Statistics Iceland

Employed in cultural industries

1. Contact

1.1 Contact organisation	Statistics Iceland
1.2 Contact organisation unit	Labour market, living conditions and demography
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2. Metadata update

2.3 Metadata last update	14.03.2022

3. Statistical presentation

Metadata

3.1 Data description	Register based employment is a count of individuals from monthly pay-as-you-earn-register as well as population data. Pay-as-you-earn-register data (PAYE) is based on data from the Directorate of internal revenue (DIR) about the settlement of pay-as-you-earn tax of wages and salaries and/or income of the self-employed, as outlined by law nr. 45/1987. The data from DIR has been enriched with other information so that it can be used for the production of official statistics, for instance distinguishing between income from work and other income like benefit, pensions and grants. Population data are based on the Icelandic national register. The data consists of everyone included in monthly PAYE-register data. In these statistics, we define the employed as those who had any taxable income from work including income due to parental leave or self-employed during the period in question. The production data are still under construction so these numbers can change over time as the quality of the data improves. Counts for employed in cultural industries build on Eurostat's definition of cultural employment and refers mostly to those industries (NACE rev. 2 – ÍSAT2008) included in their definition as "fully cultural". Two more categories have been added, one of which is partly cultural and one which is 5-digits and only applicable to the Icelandic ÍSAT2008.

3.2 Classification system	Number of employed is categorized by economic activity, sex, region and age groups. **Industries** are categorized in accordance with the Icelandic economic activity classification, ÍSAT2008 (NACE Rev. 2). Industries (branch of economic activity) are divided into cultural industries and other industries. See 3.4 for more information on cultural industries. **Sex** refers to men and women. **Regions**: Iceland is divided into eight regions. The categorization is based on the individual's legal residence. The regions are: Capital region, South West region, West region, Westfjord region, North West region, North East region, East region and South region. **Age groups** are the following: • 16-24 year olds • 25-54 year olds • 55-74 year olds • 16-74 year olds • 25-64 year olds
3.3 Sector coverage	PAYE-register data includes all industries in the Icelandic labor market and everyone that is included in monthly registry data. In these statistics, we define the employed as those who had any taxable income from work including income due to maternal leave and self-employed during the period in question.

3.4 Statistical concepts and definition	**Cultural employment** refers to Eurostat's definition. In data derived from PAYE-register only those working in cultural industries (ÍSAT2008) are included, thus we here talk of *employed in cultural industries.* Counts for *other industries* are published for comparison.

The industries classified as fully cultural are as follows:

ÍSAT2008	Description
18.11	Printing of newspapers
18.12	Other printing
18.13	Pre-press and pre-media services
18.14	Binding and related services
18.20	Reproduction of recorded media
32.12	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
32.20	Manufacture of musical instruments
47.61	Retail sale of books in specialised stores
47.62	Retail sale of newspapers and stationary in specialised stores
47.63	Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialised stores
58.11	Book publishing
58.13	Publishing of newspapers
58.14	Publishing of journals and periodicals
58.21	Publishing of computer games
59.11	Motion picture, video and television programme production activities
59.12	Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities
59.13	Motion picture, video and television programme distribution activities
59.14	Motion picture projection activities
59.20	Sound recording and music publishing activities
60.10	Radio broadcasting
60.20	Television programming and broadcasting activities

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63.91	News agency activities
71.11	Architectural activities
74.10	Specialised design activities
74.20	Photographic activities
74.30	Translation and interpretation activities
77.22	Renting of video tapes and disks
85.52	Cultural education
90.01	Performing arts
90.02	Support activities to performing arts
90.03	Artistic creation
90.04	Operation of art facilities
91.01	Library and archives activities
91.02	Museum activities
91.03	Operation of historical sites and buildings and similar visitor attractions

Two additional categories have been added to StatIce's definition of cultural employment
- 73.11.0 Advertising Agencies, which is categorized as *partly cultural* by Eurostat.
- 47.78.3 Activities of art galleries and art dealers, which is 5-digits and therefore specific to the Icelandic ÍSAT2008 and not applicable to the Eurostat definition.

Note that data about cultural employment derived from IS-LFS are based on a cross-tabulation (see figure below) of cultural occupations (ÍSTARF95), on one hand, and cultural industries (ÍSAT2008), on the other. The numbers are thus the total (sum) of all people working in all jobs within cultural industries and those working in cultural jobs within all industries. Furthermore, total numbers of those working in other jobs in other industries are published for comparison.

| | **Industries** |
| | **ÍSAT2008** |

Metadata
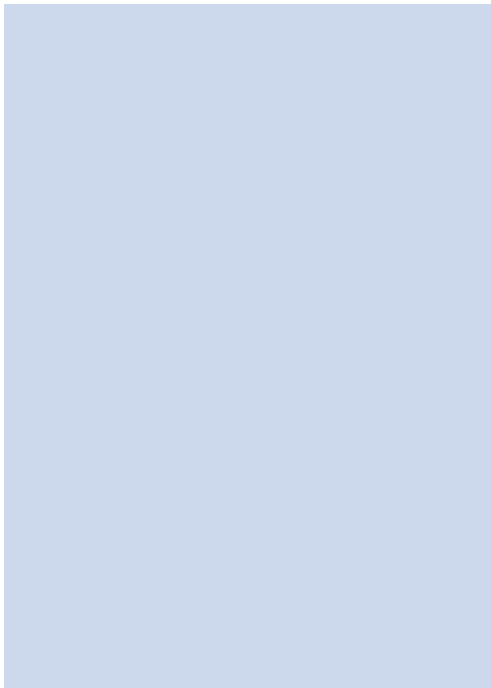
		Cultural Industries	Other industries
Occupations ÍSTARF95	**Cultural Occupations**	Cultural occupations in cultural industries	Cultural occupations in other industries
	Other Occupations	Other occupations in cultural industries	Other occupations in other industries

Metadata

3.5 Statistical unit	Count of employed who had any PAYE taxable income from work including income due to maternal leave and self-employed during the period in question.
3.6 Statistical population	The population consists of everyone included in monthly PAYE-register data. In these statistics, we define the employed as those who had any taxable income from work including income due to maternal leave and self-employed during the period in question.
3.7 Reference area	Iceland
3.8 Time coverage	2008-2018
3.9 Base period	NA
4. Unit of measure	
4. Unit of measure	Number of individuals
5. Reference period	
5. Reference period	Calendar year
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1 Legal acts and other agreements	Law nr. 163/2007 on Statitics Iceland and official statistics and (EC) 577/98.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1 Confidentiality - policy	See rules on confidentiality
7.2 Confidentiality – data treatment	Law nr. 163/2007 on Statitics Iceland and official statistics and (EC) 577/98, articles 10-13.

Metadata

8. Release policy

8.1 Release calendar	Releases will be announced in accordance with Statice's rules.
8.2 Release calendar access	The Advance release calendar with scheduled releases for the forthcoming calendar year (1 January to 31 December) is published in November each year
8.3 User access	Public data is accessible through Statistics Iceland's website

9. Frequency of dissemination

9. Frequency of dissemination	Yearly

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1 News release	News will be released yearly, in connection with dissemination of data.
10.2 Publication	
10.3 On-line database	Numbers are published yearly on www.statice.is
10.4 Micro-data access	It is possible to apply for micro-data access though Statistics Iceland research service.
10.5 Other	
10.6 Documentation on methodology	Guide to Eurostat's Culture Statistics.
10.7 Quality documentation	NA

11. Quality management

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11.1 Quality assurance	
11.2 Quality assessment	In general it can be said that these data fulfill principles 11-15. The statistic is meant to fulfill the needs of users (principle 11) regarding more data on the Icelandic labor market than previously has been possible with the IS-LFS data. The data are very accurate (principle 12) as there is little to no uncertainty. There is, for instance, no sampling error, making it possible to deduce about smaller groups of people than in the IS-LFS. The timing of the data is satisfactory (principle 13) and its uniformity as well. Comparability (principle 14) is however somewhat inferior since they are not based on international standards or definitions. Access to and clarity of data (principle 15) is satisfactory as they are presented clearly in statistics accessible to users free of charge.
12. Relevance	
12.1 User needs	The main users of these data are labor market and cultural stakeholders and governmental institutions and ministries.
12.2 User satisfaction	
12.3 Completeness	
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1 Overall accuracy	Accuracy is dependent on the information derived from employers or wage payers to DIR. Counts may be affected when wage payers do not hand in their settlements within the timeframe.
13.2 Sampling errors	NA
13.3 Non-sampling errors	NA
14. Timeliness and punctuality	
14.1 Timeliness	New numbers will be published 3-6 months after the reference period (calendar year).

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14.2 Punctuality	

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1 Comparability – geographical	Data are comparable between regions in Iceland, to a certain extent. As the numbers are based on Icelandic administrative procedures comparability between countries is not possible.
15.2 Comparability – over time	The same definitions and concepts are used over the time series so comparability of time is possible.
15.3 Coherence – cross domain	It is possible to compare this data to data on "Employment and labour productivity" as they are mostly based on the same data.
15.4 Coherence – internal	Register based employment (RBE) can to some extent be compared to data from the Icelandic labor force survey (IS-LFS). However there are some differences worth noting: 1. IS-LFS is a sample survey. RBE is a count from the PAYE-register. 2. IS-LFS is based on definitions from the International Labour Organizatin (ILO) and Eurostat. RBE is based on Icelandic tax law. The definitions of employment therefore differ. 3. All counts in the IS-LFS are weighed with gender and age of respondents in relation to those registered in Registers Iceland. No weights are applied in RBE, as those are counts of individuals. 4. Regarding cultural employment RBE data only includes those employed in cultural industries, while the IS-LFS data includes both cultural industries and cultural occupations. In other register based employment statistics, where data is categorized by economic activity (NACE rev 2 codes), counts for the category "creative industries" are included. It is right to note that that category is based on another classification system than is used in *cultural employment data* and therefore the category does not include the same economic activities as are here named "cultural industries."

16. Cost and burden

16. Cost and burden	NA

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17. Data revision	
17.1 Data revision - policy	See https://hagstofa.is/um-hagstofuna/stefnur-hagstofu-islands/stefna-hagstofu-islands-um-endurskodun-hagtalna/
17.2 Data revision -practice	

18. Statistical processing	
18.1 Source data	The register based employment is based on data from the Directorate of internal revenue (DIR) about the settlement of pay-as-you-earn tax of wages and salaries and/or income of the self-employed, as outlined by law nr. 45/1987. The data from DIR has been enriched with other information so that it can be used for the production of official statistics. Population data are based on the Icelandic national register.
18.2 Frequency of data collection	Monthly
18.3 Data collection	Data is collected from DIR through a secure web portal.
18.4 Data validation	Monthly, around the 20th of each month. Data is validated by comparing periods as well as other databases.

18.5 Data compilation	Raw PAYE-register data cannot be used for the production of official statistics. For that reason, Statistics Iceland has built a comprehensive system for data analysis. For instance the raw data does not include the type of payment in the PAYE. Most emphasis is put on distinguishing wage payments from other payments. Other payments can be divided in more detail, e.g. payments during paternal leave, pension, social security benefits and unemployment benefits. Dividing these payments is especially challenging when an employer or a wage payer pays both wages and other payments, as is common with municipalities, pension funds and labour unions. The data is compared with individuals' tax declarations and other sources to validate that the payments have been accurately distinguished. With those comparisons, we have found that the system is of high quality and distinguish accurately between the payments. In data analysis Statistics Iceland counts and divides the data according to certain background variables. The results are neither weighed nor imputed and no methods are applied to adjust for non-response and no models are applied for deduction.
18.6 Adjustment	
19. Comment	
19. Comment	