




INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
STATISTICS PORTUGAL

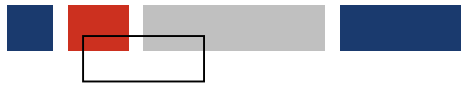
» *Migration estimates from Portuguese tax records combined with other administrative registers and estimation methods*



UNECE, Work Session on Migration Statistics

 (30-31 October 2017)





Outline



- Background*
- Data Sources*
- Methodology*
- Results (preliminary)*
- Conclusions*



Outline Background Data Sources Methodology Results Conclusions





Background



- ❑ *Statistics Portugal is currently studying and exploring the use of administrative data in the production of official population statistics*
- ❑ *Annual estimates of immigrants and emigrants released by Statistics Portugal are only available at the national level*
- ❑ *Previous work by Statistics Canada points to the possibility of producing migration estimates of good quality at sub national levels based on tax records*

Outline **Background** Data Sources Methodology Results Conclusions





Background



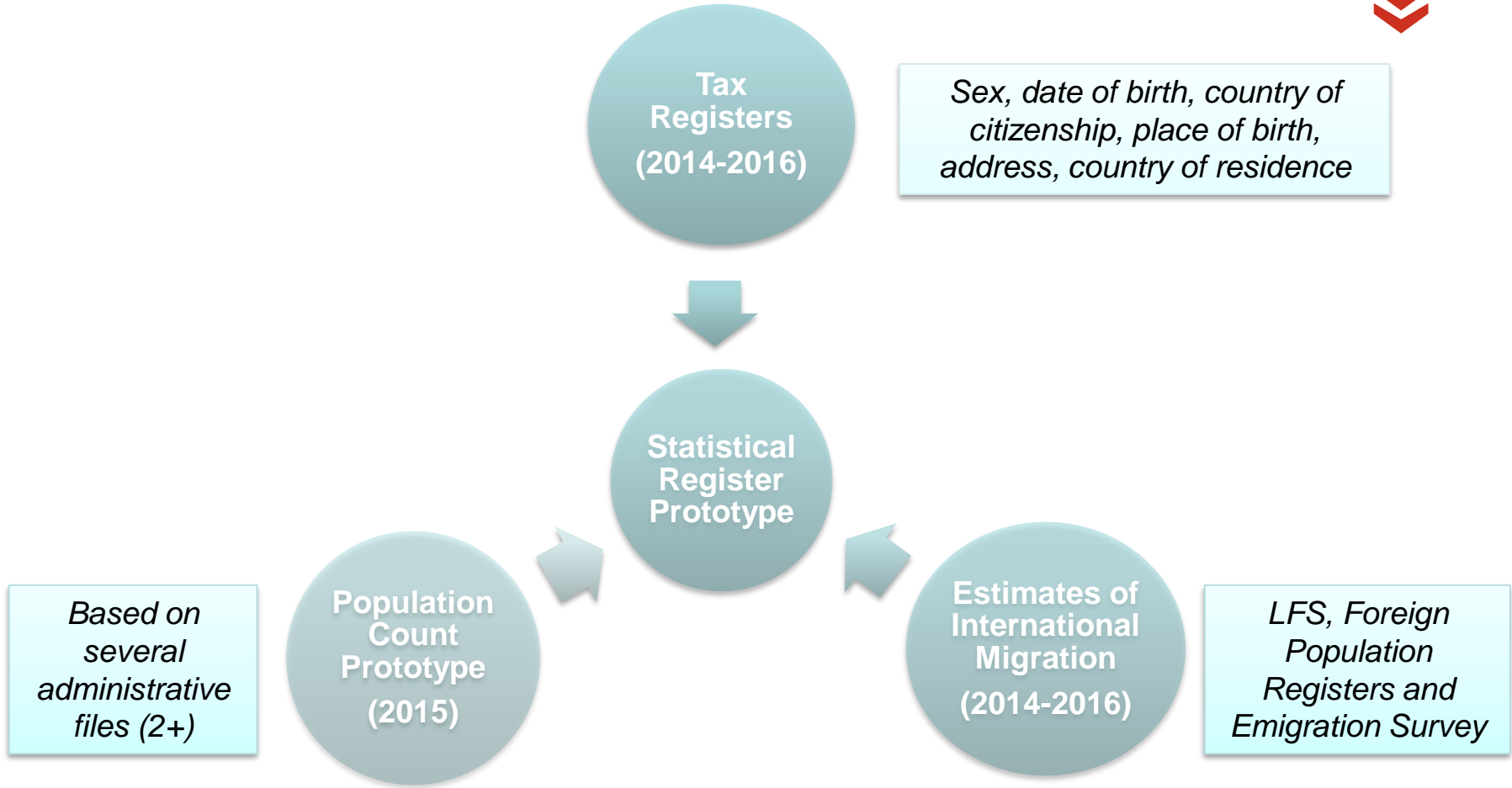
- The Portuguese tax payers' register provides information at postcode level on national and foreign individuals of all ages, residing in Portugal or abroad*
- However, a change in the concept of tax residency which entered into force in January 1, 2015 will have to be accounted for*

Outline **Background** Data Sources Methodology Results Conclusions





Data Sources

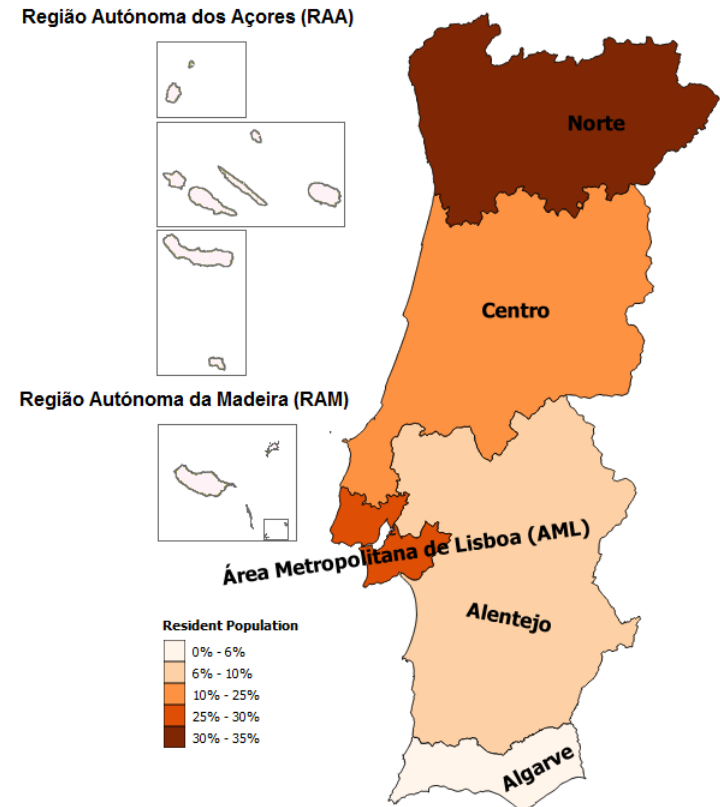


Data Sources

» Resident population estimates vs. tax registers (2014-2016)



The tax registers show an obvious overcoverage

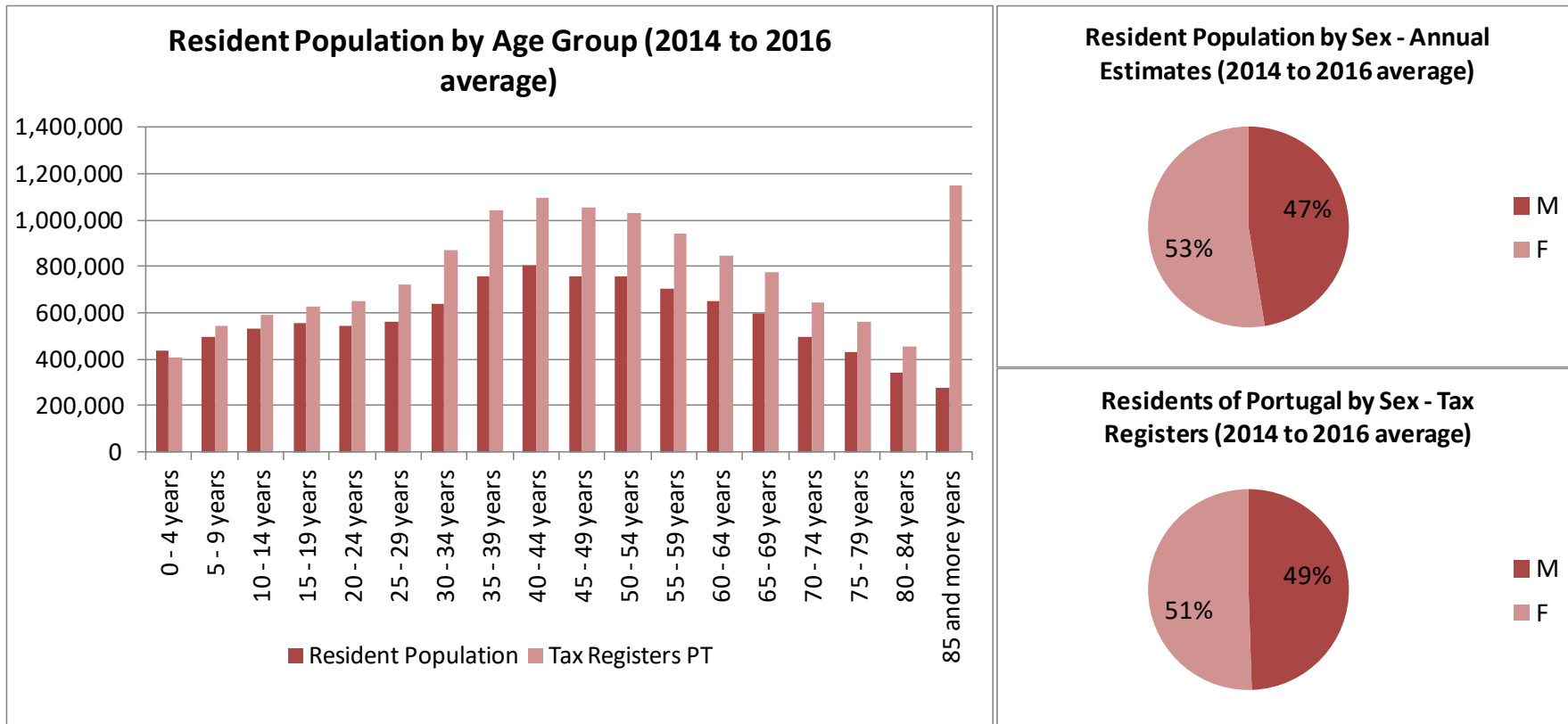


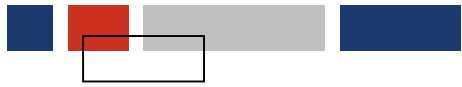
Outline Background **Data Sources** Methodology Results Conclusions



Data Sources

» Resident population estimates vs. tax registers (2014-2016)





Methodology



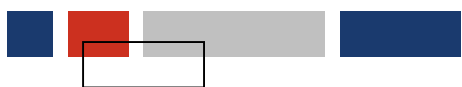
The transition method will be adopted for the identification of migrant tax payers, that is, a person will be considered:

A potential emigrant when he or she is present in the country (PT=V) at t but absent (PT=F) at t+1 (excluding deaths)

A potential immigrant if absent at t but counted in the country at t+1 (excluding newborn infants)

A potential internal migrant if present in the country at t and t+1 with different postal codes in each year





Methodology



Correction for overcoverage

- *Sign-of-life methodology*
- *Weight calibration*

Distribution ratio calculation

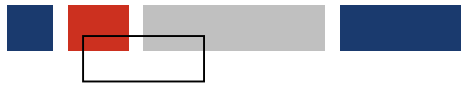
- *Distribution ratio by NUTS 2 based on the administrative divisions corresponding to valid postal codes*

Text fields analysis

- *Destination countries' analysis based on the registered residence*

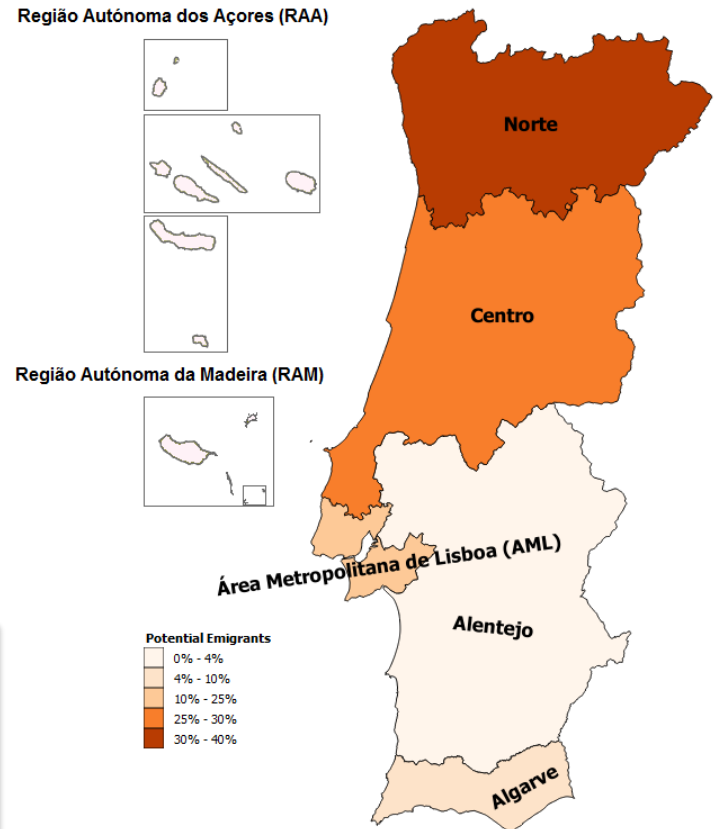
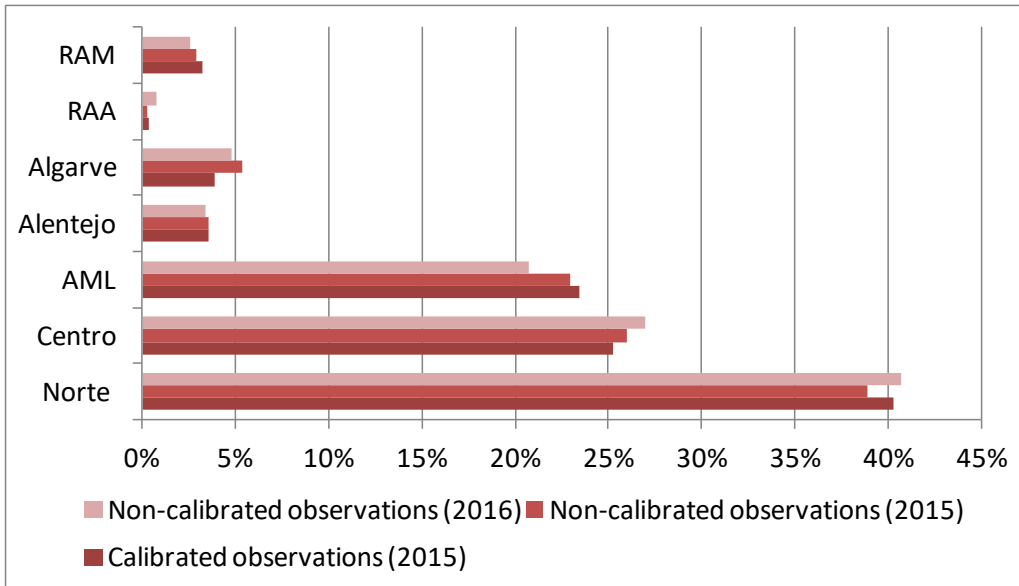
Outline Background Data Sources **Methodology** Results Conclusions



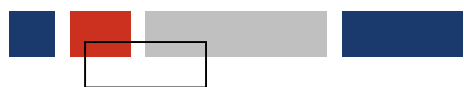


Preliminary results

» Potential emigrants by NUTS 2 of previous residence



Non-calibrated registers confirm overcoverage but are highly correlated with the calibrated ones



Preliminary results



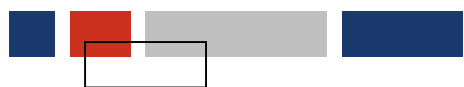
- » Main European countries of destination ranking (by ascending order)

Country	Emigration Report (2015)	Tax Registers (2015)
UK	1	2
France*	2	1
Switzerland	3	7
Germany	4	4
Spain	5	5
Belgium*	6	6
Luxembourg	7	3

*Data from the Emigration Report relate to the year 2013

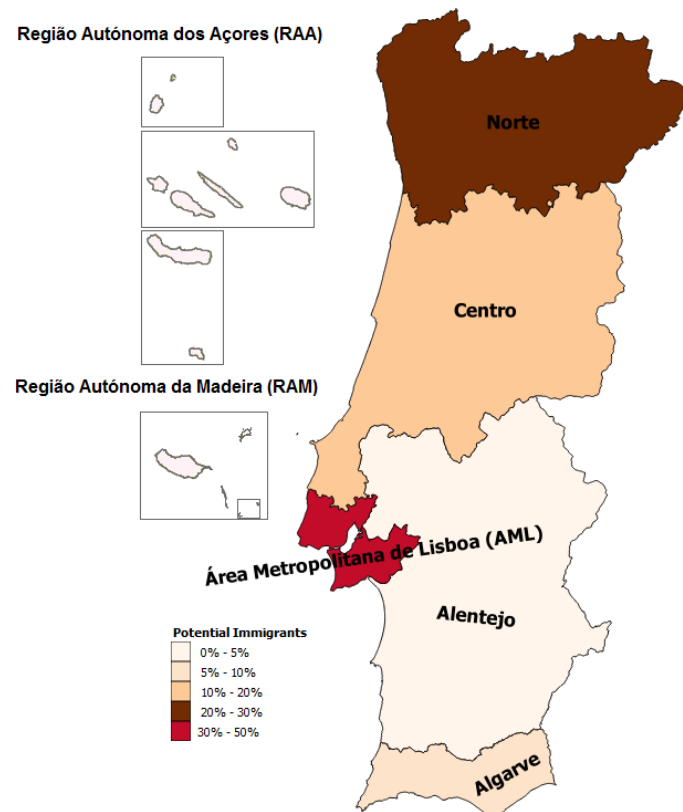
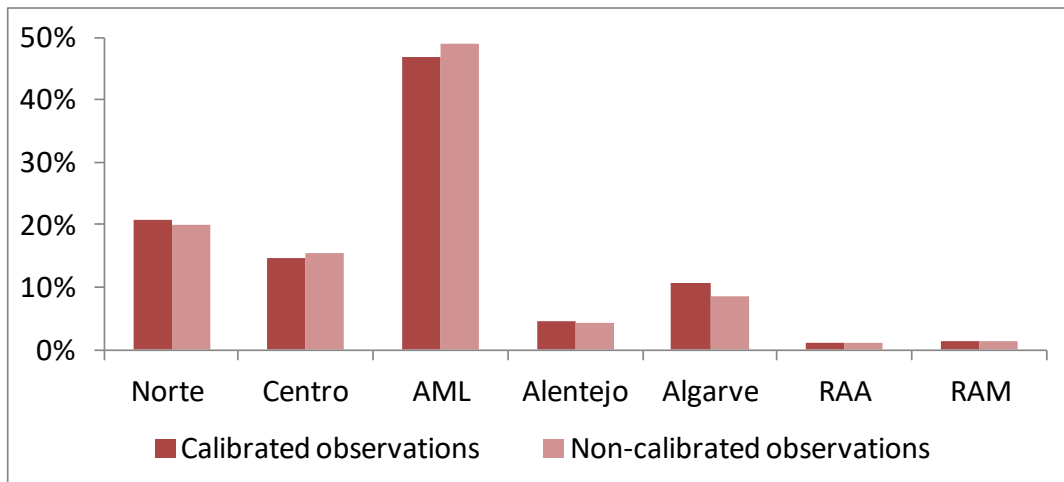
Outline Background Data Sources Methodology **Results** Conclusions





Preliminary results

» Potential immigrants by destination region (NUTS 2, 2015)



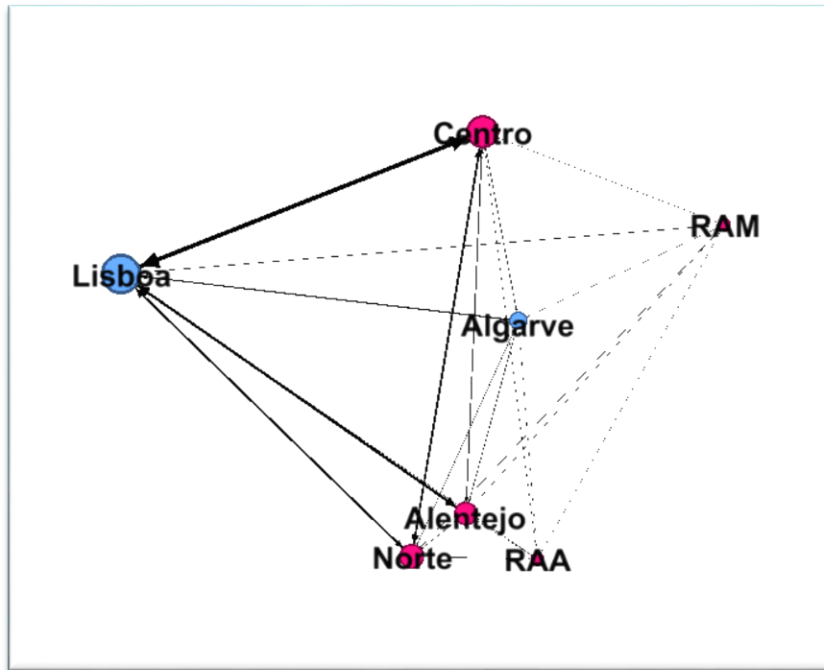
The figures for potential immigrants based on the tax registers and population count prototype are very close to the official estimates (29 896)

Outline Background Data Sources Methodology **Results** Conclusions



Preliminary results

» Potential internal migrants by NUTS 2 (2015)



- ❑ Preliminary results point to 104 216 internal migrants by NUTS 2
- ❑ Only the NUTS 2 regions of Lisboa and Algarve evidence a greater number of inflows than outflows

Outline Background Data Sources Methodology **Results** Conclusions

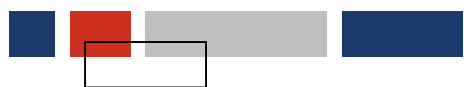


Conclusions



- The currently available tax data present some limitations, the most important of which relates to the reference period of the registers*
- Future quarterly updates will enable to determine more effectively the volume of migrations*
- The results obtained so far appear to point to the possible use of tax registers within the production of migration estimates at a more detailed geographic level*

Outline Background Data Sources Methodology Results **Conclusions**



Conclusions



- ❑ *However, the actual number of immigrants/emigrants at the national level will continue to be estimated according to the current methods*
- ❑ *A more ambitious approach will require a close cooperation with the Portuguese Tax and Customs Authority*

Thank you for your attention!

Paula.cruz@ine.pt

Outline Background Data Sources Methodology Results **Conclusions**

