

Package ‘sweidnumbr’

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Type Package

Title Handling of Swedish Identity Numbers

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Description Structural handling of identity numbers used in the Swedish administration such as personal identity numbers ('personnummer') and organizational identity numbers ('organisationsnummer').

VignetteBuilder rmarkdown, knitr

URL <https://github.com/rOpenGov/sweidnumbr/>

BugReports <https://github.com/rOpenGov/sweidnumbr/issues>

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as.oin	<i>Parse organizational identity numbers</i>
--------	--

Description

Check and convert a vector of organizational identity numbers.

Usage

```
as.oin(oin)
```

Arguments

oin	Vector with swedish organizational identity numbers in character format. See details.
-----	---

Details

The following format is accepted:

- character: GNNNNN-NNNC

Value

Character vector (of class oin and ASIs) with swedish organizational identity numbers.

References

[Lag \(1974:174\) om identitetsbeteckning for juridiska personer m.fl.](#)

Examples

```
ex_oin <- c("556000-4615", "232100-0156", "802002-4280", "8020024280", "AA2002-4280")
as.oin(ex_oin)
```

as.pin	<i>Parse personal identity numbers to ABS format</i>
--------	--

Description

as.pin Converts personal identity numbers of different formats to standard (ABS) pin format YYYYMMDDNNNC where YYYYMMDD is the date of birth, NNN is the birth number and C is the control number. is.pin checks whether an R object is of class "pin".

Usage

```
as.pin(pin)
```

```
is.pin(pin)
```

Arguments

pin	Vector with Swedish personal identity numbers in character or numeric format. See details.
-----	--

Details

as.pin converts different formats of Swedish personal identity numbers to the standard ABS format. The formats that can be converted are:

- numeric: YYYYMMDDNNNC
- numeric: YMMDDNNNC (assuming < 100 years of age)
- character: "YYYYMMDDNNNC"
- character: "YMMDD-NNNC", "YMMDD+NNNC"
- character: "YYYYMMDD-NNNC"
- character: "YMMDDNNNC" (assuming < 100 years of age)

(where "C" can be substituted by characters "A", "T" or "X" if "YYYY" < 1967).

Value

as.pin returns a vector of class "pin" (with additional classes "AsIs" and character) with Swedish personal identity numbers with standard ABS format "YYYYMMDDNNNC". is.pin returns TRUE if pin is of class "pin", otherwise FALSE.

References

- Skatteverket, *Population registration in Sweden*, SKV 717B (2007)
- Skatteverket, *Personnummer*, SKV 704 (2007)
- SOU 2008:60 : *Personnummer och samordningsnummer* (2008)
- *Personnummer: information från Centrala folkbokförings- och uppborgsnämnden*. (1967). Stockholm
- *Den svenska folkbokföringens historia under tre sekel*. (1982). Solna: Riksskatteverket [URL](#)

Examples

```
# Examples taken from SKV 704 (see references)
ex_pin1 <- c("196408233234", "640823-3234", "19640823-3234")
as.pin(pin = ex_pin1)
ex_pin2 <- c("6408233234")
as.pin(ex_pin2)
ex_pin3 <- c(6408233234, 196408233234)
as.pin(ex_pin3)
ex_pin4 <- rep(c("20121209-0122", "201212090122", "121209-0122", "1212090122"), 250)
as.pin(ex_pin4)
ex_pin5 <- c("205012090122", "186512090122", "121209-0122", "121209-012A")
as.pin(pin = ex_pin5)
pin <- c("201212090122", "201212090122", "121209-0122", "1212090122")
```

fake_pins	<i>Fake personal identity numbers and names</i>
-----------	---

Description

Data set with fake personal identity numbers and names to use as example.

Format

A data frame with 62 rows and 2 variables:

pin Personal identification number, as character
name Fictional Swedish names

format_pin	<i>Formatting pin</i>
------------	-----------------------

Description

Format pin for pretty printing

Usage

```
format_pin(x, format. = "%Y%m%d%N", ...)
```

Arguments

x	vector of class "pin" (see as.pin) or a vector that can be coerced to such
format.	character string specifying the output format. %N is used as a reference for the last four digits of the pin. Format of the date is handled via strptime . ("%Y%m%d%N" by default). %P is an available shorthand for "(%C) %y-%m-%d-%N", a format aimed for maximal readability when used in long lists
...	arguments passed to format.Date

Value

character vector of same length as x

Examples

```
x <- as.pin(fake_pins$pin[1:10])

# Separate elements with hyphens:
format_pin(x, "%Y-%m-%d-%N")

# Separate even further
format_pin(x, "%C-%y-%m-%d-%N")

# The special P-format for maximal readability
format_pin(x, "%P")

# A custom representation
format_pin(x, "Bornd %d of %B in %Y (a %A in week %U) with suffix no: %N")

# Extract only the year
format_pin(x, "%Y")
```

is.oin

Test if a character vector contains correct oin

Description

Test which elements in a text vector that contains organization identity number.

Usage

```
is.oin(oin)
```

Arguments

oin Character vector to be tested if it is an oin of the right format.

Value

Logical vector indicating if the elements can be an organization identity number.

Examples

```
ex_oin <- c("556000-4615", "232100-0156", "802002-4280", "8020024280", "AA2002-4280")
is.oin(ex_oin)
```

luhn_algo

The Luhn algorithm

Description

Calculates the control number for a Swedish personal/organisational identity number using the Luhn algorithm.

Usage

```
luhn_algo(id, multiplier)
```

Arguments

id	Element with swedish personal identity number.
multiplier	What should each element in id be multiplied with

Value

The control number (last digit in the personal identification number) calculated from id (as integer).

References

- [Luhn Algorithm](#).
- Skatteverket, *Population registration in Sweden*. SKV 717B. (2007)
- Skatteverket, *Personnummer*. SKV 704. (2007)

Examples

```
luhn_algo("121212121212", c(0,0,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,0))
luhn_algo("121212121", c(2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2))

## If no multiplier, the default is
## to find one that match the format of id
luhn_algo("121212121212")
luhn_algo("12121212121")
luhn_algo("1212121212")
luhn_algo("121212121")

## Also for multiple pin
## (as long they are all of the same format)
luhn_algo(c("12121212121", "19850504333"))
## Not run:
try(luhn_algo(c("12121212121", "850504333"))) ## Different formats should fail!

## End(Not run)
```

oin_ctrl	<i>Check the control numbers for oin</i>
----------	--

Description

Calculates the control number using the Luhn algorithm and compare it with the control number in the organization identity number (oin).

Usage

```
oin_ctrl(oin, force_logical = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`oin` A vector of class `oin`. See [as.oin](#).
`force_logical` If TRUE, force all NA in `oin` to be FALSE. Default is FALSE.

Value

Logical vector indicating if a `oin` is correct (TRUE) or not (FALSE)

References

[Organisationsnummer Skatteverket](#)

Examples

```
ex_oin <- c("556000-4615", "232100-0156", "802002-4280", "232100-0157", "802002-4281")
oin_ctrl(ex_oin)
```

oin_group	<i>Calculate organization group from oin</i>
-----------	--

Description

Calculates the organization group from the organization number.

Usage

```
oin_group(oin)
```

Arguments

`oin` A vector of class `oin`. See [as.oin](#).

Value

Factor with organization categories.

References

Organisationsnummer Skatteverket

Examples

```
ex_oin <- c("556000-4615", "232100-0156", "802002-4280")
oin_group(ex_oin)
```

pin_age

Calculate age of pin for a given date

Description

Calculate the age in full years for a given date.

Usage

```
pin_age(pin, date = Sys.Date(), timespan = "years")
```

Arguments

pin	A vector of class pin. See as.pin .
date	Date at which age is calculated. If a vector is provided it must be of the same length as the pin argument.
timespan	Timespan to use to calculate age. The actual timespans are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• years (Default)• months• weeks• days

Value

Age as an integer vector.

References

- Skatteverket, *Personnummer*. SKV 704. (2007)

Examples

```
# Example with someone born today
today_pin <-
  paste(paste(unlist(strsplit(as.character(Sys.Date()),split = "-")), collapse = ""),
        "0000",sep="")
pin_age(today_pin)

# Examples taken from SKV 704 (see references)
ex_pin <- c("196408233234", "186408833224")
pin_age(ex_pin, date = "2012-01-01")
```

pin_birthplace	<i>Calculate the birthplace of pin</i>
----------------	--

Description

Calculate the birthplace for a given personal identity number born before 1990. See details.

Usage

```
pin_birthplace(pin)
```

Arguments

pin A vector of class pin. See [as.pin](#).

Details

It is possible to calculate where people were born (and/or if a person has immigrated) through their personal identity number. This is possible for people that was born before 1990 and after 1945.

For people born before 1946 the birthplace identifier contains information on where one where registered the 1st of november 1946.

Personal identity numbers for people born after 1989 do not contain any information on birthplace.

During the period 1946 - 1989 the pin also contains information on whether one has immigrated to Sweden during the period.

Value

Birthplace as factor.

References

[SOU 2008:60 : Personnummer och samordningsnummer](#)

Examples

```
# Example with someone born today and from SKV 704 (see references)
today_pin <- paste0(format(Sys.Date(), "%Y%m%d"), "0000")
ex_pin <- c("196408233234", today_pin)
pin_birthplace(ex_pin)
```

pin_coordn

Check if pin is a coordination number

Description

Calculate if the personal identity number is a coordination number.

Usage

```
pin_coordn(pin)
```

Arguments

pin A vector of class pin. See [as.pin](#).

Value

Logical vector indicating if the pin is a coordination number (TRUE) or pin (FALSE).

References

- Skatteverket, *Population registration in Sweden*. SKV 717B. (2007)
- Skatteverket, *Personnummer*. SKV 704. (2007) *SOU 2008:60 : Personnummer och samordningsnummer*, (2008)

Examples

```
# Examples taken from SKV 704 (see references)
ex_pin <- c("196408233234", "196408833224")
pin_coordn(ex_pin)
```

pin_ctrl	<i>Check control number from pin</i>
----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Calculates the control number using the Luhn algorithm and compare it with the control number in the personal identity number.

Usage

```
pin_ctrl(pin, force_logical = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`pin` A vector of class `pin`. See [as.pin](#).
`force_logical` If TRUE, force all NA in `pin` to be FALSE. Default is FALSE.

Value

Logical vector indicating if a `pin` is correct (TRUE) or not (FALSE)

References

- Skatteverket, *Population registration in Sweden*. SKV 717B. (2007)
- Skatteverket, *Personnummer*. SKV 704. (2007) *SOU 2008:60 : Personnummer och samordningsnummer*, (2008)

Examples

```
# Examples taken from SKV 704 (see references)
ex_pin <- c("196408233234", "196408233235")
pin_ctrl(ex_pin)
```

pin_sex	<i>Calculate sex from pin</i>
---------	-------------------------------

Description

Calculates the sex from the personal identification number.

Usage

```
pin_sex(pin)
```

Arguments

pin A vector of class pin. See [as.pin](#).

Value

Factor with label 'Male' and 'Female'.

References

- Skatteverket, *Population registration in Sweden*. SKV 717B. (2007)
- Skatteverket, *Personnummer*. SKV 704. (2007) *SOU 2008:60 : Personnummer och samordningsnummer*, (2008)

Examples

```
# Examples taken from SKV 704 (see references)
ex_pin <- c("196408233234", "186408233224")
pin_sex(ex_pin)
```

pin_to_date

Calculate the date of birth from a pin

Description

Calculates the date of birth in date format.

Usage

```
pin_to_date(pin)
```

Arguments

pin A vector of class pin. See [as.pin](#).

Value

Date of birth as a vector in date format.

Examples

```
# Examples taken from SKV 704 (see references)
ex_pin <- c("196408233234", "186408833224")
pin_to_date(ex_pin)
```

roin	<i>Generate a vector of random oin</i>
------	--

Description

A function that generates random oins (see [as.pin](#)). The generated oin is uniformly distributed over all possible oins.

Usage

```
roin(n)
```

Arguments

n number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.

Value

a vector of generated oins.

Examples

```
x <- roin(3)
oin_ctrl(x)
oin_group(x)
```

rpin	<i>Generate a vector of random pin</i>
------	--

Description

A function that generates random pins (see [as.pin](#)). The generated pin is uniformly distributed over the time period.

Usage

```
rpin(
  n,
  start_date = "1900-01-01",
  end_date = Sys.Date(),
  p.male = 0.1,
  p.coordn = 0.1
)
```

Arguments

n	number of observations. If <code>length(n) > 1</code> , the length is taken to be the number required.
start_date	Smallest possible pin. Default is 1900-01-01.
end_date	Largest possible pin. Default is the current date.
p.male	Proportion of males. Default is 0.5.
p.coordn	Proportion of coordination numbers. Default is 0.1.

Value

a vector of generated pins.

Examples

```
x <- rpin(3)
pin_ctrl(x)
pin_sex(x)
pin_age(x)
```

sweidnumbr

sweidnumbr

Description

Handling of swedish identity numbers. For a quick tutorial see `vignette("sweidnumbr")`. For more information see <https://github.com/rOpenGov/sweidnumbr>.

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