

# Official statistics of Sweden

– Annual Report 2018



SCB



# **Official statistics of Sweden**

## **– Annual Report 2018**



**SCB, Statistiska centralbyrån  
2019**

# Sveriges officiella statistik – årlig rapport för 2018

# Official Statistics of Sweden – Annual report 2018

SCB, Statistiska centralbyrån  
Statistics Sweden  
2019

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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.

Under 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.

This report includes Statistics Sweden's analysis of the quality evaluations that the agencies responsible for statistics (SAM) have conducted for the second consecutive year, in accordance with Section 13a of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100). The analysis comprises all statistical areas and statistical products included in the System for official statistics.

I would like to extend a big thank you to all participating agencies for good cooperation that has resulted in the 2018 report.

Statistics Sweden, March 2019



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

# Summary

Statistics Sweden has a coordinating role with regard to the system for official statistics and has been involved with the agency's coordinating task during 2018 in accordance with the directive. The task has consists of leading work in the Council for Official Statistics, its three working groups and other assignments.

There are 28 government agencies responsible for official statistics. The statistics were divided into 22 subject areas, 112 statistical areas and 356 statistical products. There were 122 statistical products that were regulated by EU regulations, mainly within the areas of agriculture and education.

Total costs for official statistics for the year were estimated at SEK 987.5 million. Total costs for EU-regulated statistics accounted for just over SEK 502 million, which corresponds to 51 percent of total costs. There were 670 full-time equivalents in total who worked on official statistics during the year, roughly 285 of whom were needed for EU-regulated statistics.

During 2018, for the second consecutive year, an evaluation of the quality of official statistics was carried out. The statistical agencies (SAM) have evaluated the quality in the statistical areas and statistical products for which they are responsible. Statistics Sweden then compiled and analysed the evaluations and the analysis is presented in this report.

Statistics Sweden's coordinating role includes giving advice and support to agencies responsible for statistics on matters of principle. Statistics Sweden makes some of its IT tools available, so that other statistical agencies can use them in the statistical production.

In the fall, Statistics Sweden organised the Statistikforum conference. The theme of the conference was "Statistics for everyone" and gathered about 200 participants from both the public sector and the business sector.

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 SOS designation (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.

Statistics Sweden's tasks include the compilation of a publishing plan for the official statistics of all statistical agencies. Essentially all statistical agencies make the statistics for which they are responsible available electronically on their websites, on specially dedicated statistics pages.

All official statistical products must have a current quality declaration. At the end of 2018, a current quality declaration of the statistics was available for 89 percent of the statistical products that were published during the year.

In 2018, production time for monthly statistics was 4.9 weeks on average, compared with 5.1 weeks in 2017 and 4.9 weeks in 2016. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 9.4 weeks during the year. The corresponding figures for 2017 and 2016 were 8.8 weeks and 8.1 weeks, respectively.

Regarding punctuality in relation to the time when the statistics were released, 98 percent of the annual statistics were published on time, compared with 99 percent in 2017 and 96 percent in 2016. Punctuality for quarterly statistics was 100 percent, which is an improvement by two percentage points compared with 2017. Punctuality for monthly statistics was also 100 percent, which is unchanged from the previous year.

The time spent on data collection for official statistics in 2018 was estimated at just under 463 000 hours, which corresponds to about 280 full-time equivalents, for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils. This is a decrease of about 1 000 hours compared with time spent in 2017. The amount of time spent for enterprises and organisations has decreased by about 2 000 hours. For municipalities and county councils, time spent has increased by just under 1 000 hours. Time spent for government agencies remained, in principle, unchanged compared with the previous year. A follow-up was conducted to check whether official statistics based on individuals was reported by sex, pursuant to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2018. This time, the follow-up was carried out via a survey to all SAMs responsible for official statistics based on individuals.

# 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

In support of Statistics Sweden's coordinating role, there is a Council for Official Statistics in which twelve other statistical agencies are represented.

## 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 procedure that was established after consultation with all statistical agencies. During the year, one Council meeting was held, in October. The members of the Council in 2018 appear in the list below.

#### Council representatives on 31 December 2018

Council representatives	Appointment	The agencies responsible for statistics
<b>Chair</b>		
Joakim Stymne		Statistics Sweden
<b>Permanent members</b>		
Maria Hemström Hemmingsson	Permanent member	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Herman Sundqvist	Permanent member	Swedish Forest Agency
Olivia Wigzell	Permanent member	National Board of Health and Welfare
Robert Andrén	Permanent member	Swedish Energy Agency
Christina Nordin	Permanent member	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Peter Fredriksson	Permanent member	National Agency for Education
<b>Rotating members</b>		
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
Björn Risinger	To end 2020	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Daniel Barr	To end. 2020	Swedish Pensions Agency

#### Statistics Sweden's coordinating responsibility

Statistics Sweden submitted its first report on the system of official statistics to the Government in March 2018, 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 2019. This publishing plan includes all Swedish official statistics and was published on Statistics Sweden's website in December 2018.

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

#### Regulations and guidelines of the official statistics

During 2018, 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 change was related to the appendix that contains the questionnaire on evaluating the quality of the official statistics. The questionnaire and

the accompanying handbook have been updated based on the experiences from the latest evaluation.

During the year, Statistics Sweden has also produced guidelines on what constitutes 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). The guidelines were circulated for comment to all statistical agencies. Implementation will continue in 2019.

### **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.

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. SAM-Forum 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.

During the year, work commenced to modernise and stabilise the technical environment for the SAM-Forum. This task will be completed in 2019.

### **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 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, visualisation and technology.

The working group has had four meetings during this year. In addition to exchanging experience between participating agencies, the group has also discussed how different statistical agencies address visualisation and usefulness. Furthermore, construction of minpension.se was presented and discussed based on the perspective of strengthening cooperation on official statistics.

### **Methodology and quality**

The task of the working group is to create a forum for information exchange and skills development in matters of methods and quality linked to the production of official statistics.

The working group has had four meetings during this year. The working group has discussed the evaluation of the quality of official statistics. The group has also discussed how to develop and review the statistical areas together.

### **Questions about data provision from respondents**

The task of the working group is to handle questions on facilitating data submission to SAMs and to be a forum for SAMs in these matters.

During the year, the working group has held three meetings and has continued to focus on questions related to communication with respondents. The group has also discussed measurement questions. In addition, the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation (NNR) and Nordic smart government were presented to the group.

### **Statistical manager meetings**

Two statistical manager meetings were held during the year, in April and in November. This meeting is a forum to address issues that affect the official statistics system. The target group is managers or persons responsible for statistics at statistical agencies and the three government agencies responsible for European statistics. Topics such as European statistics, quality declarations for official statistics, the term “official statistics”, Statistics Sweden’s website project and open data were raised at the meetings. At the November meeting, work began on the production of a common objective for official statistics. This production will be carried out in 2019 and reported at the Council meeting in October 2019.

### **Statistical forum**

On 8 November, 200 people from government agencies, the business sector, municipalities, county councils and regions gathered for the annual conference on official statistics, Statistikforum 2018. There were representatives of 64 organisations, 20 of which were statistical agencies. This was the 16th conference. The conference is a meeting place for various professions within the area of statistics, such as

methodology statisticians, subject area experts, IT staff and communicators.

The theme for this year's conference was "statistics for everyone". The conference was opened by Statistics Sweden Director General Joakim Stymne and Director-General of Eurostat Mariana Kotzeva. Eurostat (European Statistical Office) is a Directorate-General of the European Commission. This was followed by lectures that raised issues such as 'Has science become optional?', 'The philosophy of probability', 'Statistics in the news' and 'the role of the map in understanding statistics'. The recently established Agency for Digital Government (DIGG) presented itself and the conference was concluded with a workshop that touched on subjects such as digital transformation and open data.

# **Follow-up of the system of Official Statistics of Sweden 2018**

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, the reporting of statistics broken down by sex 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 and the use of the Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) logo in publications of official statistics.

## **The Official Statistics**

In 2018, there were 28 statistical agencies in the system for official statistics. 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 112 statistical areas in accordance with the ordinance.

There were 356 statistical products, including secondary publishing. During the year, 122 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 related to nearly all statistical products that Statistics Sweden is responsible for are published in the Statistical Database on the agency website. On the website, statistical products are also published from other statistical agencies that have chosen to present all or parts of their statistics in the Statistical Database. Currently, about 41 percent of the active statistical products in the official statistics are available in Statistics Sweden’s Statistical Database.

In addition to Statistics Sweden’s Statistical Database, statistical databases are maintained by authorities such as the National Council for Crime Prevention, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish 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 4.9 weeks, compared with 5.1 weeks in 2017 and 4.9 2016. For quarterly

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<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.

statistics, the average production time was 9.4 weeks during the year. The corresponding figure in 2017 and 2016 was 8.8 and 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, 98 percent of the annual statistics were published on time, compared with 99 percent in 2017 and 96 percent in 2016. For quarterly statistics, punctuality was 100 percent, which is an improvement by two percentage point compared with 2017, when 98 percent were published in time.

With regard to monthly statistics, punctuality was 100 percent, which is unchanged from the previous year.

## **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 2018 for statistical products that belong to the official statistics and for which releases were made in 2018<sup>2</sup>.

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<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.

**Table 1 Timeliness in quality declarations**

Reference year of quality declaration or Description of the statistics DoS <sup>3</sup>	Number of products with published statistics during 2018	Percent
Same reference year as the statistics that were published during the year	252	89
1 year old (DoS)	14	5
2 years old (DoS)	3	1
3 years old (DoS)BaS)	7	3
No quality delcaration or DoS available for the product	7	2
Total	283	100

There was a quality declaration present for 89 percent of the statistical products published in 2018.

In four percent of the cases, the description was one year old. The descriptions were even older in two 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.



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.

Several statistical agencies have web pages where they use the SOS designation and provide links to relevant legislation and regulations.

## The response process

Respondents’ costs are calculated based on the estimated time spent on each survey. At Statistics Sweden, this information is collected yearly from the data compiled by Statistics Sweden for the joint consultation

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

with the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation.

In most Statistics Sweden surveys, the respondent is asked how long it took to submit the answers. In other surveys, the amount of time spent by respondents is estimated by those responsible for the survey. Since the estimated respondent burden in most of Statistics Sweden's surveys is now based on the respondents' own estimate of time spent, the calculated information ought to better reflect reality.

Several statistical agencies find it difficult to estimate the time spent on data collection. Meanwhile, other statistical agencies have no information at all for a number of surveys.

The compilation of respondents' costs refers to all official statistics that involve an obligation to provide information and covers surveys that are done annually or more frequently. No revision of the previous year's calculations will be made.

### **Time spent**

Total time spent in 2018 on provision of data for official statistics has been estimated to just under 463 000 hours, which corresponds to about 280 full-time employees, for enterprises, organisations, government agencies, municipalities and county councils.

This is a decrease of 1 000 hours compared with time spent in 2017. The time spent by enterprises and organisations decreased by 2 000 hours. Among municipalities and county councils there was an increase of just under 1 000 hours. The time spent by government agencies remains unchanged in principle, compared with the previous year

### **Costs**

Total costs for data provision for the official statistics for 2018 have been calculated at SEK 375 million, of which SEK 295 million refers to costs incurred by enterprises and organisations, SEK 4 million refers to costs incurred by government agencies, and SEK 76 million refers to costs incurred by municipalities and county councils. Total costs have decreased by SEK 1 million compared with 2017.

The hourly costs (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) have been estimated in 2018 at SEK 846 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 699 for government agencies, municipalities and county councils.

**Table 2 Costs to respondents in 2018<sup>4</sup>**

Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and government agencies	Thousands of hours	Change compared with previous year, hours, thousands	Costs, SEK millions	Change compared with previous year, SEK millions <sup>5</sup>
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and government agencies	463	-1	375	-1
of which enterprises and organisations	349	-2	295	-2
of which central government	6	0	4	0
of which municipalities and county councils	108	1	76	0

### Reducing and easing the response burden

Statistics Sweden accounts for the largest share of data collection from enterprises and organisations, which means that measures at Statistics Sweden are of vital importance for the development of respondents' costs. As in other government agencies, Statistics Sweden constantly works to ease the burden on respondents. Today, the majority of Statistics Sweden's surveys for the business sector use the SIV online collection tool. The number of surveys with an option to submit data on file is growing. In surveys that already have this option, improvements, including expanded respondent review and better templates, are introduced. In an effort to make it easier for respondents to submit the correct information, forms and instructions are reviewed and clarified ahead of each new production cycle. Incoming and outgoing questions are analysed at the end of the production cycle. This may lead to alterations in the outline and wording, and adjusted or expanded respondent review.

During the year, there has been an increase in the number of surveys with respondent review, that is, checks when completing the survey. This leads to a certain increase in the time spent on data submission, but considerably reduces the number of further contacts. The time spent on further contacts is not included in the calculation of respondents' costs. Digitalisation is also increasing among respondents, which makes data submission easier and reduces the reply time.

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.

The statistical agencies consult with the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation and the Swedish Association of Local

<sup>4</sup> Rounding off occurs in this table.

<sup>5</sup> The total may be inconsistent due to rounding off.

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 (2001:100)**

For some years, the Council for Official Statistics, and later Statistics Sweden, has been tasked with following up and reporting back the gender breakdown in the official statistics based on individuals. From 2010/2011 onwards, these follow-ups every second year have consisted of studying the gender breakdown in the statistics and every second year providing feedback to statistical agencies. Both the studies and the feedback were carried out by Statistics Sweden. Statistics Sweden's 2018 appropriation directions state that:

“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). The follow-up of the gender breakdown of the statistics is to have two aims: in part, to convey the results of the follow-up, and in part to gather information about the underlying reasons why the statistics are not always broken down by sex. The scope of the follow-up and feedback to the statistical agencies is determined by the agency and is informed by experience from previous follow-ups of statistics broken down by sex.”

In September 2018, the Director General of Statistics Sweden decided that this year's follow-up would be carried out in the form of a survey to all government agencies responsible for official statistics based on individuals. The consequence is that assessments are made close to each respective product and that those who work on, and are responsible for, the statistics becomes involved in the actual study. The survey was issued in late 2018 as part of the package of questionnaires related to the quality of official statistics and accessibility, as well follow-up and planning of the official statistics. In early 2019, each government agency will receive feedback in the form of a summary of the submitted answers and that refer to their own agency. The new approach is based on the proposal set forth in Statistics Sweden's plan for gender mainstreaming, and a more comprehensive presentation of results is provided, as previously, in this report.

### **Implementation**

Carrying out the follow-up in the form of a survey to statistical agencies has involved new challenges and opportunities.

In previous follow-ups, definitions of the central concepts in the section were retrieved from the publication “Könsuppdelad statistik – ett nödvändigt medel för jämställdhetsanalys” (Statistics disaggregated by

sex - a necessary means for gender analysis). However, the same definitions have not been used consistently by the statistical agencies in the application of Section 14. Since the requirement in the section has been subject to different interpretations, Statistics Sweden initiated efforts in 2018 to produce guidelines for the application of Section 14. Together with supplementary support material, the guidelines will also facilitate future follow-ups of statistics disaggregated by sex. The ambition is that the guidelines be established, following consultation with the other statistical agencies, and implemented mid-year 2019.

Since the new guidelines were not in place during the 2018 follow-up, the follow-up was based on the approach used in previous years' studies of statistics disaggregated by sex. One challenge in this context was that the follow-up assessments inevitably contain a measure of subjectivity. In previous studies, it was possible to keep the assessments comparatively consistent, since the study was conducted by a limited number of persons. When corresponding assessments are made by a large number of persons without coordination, there is a greater likelihood that they will be more independent and varied. With a view to try to keep the assessments as homogeneous as possible, the aim was to keep the questions in the new survey simple and to use the same reference period as in other surveys included the same mailing. Collecting data at the same level of detail as previously had required a more comprehensive effort by the respondents without necessarily generating comparable assessments, neither between each other nor from year to year.

Simply put, the survey was designed so that each statistical product would estimate approximate scope in the 2018 reporting of official statistics based on individuals and, within this scope, the share that contained reporting with sex as the overall basis for classification, reporting by sex but not with sex as the overall basis for classification, and reporting not disaggregated by sex. The questions were divided into four different reporting forms: databases, Excel files, reports and other tables/graphs reported online. Both questions and answer alternatives were worded slightly differently compared with the previous year.<sup>6</sup> There were also other differences between this year's follow-up and previous years, and all in all, the change in method means that the results of the 2018 follow-up are not fully comparable with the results from previous years.

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<sup>6</sup>For those who are familiar with previous follow-ups, it is worth mentioning that one major difference compared with the 2016 follow-up is that the 2018 follow-up collected estimates of the share of statistics disaggregated by sex per product, but not the data on disaggregation by sex for each individual table that every product has reported during the year. This means that it is not possible to report the results based on the *total share of tables* but rather, as in previous years, only by the *share of products* that, for example, reports all database tables with sex as the overall basis for classification, and so on. The only year when it was possible to report data for the total number of reviewed tables is 2016, as a special application was used that year for collection that enabled such calculations.

Previous studies have not included an identification of *which* statistics based on individuals was not reported by sex *anywhere*. In addition, it has not been possible to collect information on why certain statistics have not been reported by sex. Instead, feedback in the years between the studies have aimed to answer such questions - although only for a selection of statistical agencies. By collecting data on statistics disaggregated by sex using a survey to SAMs instead, information on which statistics have never been distributed by sex, and the reasons why, are collected continuously and comprehensively. In view of the fact that the guidelines for applying the requirements in the section did not exist, and therefore also the interpretation of the special grounds mentioned therein, these questions were openly worded in the 2018 survey. For the same reason, the questions were focused on statistics that was not reported by sex *anywhere*.

The final result includes 131 products from 17 statistical agencies.

## Results

Table 3 shows how many products report official statistics based on individuals in each reporting form, and the share of statistics reported by sex as an overall basis for classification. Fewer products report the majority of statistics by sex as an overall basis for classification in 2018 than in 2016. This includes both Excel files and databases and reports. However, it is not useful to draw conclusions in terms of a possible change. As indicated above, the change in measuring method means that there are several significant differences between the follow-up in 2016 and 2018.

In this context, it is also important that the number of products that have made official statistics based on individuals accessible in each reporting form is considerably higher in 2018 than in 2016. In other words, the tables and graphs included in the 2018 study were not the corresponding ones included in the previous study. For example, the number of products reported in databases increased from 56 in 2016 to 76 in 2018. The 76 products include 20 products with reporting in databases that was not included in the official statistics last year. These 20 products have a nearly consistently low share of database table reported by sex as the overall basis for classification, which means that the result as a whole is affected. The number of products that report official statistics based on individuals in Excel files is also higher: 107 in 2018 compared with 85 in 2016, and in reports: 90 in 2018 compared with 78 in 2016.

Sex as an **overall basis for classification** means that the statistics are reported by sex in all combinations of variables. This means that values for all other classifications and for all reference times included in the table/graph are reported by sex.

**Table 3 Reporting with sex as the overall basis for classification**

	Number of products	Percentage distribution					Total
		All	Greater part	Roughly half	Smaller part	No part	
Databases	76	34	7	9	36	14	100
Excel files	107	39	21	7	16	17	100
Reports	90	10	31	7	31	21	100
Other tables/graphs	51	20	6	16	49	10	100

Table 3 refers to products. In other words, the results for a production that reports *one* table is given the same weight as a product with several hundred tables reported. Therefore, it is not possible, based on the tables, to express the share of all statistics based on individuals reported with sex as the overall basis for classification. Experience of previous studies shows that several products with extensive reporting also reports a very large share of its statistics classified by sex.

In the 2018 study, an estimate was retrieved of the number of tables and graphs with official statistics based on individuals reported by each product during the year, grouped by 0, 1-10, 11-50 and more than 50 tables. Just over 60 percent of the products with reporting in databases and reports reported in 1-10 tables and graphs. The same applied to nearly half of the products with reporting in Excel files. A considerably higher share of the products that report 1-10 tables and graphs than those that report more than 10 tables also state that they do not report any statistics by sex as the overall basis for classification. This result appears reasonable, in view of the fact that we already know that products which mainly refer to something other than individuals, or are indirectly based on individuals, tend to report fewer tables with official statistics based on individuals. In terms of experience and on the whole, such statistics have also been distributed by sex to a lower extent than statistics that mainly relates to individuals.

Last, but not least, it is worth mentioning that a number of products refer to what is sometimes referred to as aggregated data. This means that the statistics are not collected concerning individuals but rather concerning groups of individuals. Such statistics cannot be consistently reported with sex as the overall basis for classification. However, in this year's survey, there were no questions about the data collection itself, which is why it is not entirely certain how many products in total are involved.

### Why does the scope of the reporting vary?

Other than the possibility that reporting was actually expanded to more reporting forms, there are at least a couple of possible explanations to why more products have stated they have reported official statistics based on individuals in Excel files, databases, and reports compared with what has emerged in previous follow-ups. Probably the most

obvious of these reasons is that the new guidelines for official statistics (Reg. no. 2018/495) may have affected classification and thereby also which statistics are subject to the requirement of reporting by sex.

Tables and graphs not previously included in the official statistics, and that were therefore not included in the studies, may be included in the 2018 follow-up. Since only official statistics have been included in the follow-ups, the share of the other, non-official statistics that were previously reported by sex is unclear. However, based on what has emerged in previous follow-ups, and with a certain measure of caution, an assumption was made that non-official statistics was likely disaggregated by sex to a lower extent than official statistics.

Experience from previous studies has also shown that there may be a certain difference in which statistics are considered as official statistics in each survey/product and which statistics are in fact labelled as official statistics, where the labelling has sometimes been omitted.

Previous years, only statistics labelled as official has been included. In the 2018 follow-up, it is fully possible that additional table/graphs have been included.

### **Reporting without disaggregation by sex**

Among the 131 products included in the material, 54 of them, which corresponds to 41 percent, have some form of reporting of statistics that is not reported by sex anywhere in the product. Note that what is referred to here is not reporting classified by sex as the overall basis for classification, but rather reporting by sex, independent of any cross-tabulations. The scope of the statistics not reported by sex anywhere varied greatly between the 54 products. In some cases, there may be a single table in an otherwise extensive reporting, while in other cases, information about sex has not been collected. A compilation of which statistics at the own agency are not reported by sex anywhere, and the reasons for this, will be communicated back to all relevant agencies.

### **Reasons for not reporting statistics by sex**

With regard to reasons why statistics are not reported by sex, as previously, in most cases it is not possible to assess whether or not these fall under the special reasons of the section. In this compilation, answers have been clearly grouped based on the reason or reasons stated.<sup>7</sup> By far the most common reasons for not disaggregating statistics by sex is that the scope of the material is too small to allow this, as well as reasons related to the fact that this information was not considered relevant in the context. In total, just over 20 products state reasons that, expressed slightly differently, related to the size of the material (that is, for reasons of confidentiality or uncertainty in the estimates) and about 15 products state reasons related to the purpose and the relevance. In some cases, the reasons are described very briefly.

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<sup>7</sup>Since the answers are submitted as free text, these have been interpreted and grouped after the fact for the purpose of this analysis. Each individual product has had the option to supply multiple reasons, which some products have done. However, in most cases, one reason per product is given.

In other cases, detailed answers are submitted, in which uncertainty in estimates, reasons of confidentiality and relevance are related to, for example, costs, respondent burden, method of data collection and/or legislation. Other reasons given, to a small extent, include considerations of space, that the statistics are not based on individuals<sup>8</sup> or that the statistics only refers to one of the sexes. In some cases, the person completing the survey did not know why the statistics are not classified by sex and in a few cases it was stated that a reason is actually lacking and that the statistics will therefore be disaggregated by sex in future. For a few products, descriptions were submitted on the statistics that are not classified by sex, but it is not entirely clear for what reason. For 11 of the 54 products, the persons responding to the survey made the assessment that the entire, or parts of the, statistics currently not reported by sex will be reported by sex in future.

## Costs and staff

Total costs for the official statistics in Sweden in 2018 were estimated at SEK 987.5 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 502 million, or 51 percent of total costs.

During the year, the equivalent of 670 full-time employees worked on official statistics, roughly 285 of whom worked on 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, 2018**

	Number of products	Total cost, SEK millions	Of which EU-regulated, SEK millions	Full-time equivalents, number
Swedish Work Environment Authority	3	9.5	6.8	3.4
Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	9	33.3	0.2	21.0
Swedish Board for Study Support	2	0.5	0.0	0.4
National Courts Administration	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	1	9.1	8.7	6.2
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	8	14.7	0.0	0.1
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	13	24.6	0.0	9.0

<sup>8</sup>Statistics not based on individuals means that it should not be covered by the follow-up. However, since the products in question *also* have some reporting of official statistics based on individuals, they cannot be excluded from the results.

	Number of products	Total cost, SEK millions	Of which EU-regulated, SEK millions	Full-time equivalents, number
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	5	2.7	1.0	0.3
Swedish Chemicals Agency	5	4.4	0.4	0.8
National Institute of Economic Research	1	1.5	0.0	0.1
National Library of Sweden	1	1.3	0.0	0.9
National Mediation Office	12	40.7	2.6	2.7
Family Law and Parental Support Authority	2	0.4	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	2.5	1.3
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	9	0.5	0.5	0.1
Swedish Pensions Agency	8	3.9	0.0	1.0
Swedish National Debt Office	2	5.3	5.2	3.3
Swedish Forest Agency	13	23.1	0.0	15.9
National Board of Health and Welfare	21	22.6	0.0	10.5
Swedish Energy Agency	26	38.6	32.5	8.1
Swedish Board of Agriculture	33	36.2	33.9	12.3
National Agency for Education	21	48.0	32.4	13.6
Statistics Sweden <sup>9</sup>	114	572.9	343.3	517.0
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	6	39.5	0.0	27.1
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	1	8.7	8.7	0.9
Transport Analysis	19	15.0	8.4	4.0
Swedish Higher Education Authority	9	21.9	15.5	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>987.5</b>	<b>502.5</b>	<b>667.9</b>

### 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 2018 was SEK 867 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

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<sup>9</sup> For information on calculation methods for Statistics Sweden, see the comments on the cost calculation.

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 respondents 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 respondents
- 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, respondents, 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 2018 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 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 572.9 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 862 million. If a correction is made for assignments to other statistical agencies, the calculated costs amount to SEK 704 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, 407 full-time equivalents
- produces for other statistical agencies, 110 full-time equivalents

# Evaluation of quality of official statistics

## Summary

The quality of the official statistics is good and is progressing in a positive direction. The evaluation of the quality of the official statistics focuses on the quality in relation to the purpose of the statistics and the user information needs. Statistical agencies are aware that the external world is changing and that this leads to changing needs, but at the same time, there are deficiencies in the content of the statistics. Therefore, there are grounds to review how the official statistics can reflect society more relevantly alongside the ongoing changes.

The survey design addresses requirements and states the objectives for the quality of the statistics. In most cases, the objectives are met; in cases where the final quality deviates, *accuracy* is the major problem. The largest sources of uncertainty, in general, are *measurement* and *non-response*, as in the previous evaluation.

## Background

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.

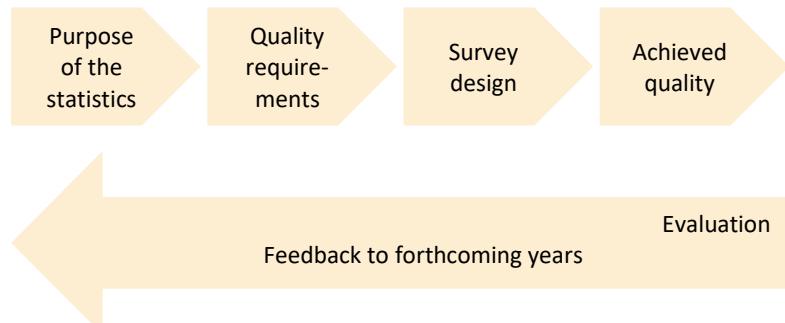
For this reason, in consultation with government agencies responsible for statistics, Statistics Sweden has drawn up regulations (SCB-FS 2017:8) with two questionnaires - one for statistical areas and one for statistical products. There is a handbook to help in the completion of the questionnaire; A Handbook on Evaluation of Quality of Official Statistics of Sweden.<sup>10</sup>

The evaluation is designed according to the model in Figure 1. Quality is related to the purpose of the statistics and users' information needs.

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<sup>10</sup> [https://www.scb.se/contentassets/97a3b1c29234460cb7054e998252001f/ov9999\\_2018a01\\_br\\_x99br1802.pdf](https://www.scb.se/contentassets/97a3b1c29234460cb7054e998252001f/ov9999_2018a01_br_x99br1802.pdf)

**Figure 1 Cyclical approach (Handbook on Evaluation of the Quality of Official Statistics of Sweden, page 11)**



Prior to the 2018 evaluation, changes were made in the questionnaire and in the handbook (see amending regulation SCB-FS 2018:17). The largest change is that questions on quality requirements were moved from the questionnaire on statistical area to the questionnaire on products.

### **Questionnaire for areas and products**

The questionnaire on statistical areas is divided into two sub-areas: *Information needs and the purpose of statistics* and *Quality studies*. In the 2018 evaluation, the form was completed for all 112 statistical areas.

The questionnaire on statistical products is divided into five sub-areas: *Quality requirements and survey design*, *Statistical quality: outcome of design*, *Statistical production: major differences*, *Quality of the statistics: major differences for quality components*, *Quality of the statistics: overall assessment* and *Sources of uncertainty and comparability*. The form is to be completed for all products that have officially released statistics during the reference year. For 2018, 303 products completed the form, which corresponds to all products that were relevant for evaluation during the year.

### **Statistical area**

#### **Information needs and the purpose of the statistics**

The questions are answered at a general level and concern the whole statistical area. Each sub-question asks for explanations in free text, depending on whether the answer to the sub-question was Yes or No. Table 5a-e presents shares and the total number of statistical areas.

**Table 5a Information needs and the purpose of the statistics - external changes**

**Have there been changes in the statistical environment since the last evaluation that have an effect on users' information needs?**

	Percent	Number
Yes	18	20
No	82	92
Total	100	112

**Table 5b Information needs and the purpose of the statistics - deficiencies in the content of the statistics**

**Are there substantial deficiencies in the content of the statistics in relation to important information needs?**

	Percent	Number
Yes	30	34
No	70	78
Total	100	112

**Table 5c Information needs and the purpose of the statistics - other statistics which are not official**

**Does the agency produce statistics within the statistical area which are not official and which satisfy important information needs?**

	Percent	Number
Yes	42	47
No	58	65
Total	100	112

**Table 5d Information needs and the purpose of the statistics - taking into account the response burden**

**Have response burden considerations meant that important information needs have not been satisfied?**

	Percent	Number
Yes	11	12
No	89	100
Total	100	112

**Table 5e Information needs and the purpose of the statistics - changing the purpose**

**Has any large change been made to the purpose of the statistics for the statistical area since**

	Percent	Number
Yes	2	2
No	98	110
Total	100	112

### External changes

About one fifth of the statistical areas state that there has been some external change that is relevant for users' information needs since the previous evaluation. Examples of external changes that create new

statistical needs with users includes the emerging sharing economy, an increased focus on circular economy, the public debate on assistance allowance, increased eCommerce and globalisation. This has led to demands for new statistics and more detailed statistics.

#### **Deficiencies in the content of the statistics**

About 30 percent of the statistical areas report deficiencies in the content of the statistics in relation to important information needs. This is roughly the same share as in the 2017 evaluation. About half of the cases state, as a reason for the deficiencies, that the data that would be needed no longer exists or cannot be collected for various reasons (confidentiality, lacking legal basis, and so on). Other reasons may be that it would increase the response burden too much, or that there are problems with the quality of the data.

#### **Other statistics that are not official**

It is not uncommon that within the statistical area, other statistics are produced that meet information needs. There are various reasons as to why these statistics are not official. Just over 40 percent state that this is the case, which is not a significant difference compared with 2017. The main reason is that there are problems with methods or the data quality which means the statistics cannot be labelled as official (occurs for about half of the areas). Other reasons include that the statistics are produced on behalf of another party, and therefore cannot be made official, or because they are not official for historical or organisational reasons. There are also several examples in which there are plans to make the statistics official.

#### **Taking into account the response burden**

In twelve areas (11 percent), taking into account the response burden means that information needs cannot be met. This question was reworded in the 2018 evaluation and is therefore not comparable with the 2017 evaluation. The effects of having to minimise the response burden include having fewer or less detailed variables in the statistics than are being demanded, not conducting surveys every year, not meeting EU requirements, searching for other data sources or considering model-based estimates.

#### **Changing the purpose**

A change in the purpose of the statistics only occurred in two cases.

#### **Quality studies**

With regard to the question on whether any quality studies were carried out in the statistical area since the previous evaluation, the answer was 'yes' in 20 areas, and in 12 of these, more than one study was conducted. This can involve an review of the relevance of existing products, content and accuracy, measurement studies, non-response studies or comparisons between direct collection and registers.

## Statistical product

### Quality requirements and survey design

For each of the quality components *Content of the statistics, Accuracy, Timeliness and punctuality, Availability and clarity* as well as *Comparability and coherence*, a comprehensive question is answered regarding quality requirements and survey design at the product level. The question consists of a number of sub-questions per quality component.

First, a question is answered on whether there are quality requirements for the statistics that are formulated based on the purpose of the statistics with regard to the quality component. Table 6a shows the distribution of the answers according to the five quality components. If requirements have been formulated, a question is answered about whether the survey design meets the quality requirements. The distribution of the answers on the five quality components is shown in Table 6b. There is also a possibility to leave free text comments when replying to the last question.

If requirements have not been formulated for the statistical product, a description in free text is supplied on why no requirements exist. The free text answers often show that there is an idea about the quality which the statistical product should achieve, but a majority of the respondents state that there are no formal quality requirements. This also means that there are no quality requirements formulated in relation to the individual quality components. Few products state reasons why there are no requirements.

**Table 6a Quality requirements based on purpose, per quality component**

Are there quality requirements formulated for the statistics based on the purpose of the statistics with regard to each quality component?	Yes		No	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Content of the statistics	89	270	11	33
Accuracy	84	254	16	49
Timeliness and punctuality	91	276	9	27
Accessibility and clarity	89	271	11	32
Comparability and coherence	85	257	15	46

**Table 6b Does the survey design meet the set quality requirements, per quality component**

Does the survey design satisfy the stated quality requirements?	Yes		No	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Content of the statistics	96	258	4	12
Accuracy	95	241	5	13

Quality component	Yes		No	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Timeliness and punctuality	99	272	1	4
Accessibility and clarity	98	266	2	5
Comparability and coherence	97	248	3	9

### Content of the statistics

There are quality requirements formulated based on the purpose of the statistics for the quality component *Content of the statistics* for 270 statistical products, which corresponds to 89 percent. Among these 270 products, 256 of them (96 percent) have a survey design that satisfies the quality requirements.

There may be many and detailed requirements, which is an explanation that many respondents used to explain why the survey design does not always address all the requirements on content.

### Accuracy

There are quality requirements formulated for 254 statistical products based on the purpose of the statistics for the quality component *Accuracy*. This corresponds to 84 percent of the statistical products. Among these 254 products, 241 of them (95 percent) have a survey design that satisfies the quality requirements.

Non-response is a common explanation in cases where accuracy does not satisfy the requirements.

### Timeliness and punctuality

There are quality requirements formulated for 276 statistical products based on the purpose of the statistics for the quality component *Timeliness and punctuality*. This corresponds to 91 percent of the statistical products. Among the 276 products, 272 of them have a survey design that satisfies the quality requirements.

There is no clear reason in the free text answers for why the requirements for timeliness and punctuality are not met.

### Accessibility and clarity

There are quality requirements formulated for 271 statistical products based on the purpose of the statistics for the quality component *Accessibility and clarity*. This corresponds to 89 percent of the statistical products. Among these 271 products, 266 of them have a survey design that satisfies the quality requirements.

Some reasons given for not meeting the requirements include limited publication and a lack of documentation.

### **Comparability and coherence**

There are quality requirements formulated for 257 statistical products based on the purpose of the statistics for the quality component *Comparability and coherence*. This corresponds to 85 percent of the statistical products. Among these 257 products, 248 of them have a survey design that satisfies the quality requirements.

Some reasons given for not meeting the requirements include a break in the time series and insufficient level of detail in the reporting.

### **The production of the statistics**

In a final sub-question, the products take a position on whether the survey design was followed in the production of the statistics. The answers are presented in Table 7 below.

**Table 7 Survey design compliance**

<b>Was the survey design followed during the production of the statistics?</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>
Yes	98	297
No	2	6
Total	100	303

Two percent stated that the survey design was not followed in the production of the statistics.

Comparisons with 2017 should be made with caution, since the entire section of questions presented in tables 6a-7 were redesigned prior to the 2018 evaluation. The question on whether requirements are formulated was asked in 2017 at the statistical area level and cannot be compared with 2018. The question on whether requirements are followed was also asked in 2017, but with a partially different wording. Then, between 86 percent and 96 percent of the products met the requirements for the various quality components. In 2017, the survey design was not followed in the production of the statistics in four percent of the products.

### **Quality of the statistics: results of the design**

This question addresses whether the quality of the product deviates from the survey design (see Table 8), and if so, which are the concerned quality components. A maximum of three components may be indicated. The quality components are divided into three levels: main component, sub-component and partial component. Respondents could also submit a comment about each quality component.

**Table 8 Does the product quality deviate from the objective**

<b>Does the product quality deviate strikingly from the objective in the survey design?</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>
Yes	7	20
No	92	283

<b>Does the product quality deviate strikingly from the objective in the survey design?</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	100	303

Seven percent of the products have had product quality that deviated from the objective in the survey design. This question was included in the 2017 evaluation and can be compared with 19 percent, which is the share of those that stated that the product quality deviated from survey design. When the deviations are distributed by quality component, they follow the same pattern as the previous year; the main component *Accuracy*, subcomponent *Punctuality* and subcomponent *Non-response* have received the most entries at their respective levels.

### **Production of the statistics: large differences**

The survey identifies whether there have been any large changes in the production of the statistics in the products compared with the previous evaluation (Table 9). If the answer is Yes, a number of questions follow concerning which quality components were mainly affected and whether the impact led to an improvement or a deterioration. The question asked for a description of the change in free text as well.

**Table 9 Differences in the production of the statistics compared with the previous evaluation**

<b>Are there any large differences in the production of the statistics compared with the previous evaluation of the product?</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>
Yes	7	22
No	89	269
Not relevant, this is the first evaluation of the product	4	12
Total	100	303

A large majority, 89 percent, stated that there were no large differences in the production of the statistics compared with the previous evaluation. For the 22 products in which there was a significant change in the production of the statistics, the change led to an improvement among 20 products. No product experienced a change that led to a deterioration. An assessment was missing for two products. Up to three quality components can be indicated that have been affected by the change in the production of the statistics. The quality component *Accuracy* is the most common component indicated.

### **Quality of the statistics: larger differences for quality components**

An assessment is made for the products whether there is any larger difference in the quality of the statistics compared with the previous evaluation (Table 10). If the answer is Yes, a number of questions follow concerning which quality components were mainly affected and whether the impact led to an improvement or a deterioration. The question asked for a description of the change in free text as well.

**Table 10 Differences in the quality of the statistics compared with the previous evaluation**

Is there any larger differences in the quality of the statistics compared with the previous evaluation of the product?	Percent	Number
Yes	8	23
No	88	268
Not relevant, this is the first evaluation of the product	4	12
Total	100	303

For 88 percent, there was no difference in the quality compared with the previous evaluation. For 23 products, there had been a change in the quality of the statistics. Among 15 products, there were improvements in one or more quality components. Among five products, there were deteriorations in one or more quality components. Two products saw an improvement with regard to a quality component and a deterioration in another one. An answer was missing for one product. Among those who listed an improvement, nearly half of the cases are related to *Accuracy* with accompanying subcomponents. With regard to deteriorations, just over half of the cases are also related to *Accuracy* with accompanying subcomponents.

### **Quality of the statistics: overall assessment**

An overall assessment of quality was also made, compared with the previous time that the product was evaluated.

**Table 11 Difference in the quality of the statistics compared with the previous evaluation**

Make an overall assessment of the quality of the statistics compared with the previous evaluation of the product	Percent	Number
Considerably worse	0	1
Slightly worse	2	7
The same	81	245
Slightly better	12	36
Considerably better	1	2
Not relevant, this is the first evaluation of the product	4	12
Total	100	303

Just over 80 percent state that the quality has not changed (Table 11) and 13 percent state that the quality has become slightly or much better. Only a few state that the quality deteriorated.

### **Sources of uncertainty and comparability**

One question addresses which source of uncertainty has the largest significance on the uncertainty of the statistics. Most statistical products have indicated *measurement* as the source of uncertainty of greatest significance, followed by *non-response* (Table 12). Together, one of these two reasons account for 54 percent of the statistical

products. Other sources of uncertainty have been stated with roughly the same share, about 10 percent each. This question cannot be compared with the 2017 evaluation, since the sources of uncertainty in the previous evaluation were only indicated with free text.

**Table 12 Source of uncertainty of largest significance for uncertainty**

Source of uncertainty	Percent	Number
Sampling	8	24
Frame coverage	11	33
Measurement	34	102
Non-response	20	60
Data processing	10	31
Model assumptions	8	26
Do not know	9	27
Total	100	303

Answers to the questions on which source of uncertainty had the largest importance and whether the influence has changed significantly since the previous evaluation show that for 10 percent of the products, the influence has changed significantly (Table 13). For four of five among these, the change led to an improvement. In most cases, it is related to the source of uncertainty *sampling*.

**Table 13 Has the influence from any source of uncertainty changed strikingly?**

Change impact	Percent	Number
Yes	10	30
of which Improvement	8	24
of which Deterioration	2	6
No	86	260
Does not apply	4	13

Finally, a question was asked about which factor had the largest significance on the statistics' comparability and coherence with other statistics. Explanations are provided in free text.

**Table 14 Factor with the largest significance on comparability and coherence**

Factor	Percent	Number
Definitions	50	151
Methods	31	93
External changes	19	59

For half of the products, definitions are the most important factor, followed by methods, at 31 percent (Table 14). This question is not comparable with the 2017 evaluation, since it was divided into two questions in the past.

Among those who indicated definitions, it is common that changes in definitions, variables, classifications, population, data collection, concepts, content and sources affect comparability. Among those who indicated methods, various reasons are listed, such as measurement and collection methods, sources, models and sampling.

Among those who indicated external changes, changes are listed concerning regulations and other various external factors that affect comparability.

Most respondents indicate factors related to comparability over time, followed by other coherence (other surveys, other statistics and comparison between countries). A smaller number indicate factors related to comparability between groups.

## Analysis

### Area level

For one fifth of the statistical areas, there have been changes in the external environment since the previous evaluation with an influence on userinformation needs (Table 5a). Examples of changes that are highlighted are

- changes in behaviour (increase eCommerce),
- current societal questions (assistance allowance), and
- major transitions (globalisation, digitisation).

These changes have not led to revisions of the purpose of the statistics (Table 5e). These are complex issues that require careful investigations and dialogue with the users before decisions are made on changes. All decisions on changes must also be carried out in a controlled way. For the statistics to be timely and relevant, it is necessary for crucial changes, which are assessed to be permanent, to be implemented with some expediency. Therefore, there are grounds to look more closely at why the purpose of the statistics has not been revised with a view to the current changes.

One third of all statistical areas state that there are deficiencies in the content of the statistics in relation to important information needs (Table 5b). Deficiencies in these statistics include that reporting is not done at the level of detail that the users want. Another deficiency that is highlighted is the coherence of the statistics. The latter is explained in a couple of the answers by the fact that coordination between agencies is not adequately developed. Other reasons for deficiencies in the content in many statistical areas is the lack of data, which, in turn, is due to difficulties in collecting data because of confidentiality and a lack of legal basis.

In 1 out of 10 statistical areas, the response burden is stated as the reason why information needs cannot be met. However, there is a large

degree of proactivity here - new data sources are sought out and model-based estimates are considered more frequently.

*All in all, the results at the area level indicate that SAMs need to improve their external monitoring and then quickly apply the knowledge to adjust the statistics to the user needs.*

This applies mainly to external changes not regulated within the official statistics system. With regard to coherence, SAMs need to review the possibilities for coordination together on how the official statistics could be of better usefulness and of greater use.

### **Product level**

In most cases, about 9 out of 10 products, there are quality requirements that are formulated based on the purpose of the statistics (Table 6a). Virtually all products replied that the survey design satisfies the requirements (Table 6b), and in most cases the design has also been followed in the production of the statistics (Table 7). Some twenty products state that the final quality of the statistics deviates from the quality set out as the design objective (Table 8), and here the answers indicate that problems with accuracy are the reason for the deviation.

*The most evident result at the product level is the various changes that have led to improvements. A look at the answers to the questions about the differences in the production of the statistics (Table 9), differences in the quality of the statistics (Table 10), the overall assessment of the quality compared with one year ago (Table 11) and changes in the impact of the sources of uncertainty (Table 13), show a clear pattern: most products make the assessment that the condition remains the same as in the previous evaluation, although between 5 percent and 13 percent of the products emphasise that they have seen positive changes.*

As in the previous year, measurement and non-response are the sources of uncertainty that SAMs consider to have the largest influence on the quality of the statistics (Table 12). Even though the evaluation questionnaire has been modified prior to this year's evaluation, the following conclusions can be drawn: *The fact that the same sources of uncertainty have been raised in two consecutive years as the most significant indicates a need for improvement action within these sources of uncertainty to increase total accuracy in the statistics.*

The comparability and coherence of the statistics is mainly affected by definitions, followed by methods (Table 14). External changes are stated as a reason by about one fifth of the products. *A greater need to more quickly adapt the statistics to external changes to meet user needs (relevance) must be balanced against the need to maintain comparability. Such an assessment of quality requirements balanced against each other should be done together with the priority users and also set in relation to the purpose of the statistics.*

*In summary: there are grounds for investigating the obstacles for statistics to more currently reflect society together with the ongoing changes, while also taking into account the question of continuity and coherence in the official statistics system.* The review of the needs within the various statistical areas carried out by Statistics Sweden and the other SAMs in 2019 will hopefully contribute to a clearer picture.

# 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>11</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

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<sup>11</sup> See Appendix 10

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 comments. The agency which has proposed a change can enclose these comments in its letter to the Government.

### **Statistical products**

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

### **Law, Ordinances and Instructions**

The official statistics are regulated by law, ordinances and instructions. The Official Statistics Act (2001:99)<sup>12</sup> states that the official statistics shall be available for public information, investigative activities and research. Official statistics shall be objective and be developed,

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<sup>12</sup> See Appendix 3.

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 Official Statistics Act, official statistics are to 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 are also subject to the provisions on secrecy contained in the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (2009:400). The EU General Data Protection Regulation applies with regard to the processing of personal data.<sup>13</sup>

The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) states that<sup>14</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>15</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.

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<sup>13</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) and the Data Protection Act (2018:218) with provisions that supplement the EU General Data Protection Regulation and regulations and issued in association with the act unless otherwise provided in the Official Statistics Act or regulations issued pursuant to this act.

<sup>14</sup> See Appendix 5.

<sup>15</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).

The Ordinance with directives for Statistics Sweden (2016:822)<sup>16</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 respondents.

The Ordinance on impact analyses when drafting regulations (2007:1244)<sup>17</sup> states that before an agency makes a decision on instructions or general recommendations to respondents, the agency is to investigate costs and other consequences, and document the investigation 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>18</sup> that statistical agencies that collect data from municipalities or private businesses shall consult the organisation representing the respondents.

In addition to the above-mentioned laws and ordinances, Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines (SCB-FS 2002:16) for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics are to apply. Furthermore, Statistics Sweden's regulations on quality in official statistics (SCB-FS 2016:17)<sup>19</sup> and Statistics Sweden's regulation on evaluation of quality in official statistics (SCB-FS 2017:8)<sup>20</sup> are to apply.

There are also guidelines prepared for the statistical agencies. These are "Guidelines on what constitutes official statistics" (Statistics Sweden,

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<sup>16</sup> See Appendix 6.

<sup>17</sup> See Appendix 12.

<sup>18</sup> See Appendix 11.

<sup>19</sup> See appendix 8.

<sup>20</sup> See appendix 9.

March 2018), “Guidelines and routines for revision of statistical values” (Statistics Sweden, October 2015), and “Guidelines and routines for electronic publishing” (Statistics Sweden, March 2008). All statistical agencies have also been recommended to operate in accordance with the Guidelines for European statistics (Code of Practice) that was updated in November 2017 following a decision by the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC). It has been established that the guidelines for European statistics are close to the legislated quality criteria for official statistics. “Guidelines for decisions on content and scope of official statistics” (Statistics Sweden, October 2003, updated in April 2012) have expired (Statistics Sweden, March 2018).

Regulation (EU) 2015/759 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 amends Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics.<sup>21</sup> 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 2018 on 20 September 2017.<sup>22</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 and clarity, comparability, and coherence.

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<sup>21</sup> The consolidated regulation is available in EUR-Lex, see .

<sup>22</sup> See Appendix 16.

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 the Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. 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 Statistics Sweden in carrying out its coordination tasks.

The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) was amended in 2016 so that all government agencies responsible for official statistics are now to evaluate the quality of the official statistics each within their respective statistical areas. Statistics Sweden may issue instructions 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 (EC) No 223/2009.

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, Appendix 1

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	
The agencies responsible for statistics	Government ministry
Swedish Work Environment Authority	Ministry of Employment
National Mediation Office	
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	Ministry of Finance
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	
National Institute of Economic Research	
Swedish National Debt Office	
Statistics Sweden	
Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	Ministry of Justice
National Courts Administration	
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis	Ministry of Culture
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	Ministry of Environment and Energy
Swedish Chemicals Agency	
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	
Swedish Energy Agency	
The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis	Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation
Swedish Forest Agency	
Swedish Board of Agriculture	
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	
Transport Analysis	
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
Family Law and Parental Support Authority	
Swedish Pensions Agency	
National Board of Health and Welfare	
Swedish Board for Study Support	Ministry of Education and Research
National Agency for Education	
National Library of Sweden	
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 9.5 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 3.4**

## **Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention**

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) is a government agency that provides fast and disseminates knowledge

about crime and crime prevention and thereby works for reduced crime and increased safety in society.

Brå is responsible for the official criminal statistics and other statistics, evaluates reforms, conducts research and supports local crime prevention efforts. The Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism is placed under the auspices of Brå.

### **Statistical areas**

Within the subject area of criminal justice, Brå is responsible for the statistical areas crime, persons found guilty of criminal offences, the correctional care system, and recidivism. The overarching purpose of these statistics, under the collective name crime statistics, is to constitute material for insight into, review and follow-up of the criminal justice operations and to describe the persons who come into contact with the criminal justice system arising from crime. This material is also a supplement for surveys on victims of offences against individual, such as the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS, or NTU in Swedish), in analyses of crime trends in society.

### **Users of the statistics**

The Riksdag and the Government, primarily the Ministry of Justice, authorities in the criminal justice system, universities and institutes of higher education, the EU and international organisations, municipalities and county councils, and mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics: SEK 33.3 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 21.0**

## **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 0.5 million**

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

### **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 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 9.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 6.2**

## 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 14.7 million**

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

## **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 24.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 9.0**

## **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 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 2.7 million**

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

### **Swedish Chemicals Agency**

The Swedish Chemicals Agency is the central supervisory agency for the control of chemicals and is administered by the Ministry of the Environment 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 4.4 million**

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

## **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 1.5 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 40.7 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 2.7**

## **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 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, gainfully employed persons, the mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics: SEK 0.4 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.

#### **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 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. A report about 2016 was published in 2018. Reporting is done with a two-year interval.

### 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 organisations, universities, institutes of

higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

### **Cost of official statistics: SEK 0.5 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**

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.

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

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 3.9 million**

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

#### **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 5.3 million**

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

### **Swedish Forest Agency**

The Swedish Forest Agency is the central administrative authority in charge of forestry and is responsible for promoting the kind of management of Sweden's forest that enables forestry policy objectives decided on by the Riksdag to be achieved. The authority's local support is important. The Swedish Forest Agency carries out supervision, is responsible for inventory, follow-up and evaluation of how Sweden's forests are managed, carries out advisory services and information, promotes the achievement of the generation objectives for environmental efforts and the environment quality objectives set out by the Riksdag, coordinates follow-up, evaluation and reporting concerning the environment quality objective 'Living forests', takes part in questions on societal planning for sustainable development and natural resource management, and coordinates implementation, development, follow-up and reporting of the recreational policy objective established by the Riksdag.

### **Statistical areas**

#### **Forestry production**

Statistics on forestry, felling and other forestry measures are produced from annual surveys. Data on the quality of regeneration is obtained in the regeneration follow-up. Statistics are also produced on felling reports, costs of various forestry measures, timber prices, gross felling, inventories of coniferous saw timber, pulpwood and chips.

#### **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 GS union, the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden, interest groups, international organisations (UNECE, FAO, Forest Europe and Eurostat), researchers, students, institutes of higher education, universities, the mass media and the general public.

**Cost of official statistics: SEK 23.1 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 15.9**

### **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 and stroke 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 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.

### **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 are 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 22.6 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 10.5**

## **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 Energy use in the sectors of construction, fishery, forestry, domestic maritime traffic, holiday homes and agriculture, which are intermittent surveys, are produced.

#### **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 38.6 million**

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

## **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, for example by working on the food strategy. 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 36.2 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 12.3**

## **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 48.0 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 13.6**

### **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 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 (unstaffed 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, circular migration and population size and more for all of Sweden, counties, municipalities, age, sex, 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**

A population projection for Sweden is carried out every year, broken down by age, sex and country of birth (different groups of countries of birth) are done annually and are used as a basis for social planning.

Every three years (most recently 2018), a more comprehensive analysis of the development is carried out and the long-term assumptions are changed. A number of alternative projections are also reported then concerning the future development. In the intervening years, the assumptions are updated, mainly for the next few years.

### **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. 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 and conversion are produced both for year and quarter, and give information on the development of housing construction with regard to started or completed housing apartments and conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings. Statistics on the dwelling stock are also presented, based on the national dwellings register. The statistics are produced annually and are reported by type of housing, period of construction, type of ownership, tenure and size (living space), and by region.

## **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. The survey was not carried out in 2018. Instead, an overhaul was initiated with the aim of remaking the survey design, facilitating for respondents and studying alternative data sources. 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 retail trade and quarterly turnover trends for the

entire service sector. 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.

#### **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 den common European survey 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 EU-SILC includes an in-depth section every year that enables a deeper analysis of different areas, such as housing, subjective well-being and material poverty.

Statistics Sweden produces register-based statistics on an annual basis on children and young people 0–21 years. These statistics include information about children's families, separations among parents, joint and sole custody, children with Swedish/foreign background and adoptions. It also contains data on children's living conditions, parents' employment and economic conditions.

Statistics and analyses concerning integration will also be reported within this area. The aim is to highlight the state and development in different societal areas from an integration perspective.

#### **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 national gender policy, as well as statistics within two 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 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 and participation.

#### **Political party preferences**

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

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

The environmental accounts are a system of environmental data and economic data, developed as a satellite system to the national accounts. Data is broken down by industries, public agencies and households,

with the international classification that is used in the national accounts. The environmental 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. 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 land use in Sweden. This includes general nationwide statistics on land use, the definition of urban settlements and small communities, as well as statistics on their size and population, the definition of areas with concentrations of weekend and holiday homes and related statistics. Moreover, the statistics include land use in urban settlements, green areas in and around urban settlements, coast, shores and island, buildings in coastal zones, trade areas, protected nature areas, and peat production, use, and environmental impact. The statistics on protected nature and peat are produced annually. The definition of urban settlements is produced every three years. Most of the other statistics are produced at five-year intervals.

### **Water use**

The statistics on water use cover total water use in Sweden broken down by different sectors (households, industry, agriculture and ‘other’)

sector) by geographical area. The statistics are produced at five-year intervals.

The statistics on water and waste water connections by region, county and municipality are produced every two or every three years.

### **National Accounts**

The national accounts summarise and describe the economic activity and development in the country in the form of an accounting system with supplementary tables. These calculations are based on the international regulations “System of National Accounts” (SNA) and are dictated by the “European System of National Accounts” (ESA). The published products comprise product accounts (GDP), regional accounts and financial accounts and sector accounts. Financial accounts are included in the statistical area Financial markets. Regional accounts are published annually. Product accounts and finance and sector accounts are published both annually and quarterly. The statistics are produced in more detail on an annual basis. Based on the national accounts, satellite calculations related to the health accounts and social protection (ESSPROS) are also produced, as well as additional tables on Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) and budget information and supplement to the EU convergent criteria from public administration, in accordance with Council Directive 2011/85/EU.

The health accounts measure expenditures for health and medical care based on the OECD manual A System of Health Accounts (SHA) and are published annually.

ESSPROS measures expenditures for the organisation of social protection, its current position and development, and is published annually.

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 to Eurostat.

Council Directive 2011/85/EU specifies a number of requirements for budgetary frameworks of the Member States. Budgetary data for the State and social security funds is published monthly, for municipalities and county councils on a quarterly basis and addition data is published annually. The aim here is to catch transactions in which public finances might be affected.

### **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-schedule, where one-third of the industrial sectors are surveyed each year.

The survey reports raw material consumption in industry, by sector and the product groups in the national accounts.

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 has been dormant during 2016-2018. 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 annual and produces statistics on enterprises' use of information and communication technology (ICT), internet use, the environment and digitisation, the use of robots, eCommerce, IT specialists and IT security.

#### **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 and divided into import and export market.

#### **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 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 is to measure average price trends for private domestic consumption. The CPI and the CPIF (CPI with fixed interest rate) comprise the accepted measures for calculations of compensation and inflation in Sweden.

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

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

The monthly statistics on producer and import price index present the average price trends in producer and import costs for different sectors and categories of goods. This area also includes the producer price

index for services, quarterly statistics, which measure price trends in sectors that produce services.

#### **Purchasing power parities**

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

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

The Building Price Index is produced 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 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 produced to give a picture of the activities of the vocational and folk high schools, as well as fine arts and cultural education with regard to participants, content and costs. 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 572.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 517.0**

## **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 39.5 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 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.

The annual mileage statistics give a picture of the number of kilometres driven by Swedish-registered passenger cars, road goods vehicles, buses and motorcycles during one year.

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 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; the most recent survey was published concerning survey year 2016 and the next survey is planned for survey year 2020 or 2021.

#### **Public transport and publicly financed travel**

In this area, Special transport services, Local and regional public transport, Commercial routes on the roads are published annually as 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 15.0 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 4.0**

### **Swedish Higher Education Authority**

The Swedish Higher Education Authority (UKÄ) reviews the quality of higher education and the quality assurance of higher education and research at institutions of higher education. UKÄ is responsible for official statistics on higher education, monitors the operations at the institutions of higher education and reviews the operations efficiency. UKÄ also exercises judicial supervision of all universities and institutes of 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 21.9 million**

**Number of full-time equivalents: 5.8**

# Statistical products by subject area, statistical area and agency, Appendix 2

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 2018.

## Statistical products by subject area, statistical area and agency

Subject area Statistical area	Statistical product	Produktkod	Responsible agency
<b>Labour market</b>			
Labour Force Surveys	Labour Force Surveys	AM0401	Statistics Sweden
Work environment	The Work Environment Survey	AM0501	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Work environment	Work-related disorders	AM0502	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Occupational injuries	Occupational accidents and work-related diseases	AM0602	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the municipalities	AM0108	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the county councils	AM0109	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, wages and salaries in the private sector	AM0101	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics; salaries in the governmental sector	AM0102	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour cost index	AM0114	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour Cost Survey	AM0117	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Salary structures, whole economy	AM0110	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in county councils	AM0105	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the primary municipalities	AM0106	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures in the private sector	AM0103	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the central government sector	AM0104	Swedish National Mediation Office
Wages, salaries and labour costs	Structure of Earnings Survey	AM0116	Swedish National Mediation Office
Aggregate gross wages	Gross pay based on income of statements	AM0302	Statistics Sweden
Aggregate gross wages	Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers monthly tax returns	AM0206	Statistics Sweden
Sick pay	Short term business statistics on sick pay	AM0209	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Short-term employment	AM0201	Statistics Sweden
Employment and working hours	Labour statistics based on administrative sources	AM0207	Statistics Sweden

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Statistical area			
Employment and working hours	The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics	AM0208	Statistics Sweden
Vacancies and unemployment	Job openings and unmet labour demand	AM0701	Statistics Sweden
<b>Population</b>			
Population composition	Population statistics	BE0101	Statistics Sweden
Population size and changes	Population and housing census 1960-1990	BE0205	Statistics Sweden
Population projections	Population projections	BE0401	Statistics Sweden
<b>Housing, construction and building</b>			
Housing and rent data	Charges/rents for newly constructed dwellings	B00404	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Rents for dwellings	B00406	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Dwelling stock	B00104	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	New construction of residential buildings	B00101	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings	B00102	Statistics Sweden
Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	B00701	Statistics Sweden
Construction costs	Prices for newly produced dwellings	B00201	Statistics Sweden
Real estate prices and registrations of title	Real estate prices and registrations of title	B00501	Statistics Sweden
Real estate tax assessments	Real estate tax assessments	B00601	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Revenues and expenditure survey for multi-dwelling buildings	B00301	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	B00303	Statistics Sweden
<b>Democracy</b>			
General elections	General elections, nominated and elected candidates	ME0107	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, participation survey	ME0105	Statistics Sweden
General elections	General elections, results	ME0104	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, nominated and elected candidates	ME0116	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, participation survey	ME0110	Statistics Sweden
General elections	European Parliament elections, results	ME0109	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, participation survey	ME0114	Statistics Sweden
General elections	Referenda, results	ME0113	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	ME0201	Statistics Sweden
<b>Energy</b>			
Energy balances	Local and regional energy statistics	EN0203	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Quarterly energy balances	EN0201	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Annual energy balances	EN0202	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices on natural gas and electricity	EN0302	Swedish Energy Agency

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
<b>Statistical area</b>			
Price trends in the energy sector	Network tariffs and supplier switching in the natural gas market	EN0306	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Prices on electricity and transmission of electricity (network tariffs)	EN0301	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Wood fuel- and peat prices	EN0307	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in leisure houses	EN0110	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy consumption in the fishery sector	EN0115	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in agriculture	EN0119	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in forestry	EN0116	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for multi-dwelling buildings	EN0101	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for non-residential buildings	EN0103	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for one and two dwelling buildings	EN0102	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Summary of energy statistics for dwellings and non-residential premises	EN0112	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in manufacturing industry	EN0113	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in small businesses in manufacturing industry	EN0121	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Quarterly fuel statistics	EN0106	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Deliveries of natural gas and biomethane for transport	EN0120	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly fuel, gas and inventory statistics	EN0107	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Monthly electricity statistics, including switches of electricity supplier	EN0108	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Grid connected photovoltaic systems	EN0123	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Unprocessed wood fuel	EN0122	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Oil deliveries - presented by municipalities	EN0109	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Energy use in transport	EN0118	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy supply and use	Annual energy statistics (electricity, gas, district heating)	EN0105	Swedish Energy Agency
<b>Financial markets</b>			
Shareholding statistics	Shareholders statistics	FM0201	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial institutions, assets and liabilities	FM0401	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Financial enterprises, annual financial data	FM0402	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance	Investment funds, assets and liabilities	FM0403	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Financial accounts, quarterly and annual	FM0103	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial accounts	Savings barometer	FM0105	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, capital investments	FM0501	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
<b>Statistical area</b>			
Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, annual financial data	FM0502	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
<b>Trade in goods and services</b>			
Domestic trade	Food sales	HA0103	Statistics Sweden
Domestic trade	Turnover in the service sector	HA0101	Statistics Sweden
Domestic trade	Index of Service Production	HA0104	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Foreign trade - exports and imports of goods	HA0201	Statistics Sweden
<b>Household finances</b>			
Household expenditures	Housing Costs	HE0202	Statistics Sweden
Household expenditures	Household budget survey	HE0201	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Firm Register and Individual Data Bases	HE0105	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Households' Housing	HE0111	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Households' assets and debts	HE0104	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Income and tax statistics	HE0110	Statistics Sweden
<b>Health and medical care</b>			
Causes of death	Statistics on Causes of Death	HS0301	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on Breast-Feeding	HS0103	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on Pregnancies, Deliveries and Newborn Infants	HS0107	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on Myocardial Infarctions	HS0114	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on the Health and Medical Services of Municipalities	HS0116	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on Cancer incidence	HS0105	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on In-patient Diseases	HS0110	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on Hospitalisation Due to Injuries and Poisonings	HS0112	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on Smoking Habits Among Parents with Infants	HS0106	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health and disease	Statistics on Stroke	HS0118	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Statistics on Licensed Health Care Personnels Workforce status	HS0206	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health care and medical services	Statistics on Pharmaceuticals	HS0202	National Board of Health and Welfare
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishery</b>			
Animal health	Animal health	JO1302	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Fishery	Fishing in marine waters by commercial fishermen	JO1101	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Fishery	Fishing in inland waters by commercial fishermen	JO1102	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
<b>Statistical area</b>			
Fishery	Recreational fishing in Sweden	J01104	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Agricultural economy	Economic accounts for agriculture	J00205	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Income of agricultural households	J00204	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Agricultural economics survey	J00202	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural economy	Horticultural survey	J00203	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Animal products	J00604	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Organic animal production	J00609	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Food statistics	J01301	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Standard yields	J00602	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of potatoes	J00603	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of temporary grasses	J00606	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of cereals, dried pulses and oilseeds	J00601	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Horticultural Production	J00607	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production of organic and non-organic farming	J00608	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Production forecast for cereals and oilseed crops	J00605	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Drainage of agricultural land	J00112	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Organic livestock	J00115	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Organic farming	J00114	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Holdings and holders in agriculture	J00106	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Full time employment in agriculture	J00109	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horses	J00107	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Areas sown in the autumn	J00110	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Typology of holdings	J00105	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Other gainfull activities on agricultural holdings	J00108	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Use of agricultural land	J00104	Swedish Board of Agriculture

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Statistical area			
Agricultural structure	Farm animals	J00103	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Cattle in December	J00111	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Horticultural sector	J00102	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Environment and social issues in forestry	Habitat protection and nature conservation agreements (forest land)	J01402	Swedish Forest Agency
Environment and social issues in forestry	Environmental consideration after final felling	J01403	Swedish Forest Agency
Price trends in agriculture	Rents on land	J01003	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Prices on land	J01002	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Price trends in agriculture	Price index and prices in the food sector	J01001	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Forestry production	Notified areas for final fellings	J00314	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Annual felling	J00312	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Large-scale forestry costs and revenue	J00307	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Stocks of pulpwood, chips and coniferous sawlogs	J00306	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Production of forest seedlings	J00313	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Prices on roundwood	J00303	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Quality of regeneration	J00311	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities and employment in small scale forestry	J00304	Swedish Forest Agency
Forestry production	Forestry activities in large scale forestry	J00301	Swedish Forest Agency
Forest State and Change	Area conditions	J00802	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest State and Change	Forestry statistics - current information about forest resources in Sweden	J00801	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest State and Change	Forest damage	J00806	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest State and Change	Vegetation and site conditions	J00805	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest State and Change	Standing volume and tree biomass	J00803	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forest State and Change	Annual volume increment	J00804	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Employment in agriculture	Employment in agriculture	J00401	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	J00504	Swedish Forest Agency
Employment in forestry	Employment in large scale forestry	J00501	Swedish Forest Agency
Aquaculture	Aquaculture in Sweden	J01201	Swedish Board of Agriculture
<b>Culture and leisure</b>			
Libraries	Swedish libraries	KU0105	National Library of Sweden

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
<b>Statistical area</b>			
Cultural environment conservation	Historic environment	KU0201	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Museums	Museums	KU0301	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Cultural expenditure	Public and private expenditure on culture	KU0501	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Adult education associations	Study associations	KU0401	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
<b>Living conditions</b>			
Gender statistics	Gender statistics	LE0201	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Children and their Families	LE0102	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	ICT usage in households and by individuals	LE0108	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Integration - analysis	LE0105	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Living Conditions Survey of Children	LE0106	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	Living Conditions Surveys	LE0101	Statistics Sweden
<b>Environment</b>			
Waste	Waste, Packaging	MI0307	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Waste, generated and treated	MI0305	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Fertilizers and lime	Sales of fertilizers for agricultural and horticultural purposes	MI1002	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Use of fertilizers and animal manure and cultivation measures in agriculture	MI1001	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances for agricultural land	MI1004	Statistics Sweden
Marine- and waterenvironment	Nitrogen and phosphorous load to the sea	MI1105	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Marine- and waterenvironment	Lakes, watercourses and groundwater - environmental quality	MI1101	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Sales and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances	MI0506	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	MI0503	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides in agriculture and horticulture. Use on crops.	MI0502	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides in Swedish agriculture. Number of hectare doses	MI0501	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Sales and use of chemicals	Overview of chemicals	MI0505	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Land use	Concentrations of workplaces outside localities	MI0815	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Retail geography	MI0804	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Concentrations of holiday homes	MI0806	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Green areas within and in the vicinity of urban settlements	MI0805	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land and water areas	MI0802	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in Sweden	MI0803	Statistics Sweden

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Statistical area			
Land use	Protected nature	MI0603	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Smaller localities	MI0811	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Statistics on drainage areas	MI0206	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Land use in proximity to shoreline	MI0812	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Peat; production, use, environmental impact	MI0809	Statistics Sweden
Land use	Localities and urban areas	MI0810	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	MI1301	Statistics Sweden
Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection expenditure	MI1302	Statistics Sweden
State of the environment	Seas and coastal areas - environmental quality hazardous substances	MI0405	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Air - environmental quality	MI0401	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Environmental quality in a health perspective	MI0403	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
State of the environment	Freshwater - environmental quality: hazardous substances	MI0406	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Emissions of atmospheric pollutants	MI0108	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions and removals	MI0107	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Emissions	Discharges to water and sewage sludge production	MI0106	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Water use	Water withdrawal and water use in Sweden	MI0902	Statistics Sweden
National accounts			
National accounts	System of Health Accounts	NR0109	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	National Accounts, quarterly and annual estimates	NR0103	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Supplement on contingent liabilities and potential obligations to the EDP related questionnaire	NR0111	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Regional accounts	NR0105	Statistics Sweden
National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	NR0110	Statistics Sweden
Business activities			
Industrial capacity utilization	Industrial capacity utilization	NV0701	Statistics Sweden
Industrial inventories	Industrial inventories	NV0602	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	Orders and turnover in industry	NV0501	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Industrial production index	NV0402	Statistics Sweden
Accommodation	Accommodation statistics	NV1701	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
International enterprises	Research and development in international enterprises	NV1504	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
International enterprises	Swedish enterprise groups with affiliates abroad	NV1501	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
<b>Statistical area</b>			
International enterprises	Foreign controlled enterprises	NV1502	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	NV1401	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises quarterly	NV1303	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises annually	NV1304	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Newly started enterprises	Follow-up on newly-started enterprises in Sweden	NV1302	Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis
Business investments	Enterprises' IT expenditure	NV0802	Statistics Sweden
Business investments	Investment Survey	NV0801	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Balance statistics	NV0103	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Structural business statistics	NV0109	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Non financial corporations: Foreign trade credits	NV0118	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Industrial use of purchased goods	NV0106	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Production of commodities and industrial services	NV0119	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	ICT usage in enterprises	NV0116	Statistics Sweden
Structure of the business sector	Inventories in trade and services	NV0107	Statistics Sweden
<b>Public finances</b>			
Tax assessment	Tax assessment	OE0701	Statistics Sweden
Local Government Finances	Financiers and providers within education, health care and social services	OE0112	Statistics Sweden
Local Government Finances	Local taxes	OE0101	Statistics Sweden
Local Government Finances	Financial assets and liabilities for municipalities and county councils	OE0106	Statistics Sweden
Local Government Finances	Quarterly results for municipalities and county councils	OE0111	Statistics Sweden
Local Government Finances	Publicly owned enterprises	OE0108	Statistics Sweden
Local Government Finances	Annual accounts for municipalities and county councils	OE0107	Statistics Sweden
Central government borrowing and debt	The Swedish Central Government Debt	OE0202	Swedish National Debt Office
Central government borrowing and debt	The central government net borrowing requirement	OE0203	Swedish National Debt Office
National budget outcome	Time series of the Central Government Budget	OE0801	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
<b>Prices and consumption</b>			
Building price index and factor price index for buildings	Building price index (BPI) (output price index)	PR0501	Statistics Sweden
Building price index and factor price index for buildings	Construction cost index for buildings (input price index)	PR0502	Statistics Sweden
Household purchasing plans	Consumer Tendency Survey	PR0701	National Institute of Economic Research
Consumer price index	Consumer Price Index	PR0101	Statistics Sweden

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Statistical area			
Purchasing power parities	Purchasing power parities	PR0401	Statistics Sweden
Producer and import price index	Producer and import price index	PR0301	Statistics Sweden
Judicial system			
Offences	Reported offences	RV0102	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Processed offences	RV0103	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Processed suspicions of crime	RV0106	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Confirmed cases of Lethal Violence	RV0107	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Offences	Persons suspected of crime	RV0104	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	Court statistics	RV0301	National Courts Administration
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons convicted of offences	RV0201	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Correctional care system	The Prison and Probation Service	RV0401	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism - preliminary statistics	RV0503	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	Recidivism - final statistics	RV0502	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Social insurance			
Assistance for families with children	Child allowance	SO0213	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Housing allowance for families with children etc.	SF0105	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Parental insurance	SF0101	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Maintenance support	SF0102	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance for families with children	Care allowance	SF0107	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Assistance compensation	SF0209	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Car allowance	SF0210	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Daily cash benefits	SF0201	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Disability allowance	SF0208	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Incapacity measures	SF0202	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness- and activity compensation	SF0206	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness cases	SF0203	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Work injury payments (exkluding survivor's work injury annuity payments)	SF0207	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	National Public Pension	SF0301	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Child pension and surviving children's allowance	SF0307	Swedish Pensions Agency

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
<b>Statistical area</b>			
Assistance in old age	Housing Supplements for Retirees	SF0309	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Survivor's Annuities acc. SIC	SF0305	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Survivor Pension for Adults	SF0306	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Earnings to Income Pension	SF0302	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Retirement savings in the swedish premium pension system	SF0303	Swedish Pensions Agency
Assistance in old age	Maintenance support for the elderly	SF0308	Swedish Pensions Agency
<b>Social services</b>			
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on Housing Assistance and Family Support	S00209	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on Social Assistance	S00203	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on Family Law	S00201	Family Law and Parental Support Authority
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on Decisions of the Administrative Courts concerning drug abusers	S00207	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on Social Services for Adult with Drug Abuse or Addiction	S00202	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on the Municipalities Family Counselling	S00206	Family Law and Parental Support Authority
Care of individuals and families	Statistics on Compulsory institutional care for persons with drug abuse	S00208	National Board of Health and Welfare
Support and services for people with disabilities	Statistics on the Functionally Impaired - Measures Specified by LSS	S00401	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Statistics on Care and Services for the Elderly	S00309	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Statistic on Care and Services for Persons with Impairments	S00310	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Statistics on Elderly and Persons with Impairments - Management Form	S00311	National Board of Health and Welfare
<b>Transport and communications</b>			
Rail traffic	Rail traffic	TK0601	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Rail traffic accidents	TK0602	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Railway transport	TK0603	Transport Analysis
Rail traffic	Train performance	TK0604	Transport Analysis
Public transport and community financed travel	Special transport services and national special transport services	TK1201	Transport Analysis
Public transport and community financed travel	Commercial scheduled public transport on road	TK1202	Transport Analysis
Public transport and community financed travel	Regional Public Transport	TK1203	Transport Analysis
Communications patterns	National Travel survey	TK 1101	Transport Analysis
Communications patterns	Commodity flow survey	TK1102	Transport Analysis
Air traffic	Civil aviation	TK0501	Transport Analysis
Postal services	Postal services in Sweden	TK0701	Transport Analysis

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Statistical area			
Maritime traffic	Water Transport	TK0809	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Shipping goods	TK0802	Transport Analysis
Maritime traffic	Swedish vessels and foreign vessels chartered from abroad	TK0808	Transport Analysis
Telecom services	Telecommunications	TK0901	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Registered vehicles	TK1001	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Vehicles kilometres for Swedish road vehicles	TK1009	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	TK1006	Transport Analysis
Road traffic	Road traffic injuries	TK1004	Transport Analysis
<b>Education and research</b>			
Education of the population	Analysis and statistics concerning education of the population	UF0549	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Register on Participation in Education	UF0507	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational attainment of the population	UF0506	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Continuing Vocational Training Statistics	UF0541	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies	UF0546	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Panels of students for longitudinal studies	UF0501	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Higher education plans of upper secondary school pupils	UF0513	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Highly qualified born abroad	UF0529	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Entrance into the labour market	UF0512	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Educational expenditure	UF0514	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Adult Education Survey	UF0538	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Activity after training	UF0503	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	The transition from upper secondary school to post-secondary education	UF0542	Statistics Sweden
Higher Vocational Education and Arts and Culture courses	Arts and Culture courses	UF0702	Statistics Sweden
Higher Vocational Education and Arts and Culture courses	Higher Vocational Education	UF0701	Statistics Sweden
Folk high School education	Folk high school statistics	UF0601	Statistics Sweden
Research	Research and development in Sweden	UF0301	Statistics Sweden
Research	Community Innovation Survey	UF0315	Statistics Sweden
Research	Government budget allocations for R&D	UF0306	Statistics Sweden
Higher education	Third-cycle students and third-cycle qualifications	UF0204	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Financial statistics on higher education	UF0210	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Throughput and result of higher education at first and second cycle studies	UF0208	Swedish Higher Education Authority

<b>Subject area</b> <b>Statistical area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Higher education	Level of parental education among HE entrants and first time students at third circle studies	UF0212	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	International student mobility in higher education	UF0209	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Employees in higher education	UF0202	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Students and graduates at first and second cycle studies	UF0205	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Swedish and foreign background among students and doctoral students in higher education	UF0211	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Applicants and admitted to higher education at first and second cycle studies	UF0206	Swedish Higher Education Authority
School system and child care	Other pedagogical activities: children and staff per 15 october	UF0131	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Leisure-time centres: Pupils and staff, National level	UF0124	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Pre-school: Children and staff per 15 October	UF0130	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: grades year 6	UF0132	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	UF0104	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Compulsory school: leaving certificate	UF0101	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Education for pupils with learning disabilities: pupils per 15 October	UF0121	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	UF0103	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper secondary school: applicants and admissions	UF0105	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Upper Secondary School Diplomas and Study Certificates	UF0102	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Municipal adult education: pupils, course participants and educational results	UF0106	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Expenditure on pre-school activities, school-age childcare, schools and adult education	UF0107	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests upper secondary school: results	UF0128	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Results from national tests, third year	UF0125	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 6: results	UF0129	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	National tests year 9: results	UF0116	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Register of teaching personnel	UF0113	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Special school: pupils per 15 October	UF0122	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Swedish education abroad: pupils, teachers and educational results	UF0115	Swedish National Agency for Education
School system and child care	Adult education for pupils with learning disabilities as per 15 October	UF0110	Swedish National Agency for Education

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Statistical product</b>	<b>Produktkod</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
<b>Statistical area</b>			
School system and child care	Swedish for immigrants: pupils, course participants and educational results	UF0108	Swedish National Agency for Education
Financial aid	Approval of financial student aid	UF0401	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
Financial aid	Repayment of student loan	UF0402	Swedish National Board of Student Aid

# The Official Statistics Act (2001:99), Appendix 3

*"This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only"*

## **Area of application, etc.**

**Section 1** /Expired on 25 May 2018/ This act contains provision relating to official statistics.

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

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

**Section 1** /Entered into force on 25 May 2018/ This act contains provisions relating to official statistics.

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

The provisions of Sections 14-16 and 19 shall also apply to the production of other statistics by a statistical agency. Act (2018:352).

**Section 2** /Expired on 25 May 2018/ The Personal Data Act (1998:204) is to apply to the production of statistics insofar as this act does not contain divergent provisions.

**Section 2** /Entered into force on 25 May 2018/ This act contains provisions that supplement Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

With regard to processing of personal data under this act, the Data Protection Act (2018:218) with provisions that supplement the EU General Data Protection Regulation and regulations issued in association with the act apply, unless otherwise provided in the Official Statistics Act or regulations issued pursuant to this act. Act (2018:352).

**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** /Expired on 25 May 2018/ 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 5** /Entered into force on 25 May 2018/ 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).  
*Act (2018:352).*

**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** /Expired on 25 May 2018/ A statistical agency may process personal data to produce statistics unless otherwise provided in Section 15. In connection with such processing, the agency is to be the controller of the 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 14** /Entered into force on 25 May 2018/ A statistical agency may process personal data to produce statistics unless otherwise provided in Section 15. With regard to such processing, the statistical agency is to be the controller of the personal data.

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

Despite what is set out in the first paragraph, a statistical agency can be a processor of personal data on behalf of another statistical agency. *Act (2018:352)*.

**Section 15** /Expired on 25 May 2018/ The personal data referred to in Sections 13 and 21, first paragraph of the Personal Data Act (1998:204) may be processed if it follows from provisions issued by the Government.

**Section 15** /Entered into force on 25 May 2018/ Personal data referred to Article 9.1 (special categories of personal data) and Article 10 of the EU General Data Protection Regulation may be processed if it follows from provisions issued by the Government.

In the production of statistics other than official statistics, personal data may also be processed, pursuant to the first paragraph, if processing

1. that is necessary for statistical purposes and the societal interest in the statistical project in which processing is contained clearly outweighs the risk of unauthorised access to the individual's personal integrity which the processing entails, or
  2. is part of a research project and processing has been authorised under the Act concerning the Ethical Review of Research involving Humans (2003:460).
- Act (2018:352).*

**Section 15** /Entered into force on 25 May 2018/ Articles 16 and 18 of the EU General Data Protection Regulation on the right to rectification and the right to restriction of processing of personal data do not apply in the processing of personal data permitted under this Act or provisions in connection with it.  
*Act (2018:352).*

## 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** Repealed by *Act (2018:352)*.

## **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 or 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.

**Section 23** Repealed by *Act (2018:352)*.

## 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** /*Expired on 25 May 2018*/ A party that fails to comply with Section 6 of this Act are to 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.

**Section 26** /*Entered into force on 25 May 2018*/ Those who violate Section 6 are to 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. No penalty shall be imposed for minor offences.

*Act (2018:352)*.

## **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
  - a) following legislation shall be repealed:
    - b) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888);
    - c) the Official Statistics Act (1992:889); and
  2. The Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Ordinance (1995:606). 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 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

# Guidelines on what constitutes official statistics, Appendix 4

## Background

Statistics produced by government agencies can be broadly divided into official statistics and other government statistics. Official statistics are to be available for the purposes of public information, investigative activities, and research. The Swedish statistical system is decentralised and statistical responsibility for official statistics is divided among government agencies responsible for statistics (SAM). Statistics Sweden, one such government agency, is also responsible for coordinating the system for the official statistics.<sup>23</sup>

The purpose of these guidelines is to ensure that the term ‘official statistics’ is applied consistently. This will help make users of statistics aware of the distinction between official statistics and other government statistics. The guidelines also provide support to SAMs in their assessments, each in their own area of responsibility.

The Official Statistics Act (2001:99) contains regulations on official statistics. In the appendix to the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100), the Government has specified the government agencies responsible for statistics (SAM), classified the subject areas for official statistics, and has arranged the subject areas into statistical areas.<sup>24</sup> The appendix also specifies the government agency responsible for each statistical area. Under the Official Statistics Ordinance, SAMs decide on the contents and scope of statistics within their respective statistical areas, unless otherwise specified by the Government.

Swedish regulations on the statistical system are also affected by European regulations. The quality criteria for official statistics stated in the Official Statistics Act are based on Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics.

## Requirements for official statistics

Under the Official Statistics Act, official statistics are to be objective and publicly available. Under the Official Statistics Ordinance, “publicly available” means that government agencies are responsible for the

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<sup>23</sup>See the Ordinance on instructions for Statistics Sweden (2016:822).

<sup>24</sup>In March 2018, there were 28 SAMs, 22 subject areas, and 112 statistical areas.

official release of statistics and for keeping them publicly available, free of charge, in electronic form via a public network.

The official release of official statistics occurs when they are first made available.<sup>25</sup> Under the Official Statistics Act, when official statistics are made available they are to be labelled as Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) or marked with the SOS symbol.

It follows from the Official Statistics Act that SAMs are responsible for developing, producing, and disseminating official statistics, on the basis of uniform standards and harmonised methods; in this respect, seven quality criteria<sup>26</sup> are applied.

Under the Official Statistics Ordinance, SAMs are to document and quality declare official statistics, and evaluate<sup>27</sup> their quality.

## Guidelines on the definition of official statistics

The government agency responsible for statistics makes decisions on statistics within its statistical area based on two principles:

- Recurrent statistics financed by appropriations<sup>28</sup> are official statistics.
- Recurrent European statistics<sup>29</sup> are defined as official statistics.

SAMs must document the grounds for any deviation from these principles.

Statistics that are produced once or intermittently can also be classified as official statistics if this is decided by the government agency responsible for the relevant statistical area. This decision should be documented.

## Comments

The quality of the statistics informs SAMs' decision on whether or not statistics are classified as official. Deficiencies in the quality of the

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<sup>25</sup>See Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines on the official release etc of official statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16) (in part amended by SCB-FS 2016:27).

<sup>26</sup>The relationship between quality criteria and the main components of the quality definition are indicated in Statistics Sweden's regulations on quality of official statistics (SCB-FS 2016:17).

<sup>27</sup>See Statistics Sweden's regulations on the evaluation of the quality of official statistics (SCB-FS 2017:8).

<sup>28</sup>See for example, "How do government agencies finance their activities?", ESV 2016:50.

<sup>29</sup>The term 'European statistics' is regulated by the EU Statistics Directive.

statistics in relation to the purpose of the statistics may be a reason to deviate from the principles.

When a SAM decides to classify certain statistics as official statistics, they must meet the requirements set out in the Official Statistics Act and the Official Statistics Ordinance. This includes ensuring that statistics are publicly available, and in which medium.

Making available the reasons why statistics are not official, and reporting these in connection with the statistics can benefit the users. This applies, for example, when official statistics and other statistics are published together.

If a SAM decides not to make certain European statistics available at the national level, this decision should be documented.

# **Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100), Appendix 5**

*“This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only”*

## **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 respondents. 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** /Expired on 1 January 2019/ Municipalities and county councils are to, for the purposes of official statistics, 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** /Expired on 25 May 2018/ 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.

**Section 7** /Entered into force on 25 May 2018/ A statistical agency that collects data for the production of statistics from a party other than a government agency, is to, at the same time, provide information on:

1. the objective of the data collection;
2. the provisions on which any 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.

Provisions on information to the registered party with regard to collection of personal data are also contained in the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).  
*Ordinance (2018:359).*

## **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)*.

## **Transitional provisions**

### **2001:100**

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

### **2001:997**

This ordinance enters into force on 1 January 2002.

Official statistics may, independent of what is stated in Section 13, be officially released and maintained publicly available only in printed publications until 1 January 2003.

## Appendix

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 Agencyt
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

**Subject Areas in which official statistics shall be produced****Subject Areas**

Labour market

Population

Housing, construction and building

Democracy

Energy

Financial market

Trade in goods and services

Health services and medical care

Household finances

Agriculture and forestry, Fishery

Culture and leisure

Living conditions

Environment

National accounts

Business activities

Public finances

Prices and Consumption

Judicial system

Social security insurance etc.

Social welfare services

Transport and communications

Education and research

**Official statistics and the government agencies that are responsible for each statistical area**

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<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

**Processing of sensitive personal data.**

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.

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<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 values of 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

### **Processing of sensitive personal data.**

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.

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<b>Energy</b>	
Energy supply and use	Swedish Energy Agency
Energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
Price trends in the energy sector	Swedish Energy Agency
<b>Financial market</b>	
Insurance	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Shareholding statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance companies	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Försäkring	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 services and medical care	National Board of Health and Welfare
Hälso- och sjukvård	National Board of Health and Welfare
Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare

### **Processing of sensitive personal data.**

Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health of private persons is permitted for the production of statistics on Health and disease and Health and medical care.

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<b>Household finances</b>	
Income and income distribution	Statistics Sweden
Household expenditure	Statistics Sweden

### **Processing of sensitive personal data.**

Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to expenses related to 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.

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</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

### **Processing of sensitive personal data.**

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 Living conditions.

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<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 Studies 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
<b>Prices and consumption</b>	
Consumer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
Producer and import price index	Statistics Sweden
Purchasing power parities	Statistics Sweden

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings	Statistics Sweden
Household purchasing plans	National Institute of Economic Research
<b>Judical system</b>	
Offences	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Swedish 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.

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<b>Social insurance</b>	
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.

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<b>Social services</b>	
Family counseling	Family Law and Parent Support Authority
Family law	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).

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<b>Transport and communications</b>	
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.

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
<b>Education and research</b>	
School system and child care	Swedish Higher Education Authority
Higher education	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
Financial aid	Centrala studiestödsnämnden
Research	Statistics Sweden
Education of the population	Statistics Sweden
Higher Vocational education and Arts and Culture courses	Statistics Sweden

Official statistics and areas	The agencies responsible for statistics
Folk high School education	Statistics Sweden

### Other statistics

In the production of statistics other than official statistics, Statistics Sweden may also process personal data, pursuant to the Section 8, if processing

1. that is necessary for statistical purposes and the societal interest in the statistical project in which processing is contained clearly outweighs the risk of unauthorised access to the individual's personal integrity which the processing entails and forms part of any of the statistical projects below:
  - the Swedish Crime Survey;
  - Swedish public health;
  - the survey on the situation on the labour market for persons with disabilities;
  - transfer statistics;
  - follow-up of projects financed by the European social fund;
  - regional databases and tables on ill health in the municipalities' subareas;
  - the study on 'honour'-related violence in Sweden;
  - surveys on confidence in the future and integration among immigrated persons; or
  - the Swedish longitudinal study on social conditions, working life and health; or
2. forms part of a research project and the processing has been authorised under the Act concerning the Ethical Review of Research involving Humans (2003:460).

Regarding statistical projects under the first item, information related to health may be processed for all except the surveys on confidence in the future and integration among immigrated persons. In addition, data on crimes may be processed in connection with the Swedish Crime Survey and the study on 'honour'-related violence in Sweden. With regard to the surveys on confidence in the future and integration among immigrated persons, information on ethnic background and religious and philosophical belief may be processed.

*Ordinance (2018:35).*

# Ordinance (2016:822) with directives for Statistics Sweden, Appendix 6

*"This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only"*

## 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, Appendix 7

(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.

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

# Statistics Sweden's regulations on quality for the official statistics, Appendix 8

*"This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only"*

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 according 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 and clarity, comparability, and coherence shall be applied.

## The quality concept and its main, sub- and sub-subcomponents

**Section 3** In the development and production of official statistics and in its dissemination, including quality declarations according to Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing, etc. of official statistics (SCB-SF 2002:16), the quality of the statistics shall be described based on a quality concept consisting of five main components. These are linked to the quality criteria in Section 3a of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99).

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 applicable, into sub-subcomponents, according to the following.

Main component: Relevance		
Subcomponent	Subcomponent	Described in
Purpose and information needs		Section 7
	Purpose of the statistics	Section 9
	User information needs	Section 10
Contents of the statistics		Section 11
	Unit and populations	Section 13
	Variables	Section 14
	Statistical measures	Section 15
	Study domains	Section 16
	Reference times	Section 17
Main component: Accuracy		
Subcomponent	Subcomponent	Described in
Overall accuracy		Section 20
Sources of uncertainty		Section 21
	Sampling	Section 23
	Frame coverage	Section 24
	Measurement	Section 25
	Non-response	Section 26
	Data processing	Section 27
	Model assumptions	Section 28
Preliminary statistics compared with final statistics		Section 29
Main component: Timeliness and punctuality		
Subcomponent	Subcomponent	Described in
Production time		Section 32
Frequency		Section 33
Punctuality		Section 34
Main component: Accessibility and clarity		
Subcomponent	Subcomponent	Described in
Access to the statistics		Section 37
Possibility of additional statistics		Section 38
Presentation		Section 39
Documentation		Section 40
Main component: Comparability and coherence		
Subcomponent	Subcomponent	Described in
Comparability over time		Section 43
Comparability among groups		Section 44
Other coherence		Section 45
Numerical consistency		Section 46

## Definitions

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

Terms	Meaning
Statistical measure	A computational rule used to summarise variable values. Such a rule may involve the counting of numbers or the computation of a sum, a mean value or a median.
Statistical quantity	The value received by summarising individual variable values for units in a population or subpopulation using a statistical measure. Both units and variables are associated with a specific time. Units and variables are often, but not always, associated with the same point or period of time.
Estimation procedure	A computational algorithm used to estimate a statistical characteristic.
Statistical value	The estimated value of a statistical characteristic.
Characteristic of interest	A statistical characteristic associated with a need. Units, populations and variables included in characteristics of interest are referred to as unit of interest, populations of interest and variables of interest.
Target characteristic	The statistical characteristic that the statistical agency has decided to estimate. Units, populations and variables included in target characteristics are referred to as target units, target populations and target variables.
Observation unit	An unit 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, frame and means of contacting data sources. Observation units and data sources may coincide, but not necessarily.

## Main component: *Relevance*

### General provisions

**Section 5** Relevance refers to how well statistics illuminate the issues that are of importance for users of the statistics. The agreement between target characteristics and characteristics 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 information needs, 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 needs* and its associated sub-subcomponents**

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

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

**Section 9** *Purpose of the statistics* refers to the primary objective and area of use of the disseminated statistics.

**Section 10** *User information needs* refers to the statistical agency's knowledge about the need for statistics as well as 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 *Unit and populations*, *Variables*, *Statistical measures*, *Study domains* and *Reference times*.

**Section 13** *Unit and population* refers to the target population, with its associated target units and delineation. The sub-subcomponent also includes the relations between the target population and the populations of interest as well as between the target units 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 times* refers to the points in time or periods of time associated with the statistical target characteristics.

## Main component Accuracy

### General provisions

**Section 18** Accuracy refers to how well a statistical value estimates its target characteristic, i.e. the expected deviation between the statistical value and the target characteristic. Accuracy is largely determined by the estimation procedure. The total deviation may be regarded as the total of all partial deviations, whether positive or negative, caused by various sources of uncertainty. Partial deviations may interact in various ways. Statistics may be disseminated using preliminary statistical values, once or more, followed by final statistical values disseminated at a later stage. Preliminary values are generally associated with greater uncertainty, which affects the total deviation from the target characteristics.

**Section 19** Section 3 sets out that the main component *Accuracy* consists of the subcomponents *Overall accuracy*, *Sources of uncertainty*, and *Preliminary statistics compared with final statistics*.

### The subcomponent *Overall Accuracy*

**Section 20** *Overall accuracy* refers to the expected deviation of the statistical value from the target characteristic.

### The subcomponent *Sources of uncertainty* with associated sub-subcomponents

**Section 21** *Sources of uncertainty* refers to each source of uncertainty and its impact on the statistics.

**Section 22** Section 3 sets out that the subcomponent consists of the sub-subcomponents *Sampling*, *Frame coverage*, *Measurement*, *Non-response*, *Data processing*, and *Model assumptions*.

**Section 23** *Sampling* refers to the element of uncertainty caused by the fact that the statistics are based on observations of a sample of observation units.

**Section 24** *Frame coverage* refers to the element of uncertainty caused by differences between the frame population, the set of units identified in the frame procedure, and the target population.

**Section 25** *Measurement* refers to the element of uncertainty caused by differences between observed variable values and true variable values.

**Section 26** *Non-response* refers to the element of uncertainty that arises when all variable values are missing for some of the planned observation units, referred to as unit non-response, or when individual variable values are missing for certain observation units, referred to as item non-response.

**Section 27** *Data processing* refers to the element of uncertainty caused by data processing deficiencies.

**Section 28** *Model assumptions* refers to the element of uncertainty caused when assumptions in the models on which the statistics are wholly or partially based have not been fully met.

### **Subcomponent Preliminary statistics compared with final statistics**

**Section 29** *Preliminary statistics compared with final statistics* refers to information on the size and direction of the revisions made to the preliminary statistics before they become final.

## **Main component *Timeliness and punctuality***

### **General provisions**

**Section 30** Timeliness and punctuality refers to the time lag and frequency required of recurring statistics for the latest available statistics to be regarded as current.

**Section 31** According to Section 3, the main component *Timeliness and punctuality* consists of the subcomponents *Production time*, *Frequency*, and *Punctuality*.

### **Subcomponent *Production time***

**Section 32** The *Production time* of statistics refers to the time lag between the end of the reference time and the point in time when the statistics are disseminated.

### **Subcomponent *Frequency***

**Section 33** The *Frequency* of recurring statistics refers to the periodicity of the reference time of the statistics, the survey's data collection, and the dissemination of the statistics. For recurring surveys, the time lag from the time of use to the last available reference time is not only affected by the production time but also by these periodicities.

### **Subcomponent *Punctuality***

**Section 34** *Punctuality* refers to how well the actual point in time when statistics are made accessible corresponds to the pre-announced point in time.

## **Main component *Accessibility and clarity***

### **General provisions**

**Section 35** Accessibility and clarity refers to the possibility of accessing statistics that have been or can be produced as well as information on the properties of the statistics.

**Section 36** Section 3 sets out that the main component *Accessibility and clarity* consists of the subcomponents *Access to the statistics, Possibility of additional statistics, Presentation, and Documentation*.

#### **Subcomponent Access to the statistics**

**Section 37** *Access to statistics* refers to the distribution channels used to relay statistics to users.

#### **Subcomponent Possibility of additional statistics**

**Section 38** *Possibility of additional statistics* refers to the extent to which users may obtain access to statistics that have not been produced but can be produced based on existing data.

#### **Subcomponent Presentation**

**Section 39** *Presentation* refers to how statistical information is presented and visualised, such as in texts, tables, and diagrams.

#### **Subcomponent Documentation**

**Section 40** *Documentation* refers to the users' possibilities to access information to facilitate the understanding and interpretation of statistics.

### **Main component Comparability and coherence**

#### **General provisions**

**Section 41** Comparability refers to the possibility of making comparisons between various reference times or different groups. Coherence refers to the possibility of combining and jointly analysing various statistical values. In both cases, the possibility is governed by how similarly or differently the target characteristics are defined and by differences in survey methods. Comparability is a specific aspect of coherence.

**Section 42** Section 3 sets out that the main component *Comparability and coherence* consists of the subcomponents *Comparability over time, Comparability among groups, Other coherence, and Numerical consistency*.

#### **Subcomponent Comparability over time**

**Section 43** *Comparability over time* refers to the extent to which statistical values related to different reference times can be compared. The statistical values may come from one or several surveys.

#### **Subcomponent Comparability among groups**

**Section 44** *Comparability among groups* refers to the extent to which statistical values related to different groups can be compared. The statistical values may come from one or several surveys.

**Subcomponent *Other coherence***

**Section 45** *Other coherence* refers to the extent to which statistical values can be combined for other purposes than comparisons over time and among groups. The statistical values may come from one or several surveys.

**Subcomponent *Numerical consistency***

**Section 46** *Numerical consistency* refers to whether statistical values relate to each other numerically in a way that is logically warranted by the subject matters that the statistics are intended to illuminate. The statistical values may come from one or several surveys.

This ordinance entered into force on 1 January 2017.

# Statistics Sweden Regulations on evaluation of quality of the official statistics, Appendix 9

*"This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only"*

## 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 content and scope of official statistics, Appendix 10**

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>30</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.

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

## 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 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.

## Various levels of decision making

Level	Type of definition	Example	Decision made by
Level 1	a) Subject area	a) Agriculture and Forestry	Central government
	b) Statistical areas	b) Employment in forestry industry	
		a) National accounts	
		b) National accounts	
Level 2	Which surveys?	1) Forestry activities in large scale forestry Statistical agency (Total population survey, questionnaire) Statistics on employment small scale forestry (Sample survey, interviews) 2) National accounts, yearly (Further processing and joint processing) 3) National Forest Inventory (Inventory) 4) National accounts, yearly (Further processing and joint processing) 5) Etc.	Responsible for statistics by agency
Level 3	Which statistical values?	Hours worked in forestry 2010	Responsible for statistics by agency

## Changing the contents and scope of official statistics

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

**Level 2:** 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 respondents, 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 respondents and other categories of respondents.

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 to 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.

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 xxxx.*

# **Ordinance concerning Government Authorities’ Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities (1982:668), Appendix 11**

*“This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only”*

**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), Appendix 12**

*"This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only"*

## **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).*

# **Ordinance on the Collection of statements by government agencies from the Swedish Better Regulation Council (2011:118), Appendix 13**

*“This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only”*

**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.

# Subject area and statistical area codes, Appendix 14

## Subject area and statistical area codes

Code	Subject area/statistical area
AM	<b>Labour market</b>
AM01	Wages, salaries and labour costs
AM02	Employment and working hours
AM03	Aggregate gross wages
AM04	Labour Force Surveys
AM05	Work environment
AM06	Occupational injuries
AM07	Vacancies and unemployment
AM08	Sick pay
BE	<b>Population</b>
BE01	Population composition
BE02	Population size and changes
BE03	Immigration and asylum seekers
BE04	Population projections
BO	<b>Housing, construction and building</b>
BO01	Housing construction and conversion
BO02	Construction costs
BO03	Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings
BO04	Housing and rent data
BO05	Real estate prices and registration of titles
BO06	Real estate tax assessments
BO07	Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings
ME	<b>Democracy</b>
ME01	General elections
ME02	Political party preferences
EN	<b>Energy</b>
EN01	Energy supply and use
EN02	Energy balances
EN03	Price trends in the energy sector
FM	<b>Financial market</b>
FM01	Financial accounts
FM02	Shareholding statistics

FM04	Financial enterprises except insurance
FM05	Insurance
HA	<b>Trade in goods and services</b>
HA01	Domestic trade
HA02	Foreign trade
HE	<b>Household finances</b>
HE01	Income and income distribution
HE02	Household expenditures
HS	<b>Health and medical care</b>
HS01	Health and disease
HS02	Health and medical care
HS03	Causes of death
JO	<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>
J001	Agricultural structure
J002	Agricultural economy
J003	Forestry production
J004	Employment in agriculture
J005	Employment in forestry
J006	Agricultural production
J008	State of the forests and change
J010	Price trends in agriculture
J011	Fishing
J012	Aquaculture
J013	Animal health
J014	Environmental and social issues in forestry
KU	<b>Culture and leisure</b>
KU01	Libraries
KU02	Historic environment
KU03	Museums
KU04	Adult study associations
KU05	Cultural expenditure
LE	<b>Living conditions</b>
LE01	Living conditions
LE02	Gender statistics
MI	<b>Environment</b>
MI01	Emissions
MI03	Waste
MI04	State of the environment

MI05	Sales and use of chemicals
MI06	Application of the Environmental Code
MI08	Land use
MI09	Water use
MI10	Fertilizers and lime
MI11	Marine and water environment
MI13	Environmental accounts and sustainable development
<b>NR</b>	<b>National accounts</b>
NR01	National accounts
<b>NV</b>	<b>Business activities</b>
NV01	Structure of the business sector
NV02	Industrial production trends
NV05	Industrial deliveries and orders
NV06	Industrial inventories
NV07	Industrial capacity utilisation
NV08	Business investments
NV13	Newly-started enterprises
NV14	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy
NV15	International enterprises
NV17	Accommodation
<b>OE</b>	<b>Public finances</b>
OE01	Local government finances
OE02	Central government borrowing and debt
OE07	Tax assessment
OE08	National budget outcome
<b>PR</b>	<b>Prices and consumption</b>
PR01	Consumer Price Index
PR03	Producer and import price index
PR04	Purchasing power parities
PR05	Building Price Index and Factor Price Index for Buildings
PR07	Household purchasing plans
<b>RV</b>	<b>Judicial system</b>
RV01	Criminal offences
RV02	Persons found guilty of criminal offences
RV03	Judicial activity
RV04	The correctional care system
RV05	Recidivism
<b>SF</b>	<b>Social insurance</b>

SF01	Assistance for families with children
SF02	Assistance in the event of sickness and disability
SF03	Assistance in old age
<b>SO Social services, etc.</b>	
S002	Care of individuals and families
S003	Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities
S004	Support and service to persons with certain functional impairments
S005	Family counselling
S006	Family law
<b>TK Transport and communications</b>	
TK05	Air traffic
TK06	Rail traffic
TK07	Postal services
TK08	Maritime traffic
TK09	Telecom services
TK10	Road traffic
TK11	Communication patterns
TK12	Public transport and publicly financed travel
<b>UF Education and research</b>	
UF01	School system and child care
UF02	Higher education
UF03	Research
UF04	Financial aid
UF05	Education of the population
UF06	Folk high school education
UF07	Higher vocational education and Arts and Culture courses

# The Description of work for the Council for Official Statistics, Appendix 15

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 2018, Appendix 16

*"This is a translation from the Swedish original version, for information purposes only"*

(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 2018, Appendix 17

## Chairperson



Joakim Stymne  
Statistics Sweden

*Photo: Lena Blåsjö Jansson*

## Permanent members



Robert Andrén  
Swedish Energy Agency

*Photo: Swedish Energy Agency*



Maria Hemström-  
Hemmingsson  
Swedish Social  
Insurance Agency

*Photo: Swedish Social Insurance  
Agency*



Christina Nordin  
Swedish Board  
of Agriculture

*Photo: Swedish Board  
of Agriculture*



Olivia Wigzell  
National Board of  
Health and Welfare  
*Photo: National Board of  
Health and Welfare*



Herman Sundqvist  
Swedish Forest  
Agency  
*Photo: Veronika Lax*



Peter Fredriksson  
National Agency for  
Education  
*Photo: National Agency  
for Education*

### Rotating representatives



Björn Risinger  
Swedish Environmental  
Protection Agency  
*Photo: Swedish Environmental  
Protection Agency*



Daniel Barr  
Swedish Pensions Agency  
*Photo: Swedish Pensions Agency*



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: The Swedish  
Agency for Growth Policy  
Analysis*

# Contact details to the agencies responsible for official statistics, Appendix 18

<b>SWEDISH WORK ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITY</b> SE-112 79 Stockholm Tel: +46 10 730 90 00 <a href="http://www.av.se">www.av.se</a>	<b>SWEDISH AGENCY FOR MARINE AND WATER MANAGEMENT</b> Box 11 930 SE-404 39 Göteborg Tel: +46 10 698 60 00 <a href="http://www.havochvatten.se">www.havochvatten.se</a>
<b>SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION</b> Box 1386 SE-111 93 Stockholm Tel: +46 8 527 58 400 <a href="http://www.bra.se">www.bra.se</a>	<b>SWEDISH CHEMICALS AGENCY</b> Box 2 SE-172 13 Sundbyberg Tel: +46 8 519 411 00 <a href="http://www.kemi.se">www.kemi.se</a>
<b>SWEDISH BOARD FOR STUDY SUPPORT</b> SE-851 82 Sundsvall Tel: +46 60 18 60 00 <a href="http://www.csn.se">www.csn.se</a>	<b>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH</b> Box 3116 SE-103 62 Stockholm Tel: +46 8 453 59 00 <a href="http://www.konj.se">www.konj.se</a>
<b>NATIONAL COURTS ADMINISTRATION</b> SE-551 81 Jönköping Tel: +46 36 15 53 00 <a href="http://www.domstol.se">www.domstol.se</a>	<b>NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SWEDEN</b> Box 5039 SE-102 41 Stockholm Tel: +46 10 709 30 00 <a href="http://www.kb.se">www.kb.se</a>
<b>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</b> Box 45 316 SE-104 30 Stockholm Tel: +46 8 690 43 00 <a href="http://www.esv.se">www.esv.se</a>	<b>NATIONAL MEDIATION OFFICE</b> Box 1236 E-111 82 Stockholm Tel: +46 8 545 292 40 <a href="http://www.mi.se">www.mi.se</a>
<b>SWEDISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY</b> Box 7821 SE-103 97 Stockholm Tel: +46 8 408 980 00 <a href="http://www.fi.se">www.fi.se</a>	<b>FAMILY LAW AND PARENTAL SUPPORT AUTHORITY</b> Box 35 931 21 Skellefteå 08-545 556 80 <a href="http://www.mfof.se">www.mfof.se</a>

<b>SWEDISH SOCIAL INSURANCE AGENCY</b> SE-103 51 Stockholm Tel: +46 8 786 90 00 <a href="http://www.forsakringskassan.se">www.forsakringskassan.se</a>	<b>SWEDISH AGENCY FOR CULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS</b> Box 1001 SE-405 21 Göteborg Tel: +46 31 395 20 00 <a href="http://www.kulturanalys.se">www.kulturanalys.se</a>
<b>THE SWEDISH AGENCY FOR GROWTH POLICY ANALYSIS</b> Student plan 3 SE-831 40 Östersund Tel: +46 10 447 44 00 <a href="http://www.tillvaxtanalyse.se">www.tillvaxtanalyse.se</a>	<b>SWEDISH ENERGY AGENCY</b> Box 310 SE-631 04 Eskilstuna Tel: +46 16 544 20 00 <a href="http://www.energimyndigheten.se">www.energimyndigheten.se</a>
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<b>NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND WELFARE</b> SE-106 30 Stockholm Tel: +46 75 247 30 00 <a href="http://www.socialstyrelsen.se">www.socialstyrelsen.se</a>	<b>NATIONAL AGENCY FOR EDUCATION</b> SE-106 20 Stockholm Tel: +46 8 527 332 00 <a href="http://www.skolverket.se">www.skolverket.se</a>

**Statistics Sweden describes Sweden**

Statistics Sweden provides society with statistics for decision-making, debate and research, on behalf of the Government, government agencies, researchers and industry. These statistics contribute to fact-based public discourse and informed decisions.

### **Image of Sweden**

In Sweden, there are 4 800 kilometres of coastline, when the sea islands are included. Fourteen percent of the population lives within one kilometre of the sea.

# 51%

of the population lives within ten kilometres of the coast.