**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**

**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

**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...

**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

**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”?

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**Percentage of LEUs**
- 12% LEU in a group
- 88% LEU not in a group

**Percentage of Employees**
- 31% Empl in a group
- 69% Empl not in a group