General Comments:

Individuals gainfully employed according to RAMS can be linked to companies and workplaces if these are not classified as "mobile workforce". ArbstId is used for linking to the Workplace Table and PeOrgNr\_LISA is used for linking to the Company Table. Mobile workforce can only be linked to companies and not to an individual workplace. These individuals therefore have a blank in ArbstId. PersonNr is used for linking between the Individual tables. Links between the company table and the workplace table can be made with the identities PeOrgNr\_LISA, to the company table and ArbstID to the workplace table. Other identities such as CFARNr\_LISA, AstNr\_LISA and FamID should be considered variables.

Workplaces

«

Contains all permanent workplaces with at least 1 gainfully employed person according to RAMS. Individuals who have been classified as mobile workforce have no link to the Workplace Table. ArbstId is used as a link to the Individual table, PeOrgNr\_LISA is used as a link to the Company table.

Company

Contains all companies with at least 1 gainful employee according to RAMS. PeOrgNr\_LISA is used for linking with the Individual table and the Workplace table. The rows in the Company table are unique on PeOrgNr\_LISA.

Company PeOrgNr\_LISA

The company concept is linked to the organization number for companies and is thus identified using the company's organization number. Organization numbers are assigned to all legal entities that are formed. If the company is run as a sole proprietorship, the person's personal identification number is used as the organization number. For legal entities, the Patent and Registration Office (PRV) is the assigning authority, except for public sector operations where Statistics Sweden is the assigning authority. Since all operations must have an organization number in order to be registered for VAT and/or as an employer, the coverage is 100 percent. However, the control data material from which the organization number is obtained may contain incorrect organization numbers.

Linked to this organization number are the individuals whose main workplace belongs to the company/organization. The quality of this link depends on the employment delimitation and determination of the main workplace, see under Employment status and under Workplace (CfarNr\_LISA).

When data is released from LISA, the organization number is replaced by a sequential number.

Workplace (November) CFARNr\_LISA

The object is identified using a workplace identity (CFAR number). A workplace is any address, property or group of nearby properties where a company conducts business. The definition of what a workplace is is not precise. A new workplace arises when two of the three criteria local (address), business and owner change.

In SCB's Company Database (FDB), an eight-digit, unique, sequential number – the so-called CFAR number – is determined for all of the company's workplaces.

For all persons who have received a verification statement from an employer regarding gross cash salary paid and/or declared for business activity, a main workplace is determined, so that workplace/company information can be specified for the individual.

Since employment data from RAMS must refer to the month of November, the main workplace in November is selected to the extent possible. For persons with multiple verification statements and/or business information, a comparison is made between the different sources of income. The source of income that has provided the highest November income is considered to be the main workplace during November. The November income for self-employed persons is estimated by slightly increasing the business income to be comparable to wage income.

Employees who cannot be placed at an actual workplace do not receive a CFAR number.

When data from LISA is released, the CFAR number is replaced by a new serial number.

Workplace identity number ArbstId

Indicates the identity of the workplace. The identity number is used to link between the individual table and the workplace table. The identity of a workplace is determined by the company's organization number, CFAR number, workplace number according to RAMS, the municipality in which the workplace is located and the industry. These five concepts are linked to a sequential number. The sequential number series also takes into account whether a workplace has received a new organization number and/or CFAR number for reasons other than it being a completely new workplace. The workplace identity can therefore be used to follow the workplaces over time.

When data is released from LISA, the identity number is replaced by a sequential number.

For information on how connections between tables in LISA are to be made, see Appendix 7 "Connections between tables in LISA".

Workplace municipality AstKommun

The municipality where the workplace is located is indicated by the municipality code. Code according to the division on 1/1 of the following year. Information is obtained from the Business Register (FDB).

For regional divisions see www.scb.se.

See also Appendix 8, Regional codes.

If information about the workplace is missing, the individual's municipality of residence is given as the workplace municipality. For municipal employees, m cannot be attributed to a specific workplace or has a changing workplace, the employer's municipality code is given as the workplace municipality.

When the workplace is located abroad, the workplace municipality is set to 9999.

Workplace county AstLan

County where the workplace is located is given with a county code. Code according to the division on 1/1 of the following year. Information is obtained from the Swedish Business Register (FDB).

For regional divisions, see www.scb.se.

See also Appendix 8, Regional codes.

If information about the workplace is missing, the individual's county of residence is given as the workplace county. For municipal employees who cannot be attributed to a specific workplace or have a changing workplace, the employer's municipality code is given as the workplace county.

When the workplace is located abroad, the workplace county is set to 99.

AstNR\_LISA

Workplace number (November) AstNr\_LISA

All employers with operations at more than one address are required by law to state a maximum five-digit workplace number on all control information issued. This workplace number, which is determined by Statistics Sweden in consultation with the company, can be linked to the correct workplace identity (so-called CFAR number) together with the organization number.

On control information for persons who cannot be attributed to an actual workplace (mobile personnel), a so-called special workplace numbers for different categories of employees (in brackets are the category's "special workplace numbers"):

• Employees in municipal street management (99980)

• Employees in municipal elderly and disabled care (99981)

• Municipally employed cleaners, property managers, janitors (99982)

• Seasonal employees in municipal holiday activities for children and youth (99983)

• Teachers who alternately substitute at different schools (99984)

• Preschool teachers/childminders who alternately substitute at different preschools/daycare centers (99985)

• Municipal daycare workers (99986)

• Municipal employees in labor market policy measures, in cases where these persons cannot naturally be reported at one of the employer's permanent workplaces (99987)

• Seasonally or temporarily paid by the municipality in cultural areas (99988)

• Municipally employed persons with salary/compensation for care of foster children (99989)

• Employees without a normal employment relationship (e.g. contractors, board members, etc.) (99990)

• Employees at newly established workplaces who have not yet been assigned a workplace number, found in the years 1990-1996 (99991)

• Employees outside their own workplaces or with changing workplaces (e.g. construction workers, salespeople, security personnel, etc.) (99992)

• Seamen and those stationed abroad (99993)

• Employees who have their own home as their workplace (99994)

• Employees in the rescue services (part-time firefighters) (from year 2004) (99996)

• Persons who have received wage guarantee funds paid by the county administrative board (99998)

• Other employees who cannot be attributed to a specific workplace (99999)

The quality of workplace numbers depends on the companies' data submission and Statistics Sweden's control and completion work. The Control Data Register lacks information on workplace numbers for many items. The information on workplace numbers is supplemented/corrected as far as possible afterwards, including after contact with employers. Despite the fact that Statistics Sweden is putting a lot of effort into this supplementary work, there are still several shortcomings in the workplace reporting that are not detected or can be addressed in the review work.

In line with the reference period, the calendar year, which the LISA database and its variables cover to a significant extent, there is, as a complement to the Employment Register's November employment, corresponding information regarding the largest sources of employment during the year.

For some of these variables there is an additional method (usually ending with j) – not actually sure if we have those variables, but the information might still be relevant to know how good our network is:

Adjusted method for the production of Register-based labour market statistics - 2004

With the aim of reducing the production time and better accounting for the self-employed, certain adjustments have been made in the production of the register-based labour market statistics (RAMS) from 2004. year 2004. The changes consist partly in the fact that a new source is used to identify entrepreneurs, and partly in the fact that the method for classifying employees has been revised.

The entrepreneur population

Previously, data on entrepreneurs were obtained from Statistics Sweden's tax statistics, which were available just over a year after the income year. From year 2004 onwards, the Swedish Tax Agency's collected "Standardised accounting extracts" (SRU) are used, which Statistics Sweden receives three months before the final tax assessment is completed. From this material, Statistics Sweden can identify entrepreneurs and calculate their income.

Sole proprietors and partners in companies were previously classified as entrepreneurs only when they reported a surplus in their business activities. In connection with the transition to collecting data

if entrepreneurs from SRU, businesses with a deficit are also included when classifying employed entrepreneurs.

Employees

In connection with the changed processing for the entrepreneurial population, after a methodological review, certain minor adjustments have also been made regarding the classification of employed employees. The largest change applies to the oldest age group (65–84 years), where significantly more than previously are classified as gainfully employed.

Results

The changes described above mean that an additional approximately 75,000 people are reported as employed, which corresponds to an increase of 1.8 percent. For the age group 20–64 years, the increase in the number of employed is just under 47,000 or 1.2 percent, which can be seen as a relatively small change for the group as a whole.

However, the differences are more pronounced in certain accounting groups. This applies, for example, to accounting by industry and age groups.

• The number of sole proprietors increases by approximately 30,000. For reporting on industries, this primarily means that the number of employed sole proprietors increases in industries dominated by sole proprietors, such as agriculture and fishing.

• The number of employed persons in the age group 65–84 increases by just over 26,000 people. Almost three quarters of this increase (approximately 19,000 individuals or 0.46 percent of all employed persons) is due to the adjustment of the method for classifying employed persons and the remainder is attributable to the change in the entrepreneur population.

Variables according to adjusted method

To facilitate assessment of the effect of the changes, certain data regarding the 2003 cohort are also reported according to the new method.

These variables are:

Employment status (SyssStatJ)

Occupational status (YrkStallnJ)

Municipality of work (AstKommunJ)

County of work (AstLanJ)

Institutional sector code (InstKod7J)

Sector affiliation (SektorKodJ)

Industry affiliation (AstSNI2002J, AstSNI2002BJ, AstSNI2002GJ)

Organization number (PeOrgNrJ)

Workplace number (CFARNrJ)

More information regarding the change in method is available on Statistics Sweden's website; www.scb.se/rams under Read more - See also: "New source for self-employed people and adjusted estimation method in RAMS from year 2004"