

# Measuring Monthly Net Incomes from linked Labour Force Survey Data with Administrative Records

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## Agenda

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Data
- 3. Methodology
- 4. Preliminary Results
- 5. Conclusions
- 6. Future Work

#### 1. Introduction

The aim of Statistics Portugal (SP) was to find out for how many of the individuals aged 15 and over in the 2019 and 2020 Labour Force Survey (IE / LFS) samples it would be possible to obtain, from administrative sources, namely from the Monthly Income Declaration of the Tax Authority (DMR\_AT), information comparable with that collected on the net monthly income of employees.

#### 2. Data – National Data Infrastructure

| more intensive and integrated use of data   | gain resources,<br>space to intensify<br>innovation                            | substantial extension of the domains covered                  |
|---|--|---|
| grasp the<br>multidimensionality of<br>data |  | application of new<br>information<br>extraction<br>techniques |
| harness the entire production chain         | stepping up the appropriation and use of administrative data and other sources | greater return<br>to society                                  |

#### 2. Data

- Labour Force Survey (IE) from SP
- Monthly Income Declaration of the Tax Authority (DMR\_AT) from Tax Authority
- Resident Population Database (BPR) administrative data, managed at SP, enriched with dwelling id, ALOJ\_COD from National Household Database (BNE), census and administrative data, managed at SP, based on a previous record linkage on address data.

#### 3. Data - sources

## IE

ANO 2019

AREA AM

N\_ALOJ\_AM

N INDIVIDUO

SEX

AGE

CPT

SIT\_PROF

NAME IE

# **BPR 2019**

EDIF\_COD

ALOJ\_COD

**ENCRYPTED VAT NUMBER (NIF)** 

SEX

AGE

PLACE OF BIRTH

HOUSEHOLD ID CODE

NAME\_BPR

# **DMR**

**YEAR** 

**ENCRYPTED VAT NUMBER (NIF)** 

**ECONOMIC VARIABLES** 

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## 4. Data – structures and fields

| 1/2 VARIABLE | DESCRIPTION                             |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| •••          |   |  |
| ANO          | Data reference year                     |  |
| AREA_AM      | Sample area                             |  |
| N_ALOJ_AM    | No. of accommodation in the sample area |  |
| N_INDIVIDUO  | Individual number                       |  |
| EDIF_COD     | Building code                           |  |
| ALOJ_COD     | Dwelling code                           |  |
| NIF          | Tax identification number encrypted     |  |
| HID_IRS      | Household identification code           |  |
| NOME_BPR     | Name at BPR                             |  |
| CPT_IE       | IE occupation code                      |  |
| CPT_BPR      | BPR occupation code                     |  |
| SIT_PROF_IE  | IE profession status                    |  |
| SIT_PROF_BPR | BPR profession status                   |  |



## 4. Data – structures and fields

| 2/2 ···· VARIABLE  | DESCRIPTION  |
|--------------------|--|
| RENDIMENTO_IE      | IE Income  |
| SEXO_IE            | IE Sex   |
| SEXO_BPR           | BPR Sex  |
| DATA_NASCIMENTO_IE | Date of birth IE   |
| DATA_NASCIMENTO_AT | Date of birth BPR  |
| COMPARA_DTNASC     | Compare date of birth (1: Equal; 2: Not equal)                             |
| IDADE_IE           | Age at IE  |
| IDADE_BPR          | Age at BPR   |
| DIFF_IDADE         | Absolute age difference between IE and BPR                                 |
| RANK               | Ranking based on the variable DIFF_IDADE, by individual and accommodation. |



## 4. Methodology – record linkage

- Of the 25,344 distinct households in the SAMPLE\_IE\_2019, it was immediately possible to verify that 20,919 households are present in the 2019 BPR linked by dwelling code (ALOJ\_COD).
- At the level of individuals, the following linkage criteria were considered:
- (a) Restriction of the possible linkages (via ALOJ\_COD) to individuals with the same SEX;
- b) Calculation of the **(absolute) difference between the ages** (reported to 2019) in each of the tables and creation of a ranking variable of increasing ordination.
- c) Inclusion, in the possible links returned, of the name of the individual as it appears in the BPR, as well as the date of birth and gender of the individual, and the age difference between the table of the IE sample and the one in the BPR.
- d) Allocation of the individuals to each dwelling, based on the household ID.

## 4. Methodology – record linkage

- e) From the total of 54,541 individuals in the **LFS sample**, a connection of **66.6%** was obtained with the **2019 BPR**.
- f) Using the new data made available from the LFS sample, that included the new variables NAME and PLACE OF BIRTH, several tests and different connections (Date of birth, Sex, Name, Parish) were made to try to connect and fill the largest number of records, the following table shows a summary of all connections.

#### 4. Preliminary Results

It was possible to connect 91% to BPR and there are 91% records with NIF.

|                | Total  | NIF    | No NIF | Link to BPR |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Records Number | 54,541 | 49,412 | 5,129  | 49,424      |
| %              |        | 91%    | 9%     | 91%         |

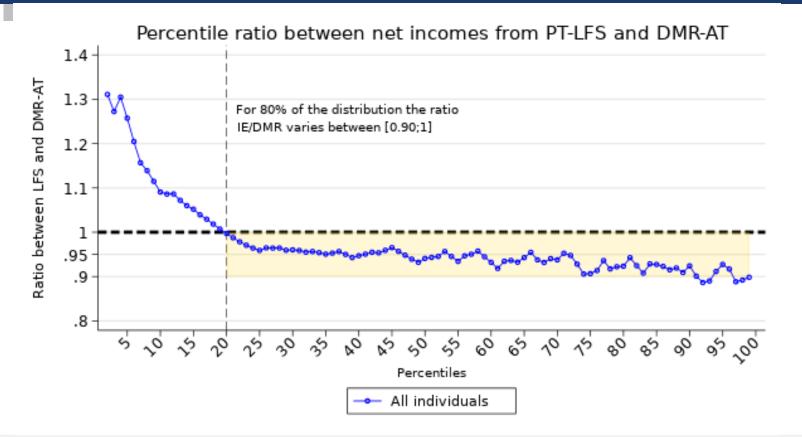
These results point to the fact that the link between data from administrative sources, or registries of statistical units and data from statistical operations, in this case (LFS), have a very high degree of association.

#### 5. Preliminary Results: Harmonization of concepts

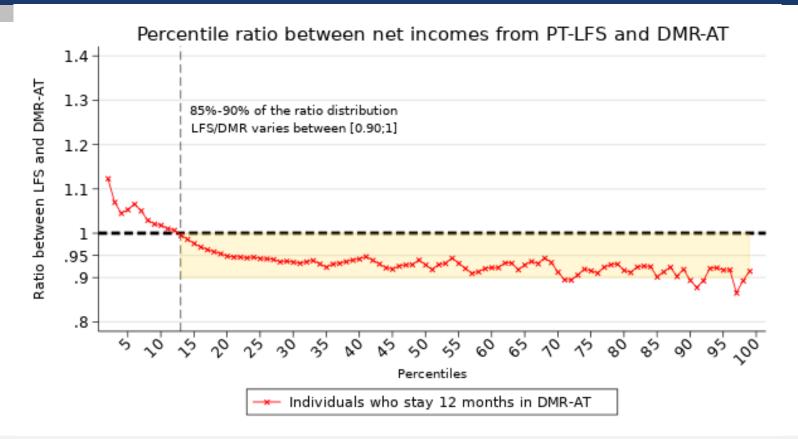
 After the integration of the survey data with administrative sources, we carefully harmonize the concept of "net income" of the LFS with the administrative data.

| Inquérito ao Emprego |   | DMR - Modelo 22 |       |                               |  |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------|--|
|                      | Rendimentos Líquidos do Emprego Principal                                   | Quadro          | Campo | Código(s)                     | Obervações   |
|                      | Rendimentos do trabalho dependente  | 5               | 3     | Α                             | artº 2 nº 1 do CIRS  |
|                      | Comissões   | 5               | 3     | Α                             | artº 2 nº 1 e 2 do CIRS  |
|                      | Diuturnidades   | 5               | 3     | Α                             | artº 2 nº 1 e 2 do CIRS  |
|                      | Prémios de antiguidade  | 5               | 3     | Α                             | artº 2 nº 1 e 2 do CIRS  |
|                      | Prémios por assiduidade   | 5               | 3     | Α                             | artº 2 nº 1 e 2 do CIRS  |
|                      | Produtividade   | 5               | 3     | Α                             | artº 2 nº 1 e 2 do CIRS  |
| Valores              | Abonos para falhas  | 5               | 3     | Α                             | artº 2 nº 11 c) do CIRS  |
| Incluídos            | Horas extraordinárias   | 5               | 3     | Α                             | artº 2 nº 1 e 2 do CIRS  |
|                      | Subsídios de refeição, alojamento de transporte                             | 5               | 3     | A, A21, A22                   | Subsídio de refeição (parte sujeita e não sujeita) + Ajudas de custo   |
|                      | Trabalho nocturno, aos domingos e feriados                                  | 5               | 3     | A                             | artº 2 nº 1 e 2 do CIRS  |
|                      | Gratificações e similares decorrentes da condição do trabalhador            | 5               | 3     | A, A2, A62                    | artº 2 nº 11 g) do CIRS ("em razão da prestação<br>de trabalho" não atribuidas pela entidade<br>patronal)  |
|                      | Impostos  | 5               | 6     | Retenção IRS                  | Retenções de IRS   |
| Valores a<br>Deduzir | Contribuições para a Segurança Social                                       | 5               | 7     | Contribuições<br>Obrigatórias | Contribuições para SS, CGA e outros sistemas obrigatórios de segurança social + Contribuições para subsistemas de saúde (ex. ADSE)                     |
|                      | Quaisquer outros subsistemas de fins análogos                               |                 |       | Quotizações<br>Sindicais      | Quotizações para Sindicatos  |
|                      | Duodécimos dos subsídios de férias e de Natal                               | 5               | 3     | A3, A4, A61                   | Subsídios de férias e natal  |
|                      | Pagamentos em géneros   | 5               | 3     | A5, A63, A66, A24             | Utilização da casa casa, vales educação,<br>utilização de viatura  |
| Valores<br>Excluídos | Rendimentos de investimentos-ativos, poupanças ou ações                     | 5               | 3     | A5, A65, A67                  | Empréstimos sem juros, aquisição de viatura<br>por preço inferior ao de mercado, ganhos sobre<br>valores mobiliários em benefício dos<br>trabalhadores |
|                      | Reembolsos feitos pelo empregador para despesas relacionadas com o trabalho | 5               | 3     |                               |  |
|                      | Pagamentos de indemnizações   | 5               | 3     | A25, A30                      | Indemnizações deslocação, lesão corporal, etc.   |
|                      |   |                 |       |                               |  |

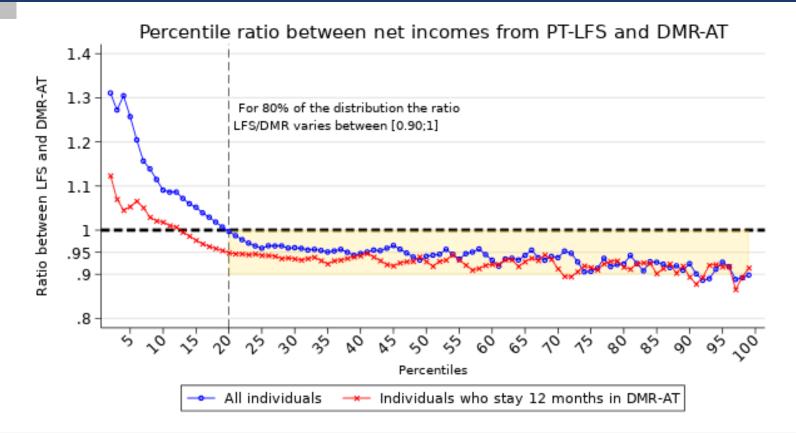
#### 6. Preliminary Results: Percentile Ratios, LFS vs. DMR-AT



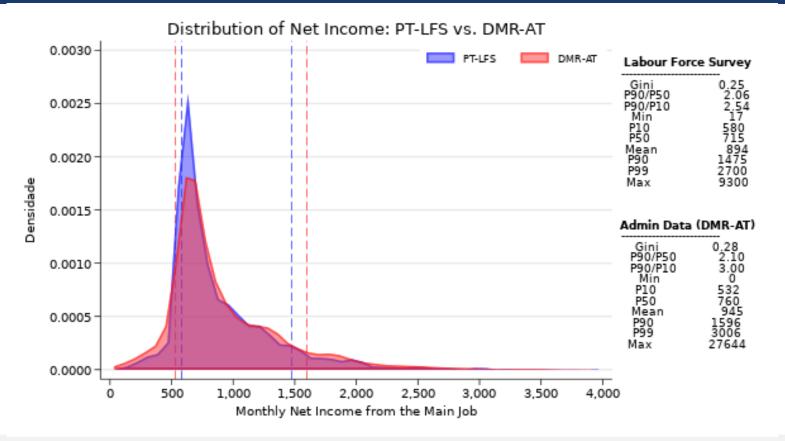
#### 7. Preliminary Results: Percentile Ratios, LFS vs. DMR\_AT



## 8. Preliminary Results: Percentile Ratios, LFS vs. DMR\_AT



#### 9. Preliminary Results: Income distribution, LFS vs. DMR\_AT



## 10. Conclusions (learnings)

- It was possible to link 91% of the employees in LFS to the admin data of the monthly income declaration (DMR\_AT).
- From DMR\_AT it was possible to attribute monthly net incomes to 1,590 individuals who did not report their monthly net incomes in the survey.
- Administrative sources seem to underestimate monthly net incomes in the first quintile (informality?).
- The percentile ratio between LFS and DMR\_AT is by about 94% for the top 4 quintiles of the distribution (highlights the impacts on income distribution measurement when using administrative sources).

#### 11. Future Work

- Improvement the comparability of the dates of reference of the labour market status between the two data sources.
- Study the case of the individuals with more than one job who appear in the administrative data as employees, but declare that their main activity is other than employee.
- Extend this work to employees whose employer is an individual rather than an entity (e.g., housekeeping services)
- Extend this work to monthly earnings of self-employed people (e.g., platform workers) using electronic invoices from e-Fatura.



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Obrigado | Thank You «

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