



METADATA/QUALITY REPORTING

ESSPROS EARLY ESTIMATES

MEMBER STATE: Portugal

REFERENCE YEAR: 2022

REPORT ISSUED: Early Estimates for ESSPROS main indicators - Quality report
October 06, 2023

1. Accuracy and Reliability / Geographical coverage

1.1 Coverage of data sources* - (part 1)

| Name of data source | Type of data source used ⁽¹⁾ | Frequency of the data source in months⁽²⁾ | Time lag in months⁽³⁾ | Schemes/benefits covered <i>(please indicate which scheme numbers and/or which benefits or group of benefits are covered by this data source)</i> |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| INE - National Accounts (NA) - Contas Nacionais (CN) | Internal - National accounts | Annually | 9 months | All schemes |
| INE - National Accounts - Health Satellite Account (NA - HSA) - Contas Nacionais – Conta Satélite da Saúde (CN - CSS) | Internal - National accounts | Annually | 8 months | Schemes 2, 4, 16, 22, 63 |
| INE - National Accounts (NA) – Functions COFOG of General Government - Contas Nacionais (CN) – Funções COFOG das Administrações Públicas | Internal - National accounts | Annually | 14 months | All schemes |
| INE – ESSPROS – Core System | Internal - ESSPROS | Annually | 7 months | All schemes |
| Social Security (SS) - Segurança Social (Instituto de Gestão Financeira da Segurança Social - IGFSS) | Administrative data | Annually | 8 months | Scheme 63 |
| Civil Service Retirement System - Caixa Geral de Aposentações (CGA, IP) | Administrative data | Annually | 8 months | Scheme 65 |

* Please be exhaustive by mentioning all schemes.

1. Please specify: "Administrative data", "Register based data", "National Accounts", "Survey", "Census", "Other". For category "Other", please specify the type.

2. Please specify: "3 months", "6 months", or "12 months" or etc.

3. The time lag is the period between reference year (31st of December of reference year) and the moment in which data sources are available.

1.1 Coverage of data sources (part 2) – please note that part 1 and part 2 is in fact one table and have only been separated to facilitate the completion of the table

| Name of data source <i>(Please indicate the same data sources as in table 1.1 part 1)</i> | Overall accuracy⁴ | Geographical coverage (i.e. which parts of the country are covered by this data source)⁵ |
|--|---|--|
| INE - National Accounts (NA) - Contas Nacionais (CN) | Nothing to report. | Full coverage. |
| INE - National Accounts - Health Satellite Account (NA - HSA) - Contas Nacionais – Conta Satélite da Saúde (CN - CSS) | Nothing to report. | Full coverage. |
| INE - National Accounts (NA) – Functions COFOG of General Government - Contas Nacionais (CN) – Funções COFOG das Administrações Públicas | The delay in making this data source available makes it impossible to use it to estimate the year 2022. However, it is useful for analysing the coverage of the series from 2008 to 2021, in terms of the COFOG functions (social transfer aggregates D6, D62 and D632) and the SEEPROS 2008 to 2021 functions. | Full coverage. |
| INE – ESSPROS – Core System | Nothing to report. | Full coverage. |
| Social Security (SS) - Segurança Social (Instituto de Gestão Financeira da Segurança Social - IGFSS) | Nothing to report. | Full coverage. |
| Civil Service Retirement System - Caixa Geral de Aposentações (CGA, IP) | Nothing to report. | Full coverage. |

4. Please fill in this column only in cases of inaccuracies in the source for the purpose of deriving an early estimate: delays, data source containing estimations, incomplete coverage for some schemes and other possible problems or errors. Give a brief description of the main sources of inaccuracies.

5. Please indicate "Full coverage" if the data source covers the whole country. If the data source contains data for some regions only, please specify the region.

2. Changes in the calculation of early estimates (In the first column, please indicate the scheme and/or the benefit(s) involved, then describe in the other columns each change in comparison with previous year estimates with a few words.)

| Scheme/Benefit (or group of benefits) | Details on the change | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|-------|
| | Changes in the data sources used ⁽⁶⁾ | Changes in the methods used for estimating data ⁽⁷⁾ | Changes due to conceptual adjustments ⁽⁸⁾ | Other |
| Nothing to report. | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | |

6. E.g. changes in the set of the data sources (new data sources, disappearing of an old one); additional information supplied by certain data sources; other changes in data sources.

7. E.g. changes in the methods used, revised methods to put the information supplied by data sources in line with the ESSPROS methodology or other changes in methods.

8. E.g. changes in the ESSPROS methodology; in the social protection system; in classifications or definitions other than ESSPROS; etc.

3. Other information related to Quality

3.1 Links with national accounts

Please specify checks/corrections to the data from national accounts to take into account conceptual differences between ESSPROS and national accounts when calculating early estimates.

The link with the National Accounts (NA) data was established at two levels:

At a first level, the results available from the NA - Annual National Accounts for the Total Economy were used as an auxiliary source of estimation. The data series for the last 15 years (2008 to 2021 definitive and 2022 provisional) was analysed for the social transfer aggregates D6, D62 and D63. The series was studied for the various sectors of the economy, the most significant of which was general government (87% of the total). A comparison was made with the definitive data for the ESSPROS functions (2008 to 2021), and it was concluded that the most consistent aggregate of NA to be used in the estimation is D62 (over 76%). D62 includes social cash benefits, while D63 includes social transfers in kind provided directly to beneficiaries, either through non-market production or through market producers. The growth rate of aggregate D62 was used as the updating factor for the difference between ESSPROS data and the auxiliary data sources. The definitive 2021 and provisional 2022 NA data for the total economy were used to calculate the growth rate of D62.

Regarding to the aggregated data from the NA: D62 and D63, there are consistency problems at various levels, especially in D63. The fact that these aggregates are only available for Total is a major obstacle to estimation by functions. Even at this level, D63 has other compilation problems, since an important part of this aggregate is used for balance adjustments and reconciliation of accounts in the general government sector. It was therefore decided to use only D62 to estimate the part of the information missing from other auxiliary data sources.

At a second level, the results provided by the NA - HSA, Annual Account, for the Total Public Sector, were used as an auxiliary source of estimation. The current health expenditure data series, base 2016 (2008 to 2020 definitive, 2021 provisional and 2022 preliminary) was analysed. A comparison was made with the definitive data for the sickness/healthcare function from ESSPROS (2008 to 2021), and it was concluded that there was great consistency between the two results (around 100 per cent). Preliminary HSA data for 2022 was used for the early estimates for ESSPROS 2022 sickness/healthcare function, which was then adjusted for the difference between the HSA and ESSPROS in the previous year (2021), as well as for the differential in the growth rate of social security funds between 2021 and 2022.

3.2 Other relevant information on quality of the early estimates

Please specify any issues that could potentially affect the quality of the early estimates.

Portugal began its participation in the pilot data collection of the Early estimates for ESSPROS main indicators in 2020, data 2019, fulfilling the anticipation agreed in the ESS agreement for the transmission of data by the end of the first week of October n+1.

The 2023 early estimates, based on 2022 data, were made available to Eurostat by eDamis together with this quality report on 6 October 2023.

The 2021 ESSPROS core system statistics, namely those on social protection expenditure by function, formed the basis for the comparisons with the various auxiliary data sources available and for estimating the preliminary results for 2022.

The results of this exercise indicate that the upward trend in spending on social benefits continues, with an overall increase of 3.3% in the 2022 estimate compared to the final data for 2021. This growth is explained by the positive evolution of almost all the functions, namely the increases in estimated expenditure on Sickness/healthcare (+6.6%), Disability (+2.1%), Old Age (+6.0%), Survivors (+5.7%), Family/children (+4.1%), Housing (+14.7%) and Social Exclusion (+71.5%), while the Unemployment function saw a significant decrease (-47.4%). The sharp and opposite trends seen in the Social Exclusion and Unemployment functions reflect, on the one hand, the major impact of the exceptional and temporary measures adopted in 2022 to mitigate the effects of the geopolitical shock of the armed conflict in Ukraine and its repercussions on inflation, especially on essential goods and fuel, and, on the other hand, the lesser impact of the extraordinary measures adopted to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022, when compared to 2020 and 2021.

A comparative analysis of the most recent final results of ESSPROS 2021 expenditure on social benefits (55,318 MEUR) with the results calculated in the early estimates for the same year (55,152 MEUR) should also be noted, showing a deviation of +0.3% in terms of the overall total of social benefits, varying between a minimum of +0.2% in the survival function and a maximum of +5.2% in the family function. As such, the indicator for the overall total was at the threshold of less than 1% of the difference between the final results and the early estimates for ESSPROS 2021, while in terms of the indicators for each of the eight functions, it was found that the old age, survivors and unemployment functions were at the threshold of less than 1% of the difference; the sickness, disability, housing and social exclusion functions were at the threshold between 1% and 2% of the difference; and finally the family function was within 5% of the early ESSPROS 2021 results.

4. Dissemination

| Are these estimates published in your country?⁽⁹⁾ | At what timeliness? (in months)⁽¹⁰⁾ | State any specific publication (and possibly the link) | Are they part of regular publications? (yes or not) |
|---|---|---|--|
| No. | - | - | No. |

9. Please specify "yes everything", "yes, only the following part...", "yes, but not in the ESSPROS format" or no". In case of "yes, but not in the ESSPROS format", please explain.

10. Please specify how many months after the period of reference the data are published (the period of reference for this collection was 31st December of reference year).