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**Country response to international data requests: The role of statistical
coordination at the national level**

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A. General

1. The *al Population Register (TPR)* of Statistics Sweden contains data that are collected from the Swedish Population Registration System. Every day Statistics Sweden receives information on changes of the registered population, which are needed for the production of Population Statistics. Population Registration is carried out by local offices within the Tax Administration and the National Tax Board is the authority that has the main responsibility. Within Statistics Sweden, the Population Unit is responsible for the management, running, development and maintenance of the TPR.

B. Use

2. The TPR is the basis for all official *Population Statistics*. Examples are statistics on the number of persons at the end of the year, of different age, sex and marital status. Statistics is also produced concerning; migrations, births, deaths, marriages, divorces and some other events that has taken place during a year. The figures concern, in the first place, the whole of Sweden, the counties and the municipalities. Populations Statistics is widely used for planning of children care, schooling, elderly care, house building, etc.

3. A large part of statistics is based on *sample surveys*. The sampling frames are in most cases taken from the TPR. Examples of surveys are the Labour Force Survey and Political Opinion Polls.

4. The TPR also supply *supplementary information* to other types of statistics, for example Income Statistics, Education Statistics, and to surveys. Therefore, it is not needed to include such questions in surveys that can be answered by help of the TPR.

5. Items of the TPR are used largely in *commissioned works* within fields of research and social science. Furthermore, they are used as a basis for decisions of business locations and marketing activities.

C. Contents

6. The most used items of the TPR are personal identity number, name, address, place of residence (county, municipality, parish and real estate), sex, age, marital status, citizenship and relations between adults and between children and adults.

D. A new TPR-system

7. The outmoded structure of the old TPR-system in combination with a new format and content of the notifications from the Population Registration Authorities made it necessary to develop a completely new TPR-system. The new system came in action at the end of 1998.

E. Accomplished quality improvements

8. When the new TPR-system was designed there were possibilities to include a number of new items from the Population Registration System. Among the most important ones were; dates of all events, annulments and corrections, relations between persons (married, registered partner, biological parent, adoptive parent, guardian and foster parent). New variables from the Immigration Board have also been introduced in the system. These are reason for immigration and language (mother tongue and so-called information language). New derived variables such as family identity, family type and family position have been created.
9. A new routine has been introduced for re-reporting of false data to the Population Registration Authorities.
10. The changeover from a weekly to a daily collection of data has resulted in a considerable improvement of the up-to-dateness of the TPR. Furthermore, the new system produces monthly statistical registers while the old system produced them quarterly. The registers comprise the total population (stock) and population changes (flows).
11. A Multi-Generation Register has been built. The register contains links between children and parents (biological- and adoptive parents) independent of the age of the child.
12. A register that contains all changes of personal identity numbers is in operation. The register provides better possibilities to carry out longitudinal studies and to join data from separate registers.
13. Furthermore, a total stock of personal identity numbers has been collected into one register. The register contains all personal identity numbers that have been part of any TPR-register since 1968 and of any Population and Housing Census since 1960. For each personal identity number there is information on in which registers the number can be found.

F. On-going quality improving activities

14. The on-going quality improving activities include the integration of historical data of all filed old versions of the TPR and the Population and Housing Censuses. The Historical register contains information for all people registered in Sweden sometime between 1968 to 1998. For these people we can see everything that's had happened after 1968 such as changes of civil status, births, deaths and migrations. Only about 1 percent of all people have some illogical order in their changes. We are to expand the register with events that have occurred after 1998.
15. There are work going on in order to find methods to estimate the number of persons who have emigrated without having reported the emigration to the Population Registration Authorities.