QUALITY REPORT
Employments

Subject area
Labour market

Statistical area
Labour force demand

Product code
AM0211

Reference time
2026, month

Official Statistics of Sweden

Quality of the statistics

1 Relevance

1.1 Purpose and information needs

1.1.1 Purpose of the statistics

Employments (ANST) consists of two parts. One part is register-based and is based on data from monthly employer declarations at the individual level (PAYE) submitted to the Swedish Tax Agency. This part disseminates monthly data for the labour market by sex, sector, industrial classification, and region, as well as gross pay, benefits, payroll taxes, and preliminary tax by sector, industrial classification, and region. The purpose of the statistics is to depict the current state of the labour market and its development over time. The statistics are used, among other things, for economic forecasts and are part of the European Union's labour market statistics. The second part consists of the Sickness Absence during the Sick Pay Period (SuS), a directly collected sample survey where Statistics Sweden (SCB) collects the data from employers. The purpose of SuS is to highlight sickness absence during the sick pay period, the first 14 days of sickness absence financed by the employer, including qualifying-deduction days. The statistics are used for forecasts, analyses, and decision-making.

1.1.2 User information needs

The register-based part is mainly used by the National Institute of Economic Research (NIER), the Swedish Central Bank (Riksbanken), and various ministries for forecasts and assessments of the economic situation. The model-based variable Worked time is also delivered to the National Accounts (NA). SuS are used by, among others, the Ministry of Finance, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR), the Institute for Evaluation of Labour Market and Education Policy (IFAU), and the Swedish Work Environment Authority.

The variable Ongoing employments is also part of the EU’s Short-Term Statistics (STS). The purpose is to collect Europe´s short-term employment statistics to meet the EU Commission´s need for reliable, current, and sufficiently detailed harmonized statistics.

1.2 Content of the statistics

The statistics are disseminated monthly for the reference time month and disseminated according to different breakdowns in study domains. The variables used in the register-based part to create these groups are sex, length of employment, sector, industry, size class, and region. The variables used in the collection part to distribute the number of compensation days, and the number of ongoing sick periods are sex, sector, and industry. These variables are used individually and in combination.

1.2.1 Unit and population

Based on the needs of users, the primary target population for the register part consists of all employees who have contributed to Swedish production during the reference month.

The target population for a specific reference month consists of all employments where the employer has paid wages or compensation that form the basis for employer declarations and reported this in a PAYE for individuals who have either a personal identity number or a coordination number. The target objects are active companies, while the observation objects consist of the legal units registered as active in Statistics Sweden´s Business Register (FDB). For the part that concerns gross pay, benefits, payroll taxes, and preliminary tax, the target objects are somewhat broader and includes those employers and contractors who are obligated to:

- Pay payroll taxes
- Make tax deduction
- Make tax deductions from compensation for certain assignments.

In practise, this means that even inactive companies are included in the target population.

For the model-based target object worked time, the observation units include not only the legal unit (LEU) units in the FDB but also the LEU units observed in the KL-surveys (Short-term statistics, wages and salaries, private sector (KLP), Short-term statistics, salaries, governmental sector (KLS), Short-term statistics, salaries in the regional authorities (KLR), and Short-term statistics, salaries, in the municipalities (KLK)). More information about these surveys can be found in the respective quality declarations available on SCB's website.

Even though the observation units and the population frame are not entirely the same for worked time and the register part, the target population and the study population are the same for both worked time and the register part. The reason for this discrepancy is that worked time is estimated by a model that uses both administrative data and the KL surveys, while the rest of the register part is based solely on administrative data.

All target variables based on the register part and the model-based worked time for each legal unit are allocated using a distribution key to the Kind-of-Activity Unit (KAU) respectively Local Kind-of-Activity Unit (LKAU), as well as to regions.

For the sample survey, the target population consists of all employees in Swedish companies and organizations who have been on sick leave at least once during the first 14 days of sickness absence financed by the employer.

The target population includes all employees in the central government. In the business sector and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), the target population comprises employees at companies and organizations with at least five employees. In contrast, in the regional and municipal sectors, the target population consists of employees at companies and organizations with at least 100 employees. There is not a complete overlap between the target population and the interest population. During the estimation process, compensation is made for companies and organizations in the business sector and NPISH with fewer than five employees. For companies and organizations in the regional and municipal sectors with fewer than 100 employees, no compensation is made. This limitation is so small that it does not affect the

statistics. The target units and observation units are the same, that is, employees who have been sick.

1.2.2 Variables

The target variable estimated from the register data is the number of ongoing employments. An employment is classified as ongoing if an employer has paid wages or compensation that form the basis for employer declarations and reported this in a PAYE return for individuals with either a personal identity number or a coordination number, during the reference month.

Other variables that are derived are:

- *Started employments:* an employment is classified as started if it is active at any time during the reference month but has been inactive during the six preceding months. Started employment is a subset of ongoing employment.
- *Resumed employments:* an employment is classified as resumed if it is active at any time during the reference month (m), has been inactive the month before the reference month, and has been active at any time between m-2 and m-6. Resumed employment is also a subset of ongoing employment.
- *Terminated employments:* an employment is classified as terminated if it is inactive during the reference month but was active the previous month.
- *Re-terminated employments:* an employment is classified as re-terminated if it is inactive during the reference month, was active the previous month, and has been classified as terminated at some point during the period from m-2 to m-6.

The variables started, resumed, terminated, and re-terminated employments describe the flow of employments. Thus, the following theoretical relationship applies, with m representing the reference month.

$$Employments_m = Employments_{m-1} + Started_m + Resumed_m - Terminated_m - Re\text{-}terminated_m$$

Unlike the other variables for the register part, worked time is not entirely register-based but is derived by using a model. Worked time is produced by estimating the number of employees and the number of hours worked for the population in the KL surveys. From these, an average of worked time per employment is calculated, which is then multiplied by the number of ongoing employments from the register data to obtain the estimate of worked time and is disseminated as the number of hours worked.

Gross pay: The gross pay includes all cash wage compensations, such as monthly salary, hourly wages, sick pay, holiday pay, overtime pay, and taxable expense reimbursement. The gross pay also includes the proportion of car allowance and per diem allowances that exceed the tax-free amount, the so-called standard amount.

Benefits: Benefits are taxable compensation that is not in cash, which an employee receives from their employer. Examples include car benefits, housing benefits, or meal benefits.

Payroll taxes: The employer pays a fee, calculated as a percentage of the gross salary and benefits, to SKV. This fee finances, among other things, pensions and health insurance.

Preliminary tax: Employers make tax deductions from wages and benefits for employees who have A-tax.

For the data based on sample survey, the observation variables collected are the first day of the sick-pay period, the last day of the sick-pay period, and the number of days with sick-pay (including qualifying-deduction day). These details are collected for each employee who has been sick, up to and including the 14th day of sickness.

Using this data, statistics are compiled and disseminated to depict the sickness absence during the first 14 days, referred to as the sick-pay period. The number of ongoing sick periods and compensation days are estimated monthly by the sample survey.

To ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator, the number of employments in SuS is also estimated.

The correspondence between target variables and interest variables is considered to be good.

1.2.3 Statistical measures

In the register-based part, the statistical target characteristics are measured by numbers, and for quantities relating to annual percental change, the ratio of sums is used. For the collection part, estimates of sums and quotient are disseminated.

1.2.4 Study domains

The statistics include the following variables with their associated distributions:

- Number of ongoing employments by sex, length of employment, sector, industrial classification, and region;
- Flow in employments by sex, sector, industrial classification, and size class;
- Worked time for ongoing employments by sector, and industrial classification;
- Gross pay, benefits, payroll taxes, and preliminary tax by sector, industrial classification, and region;
- Number of compensation days, number of ongoing sick periods, number of compensation days per employment, and number of ongoing sick periods per employment by sex, sector, and industrial classification.

Sex is modelled in different study domains according to the overall gender distribution for LEU. This means that all industries in which the company operates receive the same gender distribution.

Length of employment is modelled based on the employee's time at the workplace according to the PAYE data, referring to six months before the reference month. There are two models for length of employment: one where the length of employment is six months or less and one where the length of employment is more than six months.

Sector is disseminated according to the Standard Classification by Institutional Sector (INSEKT 2014), with the categories business sector, central government, municipality, region, NPISH, foreign owners, and other.

Industrial classification is disseminated according to the Statistical classification of economic activities (NACE Rev.2), and the statistic refers to the industry intended for use for statistical purposes. All sectors disseminate industry by sections, while the business sector categorizes by both sections and divisions. For the collection part, some sections are merged, and letter O (public authorities) is not disseminated. For gross pay, payroll taxes, and preliminary tax, only the business sector is disseminated by industrial classification. For these tables, slightly more companies are disseminated compared to the rest of Employments, which is the reason why there being two different totals: One that correspond to wages paid for the employments included in its target population, and another total that disseminated all payments.

The classification by size class is presented using five classes:

Size class
1–9
10–49
50–99
100–199
200 or more

The variables disseminated by region are allocated using a distribution key to the LKAU level based on the municipality of the local unit.

1.2.5 Reference times

All target variables within ANST have a monthly reference period and are disseminated monthly.

2 Accuracy

2.1 Overall accuracy

Most of the register part for ANST is built around data sourced from administrative systems, primarily created for administrative purposes. Since the data is not designed to serve as a statistical base, units and variables may change values, disappear, or be added. Regulations and administrative routines are mostly beyond SCB’s control.

The reliability of the results thus depends on the accuracy of the PAYE delivered to SCB. Furthermore, the reliability also depends on the quality of

the FDB. The assessment is that the overall reliability is high, but there is no reporting on the uncertainty of the statistical values.

Regarding worked hours, the reliability is influenced by data from the KL surveys. In general, the data from the KL surveys is considered reliable enough to be used for model calculations of worked hours for ANST.

Certain assumptions are also made for the model, and the extent to which these assumptions are met affects the reliability. The assumptions are considered to be met at a reliable level. More information about the KL surveys and the associated reliability can be found in the quality declarations of each respective survey.

For SuS, the statistics are associated with uncertainty. When assessing how different sources of uncertainty affect the statistics from a sample survey, a distinction is made between random uncertainty, which according to statistical theory causes measurable uncertainty in the estimated results, and uncertainty that arises due to systematic errors that affect the results in a certain direction. Total uncertainty refers to the uncertainty that includes both random uncertainty and the effect of systematic errors. Section 2.2 Sources of uncertainty, provides a review of these.

2.2 Sources of uncertainty

Uncertainties regarding the PAYE data and its quality, as mentioned earlier, are significant for reliability.

The distribution key also affects the reliability of the number of employments since the characteristics of an employer's employments are model-distributed equivalently at the industry level and region, so that, for example, the distribution for gender and employment duration is distributed equally based on the information about the number of employees in the FDB. The data from the FDB can also affect reliability, especially for large employers with many workplaces, as it is not updated more frequently than annually. To keep the object frame as updated as possible, an updated frame is used every quarter, meaning the information regarding the employer is retained during the same quarter but may actually change within the quarter.

The KL surveys (KLR, KLK, and KLS) are fully surveyed, which means they generally have a low level of uncertainty. KLP, on the other hand, is a sample survey, and therefore subject to sampling error. In addition to the uncertainties associated with the KL surveys, model-based assumptions are used in calculating hours worked, which may also introduce some uncertainty. However, this is considered to be relatively minor.

For the data collection part, the following sources of uncertainty exist:

- Sampling due to a smaller number of companies being surveyed.
- Non-response, meaning the response set is not complete.
- Measurement, where different sources can introduce errors.

Sampling contributes to random uncertainty, while non-response and measurement contribute to systematic errors. No evaluations have been conducted to investigate and quantify these systematic errors.

2.2.1 Sampling

The register-based part is a census data, and therefore, there is no uncertainty directly related to sampling. Regarding the KLP survey, which is used to estimate hours worked, the sampling uncertainty is considered to be small.

For the data collection part, FDB is used as the sampling frame. The population is stratified by company size (number of employees), industrial classification, and sector. Strata that include employers in the regional or municipality sector with at least 100 employees, as well as employers in the central government sector, are fully surveyed. Similarly, all businesses and organizations in the business sector and NPISH with at least 200 employees are fully surveyed.

Other businesses and organizations in the business sector and NPISH, with at least 5 but fewer than 200 employees, are selected through a stratified simple random sample (SRS). In total, just over 4 700 businesses and organizations are surveyed, of which 2 000 are randomly selected through SRS. Since SRS is a probability sampling method, the uncertainty introduced by the selection process is random in nature.

Sampling is conducted twice per year, once in March for the period April through September, and once in August for the period October through March of the following year.

The uncertainty that arises from surveying only a sample, and not the entire target population, is presented using 95% confidence intervals alongside the statistics. These intervals can be interpreted as meaning there is a 95% probability that the true value lies within the stated range.

Sampling uncertainty only applies to the business sector and NPISH. All companies and organizations in the general government sector are fully surveyed, and the estimates for these sectors are therefore presented without a confidence interval.

2.2.2 Frame coverage

The coverage of the frame population for the register-based part depends on all employers who have paid wages or compensations, and are therefore subject to employer declarations, also having submitted an PAYE to SKV.

The obligation to report through the employer´s declaration is established in tax legislation. Both the frame population and the target population consist of employers who have submitted an PAYE. Undercoverage refers to employers who, despite being legally obligated, have not submitted an PAYE. The extent to which this affects the reliability of the data is unknown.

The potential impact of over-or undercoverage for the target variable hours worked, due to inaccuracies in the sampling frames for the KL surveys, is assessed to be small.

In March and August, the sampling frame for the data collection part is determined using a snapshot from FDB. This snapshot is part of SCB´s coordinated sampling system (SAMU). The frame population consists of active businesses that meet the criteria for being included in the frame population.

Since November 2020, the number of employees for companies with only one local unit (LOU) in the FDB has been obtained from PAYE data. To obtain a more stable measure, the average number of employees over the past year is also calculated. This average is used to define the sampling frame.

Since businesses and organizations change continuously—through mergers, closures, or new establishments—the frame population may differ somewhat from the target population. These differences contribute to coverage errors. The most common causes of coverage errors are company mergers, new formations, or closures. Coverage errors can occur as undercoverage (missing units that should be included) or overcoverage (including units that should not be included). A delay in updating the sampling frame also contributes to uncertainty due to coverage errors. To reduce the impact of coverage uncertainty and to distribute the response burden more evenly, a new sample is drawn twice per year.

No studies have been conducted to quantify coverage deficiencies in the statistics.

2.2.3 Measurement

The register-based part is a full survey based on submitted PAYE. PAYE data is submitted by employers and recorded by SKV each month. The extraction of employer declarations data takes place at the end of the month following the reference month. Occasional errors, typically minor, such as decimal points mistakes, are corrected. PAYE is well known to employers, as it is submitted monthly. Employers are highly familiar with the form and generally have well-established routines for providing the required information.

The KL surveys are primarily collected through web forms. The reliability of the submitted data is generally considered high, and the impact of measurement errors on the variable hours worked is assessed to be small.

The data collection part uses direct data collection. Measurement errors may occur when incorrect information is submitted and not corrected during the review process. The most common causes of such errors are misunderstandings about what data should be reported, or incorrect reporting practices.

The extant and impact of these measurement errors on overall uncertainty are difficult to quantify. No methodological tests have been conducted to better understand the extent of the measurement errors.

2.4.4 Non-response

Non-response for the register-based part arises when SCB does not receive all PAYE that should be included in the survey population. Partial non-response does not occur. Isolated missing units during the reference month that have at least 20 employees, an average salary of SEK 10 000, and where no more than 20 percent of the employees have received salary from another employer, are imputed. Primarily using the company's data from the previous month. If that is unavailable, data from two months prior to the reference month is used. There is no indication of systematic effects due to this non-response..

For the data concerning gross pay, payroll taxes, and related variables, both the main data and individual PAYE data are used. In some cases, SCB has access to only one of these. In such cases, the missing part is imputed from earlier periods if available; otherwise, zero values are used.

Non-response also occurs in the KL surveys. In these, non-response is addressed either through imputation or is assumed to be random, in which case adjustments are made in the design-based estimates. Consequently, non-response is considered to have a minor impact on the estimates of hours worked.

For the data collection part, there are two types of non-response**:** unit non-response and partial non-response. Unit non-response refers to observation units that do not respond at all. Partial non-response means the unit submits a response, but data is missing — for example, on sick leave — for one or more employees.

Unit non-response includes all companies and organizations in the business sector, general government sector, and NPISH for which measurement values are entirely missing.

For companies and organizations included in the sample-based part, unit non-response is handled in the estimates through direct weighting within strata. This method assumes that the non-response is completely random. If this assumption does not hold, there is a risk of biased estimates, reducing the reliability of confidence. For fully surveyed units, missing values are imputed at the company level.

Non-response contributes to decreased reliability of the statistics by reducing the number of observation units included in the calculation base.

For January 2026, the non-response in the business sector amounted to 16.4 percent, for the general government sector to 7.0 percent, and for NPISH to 12.6 percent.

The size-weighted non-response takes into account the size of the companies and organizations. For January 2026, the size-weighted non-response for the business sector was 15.0 percent, for general government sector 4.9 percent, and for NPISH 11.8 percent.

2.2.5 Data processing

For the register-based part, processing involves the integration of administrative data used to produce the statistics. While there is always a risk of errors during this processing, no information is available regarding the magnitude of this source of uncertainty.

If data is missing in the PAYE material used in the ANST, imputation may be performed. This involves replacing missing data for those LEU that have not submitted a PAYE return for the relevant month, using data from the previous month—provided that all the following conditions are met:

- According to PAYE data, the LEU had paid remuneration subject to employer declarations to at least 20 individuals in the previous month,
- The average remuneration paid was at least SEK 10 000, and

- No more than 20 percent of the individuals who received such remuneration from the LEU in the previous month also received equivalent remuneration from another LEU during the current month.

If data is also missing for the previous month, data from two months prior may be used for imputation, assuming the same conditions are met.

Processing errors in the KL surveys are assessed to have a low impact on uncertainty. Data from the KL surveys is subsequently integrated into the model used to estimate hours worked. Although errors may occur during this processing, no quantitative information is available about the extent of this uncertainty.

For the data collection component, processing-related uncertainty refers to errors arising from deficiencies in the processing itself. These may occur during steps such as data entry, coding, corrections during automated validation, or numerical estimation procedures.

2.2.6 Model assumptions

When disseminating the target variables by industrial classification and region, a distribution key is used to allocate the employments from each LEU to the KAU and LKAU, respectively, as well as to the region. The purpose of the distribution key is to mitigate undesired variations in the administrative data concerning the linkages between the LEU and the local unit. The distribution key is produced four times per year based on data on the number of employees registered for the units in FDB. This means the distribution key remains unchanged for the LEU throughout a quarter, even if the number of employments may vary between months during that quarter.

The distribution key is used to allocate all target variables to the study domains, meaning that the underlying study domains adopt the same distribution as the LEU.

In the KLR, KLK, and KLS surveys, model assumptions are considered to have a low impact on the statistics. In the KLP survey, there is a so-called cut-off, meaning that companies with fewer than five employees are not included in the survey. It is assumed that this approach does not affect the target variable "hours worked". However, this is a questionable assumption, as the estimate of total hours worked is likely to be systematically underestimated if the excluded companies are part of the population the statistics aim to represent.

In the case of ANST, total estimates are used to derive average hours worked per employment. This mitigates the risk of underestimated totals, based on the assumption that employees in small companies work, on average, the same number of hours per employment as those in larger companies. This assumption is not expected to introduce systematic bias in the statistics and is therefore not considered to significantly affect the results.

In addition to the model assumptions in the KL surveys, model assumptions are also made in the calculation of hours worked in ANST. One such assumption is that companies in the same industrial classification and sector have similar patterns regarding hours worked. In cases where no data is available for a given industry in a specific sector (i.e. where no representative company is surveyed in any KL survey), hours worked per employee is

imputed using the average for the entire sector, under the assumption that the sector is representative of the industry. It is also assumed that the companies included in the KL surveys are representative of the overall economy in terms of hours worked.

Regarding hours worked, model assumptions are considered a source of uncertainty, but they are not deemed to significantly affect the quality of the estimates.

For disseminating within the collection part, at the industrial classification, the distribution of sickness absence from LEU to KAU in the business sector and to LKAU in the general government sector is applied. The distribution is based on data on the number of employees in FDB.

The imputation procedure includes the model assumption that companies which responded similarly in previous months, or have a similar number of employments, are suitable donors.

For the business sector and NPISH, a cut-off of five employees is applied in the frame construction. In the estimation procedure, compensation is made for companies and organizations below this cut-off, based on historical estimates.

2.3 Preliminary statistics compared with final statistics

Only final statistics are disseminated for all parts of ANST.

3 Timeliness and punctuality

3.1 Production time

The production time, i.e. the time interval between the end of the reference period and the publication of the statistics, is two months.

3.2 Frequency

The Swedish Tax Agency collects PAYE data, and Statistics Sweden collects sickness absence data on a monthly basis, with the data being disseminated monthly with a monthly reference period.

3.3 Punctuality

The statistics have been disseminated in accordance with the release calendar.

4 Accessibility and clarity

4.1 Access to the statistics

The monthly statistics are disseminated monthly on the product page, on Statistics Sweden's website, Employments (scb.se), and in the statistical database, accessed via the product page. In addition, a statistical news is published with the key statistics.

4.2 Possibility of additional statistics

It is possible to access additional statistics, beyond those disseminated on the Statistics Sweden website, on a commissioned basis. Please, read more here for further information Ordering data and statistics (scb.se).

4.3 Presentation

The statistics are presented in form of tables and texts.

4.4 Documentation

Documentation is available on the product page, Employments. This includes a description of how Employments differs to the previous products; Short-term Employment statistic (KS), Population by labour market status (BAS), Short-term business statistic on sick-pay (KSju), and Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and preliminary tax statistic (LAPS).

Detailed information on microdata is described in Statistics Sweden's microdata documentation (MetaPlus).

5 Comparability and coherence

5.1 Comparability over time

For the first publishing in June 2024, the register-based statistics were disseminated for all months of the reference period from January 2020 to March 2024. The statistics are considered comparable throughout the entire period since the data for all months have been compiled similarly. However, the pandemic, especially between the years 2020 and 2022, may impact the comparability of these periods.

The first reporting of payroll took place in March 2025. At that time, data was presented for the period January 2020 to January 2025. Certain statistical breakdowns can be compared with Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers monthly tax returns (LAPS), although in that context, the data was only reported on a quarterly basis and is available up to the fourth quarter of 2024.The statistics for sickness absence were reported for the first time for the reference period from January 2024 to March 2024, making it difficult to compare over a longer period. For longer-term comparisons, the previous survey, Short-term Business Statistics on Sick Pay (KSju), can be used. However, there are significant differences between these surveys that need to be considered when making comparisons.

5.2 Comparability among groups

The register-based part of ANST is comparable across different study domains, such as different industrial classifications and regions, since the same definitions are used for all the groups.

SuS consists of a fully surveyed section and a sample survey section. This results in less uncertainty when comparing different study domains. The business sector and NPISH include a sample survey section, and these estimates are presented with measures of uncertainty (confidence intervals). The central government is fully surveyed, and these estimates have no uncertainty of measurement.

5.3 Other coherence

The Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and BAS are two other sources of significant importance for users who want to depict the level and development of the labour supply in Sweden. These sources similarly present statistics and can be used in similar contexts. However, there are significant differences between

the sources, in terms of both the target population and how the target variables are defined and estimated. For example, LFS and BAS have an individual perspective, while ANST has a business perspective. These differences need to be considered when using them together.

Another survey at SCB that also measures gross pay and preliminary tax is 'Gross pay based on administrative sources (LSUM)'. These variables can be compared on an annual basis. In addition to different reference periods, there are some differences in definitions and limitations. Nevertheless, the statistical sources together provide a good overall picture of the current status and the development of gross pay in the country.

The Swedish Social Insurance Agency disseminates statistics through the social insurance system, such as the number of sickness cases lasting longer than 14 days. With SuS, which highlights sick leave during the first 14 days, the overall picture of sick leave in the country can be shown.

5.4 Numerical consistency

Statistical values for all tables are consistent.

General information

A The classification Official Statistics of Sweden

These statistics constitute official statistics.

Special regulations apply to the quality and accessibility of statistics included in Sweden's Official Statistics (SOS) (see the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) and Ordinance (2001:100) as well Statistics Sweden's Regulations on the quality of Official Statistics (SCB-FS 2016:17)).

B Confidentiality and the handling of personal data

In the special activities of government authorities for the production of statistics, confidentiality applies in accordance with Chapter 24, Section 8 of the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (2009:400). In order to protect the confidential data of individuals and enterprises, it is ensured that they cannot be disclosed directly or indirectly in published statistics.

When handling personal data, i.e., information that can be directly or indirectly attributed to a living person, the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) and Ordinance (2001:100) apply, as well as the General Data Protection Regulation 2001/99 and the Regulation (2001:100) containing supplementary provisions to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (2016/679).

C Storage and elimination

Storage needs are under investigation.

D Obligation to provide information

There is no obligation to provide information to these statistics.

E EU regulation and international reporting

In May 1998, the EU decided on a regulation (1165/98) concerning Short Term Statistics (STS). This regulation governs the statistics from 1999 onwards. A complete list of regulations can be found on Eurostat's website.

Ongoing employment is reported to the EU quarterly according to the specifications outlined in the EU regulation.

F History

Employments data was disseminated for the first time on June 11, 2024, with monthly statistics from January 2020 to March 2024 for the register-based part. Regarding the statistics based on the sample survey, data was disseminated from January 2024 to March 2024.

Statistics on gross pay, benefits, payroll taxes, and preliminary tax were published for the first time on March 31, 2025, covering monthly data from January 2020 to January 2025.

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