaluation of Quality of Official Statistics of Sweden, page 12)

Some of the questions in the questionnaire refer to changes that have occurred since the last evaluation. In this year's collection, these questions were voluntary and are not reported here.

The questionnaire on statistical areas is divided into three sub-sections. Two of these sections are pertinent for the 2017 evaluation: *Information needs* and *Purpose of the statistics* and *Quality requirements*. The questionnaire has been completed for 108 statistical areas<sup>5</sup>. The answers are presented in Tables 4 and 5. The number of products in each statistical

area varies greatly, which is not reflected in the report.

The questionnaire on statistical products is divided into five sub-sections. Three of these are pertinent for the 2017 evaluation: *Survey design*, *Statistical quality: design outcome* and *Quality assessments*. The questionnaire was completed for 301 products, which tallies with all products that were pertinent for the 2017 evaluation. The answers are presented in Tables 6 to 13. The report does not take into account that products vary in size or in importance to society. It is also relevant to keep in mind that government agencies have

<sup>5</sup> Two areas were removed, as responsibility for them was transferred to a new agency in 2017.

decided on different types of breakdowns – some have divided their official statistics into many smaller products, and others into fewer but larger products. Some of this

## STATISTICAL AREA

### Information needs and Purpose of the statistics

Three out of five questions are pertinent for this sub-section in this year's evaluation. The

presentation shows a breakdown by individual-based and other statistics. No reporting is made per agency.

questions are answered at a general level and concern the whole statistical area.

Table 4 presents the three questions. All questions must be answered with a "yes" or "no". If the answer is "yes", it is possible to supply a comment.

**Table 4 Information needs and Purpose of the statistics**

	Proportion (%)	Number
Are there tangible deficiencies in the content of the statistics in relation to important information needs?		
Yes	35	38
No	65	70
Does the agency produce statistics that are not official which meet important information needs?		
Yes	45	49
No	55	59
Is the purpose (the information needs that are met) affected by requirements for a decreased respondent burden?		
Yes	26	28
No	74	80

For one third of the statistical areas deficiencies are reported regarding the content of the official statistics. In the comments, some government agencies have explained why statistics are missing. In some cases, it has not been possible to meet the requirements, since the information is not collected or does not exist. There may also be flaws in the study domain information that limit the possibility of reporting according to the desired breakdowns. In other cases, it is desirable to achieve comparability with other statistics but this is currently not possible to accomplish. A demand by users for more detailed statistics is a frequent reason given. However, this cannot be accommodated in the current production since the quality would be too poor or confidentiality would be jeopardised.

In nearly half of the areas, other statistics are published that are not official, but that satisfy important needs. Explanations for this are also sometimes included in the comments. The reason is often that the quality is inadequate, or that resources are lacking to meet the quality requirements.

In some cases, the statistics are produced on a commission basis and can therefore not be classified as official. Government agencies have indicated that they plan to produce more official statistics in seven statistical areas.

In about one fourth of the areas, comments indicate that respondent burden requirements affect the purpose. This result should be interpreted with caution, as the question appears to have been difficult to understand. The question was asked as to whether there are explicit requirements to decrease respondent burden and how this affects the purpose. However, the comments show that most respondents interpreted the question more broadly and have commented in general terms on what could happen if requirements to reduce the respondent burden were introduced.

The statistical areas, in turn, are grouped into subject areas. There is no clear connection between the answers and the statistical area or the subject area, apart from the fact that, for obvious reasons, primarily statistical areas that concern enterprises have

replied “yes” to the question on respondent burden.

### Quality requirements

The questions relate to the existence of (explicitly) defined quality requirements in the statistical area.

The question on whether requirements on the quality of statistics are defined based on

the *Purpose of the statistics* are to be answered for each one of the five quality components: *Content of the statistics, Accuracy, Timeliness and punctuality, Accessibility and clarity and Comparability and coherence*. The answer alternatives are “yes” and “no”; if the answer is “no”, a comment was requested (see Table 5).

**Table 5 Quality requirements based on purpose**

Are requirements on the quality of statistics defined based on the <i>Purpose of the statistics</i> ?	Yes		No	
	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number
<i>Quality component</i>				
Content of the statistics	67	72	33	36
Accuracy	63	68	37	40
Timeliness and punctuality	77	83	23	25
Accessibility and clarity	65	70	35	38
Comparability and coherence	63	68	37	40

The proportion of “yes” and “no” answers was relatively similar between the various quality components - two thirds “yes” and one third “no”, with one exception. Under *Timeliness and punctuality*, three out of four have replied that there are (explicitly) defined quality requirements.

The most common comment accompanying a “no” was a confirmation that explicit requirements do not exist. Some comments stated that requirements exist, but that they are not explicitly (clearly) defined, while others stated that explicitly defined requirements exist, but that they do not cover the whole statistical area. Other comments stated that efforts have begun or

will begin on defining explicit quality requirements.

## STATISTICAL PRODUCT

### Survey design

Five sub-questions asked whether the survey design takes into account and satisfies the quality requirements for the five quality components. A final question was asked whether the survey design was adhered to during the statistical production. Table 6 shows the outcome of the six questions. The proportion and the number of those who answered “yes” and “no” is given for each quality component.

**Table 6 Does the survey meet the quality requirements, by quality component**

Does the survey meet the quality requirements?	Yes		No	
	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number
<i>Quality component</i>				
Content of the statistics	88	264	12	37
Accuracy	86	258	12	43
Timeliness and punctuality	90	272	10	29
Accessibility and clarity	96	288	4	13
Comparability and coherence	89	267	11	34
Was the survey design adhered to during the statistical production?	96	289	4	12

Most statistical products have indicated that the survey design does not meet the quality requirements regarding the quality

components *Content of the statistics* and *Accuracy*. Relatively few answers indicated that the survey design does not meet the

quality requirements regarding the quality component *Accessibility* and *clarity*. There were also few answers stating that the survey design was not adhered to during statistical production. A breakdown of the statistical products by individual-based and other statistics does not display any major differences.

For the quality component *Content of the statistics*, primarily two reasons as to why survey design does not satisfy the quality requirements are provided. The first reason is demands for more detailed reporting and the second reason is insufficient agreement between the target population and the population of interest. For the quality component *Accuracy*, coverage deficiencies, nonresponse and measurement error are some of the reasons given.

In all questions about the quality components, there are “no” answers where the comments do not relate the survey design to quality requirements. Among the “no” answers, there are also products stating that they lack requirements. Between four and nine statistical products per component have stated that they lack quality requirements. Most of these comments are stated in connection with the quality components *Content of the statistics* and *Accuracy*. There may also be “yes” answers where requirements are lacking, although in these cases it has not been possible to provide a comment in the questionnaire. In other words, there is reason to interpret Table 6 with some degree of caution.

#### Statistical quality: outcome of design

This question asked whether the product quality deviated from the survey design, and if so, which quality components were affected (see Table 7). No more than three components could be listed, in descending order of importance. The quality components are divided into three levels: main component, sub-component and sub-subcomponent. Respondents could submit one comment per quality component.

**Table 7 Non-conformance with survey design objective**

Does the product quality deviate significantly from the survey design objective?	Percentage (%)	Number
Yes	19	56
No	81	245

Approximately one fifth of the answers stated that product quality deviated significantly from the survey design. When the non-conformities are broken down by quality component, most have stated that the main component *Accuracy*, sub-subcomponent *Nonresponse*, and sub-component *Punctuality* and are affected.

Several comments suggest that the question could have been misunderstood. The comments list rather problems of a more general character with the survey, instead of referring to a difference between the outcome and the survey design.

#### Quality assessments

Quality assessments are carried out on *Overall Accuracy*, *Comparability over time* and *Comparability and Coherence* other than *Comparability over time*. The source of uncertainty deemed to be of most significance for product quality was to be listed, as well as any change from the previous evaluation. The latter question was omitted from the 2017 evaluation, as it concerns change.

#### Sources of uncertainty

The source of uncertainty deemed to be most significant for statistical uncertainty was asked for. The alternatives were *Sampling*, *Frame coverage*, *Measurement*, *Non-response*, *Data processing* or *Model assumptions*. The question was open and the answers were coded afterwards (see Table 8).

**Table 8 Source of uncertainty of greatest significance for uncertainty**

Source of uncertainty	Percentage (%)	Number
Sampling	9	27
Frame coverage	7	21
Measurement	26	77
Non-response	18	53
Data processing	9	28
Model assumptions	6	17
Several sources of uncertainty	10	31
Unknown/none	2	5
Difficult to interpret the answer	14	42

Most statistical products have indicated *Measurement* as the source of uncertainty with the greatest significance, followed by *Non-response*. Together, 44 percent of statistical products have indicated one of these two sources of uncertainty. *Model assumptions* was least common as a source of uncertainty.

More than one fourth of the answers were not possible to classify as one single of the six sources of uncertainty as many of the answers listed several sources of uncertainty. However, many of these answers were difficult to interpret. A few had indicated that it is not possible to determine, or that there is no uncertainty. Table 9 shows a further breakdown by individual-based and other statistics.

**Table 9 Source of uncertainty with greatest significance for uncertainty, by individual-based and other statistics**

Source of uncertainty	Individual-based		Other	
	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number
Sampling	6	8	11	19
Frame coverage	9	12	5	9
Measurement	26	34	26	43
Non-response	23	30	14	23
Data processing	19	25	2	3
Model assumptions	3	4	8	13
Several sources of uncertainty	6	8	13	22
Unknown/none	1	1	2	4
Difficult to interpret the answer	8	10	19	32

The sources of uncertainty differ slightly between individual-based and other statistics. *Data processing* and *Non-response* are more common in individual-based statistics, while *Sampling* and *Model assumptions* are more common in other statistics. For other statistics there were considerably more answers that were difficult to interpret. *Measurement* had the greatest significance for both groups.

### Factor with the greatest significance for Comparability over time

Table 10 shows the factor considered to have the greatest effect on *Comparability over time*.

**Table 10 Factor with the greatest significance for Comparability over time**

Factor	Percentage (%)	Number
Definitions	32	95
Methods	29	89
External changes	39	117

**Table 11 Factor with the greatest significance for Comparability over time, by individual-based and other statistics**

Factor	Individual-based		Other	
	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number
Definitions	20	26	41	69
Methods	23	31	34	57
External changes	57	75	25	42

*External changes* were indicated by most products. Table 11 presents the answers broken down by individual-based and other statistics. The factor considered to have the greatest significance for *Comparability over time* varies depending on the type of statistics being produced. On the individual-based side, *External changes*

### Factor with the greatest significance for Comparability and coherence, other than Comparability over time

With regard to *Comparability and coherence* between different products, *definitions* were deemed to have the greatest impact (see Table 12).

had the greatest significance, at 57 percent. In the comments linked to the question, more answers have indicated altered means of contact with respondents, political decisions, and immigration as factors affecting the comparability of the statistics. In other statistics, *Methods* has had the greatest impact on *Comparability over time*.

**Table 12 Factor with the greatest significance for Comparability and coherence, other than Comparability over time**

Factor	Percentage (%)	Number
Definitions	44	132
Methods	33	100
External changes	23	69

Table 13 below shows the factors that are considered to have the greatest significance for *Comparability and coherence* other than

*Comparability over time* broken down by individual-based and other statistics

**Table 13 Factor with the greatest significance for Comparability and coherence, other than Comparability over time, by individual-based and other statistics**

Factor	Individual-based		Other	
	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number
Definitions	45	59	43	72
Methods	31	41	35	59
External changes	24	32	22	37

No substantial difference was seen between different types of statistics. For

*Comparability and coherence, other than Comparability over time, definitions* are

considered to be the largest problem, both in individual-based and other statistics, followed by *methods*.

## DISCUSSION

Regarding statistical areas, there are some deficiencies in satisfying information needs, but there are also some statistics which are not official but that satisfy needs. However, it is not possible to determine whether these particular statistics correspond to areas lacking official statistics.

In many cases, quality requirements at the area level are missing or unclear.

On the other hand, there are, as a rule, quality requirements at the product level, and these are also usually complied with. There is consistently a lower proportion who state that requirements are not complied with at the product level compared to area level. This may be due to the number of products per area, but on the whole, there are indications that requirements at product level are clearer and more natural in statistical production than requirements at area level.

Most responses also indicate that the survey design has been complied with and in more than 80 percent of the products, the quality of the statistical product does not deviate from the survey design objective.

Quality assessments of the statistics indicate *Measurement* and *Nonresponse* as the largest sources of uncertainty. *Non-response* is, not surprisingly, more common in the individual-based surveys.

For *Comparability over time*, *external changes* are definitely most common among individual-based surveys, while *definitions* are more important in other statistics. For *Comparability and coherence*, other than *Comparability over time*, *definitions* are most important.

These results should be interpreted with caution. This was the first time the evaluation was carried out, and there were some shortcomings in the implementation. Many government agencies found it difficult to answer the question about quality requirements at the statistical area level. This is often because requirements are not set at this level, but also because it has been difficult to identify explicit requirements or because they do not cover

the whole area. The question of respondent burden was unclear to many respondents.

There are also ambiguities at the product level that have led to misunderstandings. In several cases, the comments have not related directly to the question, but have rather described problems or shortcomings in more general terms. This means that classification of the open comments should be seen as indications.

The fact that comments were not requested for both "yes" and "no" answers is another shortcoming in the questionnaire. It has become clear from the comments, for example, how agencies have chosen to respond where requirements were lacking. However since comments could not be submitted for all response alternatives, the picture is incomplete.

The comments given will enable improvements in the questionnaires for the 2018 round.

# System for official statistics

## SYSTEM STRUCTURE

The Riksdag has decided that Sweden is to have official statistics available for general information, investigative activities and research. In accordance with a decision by the Riksdag, the Government decides 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 largely gone smoothly, but coordination and the overall view of the statistical system needed to be strengthened.

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

The Ordinance with directives for Statistics Sweden (2016:822) clarified Statistics Sweden's coordinating role for the system for the official statistics by transferring the Council's tasks to Statistics Sweden. The number of council members was expanded and the Council's task is to assist Statistics Sweden in its coordinating role.

The statistical agencies decide on the content and scope of statistics within the statistical area(s) for which they are responsible unless otherwise specified by the Government. 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 areas<sup>6</sup>.

In addition, the statistical agency decides the objects and variables that will be studied, the statistical measures and reporting groups to be used, periodicity and so forth. The

statistics must be accommodated in the appropriation framework of each agency.

It is important to distinguish the Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) 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 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 term 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 Statistics Sweden. A report on changes shall be sent to all the statistical agencies, who are then given the opportunity to submit statements. The agency which has proposed a change can enclose its statements in its letter to the Government.

<sup>6</sup> See Appendix 9.

## Statistical products

The Council also recommends that statistical agencies report about plans for new statistical products, changes in existing products, and plans to discontinue products in the official statistics to the Council. The statistical agencies thus have the possibility to point out risks for duplication and the need to coordinate objects, variables etc. Changes can be found on the SAM forum.

## LAW, ORDINANCES AND INSTRUCTIONS

The official statistics are regulated by laws, ordinances and instructions. The Official Statistics Act (2001:99)<sup>7</sup> 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 phrase "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the special symbol shown here.



Under the Statistics Act, official statistics shall be produced and officially released with due regard for the need to protect the interests of natural and legal persons. Data in the official statistics may not be matched with other data with the aim of finding out a person's identity. Official Statistics must also comply with the provisions on confidentiality in the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (2009:400) and provisions on protection against violation of individuals' personal privacy by treatment of personal data pursuant to the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) states that<sup>8</sup> 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. Further, each of the statistical

agencies is to evaluate the quality of the official statistics within their statistical area.

Statistics Sweden may issue more detailed instructions on accessibility and quality 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, government libraries of higher education and Statistics Sweden's library<sup>9</sup>. It further states that official statistics based on individuals should be disaggregated by sex unless there are specific reasons for not doing so.

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

The Ordinance with directives for Statistics Sweden (2016:822)<sup>10</sup> sets out that Statistics Sweden is to coordinate the system for the official statistics, promote cooperation between the agencies responsible for statistics and give advice and support to agencies responsible for statistics on matters of principle regarding the quality of official statistics and issues of facilitating data provision. Further, it is regulated that there is to be a council for the official statistics at Statistics Sweden that will assist Statistics Sweden in its coordinating task. The directive also describes the composition of the council.

Collection of data from enterprises, municipalities and others by statistical agencies is regulated by acts including the Official Statistics Act. The statistical agencies are also authorised to issue more detailed instructions on the implementation of the obligation to provide information. Under 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.

The Ordinance on impact analyses when drafting regulations (2007:1244)<sup>11</sup> states that before an agency makes a decision on instructions or general recommendations to data providers, the agency shall investigate

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix 3.

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix 4.

<sup>9</sup> In addition, the National Library of Sweden and six of the university libraries shall be supplied with 'legal deposit copies' under the Legal Deposit Act (1993:1392) and the Riksdag

Library under the Ordinance on government agencies' obligation to supply documents to the National Library of Sweden and the Riksdag Library (1988:377).

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

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix 11.

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

It is further stated in the Ordinance concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities (1982:668)<sup>12</sup> 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) on release and similar of official statistics<sup>13</sup> and Statistics Sweden's regulations on quality for the official statistics (SCB-FS 2016:17)<sup>14</sup> as well as Statistics Sweden Regulations (SCB-FS 2017: 8)<sup>15</sup> on evaluation of quality of official statistics apply. There are also guidelines produced for the statistical agencies. These include "Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of official Statistics" (Statistics Sweden, October 2003, updated in April 2012)<sup>16</sup>, "Guidelines and routines for electronic publishing" (Statistics Sweden, March 2008) and "Guidelines and routines for revisions of statistical values" (October 2015). All statistical agencies have also been recommender to work in accordance with the *Guidelines for European statistics (Code of Practice)*. It has been found that these are closer to the legislated quality criteria for official statistics.

On 29 April 2015, the European Parliament and the Council decided on a change in the Council regulation (EC) no. (223/2009) about European statistics.<sup>17</sup> Under Regulation (EU) 2015/759, the amendment means that the requirement on coordination at the national level regarding development, production and dissemination of European statistics is strengthened.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO BUILD CONFIDENCE IN STATISTICS

Under Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/759 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on European statistics, the Member States and the European Commission are to take all the measures necessary to maintain confidence in European statistics. Under Article 11.4 of the above Regulation, the Member States are to make public a commitment to create confidence in statistics. The Government decided on the Budget Bill for 2017 on 14 September 2016<sup>18</sup>. In the Bill, the Government describes its commitment to create confidence in statistics. It is pointed out that to continue to maintain confidence in statistics, the system for the official statistics needs to be developed further. The coordination of the statistical system and quality follow-up of statistics can be strengthened.

### Measures taken by the Government

With the objective of strengthening coordination of the statistical system and quality follow-up, the following measures under the commitment have been taken by the Government:

The same quality criteria were introduced in 2013 in the national legislation on statistics (2001:99) as in the European legislation. These are relevance, accuracy, timeliness, punctuality, accessibility, clarity, comparability, and coherence.

A new Ordinance containing Directives for Statistics Sweden was adopted in June 2016. It contains a clarification of Statistics Sweden's coordinating responsibility: Statistics Sweden is formally appointed national statistical institute and is thereby responsible for coordinating European statistics in accordance with EU's statistical regulation. Statistics Sweden is also responsible for coordinating the system of official statistics. There shall be a council for the official statistics at the agency. The number of members in the Council has been expanded and the Council is to assist

12 See Appendix 10.

13 See Appendix 6.

14 See Appendix 7.

15 See Appendix 8

16 See Appendix 9.

17 The consolidated regulation is available in EUR-Lex, see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SV/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02009R0223-20150608&qid=1449844389188>.

18 See Appendix 15.

Statistics Sweden in carrying out its coordination tasks.

The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) has been amended so that all government agencies responsible for official statistics are now to evaluate the quality of the official statistics for which each agency is responsible. Statistics Sweden may issue regulations on implementation of the evaluations. Statistics Sweden is to annually submit a report to the Government with an analysis of these evaluations.

#### **The Government's assessment**

The Government considers that the measures taken are sufficient to ensure the general public's confidence in statistics and that they meet the requirements set out in the regulation on European statistics.

The Government will monitor the development and is prepared to take further measures as needed to maintain confidence for statistics.

# The agencies responsible for statistics

The Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) lists the agencies responsible for statistics and the areas in the official statistics for which they are responsible. The government ministries under which these agencies are grouped are set out below. This is followed by the areas of activity, the statistical activities and the main users of the statistics for the 28 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 presented 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

- Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
- National Courts Administration

### Ministry of Culture

- Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

### Ministry of Environment and Energy

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

### Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation

- The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
- Swedish Forest Agency
- Swedish Board of Agriculture
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
- The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
- Transport Analysis

### Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

- Swedish Social Insurance Agency
- Family Law and Parental Support Authority
- Swedish Pensions Agency
- National Board of Health and Welfare

### Ministry of Education and Research

- Swedish Board for Study Support
- National Library of Sweden
- National Agency for Education
- Swedish Higher Education Authority

## Swedish Work Environment Authority

The agency is tasked with ensuring compliance with the legislation on the work environment and working hours as well as the sections of the Public Health (Tobacco Act and the environmental legislation) that apply to genetic engineering and pesticides. The Swedish Work Environment Authority also issues regulations and general guidelines based on Sweden's legislation on the work environment and working hours, and to some extent, environmental legislation. The agency also gives advice and instructions and disseminates information. The goal of the agency is to reduce the risks for poor health and accidents in the workplace and improve the working environment from an overall perspective; i.e. from a viewpoint that includes physical, mental, social and work organisational aspects.

### Statistical areas

#### Work environment

This area includes the annual survey of work-related health problems that, among other things, gives information about the number of persons 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 Swedish Social Insurance Agency. Occupational injuries are presented in an annual report that mainly includes occupational illnesses and occupational accidents that have led to sick leave. The report also presents the trends on an overall level.

#### Users of the statistics:

The Riksdag, the Government, (the Ministry of Employment in particular), 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, enterprises and government agencies.

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 9.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 4.1**

## Swedish 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 and its agencies. Furthermore, the agency is responsible for spreading knowledge about crime, crime prevention and operational development to central players in the international and national arena, as well as for supporting crime prevention on the local level. The National Council for Crime Prevention is also responsible for legal

statistics and for conducting the Swedish Crime Survey and other periodical surveys.

### Statistical areas

#### Offences

Within this area, statistics on reported offences, processed offences, and suspected individuals are published. Statistics on reported offences give a picture of the structure, level and development of all events that are reported and registered as crime with the police, customs and other criminal investigation agencies. The final statistics in this area are annual, but preliminary information is published monthly. Statistics

## Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (cont.)

on reported offences are divided into regional statistics for counties and municipal and municipal district statistics. The statistics on solved cases (yearly and half yearly) provide information on the handling of reported offences by the judicial system. Statistics on processed criminal offences present a total picture of all reported offences that have led to a decision that involved the closing of a case during the year. The statistics present the share of person-based clearances that have been made on the reported crimes and investigations.

Statistics on suspects present the number of persons who are suspected of crime on reasonable grounds during a calendar year, and where suspicion remains after the end of the investigation. Statistics also present the amount of criminal participation that the suspects are attributed to. 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 type of crime and county.

### **Persons found guilty of criminal offences**

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**

The agency produces annual statistics in this area about the number of persons admitted to correctional facilities, persons under supervision in the correctional system's non-custodial organisation, and persons detained in custody. The statistics also include data on the number of persons who are in custody and supervised as of 1 October. Data on

persons broken down by sex and age is 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.

### **Users of the statistics**

The Riksdag and the Government (the Ministry of Justice in particular), and the judicial system's agencies. In addition, municipalities and county councils, trade organisations, interest groups, the EU and other international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, the mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 27.0 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 17.3**

### Swedish Board for Study Support

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

#### Statistical areas

##### Financial aid

Statistics are produced on the allocation of financial aid for students and its repayment. Statistics on approval of allocation 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 Riksdag, the Government (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 1.0 million**

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

### 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 ensure that activities are carried out efficiently and in a manner easily accessed by citizens.

#### Statistical areas

##### Judicial activity

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

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

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

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

### Swedish National Financial Management Authority

The main task of the Swedish National Financial Management Authority is to develop financial management of the State. The agency is to provide the Government with basic data for its decisions on the national economy and to contribute to developing and improving methods on

performance management and financial management at government agency and Government level. The agency also places demands on systems for budgeting and accounting, salary administration and human resources, as well as integrated operational management. The Swedish

### Swedish National Financial Management Authority (cont.)

National Financial Management Authority is also responsible for auditing of EU financed operations. The Swedish National Financial Management Authority produces information on national accounts concerning the Government, often entitled Information on government net lending. From 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 of the national accounts at Statistics Sweden. In addition to the official statistics, the agency also publishes forecasts for the central government budget and the government sector's financial savings.

#### 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 Riksdag, the Government, government agencies, international organisations, researchers and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics:**  
**SEK 7.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 5.1**

### Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

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

#### Statistical areas

##### Financial accounts

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

##### Shareholding statistics

Statistics are produced on shareholdings in Sweden every six months.

##### Financial enterprises except insurance

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

#### Insurance

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

#### Users of the statistics

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

**Cost of official statistics:**  
**SEK 15.0 million**

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

## Swedish Social Insurance Agency

The Swedish Social Insurance Agency administers many insurances and grants that are included in the social insurance system. Swedish social insurance covers essentially everyone who lives or works in Sweden. In total there are slightly more than 40 different benefits, compensation and allowances within the social insurance system.

### Statistical areas

#### Assistance to families with children

Annual statistics are produced for parental insurance, maintenance support, child allowance, housing allowance, childcare allowance and others. The statistics include the number of people or households receiving allowances and benefits, the amounts paid and the number of days for which allowances and benefits were paid.

#### Assistance in the event of sickness and disability

Annual statistics are produced on sickness benefit, sickness and activity compensation, rehabilitation benefit for care of closely

related persons, occupational injury compensation, assistance allowance, car allowance, disability allowance and more. The statistics include details of the number of people, the amounts paid and the number of days for which compensation was paid, current and closed cases of sickness and, as measurements of ill-health, the sick rate, the sickness benefit rate and the incapacity rate.

### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government, government agencies, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, the financial market, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 25.0 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 9.3**

## 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

The statistical area Fishery currently includes information on fish and shellfish catches, sales value in the first marketing stage, information about fishing vessels in the saltwater based professional fishery as well as information on recreational fishing.

The statistics on professional sea fishing (Fishing in marine waters by commercial fishermen) are presented both monthly and annually. The statistics that are presented annually are divided into the sea areas where

fish have been caught as well as the coastal areas where fish have been landed. The monthly reports are divided into coastal areas where fish have been landed and do not include statistics on vessels.

The statistics on professional freshwater fishing (Fishing in inland waters by commercial fishermen), which are presented annually, are gathered from fishermen in the four major lakes: Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren as well as other inland lakes where professional fishing is done.

The statistics on recreational fishing in Sweden (Recreational fishing in Sweden) include information on the number of recreational fishermen, the number of fishing days, catches, the equipment used and expenditures for recreational fishing.

#### Marine and fresh water environment

The official statistics on marine and fresh water environment include statistics on the statistical products Seas and coastal areas - State of the environment: Inflow of

### Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (cont.)

Phosphorous and Nitrogen to the coast and Lakes, watercourses and ground water - environmental quality. The first-mentioned product annually reports statistics on inflow of nitrogen and phosphorous to the coast, broken down by marine basin. The official statistics on the environmental status of freshwater shows results from sampling of water selected to show the state of the environment in fresh water that is relatively unaffected by human activity. The statistics are presented every three years. 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 Riksdag, the Government Offices (the Ministry of the Environment and Energy and the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation in particular), Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the water authorities, county councils, municipalities, trade organisations, environmental organisations, international organisations, the mass media, schools, universities, and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics:**  
**SEK 2.0 million**

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

### Swedish Chemicals Agency

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

#### Statistical areas

##### Sales and use of chemicals

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

#### Users of the statistics

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

**Cost of official statistics:**  
**SEK 0.9 million**

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

## National Institute of Economic Research

The National Institute of Economic Research is a government agency that is classified under the Ministry of Finance. Our forecasts are used for decision-making for economic policy in Sweden. We also analyse economic development in Sweden and internationally, as well as conduct research in the field of national economics.

### 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

For economic forecasts by the National Institute of Economic Research, the Ministry of Finance, the Riksbank and the European Commission. Other users are researchers, banks, securities traders, the automotive industry and the mass media.

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 1.4 million**

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

## National Library of Sweden

The National Library of Sweden is Sweden's National Library. Since the first law on legal deposit copies was adopted in 1661, the National Library of Sweden has collected all materials that have been published in Sweden, which now also includes audio-visual and electronic material. The material is being saved for future generations.

The National Library of Sweden also has an assignment to coordinate and develop the entire Swedish library sector. The assignment includes a national overview, promoting coordination and collecting statistics.

### Statistical areas

#### Sweden's publicly funded libraries

Annual statistics on the publicly funded library operations.

### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the 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, the Council for Local Government Analysis, independent schools, library organisations, trade organisations, interest groups, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 1.3 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 0.9**

## National Mediation Office

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

education level. Monthly statistics on wages and salaries are also produced for these sectors. With the exception of the central government sector, the statistics are based on summary data. As they are regularly updated with details of retroactive wage payments, these statistics give a good picture of changes in wages and salaries.

### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government (the Ministry of Employment in particular), the Ministry of Finance, the National Institute of Economic Research, the Riksbank, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers and students, and the mass media.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 39.5 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 2.1**

## Family Law and Parental Support Authority

The Family Law and Parental Support Authority is a government agency responsible for family law, parental support and family counselling. The agency also works to ensure that international adoptions to Sweden are carried out legally and ethically. The main task of the Family Law and Parental Support Authority is to collect and clarify the latest findings for decision-makers and professionals working in parental support, family counselling and family law. The agency's task is also to ensure that adoptions of children to Sweden are carried out in accordance with the law and in an ethically acceptable way. In all activities, the rights of the child are to be promoted as they are expressed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

### Statistical areas

#### Family law

Annual statistics on family law include details of children who have been the subject of cooperation interviews, investigations into

care, housing and association, declarations of paternity and parentage, and the number of investigations that have approved international adoptions.

### Family counselling

Annual statistics that include data about the number of people who have visited family counselling, the number of cases during the year and the nature of the cases.

### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government (in particular the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Justice), municipalities, county councils, enterprises, interest groups, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

### Cost of official statistics

**SEK 0.3 million**

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

## Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

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

### Statistical areas

#### Historic environment

The statistics include information about protected buildings, ancient remains and state appropriations.

#### Museums

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

### Cultural expenditure

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

### Adult study associations

The statistics describe the study associations' activities, participants and subjects of study, with a focus on cultural activities.

### Users of the statistics

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

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 3.3 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 2.0**

## The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

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

### Statistical areas

#### Newly-started enterprises

The area includes three products: two products on Newly-started enterprises in Sweden, and one concerning Follow-up on newly-started enterprises - three years after registration. The former statistics products are produced annually and quarterly, while

the latter are published 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. In this area, annual statistics are also produced on hearings on composition for both enterprises and private persons.

### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation in particular), the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade

### The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis (cont.)

organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 5.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 1.3**

### Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

In collaboration with other parties, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency pursues and coordinates efforts to ensure a sound living environment. Our work is knowledge-based and demonstrates the potential for sustainable development. We are an environment agency that carries out assignments on behalf of the Government.

The agency's support of other players in their environmental activities is largely intended to develop and disseminate knowledge, formulate requirements and levels of ambition. The agency also carries out follow-up and evaluation work. Production of statistics is largely dictated by the international reporting of statistics and the follow-up of environmental goals.

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has decided on statistics products in the areas of Waste 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 SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and ammonia. Gases affecting the climate are reported as the carbon dioxide equivalents of emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O (laughing gas), methane, and some F-gases (fluorinated greenhouse gases). Statistics on emissions to water from licensed sewage facilities and industry with treatment under own management is compiled every second year. The reported emissions are nutrients and oxygen-consuming substances with an over-fertilisation effect, and metals. In addition, waste water treatment plants' production

and the use of sludge and its content of certain pollutants are reported.

##### Waste

Publication of statistics on waste shows waste created, recycled, incinerated and stored, broken down into dangerous waste and non-dangerous waste.

The statistics were reported for the sixth time in 2016 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. As the indicators of environmental objectives are developed, statistics will be required for more environmental areas.

##### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government (the Ministry of the Environment and Energy in particular), the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, environmental courts, the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish Transport 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, the Medical Products Agency, the 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, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, Statistics Sweden, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, municipalities, county councils, enterprises, trade organisations, international

### Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (cont.)

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's mission is to manage and pay out the national retirement pension, and also provide general information about the pension to pension savers, future retired persons and retired persons.

#### Statistical areas

##### Assistance in old age

This area includes annual statistics about the national retirement pension. The national retirement pension consists of income pension, premium pension, supplementary pension, and guarantee pension. Other benefits in this area include maintenance support for elderly persons, housing supplement for pensioners, child pension

and surviving children's support, survivor's pension for adults and survivor's life annuities under the Social Insurance Code.

The Riksdag, the Government, government agencies, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, the financial market, enterprises, financial markets, fund management companies, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics:**  
**SEK 7.0 million**

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

### 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 of the management of the central government debt is to minimise the cost of the debt, while taking into account management risks.

#### Statistical areas

##### Central government borrowing and debt

Central government borrowing and debt statistics is produced on the outcome of the central government's net borrowing requirement, which is based on government payments for one month. The central government's net borrowing

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

#### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government, government agencies, financial markets, the mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics:**  
**SEK 5.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 3.3**

## Swedish Forest Agency

The Swedish Forest Agency works to ensure that forestry is maintained in accordance with the policies of the Government and Riksdag. 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 on the quality of regrowth examines what regrowth measures have been taken and the quality of regrowth.

Furthermore, statistics is published on factors that track development 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 nature conservation agreements on forest land and Environmental considerations after regeneration felling.

#### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation and the Ministry of the Environment and Energy in particular), Statistics Sweden, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, the Swedish Energy Agency, municipalities, county councils, enterprises, the Federation of Swedish Farmers, the Swedish Forestry Industries Federation, the Federation of Forestry and Agricultural Employers, the Swedish union of forestry, wood and graphical workers, the Forestry Research 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 19.6 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 13.7**

## National Board of Health and Welfare

The National Board of Health and Welfare is a government agency under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs with a mission to safeguard health and welfare, and to ensure that everyone has equal and equitable access to good health and social care. The agency produces and disseminates knowledge about and support to healthcare and nursing. The National Board of Health and Welfare is the statistical agency responsible for health and medical care and social services. The statistics provide guidance for monitoring and evaluation to inform decision-makers at all levels, community stakeholders and the general public about conditions and progress in health and health care services, and to enable a factual debate and well-founded decisions.

### Statistical areas

#### Health and disease

There are a number of 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 discovered 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. In addition, statistics on breastfeeding and smoking habits among parents with infants is produced. Finally, statistics are produced on municipal home nursing and healthcare.

#### 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 and 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 also includes a product on registered health and medical care personnel

and a product on their status in the labour market status. The objective is to better be able to plan and scale educational measures and skills supply in this area.

#### Causes of death

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

#### Care of individuals and families

This statistical area concerns social services of municipalities and covers a number of products produced annually. 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, and more. 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. Statistics on municipal family counselling include the number of persons who have received counselling and the number and character of cases during the year. This year, 2017, was the last year that the National Board of Health and Welfare published official statistics on family law and municipal family counselling. From 2018, these statistics will instead be published by the Family Law and Parental Support Authority.

Statistics are also produced on adult drug abusers that illustrate the extent of municipal decisions on measures according to the Social Services Act (SoL) and the Care of Substance Abusers Act (LVM). In addition, there are statistics on measures for adults who receive housing assistance and family support.

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

#### Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities

Statistics on the care and nursing of the elderly contain details of the extent of municipal programmes under the provisions of the Social Services Act for people of 65 or older. Statistics on efforts for people with disabilities detail the scope of certain municipal agency activities for people under the age of 65. Both products report information on home help services, home nursing, living in homes with special facilities, and short-term residence. Furthermore, statistics is reported concerning measures for the elderly and for persons with disabilities by management form. .

#### Support and services for people with disabilities

Statistics on measures under the Act concerning Support and Service to Persons

with Certain Functional Impairment show the scope of various measures such as personal assistance, companion service, contact persons, and daily activities. The statistics is also used to equalise costs between municipalities.

#### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government, (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 17.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 9.6**

### Swedish Energy Agency

The Swedish Energy Agency is the country's national agency for energy-related matters. The Swedish Energy Agency is tasked to work towards the development of Sweden's energy system to be ecologically and economically sustainable. The agency seeks to obtain a comprehensive view that clarifies the connection between issues on energy and the various parts of society. Its aim is to contribute to the fulfilment of climate goals, increase renewable types of energy, more efficient and sustainable energy use, cost efficiency, safe and secure supply of energy with a low negative impact on health, environment and climate and an increased commercialisation of good business.

#### Statistical areas

##### Energy supply and use

A number of products are produced in this area, including 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 energy use and oil deliveries, which are reported annually by municipality.

In addition, the products called Energy use within the sectors of construction, fishery, forestry, domestic maritime traffic, holiday homes and agriculture, which are intermittent surveys. The products Unprocessed wood fuel and Installed photovoltaic systems are new.

#### Energy balances

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

#### Price trends in the energy sector

Annual statistics are produced for the transmission of electricity (network tariffs), and monthly statistics are produced for prices on electricity. In addition, biannual statistics are produced for energy prices of natural gas and electricity.

#### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government (the Ministry of the Environment and Energy in

particular), the Ministry of Finance, municipalities, county councils, Statistics Sweden, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institute of Economic Research, the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, the Swedish Transport Administration, the Swedish Forest Agency, oil companies, electricity producers, trade organisations, international organisations,

universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public, and internationally the International Energy Agency, Eurostat, the European Commission Energy Union, OECD, and the UN.

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 36.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 5.1**

### 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 government informed about trends in these sectors, and implements political decisions in its sphere of activity. One of the board's main tasks is the administration of EU agricultural policy.

#### Statistical areas

##### Agricultural structure

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

##### Agricultural production

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

##### Employment in agriculture

Reports are made intermittently on labour in agriculture, broken down by working hours and sex (most recently in 2014 and next time in 2017).

##### Agricultural economy

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

enterprises and (c) total incomes for farming households. The surveys are conducted annually.

##### Price trends in agriculture

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

##### Animal health

Annual statistics have been produced for 2006-2013.

##### 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 Riksdag and the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation 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 36.3 million**

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

## National Agency for Education

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

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

Information about the organisation, children/pupils, teaching staff, grade results

and costs are collected annually from all those responsible for the operational forms within the area of responsibility for the Swedish National Agency for Education. The area of statistics includes pre-schools, pre-school classes, compulsory schools, special schools, leisure time centres, upper secondary schools, municipal adult education, adult education for people with learning disabilities, Swedish language training for immigrants, supplementary training and Swedish education abroad.

### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government, 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 36.6 million**

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

## Statistics Sweden

The tasks of Statistics Sweden are to develop, produce and disseminate statistics, as well as coordinate the system for official statistics. Statistics Sweden is also responsible for coordinating the European statistics, as the agency has been appointed National Statistical Institute.

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

including following up the quality of official and European statistics.

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

### Statistical areas

#### Employment and working hours

In this area short-term employment statistics are produced for each quarter, which are intended to describe promptly and precisely changes in the number of employees, broken down in detail by industrial sector and region. In addition, labour statistics based on

**Statistics Sweden (cont.)**

administrative sources are produced, which include annual information about employment levels, commuting, industrial structures, personnel structures in enterprises and at workplaces, and also illustrate events and flows in the labour market. Occupational statistics from the Swedish Occupational Register is produced and serve mainly to provide annual information on the breakdown of the working population into various occupation groups and to illustrate trends in different industries and sectors of society.

**Aggregate gross wages**

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

**Labour Force Surveys**

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

**Vacancies and unemployment**

Short-term employment statistics are produced quarterly on upcoming/immediate new recruitment in the labour market. The statistics describe the demand for new labour and present data on the number of job openings and vacancies (job openings that can be started immediately, i.e.

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

**Sick pay**

The statistics aim to illustrate sickness absence during a sick pay period, which is the period when employers pay sick pay if an employee is absent from work due to sickness. Collection is done monthly and data is published each quarter.

**Population size and changes**

The population statistics annually illustrate basic demographic variables; births, deaths, domestic and foreign migration, population increase, size etc. for all of Sweden, counties, municipalities and more. The statistics are based on the Total Population Register, which is based on notifications from the population register at the Swedish Tax Agency.

**Population composition**

Population statistics give details of the composition of the population, broken down by sex, age, civil status, country of birth and citizenship for all of Sweden, counties, municipalities and more. The statistical area also describes the composition and number of people in households. In addition, population and housing censuses (FoB) between 1960 and 1990 are included in this statistical area.

**Population projections**

Projections of Sweden's population, broken down by age, sex and country of birth (different groups of countries of birth) are made annually and are used as a basis for social planning.

Every third year (most recently in 2015), projections are based on a more comprehensive analysis of developments. A number of other alternative projections are then also reported concerning the future development.

**Immigration and asylum seekers**

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

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

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

### **Housing construction and conversion**

Statistics on housing construction are produced, by both year and quarter, and provide information about trends in housing construction of started and completed residential buildings broken down by type of building, owner category, form of tenure, and housing form. Statistics are also produced on conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings (yearly, quarterly) providing information on the number of net changes in the housing situation. Statistics on the dwelling stock are also presented, based on the national dwellings register. The dwellings register is administered by the Lantmäteriet (the Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration agency). 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. In addition, the number of flats in special-needs housing is 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 with building permits/building applications. These statistics are intended to be used with other statistics to produce a business cycle indicator for the building sector.

### **Construction costs**

Statistics are produced in this area that provide basic data for highlighting 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. The survey

provides details on revenues and expenditures and long-term loan liabilities and renovation costs for multi-dwelling buildings. Unlet apartment dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings are also examined intermittently to highlight the number of unlet dwellings available for rent and the number of other empty apartments.

### **Housing and rent data**

The statistics provide information on rents and changes in rents in rented apartments. This area also includes rental statistics for apartments in new construction that give information about rents/fees for different types of apartments in different parts of the country and the proportion that are unlet or unsold. All surveys are conducted annually.

### **Real estate prices and title registrations**

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

### **Real estate tax assessments**

The statistics on real estate tax assessments are annual, and include the outcome of general and selective real estate tax reassessments and the conversion procedure. The statistics report information on tax assessment values, the number of assessment units, areas and more, 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 - exports and imports of goods**

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 is published quarterly in the form of an index number.

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

### **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.

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 Household expenditures, which presently is conducted every fourth year, sheds light on the expenditures of different groups of households. It also provides an understanding of how households deal with their economic conditions. Corresponding surveys are conducted in all EU countries. The survey on household living expenses is carried out every second year and illustrates in more detail households' living expenses in different forms of tenure, and places the expenses in relation to households' incomes.

### **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 interviews with the child itself as the study domain. The statistics deal with the child's well-being, situation in school, what they do in their spare time as well as relationships with friends, parents, teachers and other adults. The information can be analysed together with the background information about both the children and the parents.

### **ICT usage by individuals**

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

### **Gender equality**

The work of Statistics Sweden is partly to produce the publication "Women and Men in Sweden" every other year, and partly to annually produce and publish current gender statistics. The latter is in the form of indicators for follow-up of gender policy as well as statistics within three in-depth areas. Statistics Sweden's work also includes annually following up compliance with Section 14 in the Statistics Ordinance (2001:100), and supporting the further development of the aspects of gender equality in the different parts of statistics. The product gender statistics provides a coordinating function for analysis of needs, for information, for contacts with other countries, as well as certain commissioned activities.

### **General elections**

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

### **Political party preferences**

A sample survey is carried out twice a year to inform about the distribution of support for political parties, EU and EMU

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

preferences in the electorate as a whole and in segments of the electorate.

### **Environmental accounts and sustainable development**

The environmental accounts are a system of environmental data and economic data, developed as a satellite system to the national accounts. Data is broken down by industries, public agencies and households, with the international classification that is used in the national accounts. The environmental accounts contain several components: emissions to air, economic instruments such as taxes and subsidies, material flows and the environmental sector. Official statistics on the environmental accounts are reported annually. The environmental accounts are based on existing statistics and administrative sources. Annual statistics are produced in a sample survey on the cost of environmental protection in industry, to be used, for example, as a basis for cost estimates of future environmental measures and environmental programmes, primarily by the EU Commission.

### **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. As of 2014, the presentation of cultivation measures also includes statistics on the spread of lime on arable land, and thus replaces the previous sales statistics on lime. The annual sales statistics in mineral fertilisers include nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium and lime and show sales to agriculture and horticulture. Information about the sales of sulphur and cadmium content of fertilisers has been included since 1997. 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. and functional changes between permanent residence and holiday residence, as well as the definition of workplace areas outside of urban areas etc. 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 statistics are produced at five-year intervals.

### **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 products that are published are the product accounts (GDP), financial accounts and sector accounts. The calculations are published both annually and

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

quarterly. The statistics are produced in more detail on an annual basis. Based on thenational accounts, regional accounts and satellite calculations are also produced relating to the Health Accounts and ESSPROS.

### Regional accounts

This area is the regional counterpart to the national accounts. Calculations include Gross Regional Product (GRP) from production, salaries, investments and household's disposable income and the average number of gainfully employed. Gross regional product (GRP) measures the region's economic production, measured as the sum of value added for industry, the public sector and households' non-profit organisations. Calculations of gross wages and employment are an important supplement and support to production calculations. The national accounts within the EU are controlled by the ESA (the European System of National and Regional Accounts). These in turn are adapted from the international regulations SNA (System of National Accounts) to European conditions.

The calculations are published in the year when the definitive calculations for year  $t$  are published  $t + 24$  months. The production of the regional accounts is dependent on the national accounts and the regional statistics. The final estimates are based on figures from the final annual estimates for the national accounts. The preliminary accounts for year  $t$  are published in the year  $t + 12$  months. At that point definitive annual estimates for national accounts concerning year  $t$  are not available. Instead, we use the published quarterly figures added together for an entire year.

### 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 countries' organisation of health and medical care. The design of the health accounts is based on three dimensions for reporting

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

### ESSPROS

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

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

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 basis with the aim of obtaining information on intermediate consumption of goods and services in the service sector. The survey was dormant in 2016. Inventory statistics in the trade of goods and service industries are produced quarterly, broken down by industry and commodity group. The survey on Balance statistics 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 conducted annually and highlights enterprises' use of computers, the Internet and various forms of IT services.

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

### **Industrial production trends**

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

### **Industrial capacity utilisation**

Quarterly statistics are produced on industrial production capacity utilisation, broken down by 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.

### **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. Information concerning the current year is reported per quarter, while plans for the

coming year are reported for the entire year. The survey on Enterprises' costs for IT and marketing is conducted annually and highlights the expenditures for computers telecommunication equipment, software, and costs for IT services. The survey also asks questions about enterprises' expenses for marketing.

### **Local government finances**

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

## Statistics Sweden (cont.)

and inflation in Sweden. The area also includes the calculation of the Harmonised Index for Consumer Prices, which is the common measurement for inflation within the EU/EES. A number of supplementary measurements are also produced in connection with the Consumer Price Index.

### **Producer and import price index**

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

### **Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings**

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

### **Research**

The statistical area of research consists of a number of products. Their purpose is to provide a picture of resource utilisation in research and development activities in different sectors (R&D activities in enterprises, government agencies, municipalities and county councils, universities and institutes of higher education, as well as the private non-profit sector). The surveys are carried out every second year. However, annual indicators are produced. An overview is given of research and development in

Sweden that includes international comparisons that are published every second year. The statistical area also includes the survey Innovation in the manufacturing and service sectors in Sweden that highlights innovation activities in Swedish enterprises. This survey is also conducted every second year.

### **Educational attainment of the population**

This statistical area describes the educational level and educational orientation of the population. The public sector expenditures for the educational system are compiled, broken down into operating and capital costs. From a longitudinal perspective, panels of students are used to describe the flows of students in the educational system, activities after training, entry into and establishment on the labour market for pupils and students at different levels. Statistics are produced on a regular basis highlighting how the interest of upper secondary students in higher education changes over time, as well as establishment on the labour market after upper secondary and higher education studies. Statistics are also produced which give a picture of the activities of the folk high schools (adult education centres) with regard to students and content. Ad hoc follow-up activities and studies are also carried out about adult learning.

### **Users of the statistics**

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

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 565.5 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 516.7**

## Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

The task of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences is to develop knowledge of biological natural resources and their management and 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 forest state and changes in Sweden's forests. The statistics, which are produced annually, include timber stocks, tree biomass, growth, area, vegetation, and site conditions, as well as forest damage.

The information is used for follow-up and evaluation of the current forest, environmental and energy policies. The National Forest Inventory has delivered these types of statistics since 1923. The information is from nationwide inventory of all types of nature. This information is

processed into quality assured statistics with high timeliness. The methods, both measurement methods and statistical design used are scientifically based. Data is collected in the form of a sample survey of 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 Riksdag, the Government, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency, Statistics Sweden, county councils, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, the UN/FAO, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

### Cost of official statistics:

**SEK 38.6 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 27.1**

## The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is working to strengthen the competitiveness of enterprises. The tourism industry is one of its areas of activities. The agency's overall task within tourism is to make Sweden more attractive as a tourist country and to promote a travel and tourist industry that is competitive in the long-term, contributing to sustainable growth and increased employment in all parts of the country. The task of the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is to coordinate various Government activities in order to reinforce the development of the tourist industry, and to develop cooperation between the Government, regional bodies, municipalities and the tourist industry. The agency is also responsible for improving knowledge about the tourist industry and for producing some of the statistics on tourism.

### Statistical areas

#### Accommodation

Monthly statistics on accommodation in hotels, holiday villages and hostels, camping grounds and overnight stays in private holiday homes and apartments booked on a commercial basis. The statistics on accommodation in hotels are intended to provide basic knowledge for marketing and tourism information. These statistics also provide basic information on the economic effects and employment situation of the tourist industry in Sweden (satellite account calculations).

### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag, the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation in particular), municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, investors, trade organisations, interest groups,

## The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (cont.)

universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public. Other users include international organisations such as the OECD, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and European Travel Commission.

**Cost of official statistics:  
SEK 8.7 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 in 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 show the traffic and transport work of Swedish registered road goods vehicles and the transported quantity of goods, broken down by classification of goods. Vehicles

The statistics are produced monthly and annually, 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 four products. *Rail traffic* refers to railways, trams and underground transport. The statistics annually describe activities regarding the infrastructure, vehicle fleet, traffic, transport, and employment. The less comprehensive product *Railway transport* is published every quarter with preliminary transport statistics. A report on punctuality of rail traffic is also published every quarter with information about punctuality and regularity of passenger trains. *Rail traffic injuries*

rail traffic accidents includes annual statistics on road traffic accidents, with data on traffic accidents where persons have been killed or injured.

#### Maritime traffic

The product Shipping goods, with annual and quarterly statistics on international and domestic shipping with vessels aims to highlight the turnover of goods and passengers in Sweden's ports. A new table on freight traffic on inland waterways will be introduced in 2016. The statistics on Swedish and foreign vessels under the Swedish flag are annual, and include details of Swedish-registered tonnage and the tonnage controlled by Swedish shipping companies. In addition, the product *Water transport with financial data on the enterprises* is included here.

#### Air traffic

The annual civil aviation statistics contain details of airports, traffic, transport, aircraft, personnel and accidents.

#### Postal services

This area includes the annual statistical product *Postal services*, which contains statistics on enterprises, finances, employment, traffic and infrastructure.

#### Telecom services

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

#### Communication patterns

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

## Transport Analysis (cont.)

And longer travel with information on the purpose of the travel. The Commodity Survey describes flows of goods in Sweden as well as to and from Sweden. The survey aims to improve knowledge of goods transport in business and provide an overall picture of business needs to transport goods within the country and abroad. The survey is published intermittently and the next survey is planned to be published in 2017 concerning the 2016 survey year.

### 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 publications *Local and regional public transport*, *Commercial routes on the roads* and *Commercial routes by water* are under development and have not yet received status as official statistics.

### Users of the statistics

The Riksdag and the Government (the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation in particular), many government agencies, mainly the Swedish Transport

Administration, the Swedish Transport Agency and Statistics Sweden, but also the Swedish Maritime Association, LfV (Swedish civil aviation administration), the Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute (VTI), the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis. Other users include municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, 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 24.7 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 7.7**

## Swedish Higher Education Authority

The Swedish Higher Education Authority is responsible for quality assurance of higher education, official statistics for higher education, examination of efficiency in the operations of universities and institutes of higher education, 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 the higher education sector show changes in the admittance of students and the number of graduated students within first, second and third cycle. The statistics also show the applicants, the graduation rate, students' results and international mobility at basic and advanced levels. 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 Riksdag, the Government, 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 19.2 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 4.8**

# 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 2017

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
<b>Labour market</b>		
Labour Force Surveys	Labour Force Surveys	Statistics Sweden
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, 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	Short-term statistics, wages and salaries in the private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the government sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour cost index	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour Cost Survey	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structures, whole economy	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in county councils	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the primary municipalities	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures in the private sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the central government sector	National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Structure of Earnings Survey	National Mediation Office
Aggregate gross wages	Gross pay based on income of statements	Statistics Sweden
Aggregate gross wages	Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers monthly tax returns	Statistics Sweden
Sick pay	Short-term statistics on sick pay	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Short-term employment statistics	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Labour statistics based on administrative sources	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics	Statistics Sweden
Vacancies and unemployment	Job openings and unmet labour demand	Statistics Sweden
<b>Population</b>		
Population composition	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
Population size and changes	Older population and housing censuses 1960–1990	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Population projections	Statistics Sweden
<b>Housing, construction and building</b>		
Housing and rent data	Charges/rents for newly constructed dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Rents for dwellings	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Dwelling stock	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

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
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 registration of titles	Real estate prices and registration of titles	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
<b>Democracy</b>		
General elections	General elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, survey on voter participation	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, results	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, results	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	Statistics Sweden
<b>Energy</b>		
Energy supply and use	Energy use in leisure houses	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy consumption in the fishery sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in agriculture	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use by forestry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for multi-dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for non-residential buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for one- or two-dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for dwellings and non-residential buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in manufacturing industry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in small businesses in manufacturing industry	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Installed photovoltaic systems	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Quarterly fuel statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Deliveries of motor fuel gas	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	Unprocessed wood fuel	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Oil deliveries - presented by municipalities	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in transport sector	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Annual energy statistics (electricity, gas, district heating)	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Municipal and regional energy statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Quarterly energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Annual energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices on natural gas and electricity	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Network tariffs and supplier switching in the natural gas market	Swedish Energy Agency

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Renegotiations and changes of contracts with electricity suppliers	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	Price trends for energy and switching of suppliers	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Wood fuel and peat prices	Swedish Energy Agency
<b>Financial market</b>		
Shareholding statistics	Shareholding statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial institutions, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial enterprises, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Investment funds, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Financial accounts, quarterly and annually	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Savings barometer	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies' capital investments	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies' annual reports	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
<b>Trade in goods and services</b>		
Domestic trade	Food sales by commodity group	Statistics Sweden
Domestic trade	Turnover in the service sector	Statistics Sweden
Domestic trade	Service Production Index	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Foreign trade - exports and imports of goods	Statistics Sweden
<b>Household finances</b>		
Household expenditures	Household budget survey	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Households' assets and debts	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Income and tax statistics	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Households' housing	Statistics Sweden
<b>Health and medical care</b>		
Causes of death	Statistics on causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on breast feeding	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on newly discovered cancer cases	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on pregnancies, deliveries and new born infants	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on myocardial infarctions	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on municipal health and medical care efforts	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on hospitalisation due to illness	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on injuries and poisonings treated at hospitals	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on smoking habits among parents with infants	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and medical care	Statistics on registered medical personnel by labour market status	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and medical care	Pharmaceuticals statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>		
Animal health	Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Fishing	Fishing in marine waters by commercial fishermen	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Fishery	Fishing in inland waters by commercial fishermen	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Fishing	Recreational fishing in Sweden	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Agricultural economy	Economic accounts for agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Income of agricultural households	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Agricultural economics survey	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Horticultural survey	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Animal products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Organic animal production	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Food statistics	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Standard yields	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of potatoes	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of temporary grasses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of cereals, dried pulses and oilseeds	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of horticultural products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of organic and non-organic farming	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production forecast for cereals and oilseed crops	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Drainage of agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Organic farming and livestock	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Holdings and holders in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Full time employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Livestock	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Areas sown in the autumn	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Typology of holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Other gainful activities on agricultural holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Use of agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Cattle in December	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horticultural sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Environmental and social issues in forestry	Habitat protection and nature conservation agreements on forest land	Swedish Forest Agency
Environmental and social issues in forestry	Environment consideration after final felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Price trends in agriculture	Rents for agricultural land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Prices of land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Price index and prices in the food sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Forestry production	Felling notifications	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Annual felling	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Large scale forestry costs and revenue	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Inventories of coniferous saw timber, pulpwood and chips	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Production of forest seedlings	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Prices on roundwood	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Quality of regeneration	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities and employment in small scale agriculture	Swedish Forest Agency

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
State of the forests and change	Area conditions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Forestry statistics - current information about forest resources in Sweden	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Forest damage	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Vegetation and Site conditions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Timber stocks and tree biomass	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
State of the forests and change	Annual volume increment	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Employment in agriculture	Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Employment statistics in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Aquaculture	Aquaculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Cross-subject statistics	General agricultural statistics	Swedish Board of Agriculture
<b>Culture and leisure</b>		
Libraries	Publicly funded libraries	National Library of Sweden
Historic environment	Historic environment statistics	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Museums	Museums	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Cultural expenditure	Society's expenditure on culture	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Adult study associations	Adult study associations statistics	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
<b>Living conditions</b>		
Gender statistics	Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Statistics on children and their families	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	IT usage in households	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Survey on Living Conditions	Statistics Sweden
<b>Environment</b>		
Waste	Waste, generated and treated	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Packaging	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of fertilizers for agricultural and horticultural purposes	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Use of fertilizers and animal manure and cultivation measures in agriculture	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances for agricultural land and agricultural sector	Statistics Sweden
Marine and water environment	Nitrogen and phosphorus load to the sea	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Marine and water environment	Lakes, watercourses and ground water – environmental quality	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Sales and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Use of pesticides in arable crops, consumption statistics through agriculture interviews	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides in Swedish agriculture, number of hectare doses	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Overview of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Land use	Concentrations of workplaces outside localities	Statistics Sweden

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Land use	Development in protected coastal zones	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of holiday homes	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Green areas within and in the vicinity of urban settlements	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land and water areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Coast, shores and islands in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land and water areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in localities	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Protected nature	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Smaller localities	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics on drainage areas	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Peat; production, use, environmental impact	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land used for transport infrastructure	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection expenditure	Statistics Sweden
State of the environment	Seas and coastal areas - environmental quality hazardous substances	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Air - environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Environmental quality in a health perspective	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Freshwater - environmental quality hazardous substances	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions of atmospheric pollutants	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions and removal of greenhouse gases	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Discharges to water and sewage sludge production - Municipal waste water treatment plants, pulp and paper industry and some other industry	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Water use	Industrial water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Agricultural water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Water withdrawal and water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
<b>National Accounts</b>		
National accounts	System of health accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	National accounts, quarterly and preliminary annual calculations	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Budget information and supplement to EU convergent criteria from public administration	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Regional accounts	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	Statistics Sweden
<b>Business activities</b>		
Industrial capacity utilisation	Industrial capacity utilisation	Statistics Sweden
Industrial inventories	Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	Industry, new orders and turnover	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Industrial Production Index	Statistics Sweden
Accommodation	Accommodation statistics	The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
International enterprises	Research and development in international enterprises	The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
International enterprises	Swedish enterprise groups with affiliates abroad	The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
International enterprises	Foreign controlled enterprises	The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly-started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises, quarterly	The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly-started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises, annually	The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly-started enterprises	Follow-up on newly-started enterprises	The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Business investments	Enterprises' costs for IT and marketing	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	Investment Survey	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Balance statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Structural Business Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Non-financial corporations: Foreign trade credits	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Industrial use of purchased goods	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Production of commodities and industrial services	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	IT use by enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Inventories in trade and services	Statistics Sweden
<b>Public finances</b>		
Local government finances	Financiers and providers in health care, education and social services	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Local taxes	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Financial assets and liabilities of municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Quarterly results for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Publicly owned enterprises	Statistics Sweden
Local government finances	Annual accounts for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
Central government borrowing and debt	The Swedish central government debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Central government borrowing and debt	The central government net borrowing requirement	Swedish National Debt Office
Tax assessment	Tax assessment	Statistics Sweden
National budget outcome	Time series of the Central Government Budget	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
Cross-subject statistics	Statistical yearbook of public finances	Statistics Sweden
<b>Prices and consumption</b>		
Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings	Building Price Index (BPI) (output price index)	Statistics Sweden
Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings	Factor Price Index for buildings	Statistics Sweden
Household purchasing plans	Consumer Tendency Survey	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
<b>Judicial system</b>		
Criminal offences	Reported offences	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Criminal offences	Processed criminal offences	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Criminal offences	Processed suspicions of crime	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Criminal offences	Confirmed cases of Lethal Violence	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Criminal offences	Suspected individuals	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Judicial activity	Court statistics	National Courts Administration
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
The correctional care system	The correctional care system	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism - preliminary statistics	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism - final statistics	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Social insurance		
Assistance for families with children	Child allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Housing benefit to families with children, etc.	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Parental insurance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Gender equality bonus	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Maintenance support	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Care allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Assistance allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Car 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	Disability allowance	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Incapacity measures	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness - and activity compensation	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness cases	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Work injury payments (excluding survivor's work injury annuity payments)	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	Child pension and surviving children's allowance	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Housing Supplements for Retirees	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Disbursements of Survivors's annuities	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Survivor Pension for Adults	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Earning income Pension	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Pension disbursements from the national public pension system	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Retirement savings in the Swedish premium pension system	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Maintenance support for the elderly	Swedish Pensions Agency
<b>Social services</b>		
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on economic support	National Board of Health and Welfare

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on family law	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on Decisions of Administrative Courts concerning drug abusers	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on adults with housing assistance and family support	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on municipal family counselling	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on social Services for Adult with Drug Abuse or Addiction	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on compulsory institutional care for persons with drug abuse	National Board of Health and Welfare
Support and services for people with disabilities	Statistics on efforts under the Act concerning Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Impairment	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Statistics on social services care for people with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Statistics on social care for the elderly	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Statistics on elderly people and persons with disabilities by management form	National Board of Health and Welfare
<b>Transport and communications</b>		
Rail traffic	Rail traffic	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail traffic injuries	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Railway transport	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Punctuality of rail traffic	Transport Analysis
Public transport and publicly financed travel	Special transport services and national special transport services	Transport Analysis
Communication patterns	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	Maritime companies	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Shipping goods	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Swedish vessels and foreign vessels chartered from abroad	Transport Analysis
Telecom services	Telecom services	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Vehicle statistics	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Distances covered with Swedish registered vehicles	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Road traffic injuries	Transport Analysis
<b>Education and research</b>		
Education of the population	Analysis and statistics concerning education of the population	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Register on participation in education	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Education of the population	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Continuing Vocational Training Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Panels of students for longitudinal studies	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Folk high school spring and autumn terms	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Higher education plans of upper secondary school pupils	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	highly educated foreign born persons	Statistics Sweden

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
Education of the population	Entrance into the labour market	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Adult Education Survey	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Activity after training	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Transition, upper secondary school - higher education	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the public sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in Sweden - an overview, international comparisons	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the private non-profit sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development within the business enterprise sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in the higher education sector	Statistics Sweden
Research	Innovation activities in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
Research	Government budget appropriations for research and development	Statistics Sweden
Higher education	Third cycle students and third cycle qualifications	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Financial statistics on higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Throughput and result of higher education at first and second cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Level of parental education among university entrants and first time students at third cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	International student mobility in higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Employees in higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Students and graduates at first and second cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Swedish and foreign background among students at first, second and third cycle studies in higher education	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Applicants and admitted students to higher education at first and second cycle studies	Swedish Higher Education Authority
School system and child care	Other pedagogical activities: Children and staff 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	Pre-school: 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
School system and child care	Compulsory school: pupils as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: leaving certificate	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	Upper secondary 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	Information on grades from upper secondary school	National Agency for Education

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Responsible agency
School system and child care	Municipal adult education: pupils, course participants and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Expenditure on pre-school activities, school-age childcare, schools and adult education	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests upper secondary school: results	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 year 6: results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 9: results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Register of teaching personnel	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Special school: pupils as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish education abroad: pupils, teachers and educational results	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Adult education for pupils with learning disabilities: pupils as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish for immigrants: pupils, course participants and educational results	National Agency for Education
Financial aid	Approval of financial student aid	Swedish Board for Study Support
Financial aid	Repayment of student loans	Swedish Board for Study Support

# The Official Statistics Act (2001:99)

"Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden"

## Area of application, etc.

**Section 1** This Act contains provisions relating to official statistics.

The Government shall issue provisions designating the agencies that are responsible for official statistics (statistical agencies).

The provisions of Sections 14, 15 and 19 shall also apply to the production of other statistics by a statistical agency. (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. Act (2013:945)

**Section 3a** Official statistics shall be objective and made 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 to 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. Accessibility 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.

Act (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). Act (2009:490).

**Section 6** Data in the official statistics must not be matched with other data with the aim of finding out a person's identity.

## Obligation to provide information

**Section 7** The following are required to provide information to the statistical agencies 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. owners of a property with agricultural, forestry and horticultural operators and operators who keep livestock;
3. foundations and non-profit organisations; and
4. municipalities, county councils and municipal associations.

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

The Government may issue further provisions on the requirement to provide information in accordance with the first paragraph.

The 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
- 2) number of employees and their occupations, wages or salaries and professions, and information regarding vacancies.

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

**Sections 9 to 13** have ceased to apply according to *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 identity numbers.

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

#### **Disclosure of information in certain cases**

**Section 16** When a statistical agency discloses data that relate to an individual who is not directly identifiable, the agency

may, in connection with their disclosure, attach a reference number to the data that can be linked by the statistical agency to a personal identity number or equivalent so as to make it possible to supplement the data at a later date. Such a measure may be taken if the party to whom the data are disclosed intends to use them for the purposes of research or statistics and is particularly in need of supplementing the data at a later date.

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, first paragraph, may only be processed by the party to whom the data are disclosed for the purposes of research or statistics.

**Section 18** A party that has received personal data pursuant to Section 16 shall not be under any obligation to inform the data subject that the data 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 are no longer needed for their purpose.

The Government or the agency designated by the Government may grant exemptions from this requirement if such elimination would 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, first paragraph, items 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.

Act (2013:945).

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

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

The authority designated by the Government shall seek such an injunction

### Correction and damages

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

### Appeals

**Section 24** Appeals against decisions made under this Act may be lodged with 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 appeal. Act (2013:945).

### Liability, etc.

**Section 25** A party that fails to comply with the obligation to provide information pursuant to Section 7, first paragraph, items 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. Act (2013:945).

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

### Supplementary provisions

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

### Transitional provisions

#### 2001:99

- 1) This Act shall enter into force on 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); and
  - 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 2 and Section 5, third paragraph of this Act.
- 4) In cases and matters relating to prospective fines, the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888) or the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall apply to orders issued prior to 1 April 2001.
- 5) Decisions regarding exemptions from the provisions concerning elimination that have been rendered pursuant to the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Act (1995:606) shall remain in force.

**Appendix**

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 current text entered into force on 31 December 2013.]

the letter O with the lower curve in the letter. The other S lies behind the first S as a shadow and fills in the upper open part of the letter O with the upper curve of the letter. The letters are blue, with the shadowed S in a lighter shade and the space in between is white. If the symbol is shown in black and white, the letters are black and grey with the space in between in white.

# Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

"Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden"

## Area of application

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

## Official statistics

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

The statistical agencies shall determine the content and scope of statistics within the statistics area(s) for which they are responsible unless otherwise specified by the Government. Ordinance (2001:997)

## Proceedings for injunctions against the use of the symbol etc.

**Section 3** Pursuant to Section 22 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), Statistics Sweden shall seek an injunction against the continued use of the official statistics symbol or the designation Official Statistics of Sweden, or any symbol or designation that may be mistaken for the official symbol or designation.

## 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. In their production of official statistics, the statistical agencies are to use information for existing registers to the greatest extent possible. 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, and
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; and
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. Ordinance (2013:946)

## 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, items 1 and 4. Ordinance (2013:946).

### Municipalities and county councils

**Section 5c** Municipalities and county councils shall, for the purposes of official statistics, also provide information referred to in Section 5, items 1-7, and information on

1. preliminary and final annual accounts;
2. budget and plans for result and balance sheet under Chapter 5, Sections 1 and 2 of the Act on municipal accounting (1997:614);
3. results of the balance sheet for the municipality and county council for the first four-month period of the accounting year and annual forecasts for the coming year at the end of the same period;
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, items 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. objective of the data collection,

2. the provisions on which the obligation to provide information is based;
3. who is collecting the data and on whose behalf the data are being collected;
4. whether consultation has taken place with the organisation representing the respondent;
5. the provisions concerning secrecy in the Secrecy Act (2009:400) 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 as 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, first paragraph, 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, second paragraph of the Act.  
*Ordinance (2001:997).*

### Quality and accessibility

**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 to Statistics Sweden.

*Ordinance (2013:946).*

**Section 13a** The agencies responsible for statistics are to evaluate, each in their own area of statistics, the quality of official statistics. *Ordinance (2016:823).*

**Section 14** Official statistics related to individuals shall 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 of 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 Section 13a; and
2. on quality in Section 3a of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99).

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

*Ordinance (2016:823).*

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Section 13a and Section 16 came into force on 1 September 2016.

**Appendix  
The Official Statistics****The agencies responsible for statistics**

Swedish Work Environment Authority  
Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention  
Swedish Board for Study Support  
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  
Family Law and Parental Support Authority  
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis  
The 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**

<b>Contents</b>	
Labour market	Living conditions
Population	Environment
Housing, construction and building	National accounts
Democracy	Business activities
Energy	Public finances
Financial market	Prices and Consumption
Trade in goods and services	Judicial system
Health services and medical care	Social security insurance etc.
Household finances	Social welfare services
Agriculture and forestry, Fishery	Transport and communications
Culture and leisure	Education and research
<hr/>	
<b>Official statistics and the government agencies that are responsible for each statistical area</b>	
<b>Official statistics</b>	<b>Statistical agency</b>
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>	
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
<i>Processing of sensitive personal data.</i>	
<i>Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health and union membership of private persons is permitted for the production of statistics on Employment and working hours, Labour Force Surveys, Vacancies and unemployment, Work environment and Occupational injuries.</i>	
<b>POPULATION</b>	
Population size and changes	Statistics Sweden
Population composition	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Statistics Sweden
Immigration and asylum seekers	Statistics Sweden
<b>HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING</b>	
Housing construction and conversion	Statistics Sweden
Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
Construction costs	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Statistics Sweden
Real estate prices and registration of titles	Statistics Sweden
Real estate tax assessments	Statistics Sweden

<b>DEMOCRACY</b>	
General elections	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Statistics Sweden
<i>Processing of sensitive personal data.</i>	
<i>Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the political opinions of private persons (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.</i>	
<b>ENERGY</b>	
Energy supply and use	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Swedish National Energy Administration
<b>FINANCIAL MARKET</b>	
Financial accounts	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Shareholding statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance companies	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
<b>TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	
Domestic trade	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Statistics Sweden
<b>HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE</b>	
Health and disease	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health services and medical care	National Board of Health and Welfare
Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare
<i>Processing of sensitive personal data.</i>	
<i>Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health of private persons is permitted for the production of statistics on Health and disease and Health and medical care.</i>	
<b>HOUSEHOLD FINANCES</b>	
Income and income distribution	Statistics Sweden
Household expenditure	Statistics Sweden
<i>Processing of sensitive personal data.</i>	
<i>Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to expenses related to illnesses and union membership and religious communities of private persons is permitted for the production of statistics on Income and income distribution and Household expenditure.</i>	
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISCHING</b>	
Agricultural structure	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Animal health	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Aquaculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Forestry production	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
National forest inventory	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Fishery	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

<b>CULTURE AND LEISURE</b>	
Libraries	National Library of Sweden
Historic environment	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Museums	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Adult study associations	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Cultural expenditure	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
<b>LIVING CONDITIONS</b>	
Living conditions	Statistics Sweden
Gender statistics	Statistics Sweden
<i>Processing of sensitive personal data.</i>	
<i>Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health and union membership of private persons is permitted for the production of statistics on</i>	
<i>Living conditions.</i>	
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	
Emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Application of the Environmental Code	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Statistics Sweden
Fertilisers and lime	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics Sweden
Water use	Statistics Sweden
Marine and water environment	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
<b>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS</b>	
National accounts	Statistics Sweden
<b>BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>	
Newly-started enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies and analyses
International enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies and analyses
Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy and analyses
Structure of the business sector	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Statistics Sweden
Industrial capacity utilisation	Statistics Sweden
Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	National Institute of Economic Research
Accommodation	The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
<b>PUBLIC FINANCES</b>	
Local government finances	Statistics Sweden
Central government borrowing and debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Taxation	Statistics Sweden
National budget outcome	Swedish National Financial Management Authority

**PRICES AND CONSUMPTION**

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

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

Offences	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Judicial activity	National Courts Administration
Correctional care system	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

*Processing of sensitive personal data.*

*Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to crime, judgments in criminal cases and criminal remedies is permitted for the production of statistics on*

*Crime, Persons convicted of crime, Correctional care and Recidivism.*

**SOCIAL INSURANCE, ETC.**

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

*Processing of sensitive personal data.*

*Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the state of health of private persons is permitted for the production of statistics on*

*Support to families with children, Support in the event of sickness and disability and Support in old age.*

**SOCIAL SERVICES**

Care of individuals and families	Family Law and Parent Support Authority
Care of individuals and families	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare
Support and services for people with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare

*Processing of sensitive personal data.*

*Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to 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,*

*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 Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Impairments Act (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 patterns	Transport Analysis
Public transport and publicly financed travel	Transport Analysis

*Processing of sensitive personal data etc.*

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

**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 (2016:822) with directives for Statistics Sweden

“Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden”

## Functions

**Section 1** Statistics Sweden is responsible for developing, producing and disseminating official statistics and other government statistics, as well as coordinating the system for official statistics.

**Section 2** The agency is to

1. act as the national statistical institute, as defined by Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/759 of the European Parliament and of the Council,
2. carry out tasks with regard to annual reports for which Sweden is responsible under Article 11.4 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
3. produce long-term forecasts in the areas of labour market, population and education;
4. act as the national coordinator for the International Monetary Fund's data standard in Sweden;
5. promote cooperation between the agencies responsible for statistics;
6. give advice and support to agencies responsible for statistics on matters of principle regarding the quality of official statistics, and regarding issues of facilitating data provision;
7. no later than 31 March every year, submit a report to the Government on the system for the official statistics, including an analysis of evaluations of quality that the

agencies responsible for statistics are to carry out under Section 13a of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100);

8. maintain a register of the statistical agencies' statistical products, and
9. compile an annual publishing plan for official statistics.

**Section 3** The agency carries out operations under the Act on a database for monitoring and supervising financial markets (2014:484)

**Section 4** The agency is to undertake, within the framework of its statistics operations, assignments from other government agencies, to the extent it has available resources. The agency is to prioritise assignments that concern official statistics.

The agency may, within the framework of its statistics operations, also undertake assignments from clients other than government agencies

**Section 5** The agency may conduct export of services that is directly linked to the agency's tasks.

## 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. Under Section 2, items 5-9, the Council shall assist the agency in the performance of its tasks.

The Council consists of the agency head, who is chair, and no more than twelve other members

### The Scientific Council

**Section 9** The agency will have a scientific council. The Scientific Council shall assist Statistics Sweden with matters relating to

statistical methods and quality. The Council is to also assist other agencies that are responsible for official statistics with such matters.

#### **Appointments and commissions**

**Section 10** The Director General shall be the head of the agency.

**Section 11** The Council for Official Statistics is to include the agency heads of Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Forest Agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the National Agency for Education.

Other members of the Council for Official Statistics are to consist of agency heads of authorities responsible for statistics. These members are appointed for a specified period of no more than three years by Statistics Sweden following consultations

with all the agencies responsible for statistics. The Director General shall be the head of the agency.

**Section 12** The agency decides the composition of the Scientific Council.

#### **Staff Representation Board**

**Section 13** A Staff Representation Board shall be in place at the agency.

#### **Application of certain ordinances**

**Section 14** The agency shall apply the Staff Representation Ordinance (1987:1101), and the Internal Audit Ordinance (2006:1228).

#### **Fees**

**Section 15** The agency is to charge fees for the operations specified in Section 4 and Section 5. The agency decides on the size of the fees and may use the income from the fees.

# The consolidated version of Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for publishing, and more, of official statistics

(SCB-FS 2002:16 and SCB-FS 2016:27)

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

## Regulations

### Quality declaration and other documentation

**Section 1** Agencies that are responsible for official statistics shall produce quality declarations for statistical products according to the appendix Quality declaration. The quality declaration shall consist of The quality of the statistics and General information.

The quality of the statistics is consistent with the quality concept in Statistics Sweden's regulations on quality in official statistics (SCB-FS 2016:17). General information is a part of the documentation required pursuant to Section 13 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100).

A quality declaration shall be established when new statistics are produced. For short-term statistics, a single quality declaration shall be sufficient for the entire calendar year. This quality declaration shall be established in the first reference period of the calendar year. If there are significant changes to the survey or the quality during the year, a new quality declaration shall be produced.

The quality declaration shall be officially released simultaneously with the official statistics and be made generally available to the public together with the statistics.

*Regulation (2016:27)*

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

### Official release and publishing

**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 is to be updated on a regular basis.

## General guidelines

### To Section 1

Each statistical agency must make their quality declaration available electronically and inform Statistics Sweden, for example via links, where they can be found, to ensure that Statistics Sweden can compile all quality declarations of official statistics and publish the information on its website. *Regulation (2016:27)*

### To Section 2

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

### To Section 3

The official release shall occur the first time the statistics are made available.

To ensure equal treatment of users, statistics must be made available to all users at the same time. *Regulation (2016:27)*

### To Section 4

It should be possible to monitor officially released official statistics over time. Changes such as name changes, divisions and combinations should be stated in the quality declaration.

*Regulation (2016:27)*

**To Section 5**

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

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

**To Section 6**

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

Pursuant to Section 2, item 9 of the Ordinance containing directives for Statistics Sweden (2016:822), the agency shall produce an annual publishing plan for official statistics. The agency 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.

*Regulation (2016:27)*

**Other general guidelines**

Under 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 on tables/graphs/charts 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.

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[The current text entered into force on 1 January 2017].

# Statistics Sweden's regulations on quality for the official statistics

"Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden"

SCB-FS 2016:17

Statistics Sweden prescribes the following with the support of Section 16, item 2 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100).

## Area of application

**Section 1** These regulations contain provisions on quality in official statistics pursuant to Section 3a of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99).

**Section 2** It follows from Section 3a of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) that, in order to assure the quality of statistics with regard to its development, production and dissemination, the quality criteria relevance, accuracy, timeliness, punctuality, accessibility, clarity, comparability, and coherence shall be applied.

The relation between the quality criteria and the quality concept's main components should be as follows.

Quality criterion	Main component
Relevance	Relevance
Carefulness	Accuracy
Timeliness	Timeliness and punctuality
Punctuality	
Accessibility and clarity	Accessibility and clarity
Comparability	Comparability and coherence
Coherence	

The main components shall in turn be divided into subcomponents and, where relevant, into sub-subcomponents, according to the following.

Main component <i>Relevance</i>	Subcomponent	Described in
Objective and information needs	Objective of the statistics	Section 7
	Information needs of users of statistics	Section 9
		Section 10
Contents of the statistics	Objects and populations	Section 11
	Variables	Section 13
	Statistical measures	Section 14
	Study domains	Section 15
	Reference times	Section 16
		Section 17

Main component <i>Accuracy</i>		
Subcomponent	Subcomponent	Described in
Overall accuracy		Section 20
Sources of inaccuracy	Sampling	Section 21
	Frame coverage	Section 23
	Measurement	Section 24
	Non-response	Section 25
	Data processing	Section 26
	Statistical measures	Section 27
	Model assumptions	Section 28
Preliminary statistics compared with final statistics		Section 29
Main component <i>Timeliness and punctuality</i>		
Production time		Section 32
Frequency		Section 33
Punctuality		Section 34
Main component <i>Accessibility and clarity</i>		
Access to the statistics		Section 37
Possibility of obtaining additional statistics		38
Presentation		Section 39
Documentation		Section 40
Main component <i>Comparability and coherence</i>		
Comparability over time		Section 43
Comparability between groups		Section 44
Other coherence		Section 45
Numerical coherence		Section 46

## Definitions

**Section 4** In this regulation, the following terms are used with the meanings stated below.

Terms	Significance
Statistical measure	A computation rule used to summarise variable values. Such a rule may involve the counting of numbers or the calculation of a total amount, a mean value or a median.
Statistical quantity	The value received by summarising individual variable values for objects in a population or subpopulation using a statistical measure. Both objects and variables are associated with a specific time period. Objects and variables are often, but not always, associated with the same point or period of time.
Estimation procedure	A calculation algorithm used to estimate a statistical quantity.
Statistical value	The estimated value of a statistical quantity.
Quantity of interest	A statistical quantity that results from a need. Objects, populations and variables included in quantities of interest are referred to as objects of interest, populations of interest and variables of interest.
Target characteristic	The statistical quantity that the statistical agency has decided to estimate. Objects, populations and variables included in target characteristics are referred to as target objects, target populations and target variables.
Observation unit	An object about which data is collected.
Observation variable	A variable for which values are collected.
Data source	A source – such as an individual, a register or a database – from which variable values are collected.
Frame procedure	The procedure leading to the determination of observation units, data sources, frameworks and means of contacting data sources. Observation units and data sources may coincide, but they are not required to.

## Main component Relevance

### General provisions

**Section 5** Relevance refers to how well statistics elucidate the issues that are of importance for users of the statistics. The agreement between target characteristics and quantities of interest is an important element in the assessment of the relevance of statistics. Before the statistical agency defines the target characteristics to be estimated, the agency makes considerations regarding user requirements, quality requirements associated with the statistics, the cost of producing the statistics and the response burden.

**Section 6** Section 3 sets out that the main component Relevance consists of the subcomponents Purposes and information needs and Contents of the statistics.

### The subcomponent Purpose and information requirements and its associated sub-subcomponents

**Section 7** The subcomponent Purpose and information requirements refers to the statistical agency's overarching considerations for the statistics. It involves the purpose, the information requirements that the statistics are intended to meet and the knowledge about the requirement for statistical information.

**Section 8** Section 3 sets out that the subcomponent Purposes and information needs consists of the sub-subcomponents Objectives of the statistics and Information needs of users of statistics.

**Section 9** Objectives of the statistics refers to the primary objective and area of use of the statistics presented.

**Section 10** Information requirements of users of statistics refers to the statistical agency's knowledge about the need for statistics and its main users and uses.

### The subcomponent Contents of the statistics with associated sub-subcomponents

**Section 11** The subcomponent Contents of the statistics refers to target characteristics.

**Section 12** Section 3 sets out that the subcomponent consists of the sub-subcomponents Objects and populations, Variables, Statistical measures, Study domains and Reference periods.

**Section 13** Objects and populations refers to the target population, with its associated target objects and delimitations. The sub-subcomponent also includes the relations between the target populations and the populations of interest and between the target objects and observation units.

**Section 14** Variables refers to the target variables and their relations to the variables of interest and the observation variables.

**Section 15** Statistical measures refers to the statistical measures used in the statistical target characteristics.

**Section 16** Study domains refers to the divisions or breakdowns into subpopulations used in the statistical target characteristics.

**Section 17** Reference periods refers to the points of time or periods of time associated with the statistical target characteristics

## Regulations on evaluation of quality of the official statistics

“Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden”

Statistics Sweden Regulations (SCB-FS 2017: 8) on evaluation of quality of official statistics was decided on 30 May 2017 and entered into force on 1 August 2017. Statistics Sweden prescribes the following based on Section 16, item 1 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100).

**Section 1** As stated in Section 13a of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100), government agencies responsible for statistics are to evaluate, each in their own statistical area, the quality of official statistics.

**Section 2** These government agencies are to evaluate the quality of official statistics based

on the form *Utvärdering av den officiella statistikens kvalitet* (Evaluation of quality of official statistics) (appendix).

The evaluation is to be a systematic evaluation of the activities development, production, and dissemination of official statistics, with emphasis on quality of the statistics.

**Section 3** At the request of Statistics Sweden, the government agencies responsible for statistics are to submit information pursuant to Section 2 on all official statistics officially released during a calendar year. This information is to be submitted no later than 15 January the following year by completing the [electronic form](#) provided by Statistics Sweden.

# Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of official statistics

The official statistics are regulated by the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), the Official Statistics Ordinance (the Statistics Ordinance) and Statistics Sweden's regulations and general advice for publication, etc. of the official statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16)<sup>19</sup>.

The 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. Under Section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance, a statistical agency decides about the contents and scope of statistics within its statistical area, unless otherwise specified by the Government.

The Government Agencies' Ordinance (2007:515), the Ordinance concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities (1982:668), the Ordinance on impact analyses when drafting regulations (2007:1244), and the Ordinance on Agencies' collection of statements from the Swedish Better Regulation Council (2011:118) deal with issues relating to the provision of data which also apply to statistics.

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

These guidelines are not mandatory for statistical agencies.

## Official statistics

Statistical surveys lead to two main types of final products:

- Final observation registers
- Statistics

The final observation register comprises microdata that 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, that are continuously maintained and updated with new information.

Statistics refer to estimations of statistical values. A statistical measure refers to a "theoretical" ("true") value defined as having:

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

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

The system for the official statistics includes the statistics, 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 Official Statistics, and Statistics Sweden as the coordinating agency.

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

<sup>19</sup> The guidelines were adopted by the Council for Official Statistics on 30 October 2003. Updated in April 2012.

produced, and which authorities that are responsible for the statistics.

**Level 2:** At this level, a statistical agency decides about the contents and extent of statistics within its area of responsibility. In practice, this means that the agency defines variables and objects, and decides which method or methods should be used for producing the required statistics at the required quality.

The term "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 operationalised to mean that the agency should have at least one statistical product for each of its statistical areas, and a certain statistical product can refer to one or more statistical areas.

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

A statistical survey can, for example, be:

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

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

Normally, there is a one-to-one relationship between a statistical product and a survey;

however, sometimes a survey needs to be broken up into several statistical products because the quality declaration would otherwise be too complicated. A breakdown may be necessary due to different model assumptions, different sets of variables, different industrial classifications or different periodicity.

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

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

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

Statistics are officially released when they are made publicly available to the users for the first time, whereas publishing is a broader concept that includes the publishing of statistics which already have been officially released. When a statistical agency officially releases data, it should publish a number of statistical 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 himself to use the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the corresponding symbol on a statistical measure that has been further processed by the user. Users should be made aware in a suitable way that the statistics then ceases to be official. Processing of anonymised microdata, further processing of official statistics in analysed and interpreted text must not be regarded as official statistics.

The following table illustrated the various levels of decision making.

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

### Changing the contents and scope of official statistics

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

**Level 2:** The statistical authority 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, regulations and supplementary guidelines

The following is a list of sections taken from laws that lay down requirements relating to official statistics. These requirements have been supplemented by a number of non-mandatory guidelines that agencies can use as a checklist when deciding about the content and scope of official statistics.

### Relevant paragraphs in laws and regulations

- 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.  
*Section 3 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99)*
- 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 Act.  
*Section 4 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99)*
- 3) Official statistics shall be produced and published with due regard for the need to protect the interests of natural and legal persons.  
*Section 5 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99)*
- 4) Statistical agencies shall determine the content and scope of statistics in their respective statistical areas, unless otherwise determined by the Government.  
*Section 2 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)*

- 5) Official statistics related to individuals should be broken down by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so. *Section 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)*
- 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. Section 2 of the Ordinance concerning Government Authorities' Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities (1982:668)
- 7) Statistical agencies that collect data from local agencies or business operators shall consult the organisation that represents the data providers. *Section 3 of the Ordinance concerning government agencies' collection of data*
- 8) The agency shall see that the economic consequences are minimised when it requests information or exercises supervision. *Section 19 of the Government Agencies Ordinance*
- 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 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 are economically or otherwise involved, the opportunity to submit statements on the issue and about the impact analysis. *Section 4 of the Ordinance on impact analyses when drafting regulations (2007:1244)*
- Guidelines**
- 1) Official statistics are generally financed by appropriations given to the statistical agencies, but may also be financed in other ways. The description of the statistics should include information on how 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 is carried out pursuant to Government or Riksdag decisions or EU regulation should be regarded as official statistics unless there are special reasons not to do so.
  - 4) The statistical authority should submit proposals for changes in the statistics ordinance's appendix to the secretariat of the council for processing in 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, and others to avoid duplication of data collection.
  - 6) The statistical agency should report to the secretariat of the council when it plans to start a new survey, make changes in an existing survey or discontinue a survey. Changes in an existing survey should be reported in connection with publishing.
  - 7) The statistical agency decides when a change in the content of a certain survey is so extensive that it should be discontinued and a new survey defined. In the description of the statistics, which should also continue to be accessible to users on the Internet, the name and code of the replacement survey should be given so users can find it.
  - 8) The statistical agency should adjust the contents and scope of the statistics to changes in society. This adjustment should be based on intelligence gathering activities, including dialogue with users, for example, in user groups and other forums, directly with individual users and in systematic user studies.
  - 9) Agencies that are responsible for statistics that are often used together or pertain to related areas should consult with each other and seek to ensure coordination regarding objects, variables

- and measurements. This can be achieved by including representatives of the other agency in a user group.
- 10) In addition to consulting organisations that represent data providers, i.e. the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities, the agency should also consult other representatives of data providers and other categories of data providers.
  - 11) Statistical agencies determine whether the level of quality is sufficient in relation to the purpose for which the statistics are used. This can be done through process mapping and by studying the quality of the statistics, and in dialogue with users in user groups and other forums, directly with individual users and in systematic user studies.
  - 12) When preliminary statistics are released, quality requirements shall be met so that the statistics can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. The quality requirements must strike a balance between timeliness and accuracy. In connection with the release of statistics, users should be informed that the statistics will be or have been revised.
  - 13) In certain cases it may be necessary to correct statistics because the statistics that were previously released were incorrect. The notation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol should be marked on the statistics. In connection with publishing, users should be informed that the statistics replace previously released statistics that were incorrect.
  - 14) Statistical agencies determine whether statistics that are recalculated due a break in a time series can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. On publication, users should be informed that these statistics are recalculations of previously released statistics.
  - 15) As a complement to the release of estimated statistical measures, statistics can be published in the form of diagrams, maps or similar that are also marked with the notation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol.
  - 16) The designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol should appear in connection with statistics/ table. It can also appear on the title page of the statistical publication or in connection with the contents page 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. Users are to be made aware in a suitable way that statistics resulting from further processing of official statistics ceases to be official statistics. Processing of anonymised microdata and further processing of official statistics, and in text with analysis and interpretation, are not to be regarded as official statistics. The producer can request that the user, in the source, state 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 has been included in the system for the official statistics since the reference year 2014.*

# Ordinance concerning Government Authorities' Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities (1982:668)

"Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden"

**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. The provisions also apply 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 government agencies under the Riksdag or committees or special investigators under the Committee Ordinance (1976:119).

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

**Section 3** Before an agency decides on a new form, or makes a 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 that the questionnaire is intended for,
- 3) considerations the respondent needs to take when answering the questionnaire,
- 4) the purpose of the data,
- 5) in cases where 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 cases where 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 on impact analyses when drafting regulations (2007:1244)

"Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden"

## Introductory provisions

**Section 1** This Ordinance applies to administrative agencies working under the Government.

**Section 2** The Ordinance shall not be applied to

- 1) regulations that are exclusively related to the activities within the agency in question,
- 2) regulations relating to fees that are covered by the obligation to consult according to Section 7 of the Fees Ordinance (1992:191),
- 3) regulations relating to the Foreign Service, 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 safety 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 the problem and 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 alternatives 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 judgment 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 (2015:530).*

**Section 7** Should the legislation have effects of significance for the working conditions, competitiveness or other conditions of enterprises in general, then the impact analysis should, in addition to the measures

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

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

**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, Article 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 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 on the impact of its regulations and general guidelines. If the fundamental conditions for the legislation have changed in any way, there should be another review and a new impact analysis should be carried out.

*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)*

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[The current text entered into force on 1 September 2015.]

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

“Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden”

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

**Section 2** Before a government agency decides on regulations that can have 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 a period of at least two weeks, to submit a statement on the impact analysis that was the basis for the proposal, under the Ordinance on impact analyses when drafting regulations (2007:1244).

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 the support of Section 2 or Section 5 in the Ordinance on impact analyses (2007:1244) when drafting regulations has not conducted an impact analysis.

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[The current text entered into force on 1 January 2015.]

## Subject area and statistical area codes

Code	Subject area/statistical area	Official Statistics of Sweden
<b>AM</b>	<b>Labour market</b>	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 injuries	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 matters	No
<b>BE</b>	<b>Population</b>	Yes
BE01	Population composition	Yes
BE02	Population size and changes	Yes
BE03	Immigration and asylum seekers	Yes
BE04	Population projections	Yes
BE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
BE99	Other	No
<b>BO</b>	<b>Housing, construction and building</b>	Yes
BO01	Housing construction and conversion	Yes
BO02	Construction costs	Yes
BO03	Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Yes
BO04	Housing and rent data	Yes
BO05	Real estate prices and registration of titles	Yes
BO06	Real estate tax assessments	Yes
BO07	Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings	Yes
BO00	Cross-subject statistics	No
BO99	Other	No
<b>ME</b>	<b>Democracy</b>	Yes
ME01	General elections	Yes
ME02	Political party preferences	Yes
ME00	Cross-subject statistics	No
ME99	Other	No
<b>EN</b>	<b>Energy</b>	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
<b>FM</b>	<b>Financial market</b>	Yes
FM01	Financial accounts	Yes
FM02	Shareholding statistics	Yes
FM03	Statistics on deposits and lending	No

Code	Subject area/statistical area	Official Statistics of Sweden
FM04	Financial enterprises except insurance	Yes
FM05	Insurance	Yes
FM00	Cross-subject statistics	No
FM99	Other	No
<b>HA</b>	<b>Trade in goods and services</b>	Yes
HA01	Domestic trade	Yes
HA02	Foreign trade	Yes
HA00	Cross-subject statistics	No
HA99	Other	No
<b>HE</b>	<b>Household finances</b>	Yes
HE01	Income and income distribution	Yes
HE02	Household expenditures	Yes
HE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
HE99	Other	No
<b>HS</b>	<b>Health and medical care</b>	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
<b>JO</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	Yes
JO01	Agricultural structure	Yes
JO02	Agricultural economy	Yes
JO03	Forestry production	Yes
JO04	Employment in agriculture	Yes
JO05	Employment in forestry	Yes
JO06	Agricultural production	Yes
JO08	State of the forests and change	Yes
JO10	Price trends in agriculture	Yes
JO11	Fishing	Yes
JO12	Aquaculture	Yes
JO13	Animal health	Yes
JO14	Environmental and social issues in forestry	Yes
JO00	Cross-subject statistics	No
JO99	Other	No
<b>KU</b>	<b>Culture and leisure</b>	Yes
KU01	Libraries	Yes
KU02	Historic environment	Yes
KU03	Museums	Yes
KU04	Adult study associations	Yes
KU05	Cultural expenditure	Yes
KU00	Cross-subject statistics	No
KU99	Other	No
<b>LE</b>	<b>Living conditions</b>	Yes
LE01	Living conditions	Yes
LE02	Gender statistics	Yes
LE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
LE99	Other	No

Code	Subject area/statistical area	Official Statistics of Sweden
<b>MI</b>	<b>Environment</b>	Yes
MI01	Emissions	Yes
MI02	Environmental pressure	No
MI03	Waste	Yes
MI04	State of the environment	Yes
MI05	Sales and use of chemicals	Yes
MI06	Application of the Environmental Code	Yes
MI07	Environmental protection costs	No
MI08	Land use	Yes
MI09	Water use	Yes
MI10	Fertilizers and lime	Yes
MI11	Marine and water environment	Yes
MI13	Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Yes
MI00	Cross-subject statistics	No
MI99	Other	No
NR	National accounts	Yes
NR01	National accounts	Yes
NR00	Cross-subject statistics	No
NR99	Other	No
<b>NV</b>	<b>Business activities</b>	Yes
NV01	Structure of the business sector	Yes
NV02	Industrial production trends	Yes
NV05	Industrial deliveries and orders	Yes
NV06	Industrial inventories	Yes
NV07	Industrial capacity utilisation	Yes
NV08	Business investments	Yes
NV13	Newly-started enterprises	Yes
NV14	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Yes
NV15	International enterprises	Yes
NV17	Accommodation	Yes
NV00	Cross-subject statistics	No
NV99	Other	No
<b>OE</b>	<b>Public finances</b>	Yes
OE01	Local government finances	Yes
OE02	Central government borrowing and debt	Yes
OE07	Tax assessment	Yes
OE08	National budget outcome	Yes
OE00	Cross-subject statistics	No
OE99	Other	No
<b>PR</b>	<b>Prices and consumption</b>	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
<b>RV</b>	<b>Judicial system</b>	Yes
RV01	Criminal offences	Yes

Code	Subject area/statistical area	Official Statistics of Sweden
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
<b>SF</b>	<b>Social insurance</b>	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
<b>SO</b>	<b>Social services, etc.</b>	Yes
SO02	Care of individuals and families	Yes
SO03	Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Yes
SO04	Support and services for people with disabilities	Yes
SO00	Cross-subject statistics	No
SO99	Other	No
<b>TK</b>	<b>Transport and communications</b>	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 financed travel	Yes
TK00	Cross-subject statistics	No
TK99	Other	No
<b>UF</b>	<b>Education and research</b>	Yes
UF01	School system and child care	Yes
UF02	Higher education	Yes
UF03	Research	Yes
UF04	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
<b>AA</b>	<b>Cross-subject statistics</b>	No
AA00	Cross-subject statistics	No
<b>OV</b>	<b>Other matters</b>	No
OV99	Other matters	No

## The Description of work for the Council for Official Statistics

At Statistics Sweden, there is a Council for the Official Statistics. The Council shall assist Statistics Sweden in its coordinating role, which is regulated in Statistics Sweden's directive.

The Council is to assist Statistics Sweden to promote cooperation among the government agencies responsible for statistics, advise and support the agencies responsible for statistics in matters of principle regarding the quality of official statistics and to facilitate data provision.

### The Council shall also:

- assist Statistics Sweden in annually submitting a report to the Government on the system for the official statistics, including an analysis of evaluations of quality that the agencies responsible for statistics are to carry out under Section 13a of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)
- assist Statistics Sweden in maintaining a register of the statistical agencies' statistical products, and
- assist Statistics Sweden in compiling an annual publishing plan for official statistics.

The Council comprises the agency heads of the statistical agencies and is to consist of no more than twelve members (excluding the chair). Statistics Sweden's agency head is permanent chair. There are six permanent members. These are the Directors General of the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Forest Agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the National Agency for Education. The remaining members are appointed by Statistics Sweden in consultations with all the statistical agencies. These are appointed

for a period of no more than three years according to a rolling schedule in alphabetical order.

The Council is to meet at least one per calendar year. Notice of meeting, proposed agenda, and other documentation must be sent to members at least two weeks before the meeting. The notice to attend and a proposed agenda are to be sent to the statistical agencies not included in the Council as a matter of information.

The Council meeting is prepared by the national consultation group. The national consultation group consists of representatives of the twelve agencies included in the Council, and Statistics Sweden representatives, that are appointed by the head of agency at each agency. All statistical agencies have the possibility to submit proposals on issues that the Council should address. Proposals and opinions on the Council meetings are to be submitted to the national coordination secretariat.

At the meeting, minutes are to be taken by Statistics Sweden and sent to all statistical agencies, as well as agencies responsible for European statistics. Also, the minutes are to be published on Statistics Sweden's website and on the SAM Forum (extranet for statistical agencies).

Working groups are responsible for operative work on coordination. The working groups are appointed by Statistics Sweden's Director General, following processing in the council. The national consultation group helps form Statistics Sweden's directives to the working groups, and the working groups report their work to this group. The national consultation group then reports to the council.

# Excerpt from the Budget Bill for 2017

"Non-official translation made of Statistics Sweden"

(Budget Bill 2017/18:1 Appropriations area 2)

## The Government's commitment to build confidence in statistics

### The European Statistical System

The European Statistical System (ESS) is a partnership between the European Commission (Eurostat), the national statistical institutes and other national statistics authorities in Member States that are responsible for developing, producing and disseminating statistics as needed for the operations of the European Union.

The task of the European Statistical System Committee (the ESS Committee) is to provide professional guidance to the ESS. In 2005, the ESS Committee approved the Guidelines for European statistics. The guidelines were revised in 2011.

The government financial crisis in the Euro area that began in 2010 revealed shortcomings in the ESS and showed that the confidence for statistics needed to be strengthened. For this reason, the European Commission submitted an amendment on 24 April 2012 to Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics.

On 29 April 2015, the European Parliament and the Council adopted Regulation (EU) 2015/759 of the European Parliament and of the Council, amending Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics. The decision means that under Article 11.4 of the Regulation, no later than 9 June 2017, Member States must make public a commitment to establish confidence in statistics. It is about specific political commitments by the Member States' governments to improve or uphold conditions to implement guidelines for European statistics. It could include national programmes for ensuring a high level of quality, including self-evaluations, improvement measures and supervisory mechanisms. The commitment is to aim to ensure public confidence in European statistics. The commitment, which is to be regularly monitored by the European Commission, should be updated as needed.

### The Swedish statistical system

The Swedish system for official statistics is decentralised, which means that Statistics Sweden is responsible for cross-sectoral statistics, while 26 sector-specific agencies are responsible for official statistics in each of their areas. In addition, Statistics Sweden has coordinating responsibility for official statistics.

The 2012 Inquiry on Statistics submitted its final report *What is official statistics?* in December 2012, which is a review of the statistics system and Statistics Sweden (SOU 2012:83). The overall assessment of the Inquiry was that the system for official statistics, on the whole, functions effectively today. The Inquiry did not find any fundamental systemic deficiencies that require a more thorough change to the system, but rather considered that the decentralised system can and should be upheld. The Inquiry considered, based in part on contact with users and foreign agencies, that, on the whole, current official statistics are of good quality.

### EU's expert peer review

In 2014 and 2015, expert peer reviews were carried out in the Member States on the implementation of the Guidelines for European statistics (Code of Practice). In its 2015 annual report, the European Statistical Governance Advisory Board reported on Eurostat's implementation of the Code of Practice.

According to the expert review report, Statistics Sweden shows that its statistical production has a high degree of compliance with all aspects of the Code of Practice. Only one significant concern was identified, regarding the decision making role of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Construction Index Boards provided in the Directives for Statistics Sweden. The report recommends an amendment to that the boards have only an advisory role.

According to the report, other Swedish statistical agencies' statistical production presents a high degree of compliance with the Code of Practice. According to the report, coordination of the Swedish statistical

system needs to be strengthened, since responsibility is decentralised on a large number of agencies.

### **The Government's measures to maintain confidence in their statistics**

In 2013, the Riksdag adopted amendments to the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) (Govt Bill 2013/14:7, report 2013/14:FiU7 written communication 2013/14:58). The requirements on the quality of statistics were clarified with an introduction of the following quality criteria into the act: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, punctuality, reliability, comparability, and coherence. The decision means that now, the same quality criteria apply for European Statistics and for the Official Statistics.

In the 2016 Budget Bill (Bill 2015/16:1, report 2015/16:FiU2, written communication 2015/16:118), the Government stressed in its overall assessment that the system for official statistics, on the whole functions effectively today, and that official statistics, on the whole, is of good quality. The Government's assessment is based on the conclusion in the 2012 Inquiry on Statistics.

However, to continue maintaining confidence in the statistics, the system for official statistics needs to be developed further. Coordination of the statistical system can be strengthened. Likewise, quality follow-up of statistics can be strengthened.

In this context, a review has been made of the directives for Statistics Sweden, which resulted in a decision by the Government on 22 June 2016 on the Ordinance with the Directive for Statistics Sweden (2016:822). The new ordinance establishes that Statistics Sweden is a national statistical institute (NSI). This means that Statistics Sweden is to coordinate all activities at national level to develop, produce and disseminate European statistics. Statistics Sweden is to act as the European Commission's (Eurostat's) single contact point for statistics matters. Statistics Sweden's coordinating responsibility is to include all other national agencies with responsibility for development, production and dissemination of European statistics. Statistics Sweden, in particular, is to have responsibility at the national level for the coordination of statistical programme planning and reporting, quality monitoring, methodology,

transfers of data and information on ESS's statistical measures.

The ordinance also states that Statistics Sweden is to annually submit a report to the Government on the system of official statistics. The report is to contain the agency's analysis of the evaluations of quality that the statistical agencies are to carry out.

Coordination of the system of official statistics is strengthened through the new ordinance. The portal paragraph states that Statistics Sweden is responsible for coordination of the system of official statistics. There shall be a council for the official statistics at the agency. The Council is to assist the agency in carrying out its coordinating tasks. The number of members in the Council for Official Statistics was expanded from six to twelve. At the same time, agency heads of six listed statistical agencies are to form part of the Council. An expanded council is deemed to give better opportunities for coordination, broad foundation, knowledge dissemination and support within the system for official statistics.

Furthermore, the ordinance implies that the Consumer Price Index Board and the Construction Index Board are not to be formally established at the agency. Thus their decision-making role ceases with regard to applying the criteria that apply to index calculation. The Government is thereby following the recommendation presented by the EU peer review.

On the same day, the Government decided on an amendment to the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100). Under the wording of the new ordinance, the statistical agencies are to evaluate the quality of official statistics each within their areas of statistics. Statistics Sweden may issue regulations on implementation of the evaluations. The amendment involves the creation of a new institutional frame for quality review of the official statistics. As the coordinating agency, Statistics Sweden has a central role in this work. The amendment is important compared with the previous order and is in line with the proposals presented by the 2012 Statistics Inquiry.

The Government estimates that these measures that have now been taken are sufficient to ensure the confidence of the general public in statistics and meet the requirements set out in the regulation on European statistics. The Government will follow the development in the area and is ready to take further measures as needed to maintain confidence for statistics.

# The Council for Official Statistics on 31 December 2017

## Chairperson



Joakim Stymne  
Statistics Sweden

*Photo: Lena Blåsjö Jansson*

## Permanent members



Erik Brandsma  
Swedish Energy Agency

*Photo: Swedish Energy Agency*



Ann-Marie Begler  
Swedish Social Insurance Agency

*Photo: Swedish Social Insurance Agency*



Leif Denneberg  
Swedish Board of Agriculture

*Photo: Swedish Board of Agriculture*



Olivia Wigzell  
National Board of Health and Welfare

*Photo: Ester Sorri*



Herman Sundqvist  
Swedish Forest Agency

*Photo: Veronika Lax*



Peter Fredriksson  
National Agency for Education

*Photo: National Agency for Education*

## Rotating representatives



Nina Cromnier  
Swedish Chemicals Agency

*Photo: Anette Andersson*



Urban Hansson Brusewitz  
National Institute of Economic Research

*Photo: National Institute of Economic Research*



Carina Gunnarsson  
National Mediation Office

*Photo: National Mediation Office*



Gunilla Herdenberg  
National Library of  
Sweden

*Photo: Jann Lipka*



Sverker Härd  
Swedish Agency for  
Cultural policy Analysis

*Photo: Swedish Agency for Cultural  
Policy Analysis*



Sonja Daltung  
The Swedish Agency  
for Growth Policy  
Analysis

*Photo: Tina Stafrén*

# Contact details to the agencies responsible for official statistics

## SWEDISH WORK ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITY

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Tel: +46 10 730 90 00  
[www.av.se](http://www.av.se)

## SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Box 1386  
SE-111 93 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 8 527 58 400  
[www.bra.se](http://www.bra.se)

## SWEDISH BOARD FOR STUDY SUPPORT

SE-851 82 Sundsvall  
Tel: +46 60 18 60 00  
[www.csn.se](http://www.csn.se)

## NATIONAL COURTS ADMINISTRATION

SE-551 81 Jönköping  
Tel: +46 36 15 53 00  
[www.domstol.se](http://www.domstol.se)

## SWEDISH NATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Box 45 316  
SE-104 30 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 8 690 43 00  
[www.esv.se](http://www.esv.se)

## SWEDISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Box 7821  
SE-103 97 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 8 408 980 00  
[www.fi.se](http://www.fi.se)

## SWEDISH SOCIAL INSURANCE AGENCY

SE-103 51 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 8 786 90 00  
[www.forsakringskassan.se](http://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](http://www.havochvatten.se)

## SWEDISH CHEMICALS AGENCY

Box 2  
SE-172 13 Sundbyberg  
Tel: +46 8 519 411 00  
[www.kemi.se](http://www.kemi.se)

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Box 3116  
SE-103 62 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 8 453 59 00  
[www.konj.se](http://www.konj.se)

## NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SWEDEN

Box 5039  
SE-102 41 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 10 709 30 00  
[www.kb.se](http://www.kb.se)

## NATIONAL MEDIATION OFFICE

Box 1236  
SE-111 82 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 8 545 292 40  
[www.mi.se](http://www.mi.se)

## FAMILY LAW AND PARENTAL SUPPORT AUTHORITY

Box 308  
101 26 Stockholm  
08-545 556 80  
[www.mfof.se](http://www.mfof.se)

## SWEDISH AGENCY FOR CULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS

Box 120  
SE-102 21 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 8 528 020 00  
[www.kulturanalys.se](http://www.kulturanalys.se)

## THE SWEDISH AGENCY FOR GROWTH POLICY ANALYSIS

Student plan 3  
SE-831 40 Östersund  
Tel: +46 10 447 44 00  
[www.tillvaxtanalys.se](http://www.tillvaxtanalys.se)

**SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY**

SE-106 48 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 10 698 10 00  
[www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se)

**SWEDISH PENSIONS AGENCY**

Box 38 190  
SE-100 64 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 771 771 771  
[www.pensionsmyndigheten.se](http://www.pensionsmyndigheten.se)

**SWEDISH NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE**

SE-103 74 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 8 613 45 00  
[www.riksdagen.se](http://www.riksdagen.se)

**SWEDISH FOREST AGENCY**

SE-551 83 Jönköping  
Tel: +46 36 35 93 00  
[www.skogsstyrelsen.se](http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se)

**NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND  
WELFARE**

SE-106 30 Stockholm  
Tel: +46 75 247 30 00  
[www.socialstyrelsen.se](http://www.socialstyrelsen.se)

**SWEDISH ENERGY AGENCY**

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Statistikmyndigheten SCB förser samhället med statistik för beslutsfattande, debatt och forskning. Vi gör det på uppdrag av regeringen, myndigheter, forskare och näringsliv. Vår statistik bidrar till en faktabaserad samhällsdebatt och väl underbyggda beslut.