



# 2014 in review



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Statistics Sweden  
2015

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## Director General's comments on 2014

During 2014 Statistics Sweden has concluded several projects that have spanned a number of years. In September the first round of Sweden's GDP based on the new calculation standard ENS2010 was published. The project to introduce the new standard in the calculation system of the national accounts has been comprehensive; in parallel with the switch-over a review of methods and data sources was also made. A number of information activities were conducted before publication on 18 September to ensure that the users fully understood the change. We assess that the transition went well and misunderstandings and misinterpretations were minimised.

In February Statistics Sweden reached its goal to become certified according to ISO 20252, an international standard for surveys dealing with market, opinion and social research. The certification is assessed to contribute to strengthening confidence for Statistics Sweden's statistics. The requirements for ISO 20252 largely coincide with the European Statistics Code of Practice. During the autumn Eurostat conducted a Peer Review, where Statistics Sweden and the Swedish statistical system were examined according to these guidelines. The outcome of the examination was satisfactory for Sweden's part, and shows that Statistics Sweden is highly compliant.

During 2014 Statistics Sweden has produced statistics according to the work plan that was presented to the government. Punctuality in publishing has continued to be high and no corrections of published statistics that were assessed as serious were made. During 2014 elections were held for the European Parliament and the Riksdag. These elections brought focus to statistics in all forms, not least the results from the election surveys conducted in connection with the respective elections but also the statistical results in a broad perspective. These results were used on a recurring basis for the ongoing debate prior to the elections.

The persistently high non-response in Statistics Sweden's surveys continues to be troublesome and affects the production of

statistics. However, Statistics Sweden has unique opportunities to handle non-response by access to register data, which can be used for calibration. Even though non-response is increasing, statistics from Statistics Sweden are still reliable. However, the possibilities are limited to break down data while maintaining quality at finer levels than those that are published. During 2014 several important measures were taken to try to turn the trend. A smaller part of the data collection for the Labour Force Surveys has been outsourced to an external supplier and an attempt has been made with the Party Preference Survey to combine different data collection methods, which has been tested with promising results. Both of these attempts provide experience that can be converted into new knowledge and new ways to collect data.

Statistics Sweden's operations are to a great extent regulated by EU regulations and thus are affected by the development of the European statistical system. In recent years Statistics Sweden has taken a more active role in the European statistical system work, among other things, in that I am the Chair in the Partnership Group. Statistics Sweden is also taking part in the ongoing discussions about the development of the systems for economic statistics and social statistics. Statistics Sweden is highly committed to the European cooperation, and I understand that the viewpoints put forth by Statistics Sweden influence the positions that are ultimately made.

In 2014 Statistics Sweden has used less appropriation funds than allocated, which means a savings in appropriations of SEK 16.8 million. This sum must be used in the coming years for intermittent operations as well as increased depreciation costs as a result of costs in previous years for systems developed in-house.

Stockholm, 20 February 2015



Stefan Lunagren  
Director General



# Preface

## STATISTICS SWEDEN'S MISSION

According to the directives, Statistics Sweden is responsible for official statistics and for other government statistics, and has the task of:

- Developing, producing and disseminating government statistics
- Coordinating the delivery of statistical information to international organisations
- Coordinating the government statistical system

In addition, service exports that are compatible with the government agency's task and area of operations may be conducted. If resources are available, Statistics Sweden shall take on assignments within its area of operations from other government agencies, and can also take on these types of assignments from other clients.

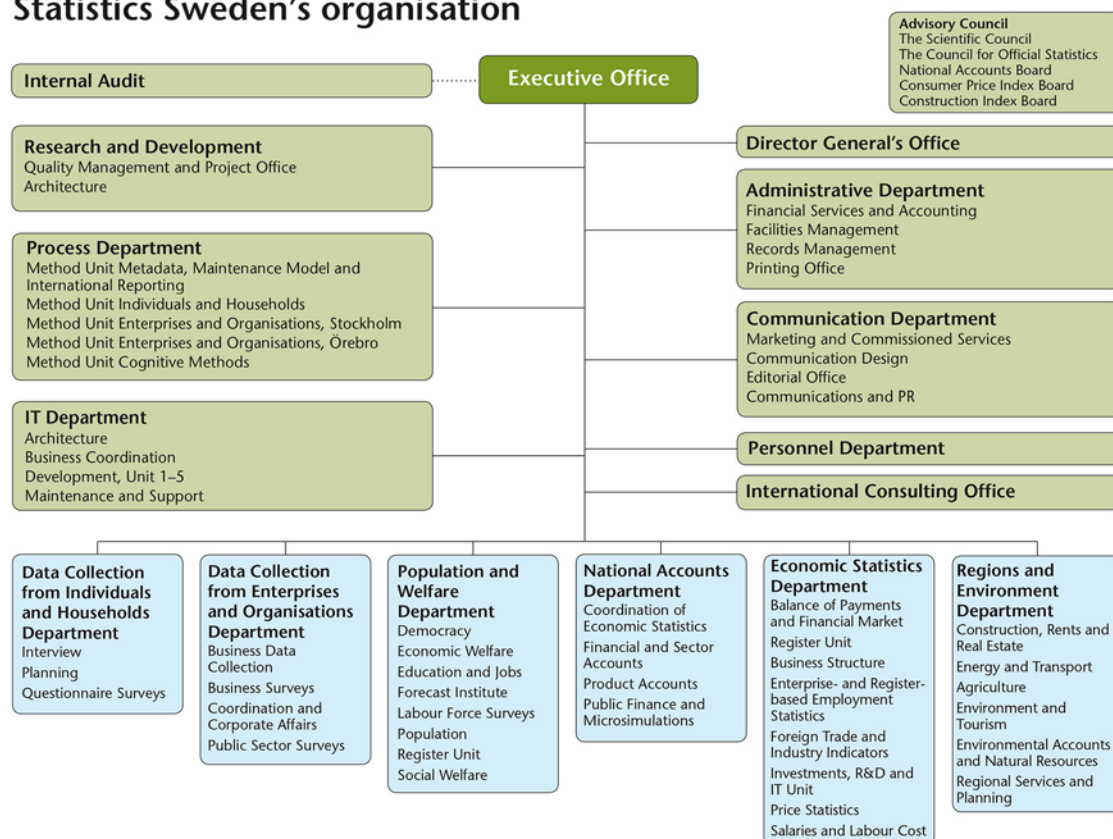
According to the appropriation directions, the overall goal for operations is to produce statistics of good quality that are easily accessible for the users.

## ORGANISATION

Statistics Sweden has 14 departments, each of which has its own defined remit. The agency's rules of procedure regulate the division of responsibility and tasks.

The operations have been organised in two departments for data collection, four subject area departments, a communication department, a process department and a development department. In addition there is a department for international consultancy, a personnel department, and an administration department and an office of the director general that supports the agency's management.

## Statistics Sweden's organisation



# Summary of results

## OPERATIONS FINANCED BY APPROPRIATIONS

**“The goal of operations financed by appropriations is to produce official statistics of good quality that are easily accessible for the users “.**

*Appropriation directions for budget year 2014*

The aim of appropriation-funded operations is to produce official statistics of good quality. Appropriation-funded statistics have been produced in accordance with the work plan.

In September the national accounts published statistics according to the new standard ESA2010. This marked the end of the reorganisation work that resulted in a revision of GDP by roughly five percent. Prior to publishing the new statistics, comprehensive information was communicated.

Punctuality in publishing amounted to 98 percent, and only a few discrepancies were noted in relation to the fixed timepoint for publishing. No corrections in the published statistics were made during the year that were considered serious, and the number of internal error reports has decreased. On one occasion, information was spread in the media from the Party Preference Survey before it had been published.

Even if the problem of reduced response rates remains, a few important steps have been taken during the year in the long term work to turn the trend. In the Party Preference Survey, the combination of telephone interviews and web questionnaires gave promising results. During the year an agreement was also signed with an external supplier for the collection of data for a smaller part of the Labour Force Surveys.

Following the preparatory work of several years, certification of statistics Sweden's statistical production according to ISO 20252 was finalised. Compliance with the European statistics code of practice was examined, and Statistics Sweden as well as the Swedish system for official statistics were focused on.

The auditors found that Statistics Sweden is highly compliant with the principles of the guidelines, but also that there is room for improvement.

According to the government's appropriation directions, statistical information should be made more accessible and useful. In addition, the information should facilitate understanding and interpretation of statistical results and their relationships. During the year the pages on the website that contain statistical results have been restructured. These pages also have a new design that functions better together with smart telephones and tablets.

Analyses of statistical results have been published in online articles and in Statistics Sweden's journals. The activities conducted have increased the accessibility and usability of the statistical information.

Eight out of ten studies evaluated using the Statistics Sweden model for quality indicators showed a positive development, but the rate of improvement compared with previous years is lower.

The costs for data provision have decreased during 2014 by about 2.1 percent and the decrease was seen in enterprises and organisations as well as in municipalities and county councils.

A total of 368 press releases were published, of which 314 concerned statistics that Statistics Sweden was responsible for.

The total number of tables in the Statistical Database amounted to 3 390 at the end of 2014, 2 963 of which were the responsibility of Statistics Sweden. The total number of tables increased by 6 percent compared to 2013 and 45 percent of the tables were also available in English.

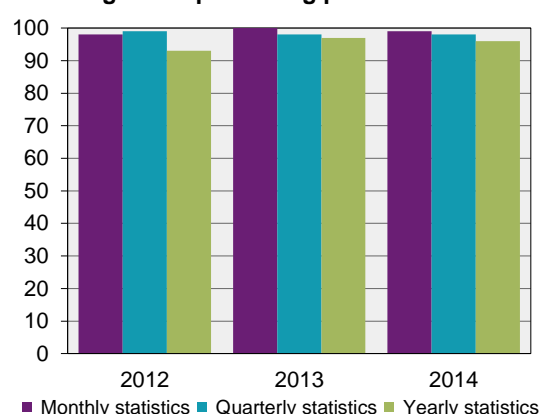
The number of retrievals from the Statistical Database increased during 2014. A total of 1 235 000 retrievals were made, an increase of nearly 6 percent compared to 2013. Roughly 1 047 000 retrievals were made from tables

that Statistics Sweden is responsible for. Labour market and Population continued to be the most popular areas with regard to the number of retrievals.

The media were invited to five press conferences during the year.

The most important channel for communicating statistics is the Statistics Sweden website. In 2014, it has over 7.7 million visits, an increase over just over 13 percent compared to 2013.

**Punctuality, percentage of publication according to the publishing plan 2012–2014**



**Costs 2012–2014 as well as number of press releases, number of retrievals from the statistical database, number of tables in the statistical database in 2014 by subject area**

Subject area	Costs, SEK millions 2012	Costs, SEK millions 2013	Costs, SEK millions 2014	Press releases 2014	Number of retrievals 2014	Number of tables 2014
Labour market	136.6	147.0	153.0	45	145 203	519
Population	32.4 <sup>1</sup>	26.3 <sup>1</sup>	23.4	12	324 255	170
Housing, construction and building	17.7	17.4	17.5	26	63 801	224
Democracy	6.7	6.3	16.9	8	27 216	330
Trade in goods and services	25.2	24.8 <sup>1</sup>	24.0	69	85 051	64
Household finances	35.1	29.6 <sup>1</sup>	26.7	7	44 620	90
Living conditions	31.0	33.5	31.3	12	24 583	362
Environment	9.7 <sup>1</sup>	11.0 <sup>1</sup>	10.6	12	8 601	116
National accounts	65.6	58.6	59.4	13	95 250	148
Business operations	56.4	62.0	69.3	53	37 882	254
Public finances	9.8	9.5	9.4	8	33 644	52
Prices and consumption	50.2	45.9	49.0	31	120 962	91
Education and research	35.9	27.7	32.6	18	22 178	483
Other	64.1	55.3	48.9		13 752	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>576.5<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>554.9<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>572.1<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1 046 998</b>	<b>2 963</b>
- in addition to commissioned services of other government agencies responsible for statistics				54	188 214	427

1) The distribution among the areas Population, Trade in goods and services, Household economy and the Environment for 2012 and 2013 has another breakdown than in the annual reporting for 2013.

2) Cost outcome on appropriation products in internal prices excluding the share of appropriation operations of the price differences etc.



## OPERATIONS FINANCED BY FEES

**“The aim of the fee-financed operations is, by performing tasks based on the various needs of different users, to increase the scope for using Statistics Sweden’s statistical material and statistical competence.”**

*Appropriation directions for budget year 2014*

Statistics Sweden’s fee-financed operations (commissioned operations) are an important part of the agency’s goal of increasing the use of statistical information. Commissioned operations at Statistics Sweden made up almost 50 percent of the agency’s total turnover. From an organisational point of view, they are integrated into the agency’s operations financed by appropriations. These two types of operations are also administered and produced in a similar way in many respects and the percentage of commissioned operations varies a great deal between the agency’s different departments and units. There is a special commissioned operations policy that specifies guidelines for limitations and goals.

### Commissioned operations

Commissioned operations cover a large number of different services and products, everything from simple tables and standardised products to customised solutions that include complete statistical surveys. In addition to this, Statistics Sweden also does extensive work revising and updating various statistical registers.

#### Income by category of commission<sup>1</sup> 2012–2014, SEK millions

Category of commission	2012	2013	2014
Data collection/total statistical survey	261.9	230.8	239.6
Consultation etc.	31.9	40.4	46.4
Statistical processing of existing registers	95.4	111.8	102.6
Nominal data retrievals	24.7	16.5	21.0
Service exports	52.7	49.3	52.3
Other	14.6	21.5	21.0
Publications	3.7	3.0	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>484.8</b>	<b>473.4</b>	<b>485.9</b>

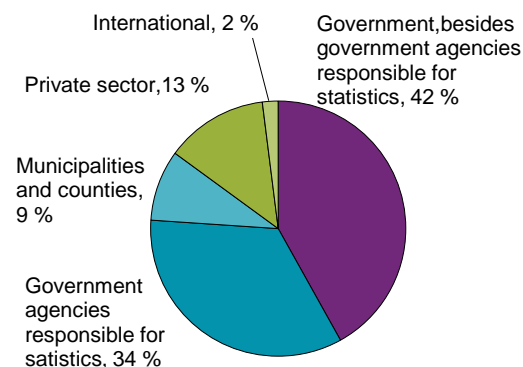
In order to be able compare the various categories of commissioned operations, their percentage share in relation to total income from commissioned operations is calculated.

Compared with previous years, no particular changes have occurred in the distribution of the categories of commissions.

Income from commissions has increased by SEK 12.5 million compared with 2013, and shows a surplus of SEK 9.5 million.

Approximately 6 500 new commissions were registered in 2014, compared to just over 6 800 in 2013. Most commissions are only small-scale assignments, with less than 8 percent comprising more extensive assignments in excess of SEK 50 000.

#### Income by customer category 2014, percent



Government agencies were responsible for about three-quarters of the income from commissioned operations and, as in previous years, constituted the largest customer category. Commissions on behalf of other agencies responsible for statistics made up about 34 percent of the total volume. This includes, in addition to official statistics assignments, analysis and development tasks.

### SERVICE EXPORTS

Statistics Sweden has a mandate in the instruction from the Government to provide services within capacity building to national Statistical Institutes and systems outside the European Union. The services are carried out mainly as part of long-term institutional co-operation projects with national statistics offices in Africa, Latin America, South East Asia, the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe. The Swedish International Deve-

lopment Cooperation Agency (Sida) is the main donor.

The balance sheet total for 2014 was SEK 52.3 million. The cooperation during the year included 11 long and short term projects involving 12 resident long-term consultants and 266 short-term assignments varying in length. In addition, 21 study visits from the cooperation projects were received by different departments at Statistics Sweden.

## USERS AND CUSTOMERS

**"The agency is to report on the level of public confidence it enjoys"**

**"...and on customer satisfaction as regards its fee-financed operations."**

*Appropriation directions for budget year 2014*

During 2014, Statistics Sweden has studied how its customers and users view the agency and its products in different ways.

The customer survey shows that the agency's commission customers are consistently satisfied. In 2014, the agency scored 6.0 on a seven-point scale when it came to a total assessment of the assignment. This is a slight increase on the year before (5.9).

### Customer satisfaction 2012–2014 (according to the supplier questionnaire)

Factor	2012	2013	2014
Speed	5.8	5.8	5.8
Service	6.2	6.2	6.3
Punctuality	5.9	6.0	6.0
Contents	6.0	6.0	6.1
Easy to comprehend	6.0	5.9	6.0
Usefulness	6.1	6.0	6.1
Value for money	5.2	5.1	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Number of responses	537	496	497
Number of responses with a total rating of 3 or lower	26	17	24

The survey Public confidence in Statistics Sweden 2014 was conducted among 1 500 people (15 years and over) in October 2014. The survey showed that 94 percent of those asked had heard of Statistics Sweden. 39 percent said that they knew a great deal or

quite a lot about Statistics Sweden. However, five out of ten (54 percent) said that they knew only a little or not much at all. Seven percent said they knew nothing at all about Statistics Sweden. Among the 94 percent who had heard of Statistics Sweden, 79 percent replied that they had a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in Statistics Sweden. Another result that emerged was that those who knew of Statistics Sweden in general felt that the statistics that the agency produced were objective and politically neutral (71 percent) and that they felt that personal data were handled in a reassuring way (94 percent).

## COORDINATION OF THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS

**"The coordination of official statistics shall strengthen the Swedish statistics system and increase the use of the official statistics."**

*Appropriation directions for budget year 2014*

To support Statistics Sweden's work with coordination there is a council for official statistics, on which seven government agencies responsible for statistics, including Statistics Sweden, are represented. The task of the council is to support these government agencies in matters of principle regarding official statistics.

Seminars are an important part of coordination work for competence development and exchange of experiences among the government agencies responsible for statistics. The council's annual conference on official statistics was held during the year. Just over 160 delegates attended the conference.

## INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL COOPERATION

Sweden takes part in international cooperation within the European statistical system (ESS), with the EU's statistical agency Eurostat as coordinator. In addition, Statistics Sweden cooperates with a number of UN organisations, the Nordic statistical agencies and bilateral work with other countries' statistical agencies.

Statistics Sweden takes part in roughly one hundred statistical workgroups tied to Eurostat. In addition, Statistics Sweden is active in about 20 OECD and 30 UN working groups within the area of statistics. Cooperation also occurs via statistics networks that are established in the Nordic statistical co-operation.

Sweden is actively working within the EU for statistics of good quality and to limit costs for producers and respondents. At the same time, it works to preserve confidentiality in line with the existing Swedish legislation.

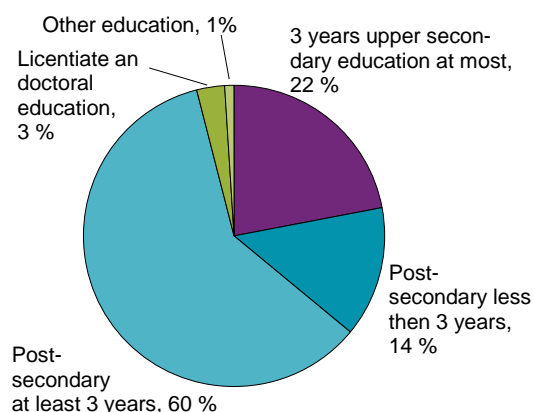
#### International statistical cooperation – EU 2012–2014

	2012	2013	2014
Number of EU legal acts in the field of statistics	14	24	25
Number of EU working groups with participants from Statistics Sweden	110	104	104

#### STAFF

During 2014, there were 1 366 employees at Statistics Sweden. Of these, 531 were based in Stockholm, 703 in Örebro and 132 were field interviewers stationed throughout the country. Another roughly 80 persons have been employed by the hour as telephone interviewers during certain periods of the year. 88 new employees were recruited during the year and 96 colleagues left Statistics Sweden's employment. The average age of the Statistics Sweden employee is now 46 years of age.

#### Educational level of personnel 2014, percent



Sick leave has continued on the same level as 2013 and was 3.8 percent in relation to available (for work) time in 2014.

#### FINANCES

Statistics Sweden's total income in 2014 was SEK 1 053.5 million, of which income from appropriations was SEK 557.9 million and income from fees and income other than from appropriations was SEK 495.6 million. Examples of income other than from appropriations include grants and subsidies and financial income.

In 2014, total net income increased by SEK 11.8 million (1.1 percent) compared to 2013. Income from appropriations increased by SEK 11.4 million (2.1 percent) and income from fees and income other than from appropriations increased by SEK 0.3 million (0.1 percent) compared to 2013.

Total costs amounted to SEK 1 044.0 million, an increase of SEK 4.0 million compared to 2013.

Total staff costs, which comprise 72 percent of Statistics Sweden's total costs, have increased by SEK 7.5 million (1.0 percent) compared with 2013. Salary costs and payroll taxes have increased by SEK 5.5 million. The increase is mainly due to the annual salary revision, but is lessened somewhat by a fewer number of full time employees. Premium pensions etc. have decreased by SEK 4.9 million due to lower fees for collective insurance premiums in 2014 compared with 2013. The task to develop and improve functionality of the tools that are used in the statistics production process has continued in 2014, which in certain cases led to capitalisation of costs for in-house intangible assets (investments). The capitalisation has decreased by SEK 4.8 million compared with 2013.

The level of capitalisation depends on the projects that are conducted during the year. The capitalised costs are written off during the coming years.

Costs for premises decreased by SEK 3.0 million compared with 2013, mainly due to reduced office space. Statistics Sweden has increased the percentage of open-office workspaces compared with rooms.

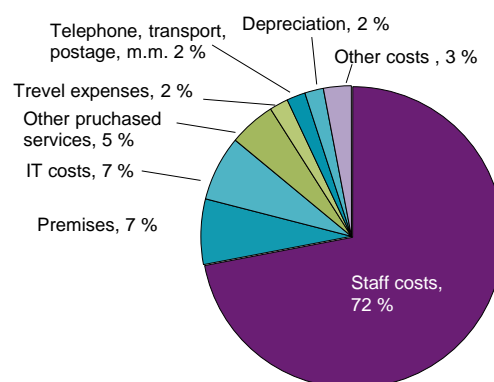
IT costs have decreased altogether by a net total of SEK 7.2 million (-9.4 percent). The decrease is mainly due to lower costs for consultants by SEK 10.5 million, as a result of effects of new agreements. Capitalisation of costs for in-house fixed assets decreased IT costs by SEK 1.5 million compared with 2013.

Travel expenses increased by SEK 1.0 million mainly due to increased operation in export of services.

Taken together, telephone, transport and postage costs fell by a net value of SEK 1.6 million. Telephone costs decreased while postage costs increased as a result of more large surveys with questionnaires being sent by the postal service.

Depreciation increased by SEK 3.1 million, above all as a result of depreciation of previously capitalised costs as well as increased capitalisation in recent years.

**Types of costs in 2014, percent**



During the five-year period 2010–2014, total productivity increased on average by 1.8 percent per year. The corresponding average for the ten-year period 2005–2014 is 3.4 percent per year.

# Financial report

## PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT (SEK THOUSANDS)

	Note	2014	2013
<b>Income</b>			
Income from appropriations	Note 1	557 901	546 456
Income from fees and other compensations	Note 2	480 239	470 005
Income from grants	Note 3	14 795	24 128
Financial income	Note 4	544	1 120
<b>Total income from operations</b>		<b>1 053 480</b>	<b>1 041 709</b>
<b>Expenditures from operations</b>			
Expenditures for personnel	Note 5	748 155	740 631
Expenditures for premises	Note 6	74 005	77 015
Other operational costs	Note 7	200 308	203 358
Financial expenditures	Note 8	530	828
Depreciation and write-downs	Note 9	21 027	17 972
<b>Total expenditures from operations</b>		<b>1 044 026</b>	<b>1 039 804</b>
<b>Outcome of operations</b>		<b>9 454</b>	<b>1 905</b>
<b>Capital change for the year</b>	Note 10	<b>9 454</b>	<b>1 905</b>



**BALANCE SHEET (SEK THOUSANDS)**

	Note	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>			
Balanced expenditure for development	Note 11	83 850	69 872
Rights and other intangible fixed assets	Note 12	767	1 546
<b>Sum of intangible assets</b>		<b>84 617</b>	<b>71 418</b>
<b>Tangible assets</b>			
Improvements on another party's property – reconstruction	Note 13	542	816
Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	Note 14	19 154	16 283
<b>Sum of tangible fixed assets</b>		<b>19 695</b>	<b>17 099</b>
<b>Inventories etc.</b>			
Inventory and supplies	Note 15	1 101	284
<b>Sum of inventories etc.</b>		<b>1 101</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Sum of short-term receivables</b>			
Accounts receivable	Note 16	51 245	29 160
Receivables from other government agencies	Note 17	59 870	49 590
Other short-term receivables	Note 18	1 479	1 310
<b>Sum of short-term receivables</b>		<b>112 594</b>	<b>80 060</b>
<b>Accruals and deferrals</b>			
Deferred costs	Note 19	39 695	37 378
Accrued income from grants	Note 20	5 963	7 505
Other accrued income	Note 20	29 780	34 000
<b>Sum of accruals and deferrals</b>		<b>75 438</b>	<b>78 883</b>
<b>Settlement with state budget</b>			
Settlement with state budget	Note 21	-4 992	5 909
<b>Sum of settlement with state budget</b>		<b>-4 992</b>	<b>5 909</b>
<b>Cash and bank balances</b>			
Balance of interest account with National Debt Office		110 923	87 859
<b>Cash and bank balances</b>		<b>110 923</b>	<b>87 859</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>399 376</b>	<b>341 512</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Government agency capital</b>			
Capital change brought forward		32 816	30 911
Capital change according to profit and loss statement	Note 10	9 454	1 905
<b>Sum of government agency capital</b>	Note 22	<b>42 269</b>	<b>32 816</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	Note 23	1 907	2 950
<b>Sum of allocations</b>		<b>1 907</b>	<b>2 950</b>
<b>Liabilities, etc.</b>			
Loans with National Debt Office	Note 24	102 338	84 138
Sum of short-term debts to other government agencies	Note 25	26 070	24 974
Accounts payable - suppliers	Note 26	54 307	42 698
Other current liabilities	Note 27	12 948	13 434
<b>Sum of liabilities etc.</b>		<b>195 663</b>	<b>165 244</b>
<b>Accruals and deferrals</b>			
Accrued costs	Note 28	62 105	58 934
Unutilised grants	Note 29	6 198	3 438
Other accrued income	Note 30	91 235	78 130
<b>Sum of accruals and deferrals</b>		<b>159 537</b>	<b>140 502</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>399 376</b>	<b>341 512</b>
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>		<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS ACCOUNTS (SEK THOUSANDS)**

Appropriations	Note	Opening transfer amount	The year's allocations according to appropriations directions	Re-assigned appropriations	Re-allocated	Total disposable amount	Expenses 2014	Outgoing transfer amount/reservation
a = appropriations								
<b>Expenditure area 02 Economy and financial administration</b>								
<b>02 01 009 Statistics Sweden (a)</b>		<b>7 390</b>	<b>550 383</b>			<b>557 773</b>	<b>540 980</b>	<b>16 793</b>
001 Statistics Sweden (a)	Note 1	7 390	550 383			557 773	540 980	16 793
<b>Expenditure area 09 Health care, medical care and social welfare</b>								
<b>09 04 007 Contribution to development of social work etc. (a)</b>			<b>4 575</b>			<b>4 575</b>	<b>4 469</b>	<b>106</b>
009 Statistical surveys (a)	Note 2		4 575			4 575	4 469	106
<b>09 05 002 Measures to realise convention on children's rights in Sweden (a)</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>-25</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>
003 Statistics on children (a)	Note 3	25	500		-25	500	500	0
<b>Expenditure area 14 Labour market and working life</b>								
<b>14 01 003 Costs for Labour market policy programmes and measures (a)</b>			<b>515</b>			<b>515</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>0</b>
002 Grant to PIAAC (a)	Note 4		515			515	515	0
<b>Expenditure area 16 Education and university research</b>								
<b>16 04 004 Development work in the areas of education and research (a)</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>7 700</b>			<b>7 900</b>	<b>7 900</b>	<b>0</b>
001 Statistics Sweden (a)	Note 5	200	7 700			7 900	7 900	0
<b>Expenditure area 17 Culture, media, faith communities and leisure</b>								
<b>17 13 006 Measures for non-profit sector (a)</b>			<b>1 350</b>			<b>1 350</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>0</b>
004 Statistics about the civil society (a)	Note 6		1 350			1 350	1 350	0
<b>Expenditure area 22 Communications</b>								
<b>22 02 004 Information technology: Telecommunications etc. (a)</b>			<b>3 890</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>4 190</b>	<b>4 190</b>	<b>0</b>
002 Information technology – part to Statistics Sweden (a)	Note 7		3 890	300		4 190	4 190	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Note 8</b>	<b>7 615</b>	<b>568 913</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>576 803</b>	<b>559 904</b>	<b>16 899</b>

**NOTE**

- 1) Funds allocated according to appropriation directions dated 2013-12-19 from the Ministry of Finance (Fi 2013/4547). Income from appropriations regarding Statistics Sweden's framework appropriations is SEK 538 977 000 according to the profit and loss statement. The total of SEK 540 980 000 includes a decrease in holiday pay liability for leave from 2008 or previously amounting to SEK 2 003 000.
- 2) Funds allocated according to appropriation directions dated 2013-12-19 from the Ministry of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (S2014/8439/FST).
- 3) Funds allocated according to appropriation directions dated 2013-12-19 from the Ministry of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (S2014/8065/FST).
- 4) Funds allocated to appropriation directions of the Swedish Public Employment Service dated 2014-12-04 from the Ministry of Employment (A2014/4273/A, A2014/4274/SV (in part)).
- 5) Funds allocated according to appropriation directions dated 2013-12-19 from the Ministry of Education and Research (U2013/7801/SAM, U2013/7484/SAM (in part)).
- 6) Funds allocated according to appropriation directions of the Scientific Council dated 2013-12-19 from the Ministry of Education and Research (U2013/7617/SAM, U/2013/7807/UC).
- 7) Funds allocated according to appropriation directions dated 2013-12-19 from the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation (N2014/3571/ITP).
- 8) Statistics Sweden has used less appropriation funds than allocated, which means a savings in appropriations of SEK 16.8 million. This sum must be used in the coming year for intermittent operations as well as increased depreciation costs as a result of costs in previous years for systems developed in-house.

## NOTES

## Profit and loss statement

The amounts in the notes below are in SEK thousands.

NOTE 1	Income from appropriations	2014	2013
	2:1:9:1 Ministry of Finance, Statistics Sweden's framework appropriations	538 977	528 846
	9:4:7:9 Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Development of social work etc.	4 469	4 575
	9:5:2:3 Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Statistics on children	500	475
	14:1:3:2 Ministry of Employment, Contribution to PIAAC	515	1 125
	16:4:4:1 Ministry of Education and Research, Education and Research	7 900	7 190
	17:13:6:4 Ministry of Education and Research, Statistics about the civil society	1 350	2 000
	22:2:4:2 Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, Information technology	4 190	–
	1:6:1:17 Ministry of Justice, General elections and democracy	–	100
	9:4:5:13 Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Statistics development within the area of the elderly	–	2 000
	16:1:13:2 Ministry of Education and Research, OECD programme	–	145
	<b>Total income from appropriations</b>	<b>557 901</b>	<b>546 456</b>
	<i>Income from appropriations has increased from 2013 to 2014, mainly because of intermittent operations.</i>		
	<i>Expenditure of appropriations is SEK 559.9 million, because a settlement of a change in holiday liability for annual leave from 2008 or earlier of SEK 2.0 million is included in the appropriation account.</i>		
	<i>In table 5 of the presentation of results, appropriation expenditure is presented per subject area of SEK 572 100 000, which is before the distribution of the appropriation portion of joint result areas. An example of a joint result area is the area of IT infrastructure, which had positive results for 2014 as well as capitalisation of costs for in-house fixed assets.</i>		
NOTE 2	Income from fees and other compensations	2014	2013
	Income from fees	424 500	412 981
	Copies	20	20
	Income from fees from service exports	52 257	49 322
	<i>According to Section 4 Fees Ordinance</i>		
	Publication sales	3 430	3 178
	Course and conference fees	11	–
	<i>Other compensations</i>		
	Inventory sales	–	4 379
	Invoiced cost compensation and other compensations	21	125
	<b>Total income from fees and other compensations</b>	<b>480 239</b>	<b>470 005</b>
	<i>The increase in income of fees is mainly due to the increase in assignments within the public sector.</i>		
	<i>The exports of services have had increased activities, leading to higher income of fees.</i>		
	<i>Even though Statistics Sweden now publishes considerable material via other media than in publications, publication sales have increased. It is mainly sales of "Women and men in Sweden 2014" that have increased.</i>		
	<i>During 2013 Statistics Sweden entered an agreement with a supplier to rent all workplace computers. Sales of inventories are thus higher in 2013 compared with 2014 because Statistics Sweden scrapped and sold nearly all workplace computers. The payment referred entirely to workplace computers as inventory, which at the time of purchase was directly listed as expenses in the income statement.</i>		

<b>NOTE 3</b>	<b>Income from grants</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Wage subsidies, employment support, etc.	637	418
	Grants from ministries etc.	4 961	4 795
	Non-government grants including EU grants	9 197	18 915
	<b>Total income from grants</b>	<b>14 795</b>	<b>24 128</b>
	<i>Income from grants and subsidies vary from year to year because this income is temporary. A project accounts for about half of the change between 2013 and 2014.</i>		
<b>NOTE 4</b>	<b>Financial income</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Interest account with National Debt Office	351	819
	Other financial income	193	301
	<b>Total financial income</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1 120</b>
<b>NOTE 5</b>	<b>Staff costs</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Salaries for employed staff	505 796	501 185
	Remuneration to persons over age 65, advisory council, members, etc.	3 712	3 713
	Accrued salary costs	0	0
	Change in holiday pay liability	-312	408
	Total salary costs (S-code 4111-4119)	509 196	505 306
	General payroll taxes	161 691	160 114
	Pension premiums, pension payments	76 837	81 756
	Pension allocations (net)	-1 043	-1 336
	Other staff costs	15 501	13 656
	Minus capitalisation of costs for fixed assets designed in-house	-14 027	-18 865
	<b>Total staff costs</b>	<b>748 155</b>	<b>740 631</b>
	<i>Total staff costs have increased by SEK 7.5 million, of which salaries for employees have increased by SEK 4.6 million mainly because of annual salary revisions. The increase has slowed down somewhat because of the reduction in the number of full-time equivalents during 2014.</i>		
	<i>Premium pensions etc. have decreased by 4.9 million due to lower fees for collective insurance premiums in 2014 compared with 2013.</i>		
	<i>The task to develop and improve functionality of the tools that are used in the statistics production process has continued in 2014, which in certain cases led to capitalisation of costs for in-house fixed assets (investments). Capitalisation of costs is entered in staff costs in cases where in-house staff work on the development project. The capitalised costs are written off as depreciation during the coming years. The activations have decreased by SEK 4.8 million compared with 2013. The level changes among years depending on which projects that are conducted.</i>		
<b>NOTE 6</b>	<b>Cost of premises</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Rent for premises	63 417	66 621
	Rent connected to operations abroad	2 866	2 367
	Other costs for premises	7 722	8 027
	<b>Total costs for premises</b>	<b>74 005</b>	<b>77 015</b>
	<i>Costs for premises decreased by SEK 3.0 million, mainly due to reduced office space because Statistics Sweden has increased the percentage of open-office workspaces compared with rooms.</i>		

<b>NOTE 7 Other operating costs</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
IT services and software fees	77 133	86 967
Telephone, transport and postage	22 912	24 526
Travel costs excl. daily allowance	22 056	21 016
Consulting costs in service exports	13 479	15 187
Purchase of equipment etc.	4 340	3 262
Other purchased services	44 269	45 009
Other operating costs	27 823	20 617
Minus capitalisation of costs for fixed assets designed in-house	-11 704	-13 226
<b>Total other operating costs</b>	<b>200 308</b>	<b>203 358</b>
<i>Of which other operating costs connected to service exports</i>	<i>27 777</i>	<i>28 152</i>
<p><i>IT services and fees for software have decreased in total by a net value of SEK 9.8 million (-11.3 percent). The decrease is mainly due to lower costs for consultants by SEK 10.5 million, as a result of effects of new agreements. Travel expenses increased by SEK 1.0 million mainly due to increased operation in export of services. The number of trips by train has decreased in recent years. Video rooms and Lync etc. create increased communication opportunities.</i></p> <p><i>Other operating costs have increased, mainly because Statistics Sweden now rents computer equipment etc., see note 2.</i></p> <p><i>Net costs for telephone, transport and postage costs fell by SEK 1.6 million, mostly due to lower telephone costs. However, postage costs were higher because more large surveys with questionnaires were sent out in 2014 compared with 2013.</i></p> <p><i>The task to develop and improve functionality of the tools that are used in the statistics production process has continued in 2014, which in certain cases led to capitalisation of costs for in-house fixed assets (investments).</i></p> <p><i>Capitalisation is made in other operating costs in case there are consultants who work on development projects. The capitalised costs are written off as depreciation during the coming years. Capitalisation in other operating costs has decreased by SEK 1.5 million compared with 2013. The level of capitalisation varies from year to year, depending on which projects are conducted.</i></p>		
<b>NOTE 8 Financial costs</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Interest costs on loans at the National Debt Office for investments	414	690
Other interest costs and fees	116	138
<b>Total financial income</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>828</b>
<b>NOTE 9 Depreciation and write-downs</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Depreciation	18 496	17 972
Write-downs of the year for AT that has not been put into operation	2 531	-
<b>Total depreciation and write-downs</b>	<b>21 027</b>	<b>17 972</b>
<i>See note 11 for the depreciation of the year.</i>		
<b>NOTE 10 Capital change for the year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Surplus in commissioned services	9 454	1 905
<b>Capital change for the year</b>	<b>9 454</b>	<b>1 905</b>



**Balance sheet**

The amounts in the notes below are in SEK thousands.

<b>NOTE 11</b>	<b>Balanced expenditure for development. Expenditure for IT systems designed in-house</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Opening acquisition value	90 828	58 727
	Write-off of capitalisation	—	-121
	Depreciation of installations not in operation	-2 531	—
	Acquisitions for the year	25 731	32 222
	<b>Closing acquisition value</b>	<b>114 028</b>	<b>90 828</b>
	Opening accumulated depreciation	20 956	15 273
	Depreciation for the year	9 222	5 683
	<b>Depreciation carried forward</b>	<b>30 178</b>	<b>20 956</b>
	<b>Booked value</b>	<b>83 850</b>	<b>69 872</b>
	<i>Of which ongoing projects</i>	<i>43 267</i>	<i>38 300</i>
	<p><i>Depreciation of installations not in operation occurred during 2014 for three in-house IT systems under construction. For one of the installations, only capitalisation that was made during 2011 had depreciated. The work that was conducted then is no longer a basis for development work. The two other installations had depreciated in full, among other things, as a result of new and changed conditions from the customer. It has been assessed that development cannot be used in the future.</i></p> <p><i>Three in-house IT systems for statistics production have a depreciation time of more than 5 years, two have seven years and one has 8 years, which corresponds to the assessed economic lifespan for these systems. Experience shows that Statistics Sweden uses similar statistics production systems for a considerably longer period than 5 years.</i></p> <p><i>The IT system that has an assessed economic lifespan of 8 years will replace several old systems specific to products. This is a large investment with the deliberate strategy that the system will be used for a longer period of at least 8 years.</i></p>		
<b>NOTE 12</b>	<b>Rights and other intangible fixed assets</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	<b>Expenditure of licenses and purchased software</b>		
	Opening acquisition value	21 571	25 853
	Acquisitions for the year	161	—
	Disposals, sales for the year	-691	-4 282
	<b>Closing acquisition value</b>	<b>21 042</b>	<b>21 571</b>
	Opening accumulated depreciation	20 025	22 293
	Depreciation for the year	941	1 786
	Disposals, sales for the year	-691	-4 054
	<b>Depreciation carried forward</b>	<b>20 275</b>	<b>20 025</b>
	<b>Booked value</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>1 546</b>
	<i>Of which ongoing projects</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
	<p><i>Disposals of software in 2013 are mainly due to the switching of operational supplier, but disposals have also been made for software and licenses that are no longer in use at Statistics Sweden.</i></p>		

<b>NOTE 13</b>	<b>Outlays for improvements to third party property – refurbishments</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Opening acquisition value	4 484	6 770
	Acquisitions for the year	-	135
	Disposals, sales for the year	-1 405	-2 421
	<b>Closing acquisition value</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>4 484</b>
	Opening accumulated depreciation	3 669	5 653
	Depreciation for the year	274	436
	Disposals, sales for the year	-1 405	-2 421
	<b>Depreciation carried forward</b>	<b>2 537</b>	<b>3 668</b>
	<b>Booked value</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>816</b>
<b>NOTE 14</b>	<b>Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Opening acquisition value	77 103	89 308
	Acquisitions for the year	11 076	7 065
	Disposals, sales for the year	-8 974	-19 270
	<b>Closing acquisition value</b>	<b>79 205</b>	<b>77 103</b>
	Opening accumulated depreciation	60 820	69 895
	Depreciation for the year	8 059	10 066
	Disposals, sales for the year	-8 828	-19 141
	<b>Depreciation carried forward</b>	<b>60 052</b>	<b>60 820</b>
	<b>Booked value</b>	<b>19 154</b>	<b>16 283</b>
	<p><i>In 2014 Statistics Sweden made purchases for a new network. In 2014 data storage equipment was disposed of, servers as well as load balancing equipment.</i></p> <p><i>In 2013 Statistics Sweden entered an agreement with a supplier to rent all workplace computers. Workplace computers purchased before 2010 were booked as fixed assets and in connection with the agreement, these have been disposed and taken care of by the supplier. Disposal in 2013 is thus higher than in 2014.</i></p>		
<b>NOTE 15</b>	<b>Inventory and supplies</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Publications inventory	1 101	284
	<b>Total inventory and supplies</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>284</b>
	<p><i>The publication inventory has increased by SEK 817 000 because a rather large volume of "Women and men in Sweden 2014" was printed.</i></p>		
<b>NOTE 16</b>	<b>Accounts receivable, non-government</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Accounts receivable	51 245	29 152
	Publication sales		8
	<b>Total accounts receivable, non-government</b>	<b>51 245</b>	<b>29 160</b>
	Of which receivables written down	436	285
	<p><i>Accounts receivable also includes accounts receivable concerning publication sales. Changes in commissioned services from year to year lead to variable accounts receivable. Non-government accounts receivable have increased by SEK 22.1 million in 2014 compared to 2013, mainly due to rather large accounts receivable to some non-government customers.</i></p>		
<b>NOTE 17</b>	<b>Receivables from other government agencies</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Accounts receivable	46 423	35 032
	Opening value added tax etc.	13 142	14 184
	Other receivables	305	374
	<b>Total accounts receivable, intra-government</b>	<b>59 870</b>	<b>49 590</b>
	<p><i>Changes in commissioned services from year to year lead to variable accounts receivable.</i></p> <p><i>Intra government accounts receivable have increased by SEK 11.4 million in 2014 compared to 2013 due to a large receivable from a certain intra government customer.</i></p> <p><i>Other receivables of SEK 305 000 refer to receivables from the National Tax Board.</i></p>		

<b>NOTE 18</b>	<b>Other short-term receivables</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Invoices sent	24	326
	Service export funds in project countries, etc.	1 450	964
	Other	5	20
	<b>Total other short-term receivables</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>1 310</b>
<b>NOTE 19</b>	<b>Deferred costs</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Rental costs	16 602	21 226
	Other costs	23 093	16 152
	<b>Total deferred costs</b>	<b>39 695</b>	<b>37 378</b>
	<i>Deferred rental costs have decreased due to lower costs for premises. The item other deferred costs mainly includes deferred costs for licenses.</i>		
<b>NOTE 20</b>	<b>Accrued income from grants</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Deferred wage subsidies	25	25
	Ongoing commissions	5 938	7 480
	<b>Total accrued income from grants</b>	<b>5 963</b>	<b>7 505</b>
	<i>Other accrued income</i>		
	Ongoing commissions	29 780	34 000
	<b>Total other accrued income</b>	<b>29 780</b>	<b>34 000</b>
	<i>Accrued income from grants and subsidies vary from year to year because this income is temporary.</i>		
<b>NOTE 21</b>	<b>Settlement with state budget</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	<b>Appropriations in non-interest bearing flow</b>		
	Opening balance	917	2 271
	Reported against appropriations (+)	18 924	17 610
	Funds attributable to transfers etc. paid to non-interest-bearing flow	-18 420	-18 965
	<b>Liabilities regarding appropriations in non-interest bearing flow</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>916</b>
	<b>Appropriations in interest bearing flow</b>		
	Opening balance	-7 390	2 243
	Reported against appropriations (+)	540 980	530 851
	Appropriation funds transferred (-)	-550 383	-540 484
	<b>Liabilities/receivables regarding appropriations in interest bearing flow</b>	<b>-16 793</b>	<b>-7 390</b>
	<b>Receivables for holiday pay liability that have not been reported against appropriations</b>		
	Opening balance	12 383	14 388
	Reported against appropriation for the year according to the special provision	-2 003	-2 005
	Receivables for holiday pay liability that has not been reported against appropriations	<b>10 380</b>	<b>12 383</b>
	<b>Total settlement with state budget</b>	<b>-4 992</b>	<b>5 909</b>

NOTE 22 Government agency capital		Balance Capital Operations financed by fees	Capital change according to profit and loss statement	Total
	Closing balance 2013-12-31	30 911	1 905	32 816
	Opening balance 2014-01-01	30 911	1 905	32 816
	Capital change for the previous year	1 905	-1 905	1 905
	Capital change for the year		9 454	9 454
	Total change for the year	1 905	7 549	9 454
	<b>CLOSING BALANCE 2014-12-31</b>	<b>32 816</b>	<b>9 454</b>	<b>42 269</b>
Statistics Sweden has at its disposal accumulated surplus funds corresponding to up to 10 percent of the turnover for commissioned activities.				
In this year's result, the accumulated surplus funds are SEK 42 269 000(8.7%) (SEK 32 816 000 and 6.9 % in previous year).				
<b>NOTE 23 Provisions for pensions</b>			<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Provisions brought forward		2 950	4 287
	Change in liability		775	1 439
	Payments for the year		-1 818	-2 776
	<b>Provisions carried forward</b>		<b>1 907</b>	<b>2 950</b>
Provisions for pensions carried forward are lower due to reduced costs for partial pensions because the share of employees with partial pension has decreased.				
<b>NOTE 24 Loans with National Debt Office for fixed assets</b>			<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Opening balance		84 137	61 507
	Loans during the year		39 909	40 566
	Repaid loans during the year		-21 709	-17 935
	<b>Closing loan liability</b>		<b>102 338</b>	<b>84 138</b>
	Approved loan framework according to appropriations directions		110 000	110 000
	Fixed assets booked value on 31 December		104 312	88 517
The difference between the loan with the National Debt Office and the booked value for fixed assets is due to capitalisation of in-house IT systems and purchases during December.				
<b>NOTE 25 Total short-term liabilities to other government agencies</b>			<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Employer contributions, special salary tax		13 947	14 078
	Pension premiums etc.		19	12
	Closing value added tax		6 009	4 608
	Supplier invoices		6 095	6 276
	<b>Total current liabilities to other government agencies</b>		<b>26 070</b>	<b>24 974</b>
Closing value added tax has increased in 2014 compared with 2013 due to increased income from fees.				

<b>NOTE 26</b>	<b>Accounts payable - suppliers</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Invoices registered	193	904
	Invoices from non-government suppliers	53 574	41 149
	Invoices from foreign suppliers	540	645
	<b>Total accounts payable - suppliers</b>	<b>54 307</b>	<b>42 698</b>
	<i>Accounts payable from non-government suppliers have increased by 12.4 million in 2014 compared to 2013 due to rather large accounts payable to some suppliers.</i>		
<b>NOTE 27</b>	<b>Other short term liabilities</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Employee withholding taxes	12 517	12 880
	Other	431	554
	<b>Total other current liabilities</b>	<b>12 948</b>	<b>13 434</b>
<b>NOTE 28</b>	<b>Accrued costs</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Holiday pay liabilities and holiday pay supplements	35 166	35 184
	Comp debt, accrued fees and retroactive pay	1 840	2 050
	Social security contributions for holiday pay liabilities and other pay liabilities	18 034	18 455
	Other accrued costs	7 065	3 245
	<b>Total accrued costs</b>	<b>62 105</b>	<b>58 934</b>
	<i>Other accrued costs mainly refer to accrued costs within the IT area.</i>		
<b>NOTE 29</b>	<b>Unutilised grants</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Intra-government ongoing commissions	5 497	1 797
	Non-government ongoing commissions	701	1 641
	<b>Total unutilised grants and subsidies</b>	<b>6 198</b>	<b>3 438</b>
	<i>Intra government unutilised grants and subsidies mainly refer to funds that Statistics Sweden has received according to government decisions.</i>		
	<i>In 2014 Statistics Sweden had a lower use of requisitioned funds than in 2013 because the assignments had not yet been completed.</i>		
	<i>Regarding the item of intra government unutilised grants and subsidies, ongoing commissions, SEK 2 754 000 will be used within three months, SEK 813 000 will be used within one year and SEK 1 930 000 will be used within three years.</i>		
	<i>Non-government unutilised grants have decreased due to increased processing of funds from Eurostat.</i>		
<b>NOTE 30</b>	<b>Other accrued income</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	Intra-government ongoing commissions	38 784	44 328
	Non-government ongoing commissions	52 451	33 802
	<b>Total accrued income</b>	<b>91 235</b>	<b>78 130</b>
	<i>Changes in commissioned services from year to year lead to variable deferred income.</i>		



## *Statistics Sweden in brief ...*

Statistics Sweden is the central management agency for statistics with the task of producing and disseminating statistics on different areas of society as a basis for public information, investigative activities and research. The statistics shall be objective, timely, reliable, comparable, relevant and readily available. In addition, Statistics Sweden is also responsible for the coordination of the official statistics.

Official Statistics are published on Statistics Sweden's website, [scb.se](http://scb.se). Publishing occurs in the form of press information, Statistical Reports, other printed reports and in Sweden's statistical databases. In 2014, Statistics Sweden published 368 press releases. There were more than 7.7 million visits to the website and 1 235 000 data retrievals from Sweden's Statistical Databases.

If the statistics required are not found, authorities, organisations, enterprises, analysts, researchers and others can order special processing of available statistics or a collection of new data. Statistics Sweden handles these types of orders on commission. Statistics Sweden is located in Stockholm and Örebro. In addition, Statistics Sweden has interviewers stationed throughout the country. The number of employees was 1 366 during 2014.

In 2014, the total income from operations amounted to SEK 1 053.5 million, of which SEK 557.9 million came from activities financed by appropriations and SEK 495.6 million from commissioned services.

All officiell statistik finns på: **[www.scb.se](http://www.scb.se)**

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