



Statistics Portugal – OECD - Eurostat  
Lisbon (29<sup>th</sup> June – 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016)

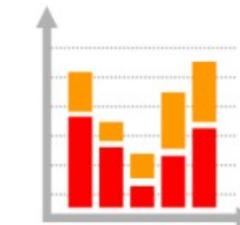
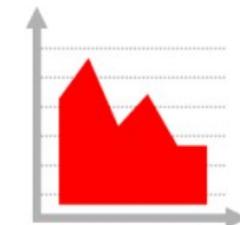
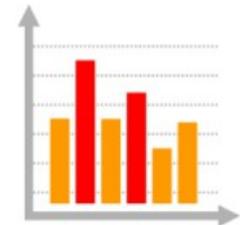
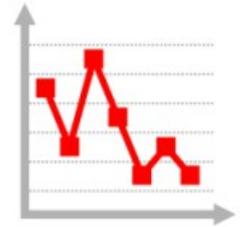
## FILOSOFI

“Fichier Localisé Social et Fiscal”

“*Social and Tax Localised Database*”

**A new administrative source on disposable income  
and income poverty at a local level in France**

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France / Insee



# Outline

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- The aim of this new database and the origin of the needs
- How was it created, or built ?
- Validation and first dissemination
- The main results

# 1. The needs to be met

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- A database created in order to satisfy the needs of the users and other stakeholders
- Previous measures of income at local level were incomplete or limited
- In fact, so far, the data on income at local level were partial :
  - disposable income (declared income – direct taxes + other financial income + social benefits) at regional and « departemental » level (NUTS 2 and 3)
  - tax income (income declared to tax administration) at every local level from region to districts of cities (infra LAU 2)
- The needs based on disposable income at local level are pressing : income poverty can only be measured with this concept
- Recommendations in favour of a new source : report of the French statistical advisory committee (“CNIS”) six years ago.

## 2. The creation of this new « tool »

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- The design of this new measure is based on the merge of individual data on tax sources and sources on social benefits
- This process enables Insee to reconstruct a disposable income with exhaustive and administrative data
- Agreements were signed beforehand :
  - between INSEE and the tax authorities (DGFIP) ;
  - between INSEE and social benefits funds (CNAF, CNAV, MSA) ;
- The database created was reported to National Committee for IT and Liberties (« CNIL »)
- This project involved several directorates at Insee (demographic and social statistics, regional action and dissemination, methodological) and also IT teams.

## 2. The work carried out

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- The link between tax sources (housing tax and income declaration) and social benefits sources was based on a merging key with individual information (name, address,...) developed for the needs of this project
- What are the results of this method implemented for linking the sources ?
  - very good level of merging between tax and social sources
  - the coverage of social benefits is higher than 90%
- The financial incomes not included in the incomes declaration have been added :
  - using imputation with a deterministic method to avoid abrupt changes
  - there is also a calibration on the patrimony survey results
- Information available each year at every local level :
  - the structure and the distribution of disposable income,
  - the poverty rate, and the standard of living by consumption unit
  - as well as living standard inequalities
  - crossing variable :household type, household size, age of the tax referent, occupancy status

# 3. Validation and first dissemination

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- The first results were disseminated in June 2015 (for « communal » results) and in May 2016 (for results on districts).
- Before dissemination, results were checked and validated (also by regional directorates) => *some corrections have been taken into account* ;
- Adapted rules have been implemented to prevent the risk of disclosure and to assure the strict confidentiality of the data.
  - topic of confidentiality is very sensitive, especially for income data on small territories
  - cases of areas which overlap : risk to deliver information under desired population thresholds
- National and regional publications have been released and data can be downloaded on Insee web site.

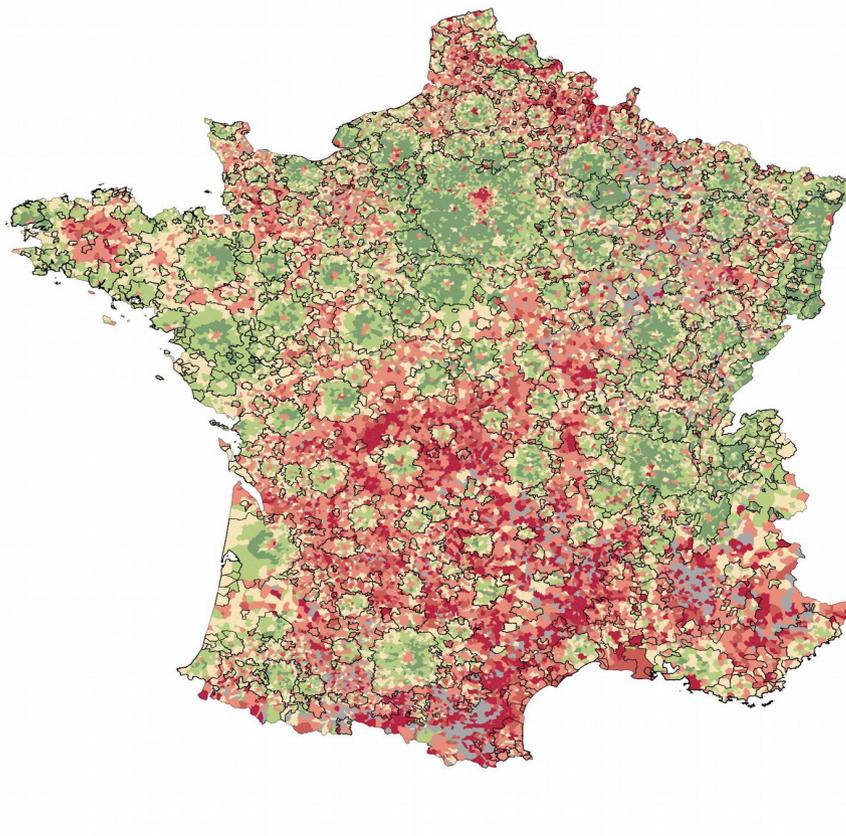
## 4. Main results *(abstract)*

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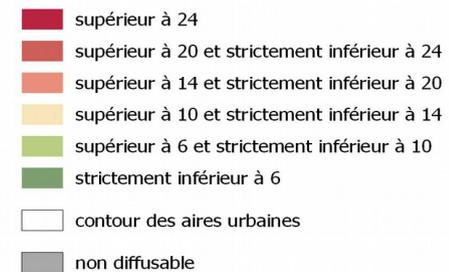
- English version
- French version
- The poverty rate is highest in the city centers of large urban areas, where poverty particularly affected single-parent families, large families and young families, and outside the city areas.
- There were often greater inequalities in living standards within regions and departments;
- These inequalities are most pronounced in Paris, in “Hauts-de-Seine” and in “Haute-Savoie”, due to the high standard of living of the population living there.
- The median standard of living was generally higher in urban areas, particularly in the suburbs of the major large urban centers.

# Map on income poverty rate at LAU 2 level ("communes")

Taux de pauvreté par commune



Taux de pauvreté en %



© IGN-Insee 2015

Source : Insee-DGFIP-Cnaf-Cnav-CCMSA, Fichier localisé social et fiscal 2012

## 4 – Main results *(on districts)*

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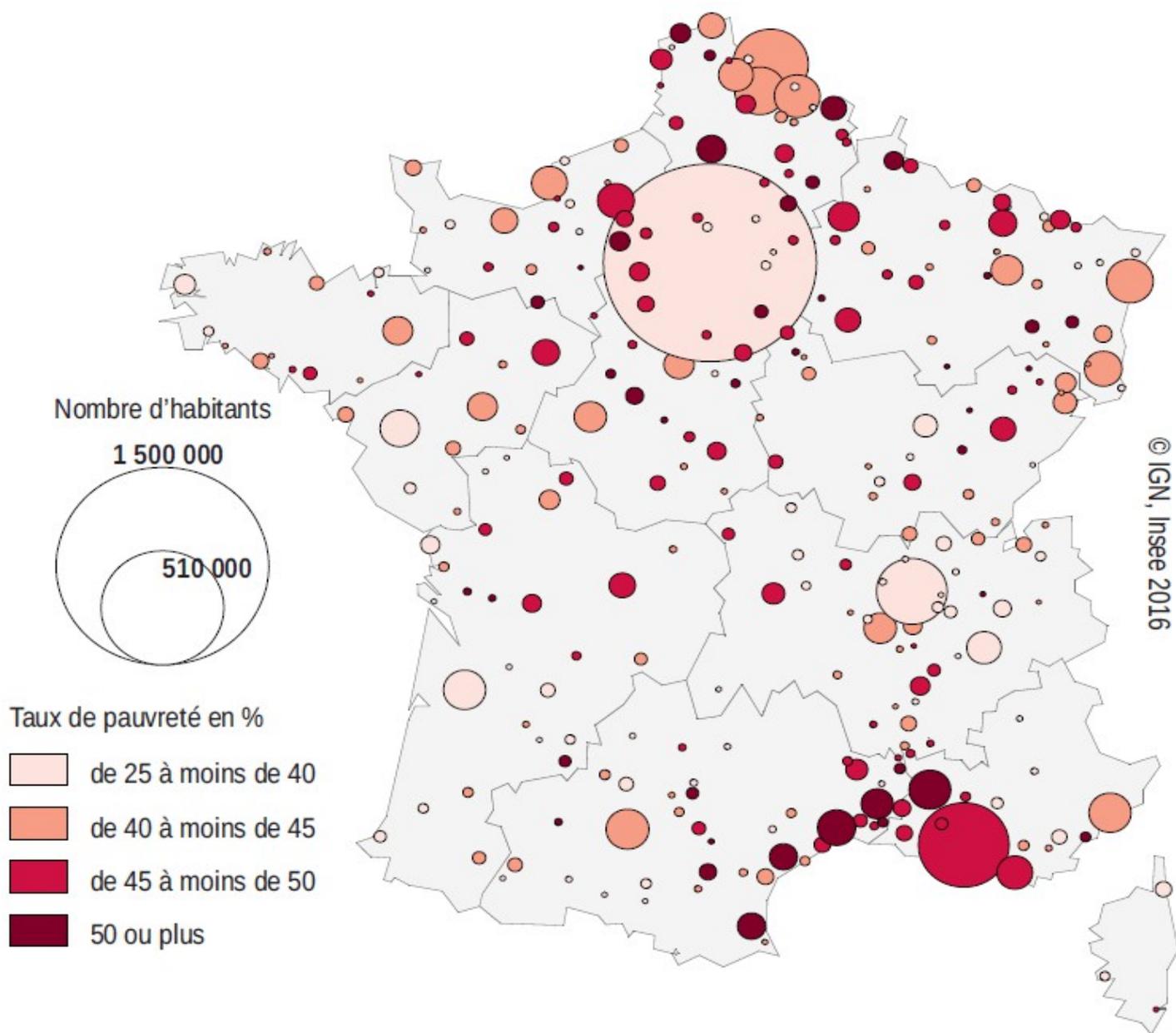
- Publication on districts (French)
- The poverty rate in the districts covered by urban policy ranged from 37% in Île-de-France (i-e Paris and its region) to over 47% in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrenees.
- In comparison, in cities including these districts, the poverty rate is about 16% on average.
- By construction, the districts covered by urban policy concentrate a large share of income poverty of the urban areas.
- That's quite logical : high level of poverty has been used in order to define the limits of these districts covered by urban policy.

## 4 – Main results (on districts)

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- The median standard of living in metropolitan districts is 35% lower than in the cities including these districts
- This difference is less pronounced in Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Picardie (- 28%), but more accentuated in Île-de-France (- 38%).
- Île-de-France (Paris and its region) concentrates simultaneously poor people and people with high incomes or very high incomes.

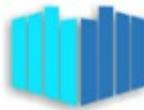
# Number of inhabitants in the districts covered by urban policy and poverty rate in these districts (results aggregated by city)



# Conclusion

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- Filosofi enables Insee to pass a new step in measuring income poverty at every local level
- In order to deliver data each year, the teams involved in these works :
  - have to implement modifications
  - and to adapt the processing methods used (for exemple : issue about the poverty rate crossed with the age of the children in the family)
- One of the next steps will be to have the same results on « overseas departments » (specific case of Mayotte)
- In the following years, there is an important issue linked to data on grids (needs are also high about this very fine level).



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**Thank you for your attention  
Remarks / Questions**



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