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How can SLOSH data be accessed?

SLOSH is a longitudinal cohort that includes survey and register data pertaining to large numbers of people over a long period of time, and it can be used for research in a wide range of areas. In line with the principles of open science, we endeavour to make these data (as well as results based on SLOSH data) available to researchers in Sweden and abroad. In addition to furthering research, this will make the best use of participants' work in answering questionnaires.

At the same time, we have a legal, ethical and moral obligation to protect participants' information, ensuring that it is not disclosed or otherwise misused. The mere suspicion that sensitive data pertaining to individuals might be leaked can be to the detriment of participants, as well as eroding trust in research and reducing the public's willingness to participate in research studies. We take our obligation to protect participants' privacy very seriously.

Below, we describe in detail the procedure as well as the legal conditions for accessing SLOSH data and results based on SLOSH data. Please read the following before proceeding.

Procedure for access

You can use SLOSH data for your own research in three fundamentally different ways: 1) by working on a project-specific dataset provided to you as a researcher; 2) by carrying out analyses yourself using SLOSH group computers on-site at Stockholm University; 3) by ordering specific analyses to be run by SLOSH staff, who will provide you with group-level results. For those not employed by a Swedish public-sector university, the last two options are usually preferable. In all three cases, the research must, as a rule, be duly authorised by the Swedish Ethical Review Authority.

Apart from these three methods, you can also use our visualisation site slosh.se/diagram-result/jamforande-diagram to create simple diagrams based on

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SLOSH data. The site is available to everyone without restrictions, and it can be a good place to start when, e.g., assessing whether a research project is feasible. The visualisation tool is fully secure in terms of data protection, as it does not access any personal data.

Researchers wishing to carry out their own analyses (options 1 and 2 above) must submit a completed [data request](#) to data@slosh.se, after which the request will be considered by the SLOSH management team (currently Prof. Hugo Westerlund, Associate Professor Constanze Leineweber, Associate Professor Linda L. Magnusson Hanson and Associate Professor Anna Nyberg). The request is reviewed based on its ethics authorisation and the legal requirements for data minimisation and data security, as well as the clarity, objectives and feasibility of the study.

Please note that the application should include only the data needed for a specific research study (one single paper). It is better to apply for less data initially and add to it later than to include variables in the application that may not be needed later. Also, do not forget that an approved ethics application is needed for the project - it is **not** usually possible to refer to the SLOSH study's own approval. For your convenience, there are also two examples of what an application should look like: [Example A](#), [Example B](#).

Most often, the data to be included are further specified during a dialogue focusing on data minimisation according to the principles below. The necessary time and effort for a successful data request can be significantly reduced by contacting a member of the SLOSH management team in advance and receiving advice regarding what data to include in the request. We recommend that all applicants do so. If and when the request is approved, a dataset is produced by our statisticians and made available to the researcher in a technically secure way.

We charge a cost-recovery [fee](#) to process the request and produce a project-specific dataset. This is necessary to finance our efforts to produce and customise data for users. As of 23 March 2026, the fee for simple data extraction is SEK 13,904. This also includes 1-2 simple data enhancements.

Researchers wishing to order analyses should contact data@slosh.se to discuss the results to be produced, how to produce them and how to deliver them. A cost-recovery [fee](#) is also charged for these services.



Because almost all use of SLOSH requires ethical approval under the Ethical Review Act, the request and its approval must be sent to the SLOSH group before any processing of personal data can take place. We are happy to help you specify the planned analyses and describe our data in your ethics application.

Users are asked to sign an agreement clarifying the terms and conditions of use. The current form for external users can be found at slosh.se/assets/agreement_slosh_external_2025.pdf and the one for SU-internal users can be found at slosh.se/assets/agreement_slosh_su_internal_2025.pdf.

You are welcome to send questions to data@slosh.se

Legal conditions

All SLOSH data are covered by statistical confidentiality according to Chapter 24, Section 8 of the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (OSL). Almost all SLOSH data are personal data, and large parts constitute so-called sensitive personal data according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). In Sweden, research is further regulated by the Ethical Review Act and, as personal data is involved, the information is also subject to confidentiality under Chapter 21, Section 7 of the OSL. We have a legal obligation to examine all potential disclosures against the requirements of these laws.

Statistical confidentiality (Chapter 24, Section 8 OSL) normally means that data cannot be disclosed at all. Exceptions are made in certain special cases, most importantly research and statistical purposes. In addition, according to this Section, information may only be disclosed “if it is clear that the information can be disclosed without causing damage or harm to the individual or someone close to them”, a very strict requirement.

Confidentiality of personal data (Chapter 21, Section 7 OSL) means that any data which, upon disclosure, can be assumed to be processed in violation of the GDPR or the Ethical Review Act, may also not be disclosed. Under the GDPR, data processing must have a defined purpose and a lawful ground, and the amount of data used must be minimised. This means that we must ensure that data will be processed in accordance with these principles before any disclosure. Disclosure for research purposes can therefore only take place when specifically authorised under the Ethical Review Act. For research carried out abroad, equivalent authorisation/safety measures are required from the country concerned. This also



means that, normally, we cannot disclose data for student work, unless such work is part of an ethically approved research project.

As stated above, we are obliged to apply data minimisation pursuant to the GDPR, which includes limiting as much as possible the risks of unauthorised sensitive personal data disclosure or, in the event of unauthorised disclosure, any damage. Our policy is therefore to disclose only data necessary for a specific research study, which is defined as what is normally published in an article in a scientific journal. This satisfies the requirement to minimise data disclosure while also reducing the risk that multiple researchers carry out simultaneous identical or overlapping analyses. Furthermore, this policy encourages good research practice by specifying the design before analyses are carried out, minimises the risk of data dredging and preserves untouched data for hypothesis testing by other researchers.¹

All disclosed variables, as well as the sampling of individuals, must therefore be justified by the research question at hand and be covered by ethical authorisations. It is preferable to request a smaller number of variables to start with, and to supplement these variables later if one or more additional variables are needed. For additional variables without complications, no fee is charged.

Research projects including several questions, with results to be presented in separate articles, book chapters, etc., can require making requests for several separate datasets. Confidentiality and risk minimisation once again require that these datasets be assigned different ID number series to prevent multiple datasets from being combined in a way that risks compromising privacy. However, additional variables needed for the same publication are delivered with the same ID number so that they can be linked to the previously received dataset.

Data are always provided in pseudonymised form, i.e., no variables can be used directly identify individuals. However, variables are not de-identified, as code keys within our organisation and at Statistics Sweden enable data to be linked to individuals for future data collection and register updates. Please note that any attempt to identify individual persons in the material, so-called reverse

¹ We recognise that there may be interest in training AI models on large amounts of data. As this is in direct conflict with both the legal requirement of data minimisation and the scientific interest of testing hypotheses on data where the relationships are not known in advance, we are unfortunately currently unable to comply with requests for disclosure for such purposes. Moreover, AI processing entails an increased risk that individuals are reverse-identified, which further argues in favour of not disclosing data for such processing.



identification, is illegal according to Section 6 of the Act regarding official statistics (2001:99) and entails criminal liability under Section 26. This provision applies to the production of statistics by statistical authorities as well as to the general public. No data or results may ever be reported where responses or personal circumstances can be connected to individuals.

In addition to the above, we must also ensure that the protection afforded by statistical confidentiality under Chapter 24, Section 8 OSL remains with the data recipient, as it is otherwise unclear whether information can be disclosed without risking damage or harm. This protection also entails criminal liability for public officials disclosing information without authorisation. If the recipient is a Swedish government agency, e.g., a public-sector higher education institution, this protection is ensured in practically all cases. The same confidentiality protection that applies at Stockholm University is simply transferred to the recipient institution. The same criminal liability also applies to employees at the recipient authority.

This confidentiality cannot be transferred to recipients who are outside of the Swedish public sector, which brings about a risk of damage or harm. In such cases, we therefore generally need to draw up a proviso entailing, among other things, that the data will be disclosed to one named person, rather than an organisation. In this way, the recipient is criminally liable in a way similar to the liability of civil servants as stated above. A secure technical solution is also required, and the simplest way to ensure this is for recipients to perform the analyses on SLOSH group computers on-site at Stockholm University, as this eliminates the risk of data ending up on unauthorised servers or unencrypted data media. Disclosure outside the public sector requires a decision by Stockholm University's general counsel.

Disclosure of personal data from SLOSH to recipients outside Sweden is very complicated, as the relevant confidentiality cannot be transferred. This makes it impossible to formulate a valid proviso to ensure confidentiality. Data protected by statistical confidentiality, for which the mere loss of that protection poses a risk of harm, can therefore only be disclosed abroad if they are inherently harmless and can always be freely disseminated. Data minimisation to prevent unauthorised disclosure is particularly critical in such cases. Recipients of disclosed personal data must also be subject to the EU General Data Protection Regulation or equivalent protection.



However, analytical results, unlike raw data, can usually be delivered to foreign (as well as domestic) researchers, although the risk of unauthorised disclosure of personal data must be eliminated in these cases as well. The latter means, among other things, that we cannot disclose statistics pertaining to small groups of people (which, however, is very rarely relevant in the type of research conducted at SLOSH). Further, under certain conditions, affiliated foreign researchers can often carry out analyses themselves on our premises after signing a confidentiality agreement.

General conditions regarding use of SLOSH data and/or results

The following is a description of the conditions which apply to all users of SLOSH. Special conditions also apply depending on whether users are a part of SU.

SLOSH data and/or results must be used in accordance with good research practice, in compliance with applicable legislation and with respect for the integrity of subjects. We recommend that users read the Swedish Research Council's report *Good Research Practice*, ISBN 978-91-7307-352-3:

<https://www.vr.se/english/analysis/reports/our-reports/2017-08-31-good-research-practice.html>

All published studies based on SLOSH must indicate this by including the following text in the Acknowledgements or equivalent section.

In Swedish: "I detta arbete användes data från SLOSH som ingår i REWHARD-konsortiet, vilket stöds av Vetenskapsrådet (dnr 2021-00154)."

In English: "This work utilised data from SLOSH, which is part of the REWHARD consortium supported by the Swedish Research Council (VR #2021-00154)."

If the journal requires a statement regarding availability of data, the following sentence can be used: "The data are protected by secrecy but can be made available for research contingent on current legislation and ethical permission, cf.

slosh.se/for-researchers-in-english/access-to-data"

Someone familiar with SLOSH should be involved in the research project, in order to explain how data have been collected and how they can best be used. If you do not already have such a contact, contact us at data@slosh.se for advice.



It is also important that SLOSH receives information regarding the publication of results, since we will report on the contributions to research findings made by SLOSH and REWHARD. Please inform us of new publications at data@slosh.se no later than January of the year following publication.

Special conditions for users outside Stockholm University

To grant an overview of ongoing studies and reduce the risk that multiple researchers conduct simultaneous overlapping analyses, to their mutual detriment, we must be informed of the purposes and the period for which SLOSH data are used by recipients.

Any data and results disclosed should therefore be used and published within three years of their receipt, after which time any data files and copies thereof should be deleted from the recipient's computers and servers, without prejudice to possible archiving under the Archives Act. This is in line with the GDPR principle of storage minimisation, which requires personal data to be deleted when it is no longer needed for its purpose.

Any researcher wishing to use data or results beyond three years can request an extension from data@slosh.se. Use for purposes other than those specified in the original data application should not occur, and researchers wishing to use SLOSH data for a new purpose must submit a new data request to SU.

The SLOSH group retains and archives copies of released data and results, in accordance with the Archives Act, ensuring that legal and research ethics requirements for data retention are met for, e.g., replication and verification in case of suspected research misconduct.

When disclosing data to other Swedish government agencies, including higher education institutions, responsibility for the disclosed personal data is transferred to the recipient, and the data become a public document at the recipient authority with the ensuing responsibility for confidentiality. Please note that the recipient authority's procedures for protection of sensitive personal and confidential data must be adhered to, which includes storing the provided data, work files and derivative files containing personal data in a way that ensures protection against unauthorised access. Under no circumstances may data be sent by e-mail or over open networks. In order to safeguard the rights of data subjects (research subjects) under the General Data Protection Regulation (Article 15-21), public authorities must also ensure control over the location of data.



When disclosing data to users outside of Swedish government agencies, additional restrictions may be imposed in order to ensure confidentiality and lawful processing of personal data following disclosure.

If a researcher or journal wishes to make the data available, we recommend doing so by depositing and archiving the final data file, with the precise variables (original or processed) used, at Stockholm University with the help of the SLOSH group. Anyone wishing to access these data will be granted access by SU, provided it is legally possible. In such cases, we recommend publishing the following text in the relevant article, replacing xxxx with the number of the project's approved application received by us:

Given restrictions from the ethical review board and considering that sensitive personal data are involved, it is not possible to make the data freely available. Access to the data may be provided to other researchers in line with Swedish law and after consultation with the Stockholm University legal department. Requests for data, stored at the Stress Research Institute, Department of Psychology, should be sent to registrator@su.se with reference to the SLOSH substudy #xxxx or directly to the corresponding author.

Special conditions for SU internal users

In order to safeguard the rights of data subjects (research subjects) under the General Data Protection Regulation (Article 15-21), we must know where SLOSH data are located within the University and the identity of the contact person. We also need an overview of ongoing studies, to reduce the risk that multiple researchers conduct simultaneous overlapping analyses, to their mutual detriment.

Data and results made available to researchers at SU must therefore be used and published within three years of their receipt, after which any data files and copies thereof must be deleted from the recipient's computers and servers. This is in line with the GDPR principle of storage minimisation, which requires personal data to be deleted when it is no longer needed for its purpose.

Researchers wishing to use data or results beyond three years can request an extension of this time limit from data@slosh.se, and authorisation will be granted by email. Use for purposes other than those specified in the original data application is not permitted, and researchers wishing to use SLOSH data for a new purpose must submit a new data request.



The SLOSH group retains and archives copies of released data and results, in accordance with the Archives Act, ensuring that legal and research ethics requirements for data retention are met for, e.g., replication and verification in case of suspected research misconduct.

The recipient undertakes to ensure that data made available, as well as work files and derivative files containing personal data, are stored in a way that is traceable and prevents unauthorised access. In concrete terms, this means limiting the number of copies and that data are only stored on servers, computers or data media belonging to or approved by SU as well as being encrypted and password-protected to restrict access to authorised researchers. Under no circumstances may data be sent by e-mail or over open networks. Only SU employees requiring access to the data to perform analyses within the framework of the project are considered authorised. Employees should be informed of their responsibilities in a similar way to those newly employed by the SLOSH group (see slosh.se/assets/affirmation-of-responsibility-employees-2022.docx).

If a researcher or journal wishes to make the data available, this must be done by depositing and archiving the final data file, with the precise variables (original or processed) used, at Stockholm University with the help of the SLOSH group. Anyone wishing to access these data will be granted access by SU, provided it is legally possible. In such cases, we recommend publishing the following text in the relevant article, replacing xxxx with the number of the project's approved application received by us:

Given restrictions from the ethical review board and considering that sensitive personal data are involved, it is not possible to make the data freely available. Access to the data may be provided to other researchers in line with Swedish law and after consultation with the Stockholm University legal department. Requests for data, stored at the Stress Research Institute, Department of Psychology, should be sent to registrator@su.se with reference to the SLOSH substudy #xxxx or directly to the corresponding author.