

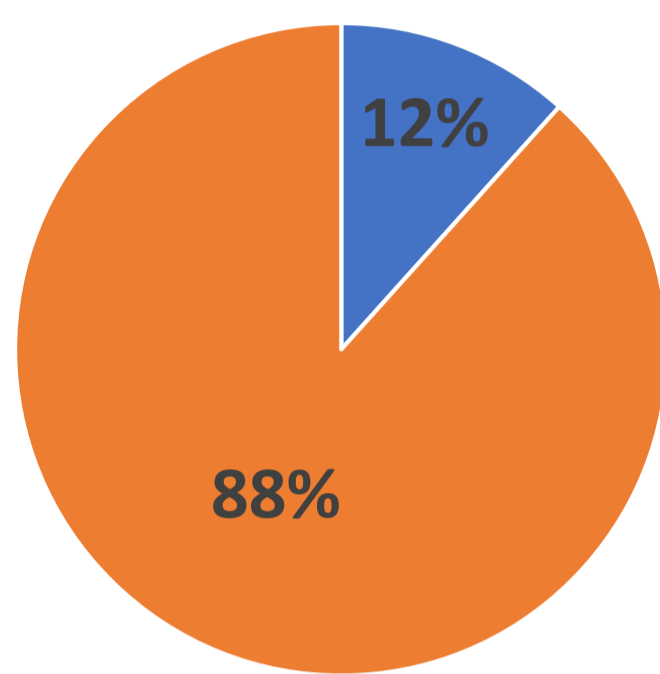
| Barbro von Hofsten – STATISTICS SWEDEN |

Why profiling?

- * Statistics based on legal units can be misleading in a complex world
- * A good way to learn more about large, complex enterprise groups
- * Leads to better quality in data (size classes, industries etc.)
- * To better comply with the EU-regulation on statistical units 696/93

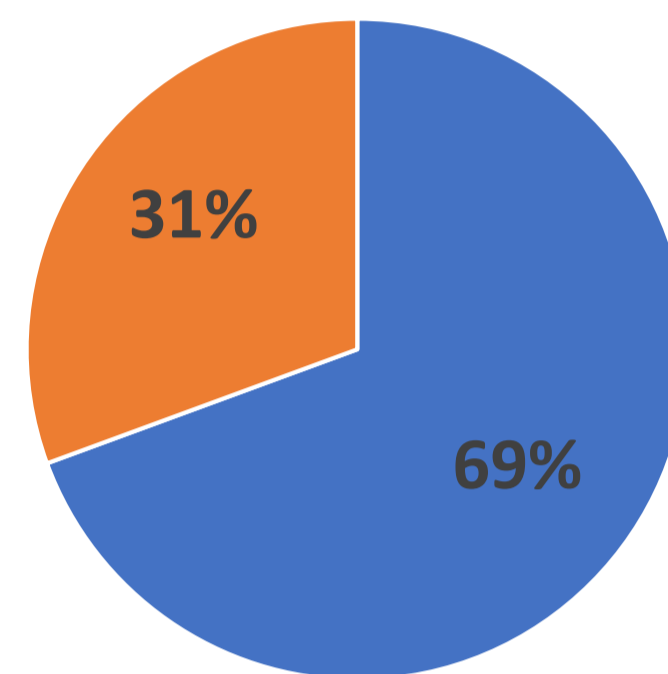
Size of the profiling problem

Percentage of LEUs



■ LEU in a group ■ LEU not in a group

Percentage of Employees



■ Empl in a group ■ Empl not in a group

Main achievements

- Project on profiling 2017-2018
- Method for manual profiling
- Manual profiling of 30 large enterprise groups (aim: 50 groups)
- Proposal of consolidation method
- Method for automatic profiling
- Workshops to “spread the word” of profiling at SCB

Effects on the statistics

- The number of enterprises will decrease
- We get a better picture of size classes and industries
- Less inflated values (for example: net turnover, production value)
- Industries where auxiliary activities are common will decrease in size
- Breaks in time series

Challenges

- New task for the Large Case Unit, new priorities
- Sometimes hard to convince the staff at SCB that profiling is a good idea
- Time consuming/expensive
- You are never done...

An important question

- **What is an ENT?** How to interpret the 969/96 regulation on SU:

“The enterprise is the **smallest combination** of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a **certain degree of autonomy in decision-making**, especially for the allocation of its current resources.

- Should the whole Swedish part of the business group be considered as one Enterprise?
- OR is it a good idea to create smaller enterprises on more “operational level”?