

Using Revenue Statistics and Research to Improve Effectiveness

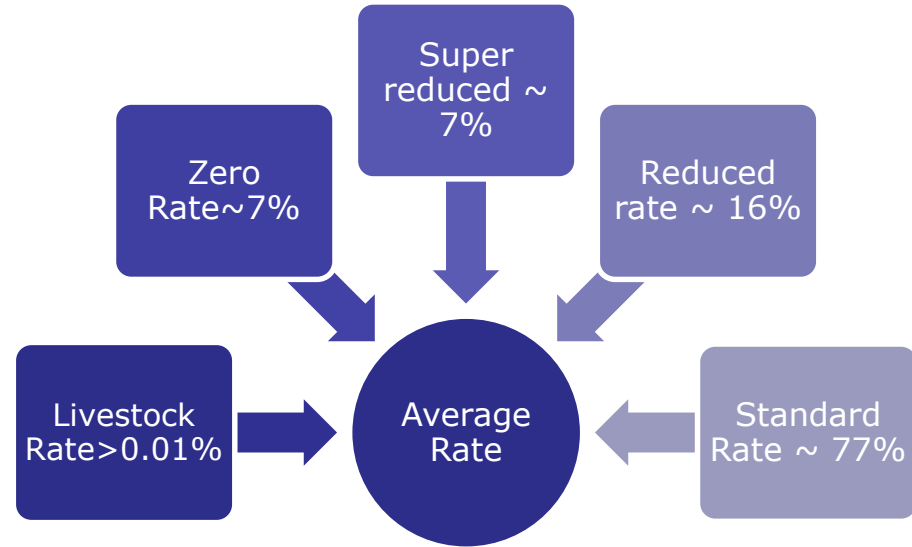
Thursday, 4 July 2019

Profiling VAT Payments and Returns

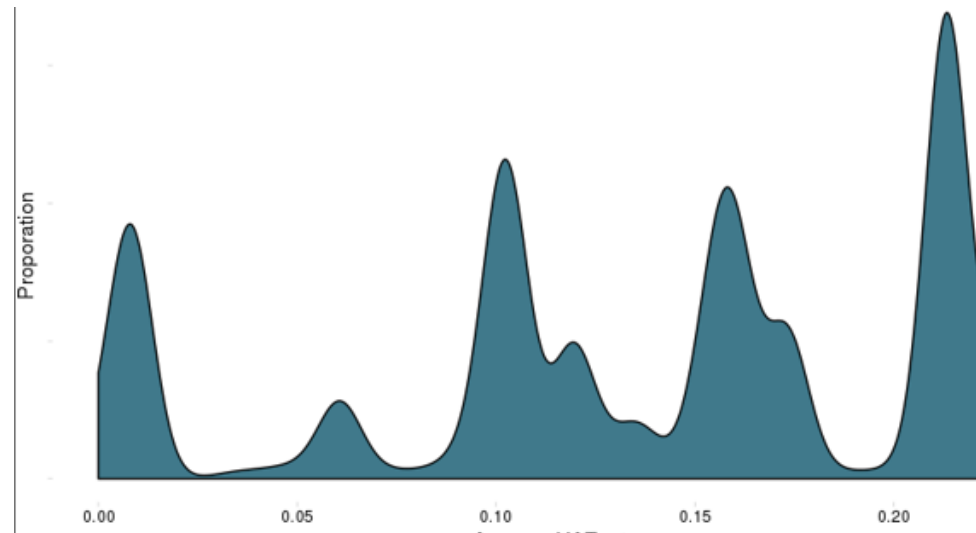
Donnchadh O'Donovan

VAT Overview

- Taxable expenditure €85bn+
- VAT collected on ~€75bn
- Receipts 2018 ~€14bn
- Average VAT charged ~16+%

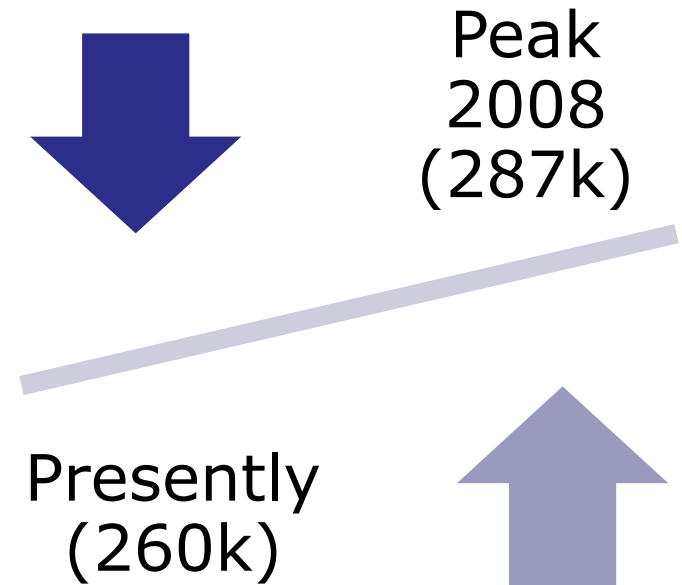


- Average VAT rate on sales
Multiple Traders with composite supplies



VAT Traders

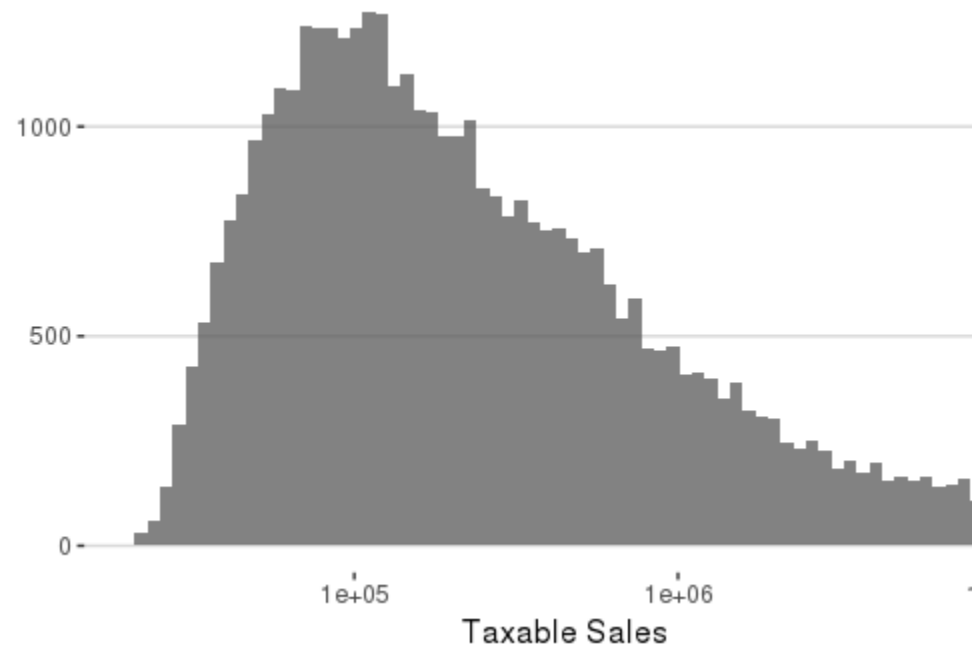
- Typically register on supply of taxable services or goods.
- Decline from 2008 to 2013
 - Construction ↓33%
- 80% file VAT returns
 - Further 20% null returns



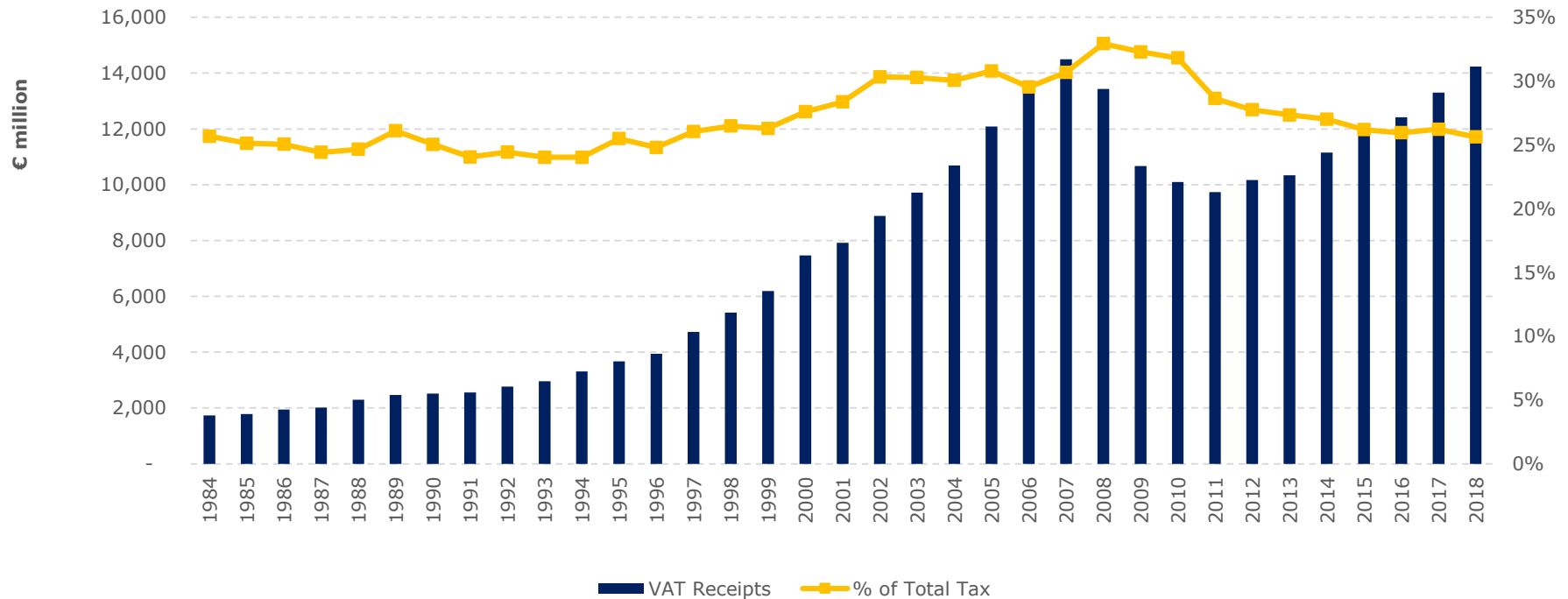
Accounting Options

- Return periods
 - 2,4,6,12 months
- Two-monthly
 - 85% of net VAT
- Moneys Received Basis
 - Cash / Invoice
 - 140k traders
 - 33% of VAT collected
- Majority of traders have taxable sales <€2 million
- 20% of traders > 93% of VAT receipts

	Share of Traders	Share of Payments	Share of Repayments
Two Monthly	59%	89%	96%
Four Monthly	23%	3%	2%
Six Monthly	10%	1%	1%
Twelve Monthly	7%	7%	2%



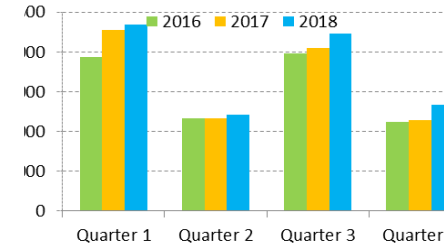
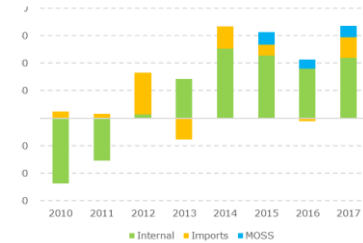
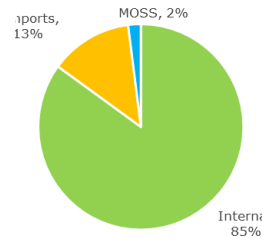
Receipts



- Year on year increases of 7% in each of last 5 years
- Standard rate VAT 10% increase added 2012
- 2019 to exceed highest level recorded in 2007
- VAT share of total receipts falling (2008+)

Sources/Seasonality

1. VAT internal
2. VAT imports
+ Alcohols
3. VAT MOSS
Retention
consumption



VAT
internal
largest
source

Strong growth VAT
internal, Imports
more variable.

Larger year on
year Q4 -Lag

VAT MOSS

- Retention Bonus (finished!),
- Ireland: large digital footprint and growing
- €2.5 billion B2C supplies 2015
- €8.5 billion B2C supplies 2018

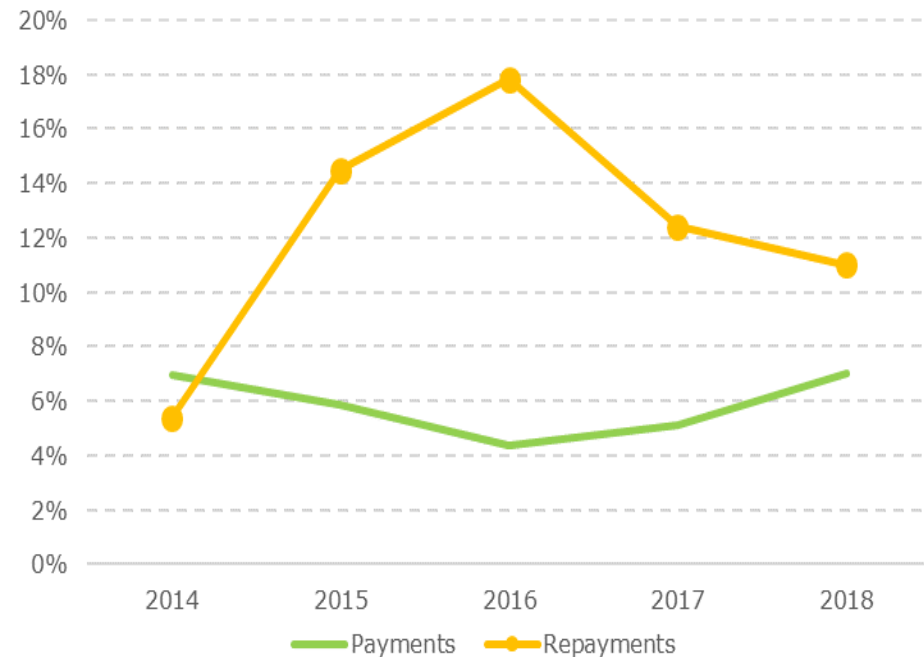
Receipts by Sector

- VAT internal
VAT imports ~
input credit
- Wholesale and retail
largest sector
- Construction ++
traders

Sector	2017	2018
Wholesale and Retail Trade,	5,170	5,510
Professional, Scientific and Technical	1,685	1,837
Real Estate Activities	680	707
Accommodation and Food	632	647
Information and Communication	549	614
Administrative and Support	482	549
Manufacturing	426	485
Financial and Insurance	303	396
Public Administration,	272	335
Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air	310	314
Transportation and Storage	232	251
Construction	173	177
Other	447	334
Total	11,361	12,156

VAT Repayments

- Repayments are frequent
- Can impact receipts due to timings
- Growth in repayments exceeding payments
- Small numbers account for significant repayments



Thank you

Report on VAT Payments and Returns (May 2019) is available on www.revenue.ie under the Research heading

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Thursday, 4 July 2019

VAT Own Resources: Determining Ireland's contribution to the EU

Sinéad Leyden

Own Resources – Main EU Revenue Source

GNI

- 56% of EU contribution in 2017
- 0.74 % of Irish GNI contributed to EU
- Contributions capped at 1.2% of GNI

TOR

- Customs Duties and sugar levies - 15% of EU contribution in 2017
- MS allowed to retain 20% of these revenues

VAT

- 12% of EU contribution in 2017
- 0.3% of VAT Base is contributed to EU
- Some MS exceptions to this (0.15%)

Other

- Unused surpluses, fines, levies, pension deductions from EU staff salaries

What is VAT Own Resources?

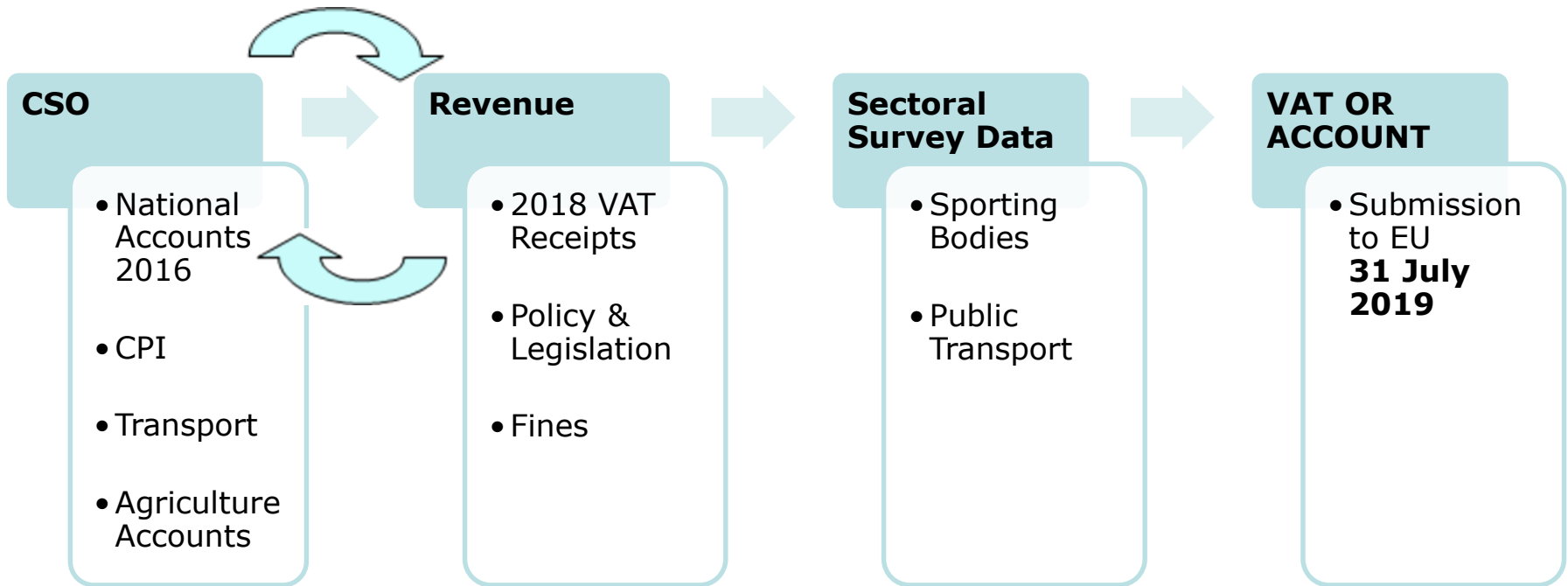
- VAT OR is used to determine the VAT base on which VAT can be applied.
- The legislative basis for VAT OR is Council Regulation no. 1553/89 of 29 May 1989 which prescribes:

“definitive uniform arrangements for the collection of own resources accruing from value added tax”

What is VAT Own Resources?

- Because VAT rates and national legislation on VAT-able transactions vary across Member States, it is necessary to harmonise the VAT base.
- The Directive provides for derogations by EU countries from standard VAT rules; these items must be compensated for individually.
- Can be both negative and positive compensations to certain entities.

VAT OR Source Data – 2018 Account



VAT Receipts 2017

	€m
VAT Receipts	13,722.5
Fines and Interest	-21.4
Other Corrections	41.0
Flat-rate Farmers (+)	44.9
Net Receipts	13,786.9
WAR (%)	16.3128%
Intermediate VAT Base	84,516.3

WAR - What is it good for?

- An average weighted rate of VAT (WAR) is applied to determine the VAT liability of each member state.
 - The WAR is calculated by the Central Statistics Office (National Accounts Division)
 - The weights are determined by the relative magnitude of the base for each VAT rate.
 - WAR encompasses PCE, Intermediate consumption and GFCF by Government and other exempt sectors.

Compiling VAT OR 2017 – Compensations

Compensation Category	Amount of Compensation (€m)
Small Exempt Enterprises	13.3
Admission to Sporting Events	368.5
Cremation and Undertakers	69.1
Public Water	-832.2
Passenger Transport	1,243.9
Cars	-335.1
Expenditures on Cars	-243.1
On-board consumption	32.2
Total Compensations	316.6

Flat Rate Farmers' Compensation

1.

- Flat rate farmers - farmers not obliged to register for VAT
- Flat rate addition currently 5.4%

2.

- Collaboration between Revenue and CSO Agriculture Accounts/ National Accounts
- CSO calculate actual inputs & outputs on farms

3.

- Revenue estimate the actual VAT on these inputs and calculate the difference between this and the published rate
- This can be positive or negative.
- In 2017 it was positive meaning farmers were overcompensated by the 5.4% rate

Admission to Sporting Events

1.

- Gate receipts sourced from various stakeholders - Racecourses and Sporting Grounds as a percentage of total receipts.
- Percentage of these receipts which were corporate is noted.

2.

- CSO figure for admissions to sport for the year is noted.
- % Consumer spending on admissions is used to gross up this figure.

3.

- Revenue calculates taxable inputs
- Value added is calculated by outputs – inputs

Cremation & Undertakers

1.

- Information on NACE 9603 taken from Form 11 and Corporation Tax Returns

2.

- Taxable Inputs as a % of outputs calculated

3.

- CSO used for consumer spending on funeral undertaking in a given year.
- Outputs minus inputs gives the value added.

Public Water

1.

- Total expenditure on water received from Irish water.

2.

- Private sector work on water supply is calculated

3.

- Water compensation is calculated using the total value of the outputs minus the inputs - adjusting for the supply of water to taxable persons .

Passenger Transport

1.

- Get output, input and supplies to business for various State transport companies within Ireland.
- Tax returns used for assessing input costs (private sector operators)
- CSO provide consumer spending on CIE, private buses, taxis and trains.

2.

- Calculate any value increase for outputs
- Calculate value increase for n-1 using changes in CPI. Use this to work up year n figures for taxis and private buses

3.

- Work out Output/Input and Output/Taxable ratios.
- Value added is Outputs – Inputs - Supplies to Taxable persons

Expenditure on Cars

1.

- Clearances of unleaded petrol on a month basis from Revenue data
- Average price of unleaded per litre per month from CSO

2.

- Input CSO figures for % petrol bought by VAT registered Traders
- Capacity to use vehicle registration data to determine taxable persons

3.

- Calculate VAT exclusive value of petrol bought by traders
- This is the compensation value.

Onboard Consumption

1.

- Average spend by air/ sea passengers on food/ drinks onboard. Obtained from relevant Irish carriers

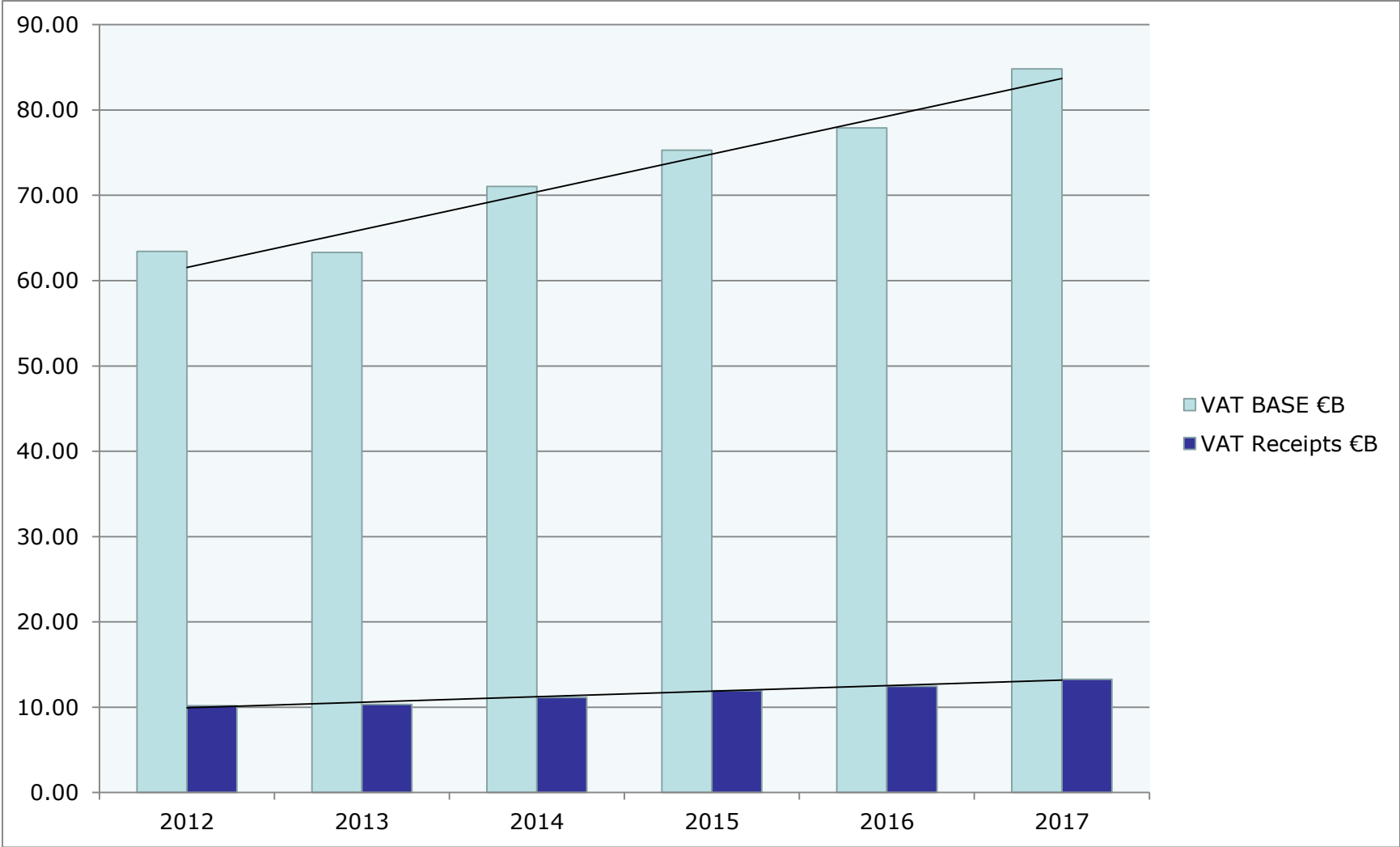
2.

- Obtain CSO Transport Statistics dataset on relevant passenger numbers for year in question.

3.

- Calculate an overall estimate of passenger consumption by applying the average spend to the CSO data.

VAT Base vs Receipts 2012-2017



VAT Base 2017

	€m
Intermediate VAT Base	84,516.2
Total Compensations	316.6
Total VAT Base	84,832.8
GNI 2017 (Modified)	181,182
EU Contribution from VAT Base	257.9 (0.3%)
Total EU Contribution	1,777
Received from EU	1,818

VAT OR 2017- Outcome (1)



VAT OR 2017- Outcome (2)

March 2019

- Final Inspection Report Issued
- Reservations to be addressed



March – May 2019

- Collation of Responses to Reservations and Audit Trail
- Justification of methodologies used
- Amendment of VATOR Accounts where necessary



May 31 2019

- Amended VATOR accounts & responses sent to Commission
- 2018 VATOR Underway

Thank you

Using Revenue Statistics and Research to Improve Effectiveness

Thursday, 4 July 2019

Research on self-employed individuals

Donough Lawlor

Presentation Outline

- Background and Population of interest
- Survey Results
- Case Base Profile
- Using Behavioural Insights to Improve Response Rates

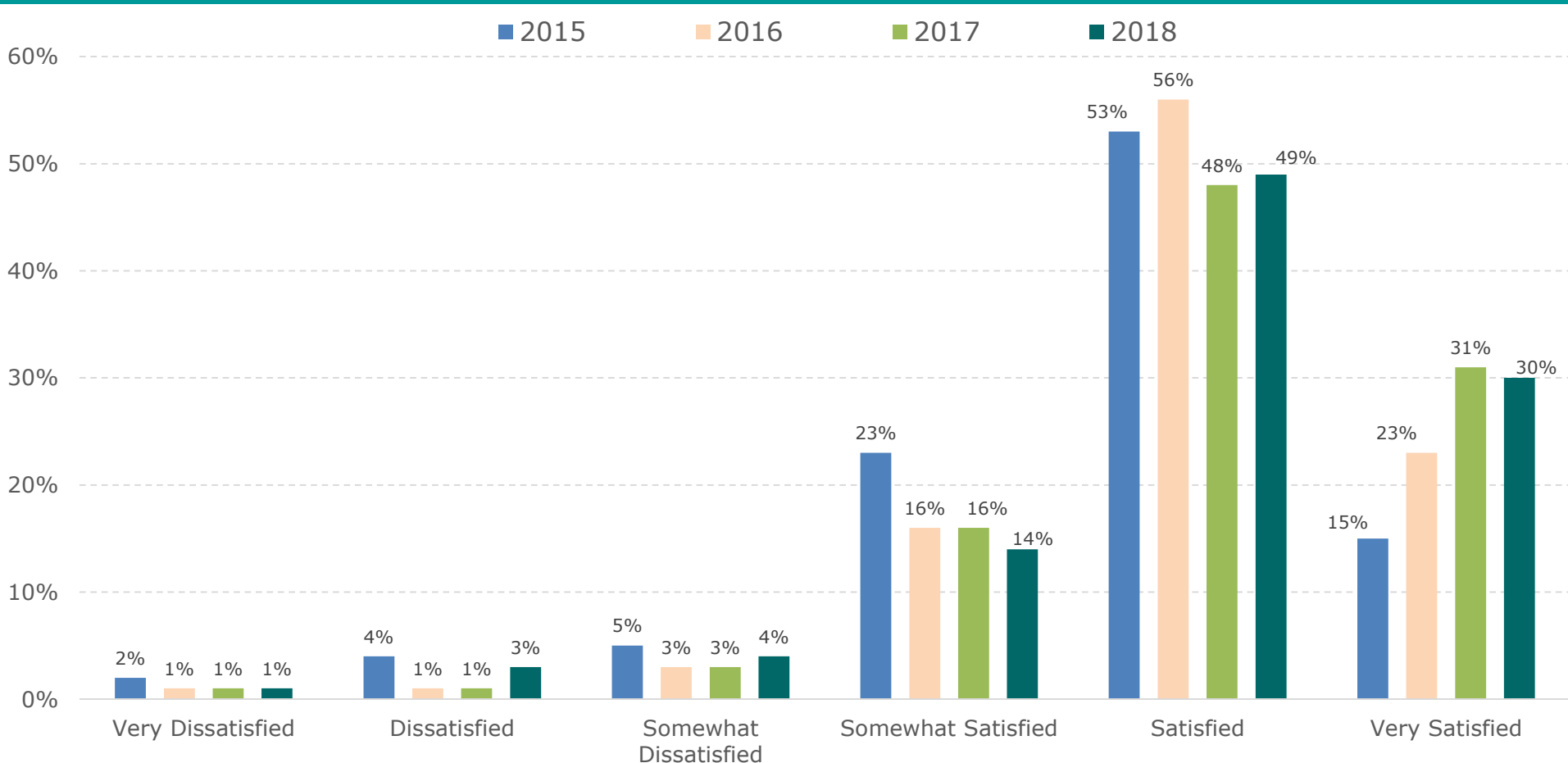
Background

- Revenue conducts annual customer service surveys of different groups of taxpayers.
- The **Survey of Chargeable Persons 2018** was conducted over a 2 month period between November and December 2018 to gather and quantify information on a number of topics relating to taxpayers registered for self-assessment Income Tax.
- It's the first survey to specifically seek the views of people who are liable to file a tax return and calculate tax under self-assessment.
- Focus on those with low self assessed incomes (< €10,000) as these taxpayers are likely to have specific needs and expectations of Revenue.
- It's the second Revenue survey that has been conducted entirely online.

Survey Population

- To make sure the opinions and views expressed in the survey are representative of the Chargeable Persons population, a rigorous methodology and robust sample frame were identified.
- Approx. 176,000 taxpayers units were identified by virtue of filling a Form 11 tax return for 2016 and having self assessed income no greater than €10,000.
- Following further cleaning steps such as excluding those who have no email address on Revenue record, the sample frame was reduced to 45,978 units.
- A sample of 6,000 taxpayers were randomly drawn and invited to take part in the survey.
- A total of 5,787 emails were delivered successfully while 1,780 taxpayer units participated in the survey representing a response rate of 30.76%

Survey Results: Overall Satisfaction – Previous Revenue Surveys



• Results are in line with satisfaction levels reported in the SME 2017, Survey on Agents 2016, and the PAYE Survey 2015

• 4 in 5 people (79%) were either “Very Satisfied” or “Satisfied” in their dealings with Revenues Customer Service for all surveys conducted.

Survey Results: Contacting Revenue - Frequency

Method of Contact	Frequency of Contact by Method of Contact				
	Never	Once	2 to 3	4 to 6	More than 6
Telephone	22.45%	25.00%	40.69%	8.21%	3.65%
Revenue On-line Service (ROS)	13.08%	20.81%	36.46%	13.81%	15.84%
myAccount	43.82%	17.73%	26.29%	7.97%	4.18%
www.revenue.ie	28.68%	12.97%	26.92%	11.20%	20.24%
MyEnquiries	44.25%	21.03%	24.01%	7.74%	2.98%
Email	65.46%	14.66%	16.06%	1.61%	2.21%
Letter/Fax	82.73%	10.44%	5.02%	1.00%	0.80%
Calling in Person	81.16%	10.22%	6.61%	1.40%	0.60%

- 35.84% indicated they contacted Revenue in the last 12 months
- The Revenue website and ROS have the highest proportions indicating taxpayers used this contact method more than six times
- Of those who contacted Revenue more than once, most of these queries centred on tax credit/refund/returns

Survey Results: Administration Burden – Time taken to file Form 11

Hours	Electronic	Paper	Total
1 hour or less	13.48%	18.69%	14.39%
1 to 2 hours	32.41%	29.44%	31.89%
2 to 3 hours	23.89%	21.96%	23.55%
3 to 4 hours	12.19%	15.42%	12.76%
More than 4 hours	18.04%	14.49%	17.42%

- The length of time to file a Form 11 varies considerably
- 13.48% and 18.69% of electronic and paper filers respectively take 1 hour or less
- 18.04% and 14.49% of electronic and paper filers say it takes more than 4 hours to complete the return.

Survey Results: Compliance – Influencing Factors relating to Civic Responsibility

Compliance Factor	Ranking				
	1 (low)	2	3	4	5
Your personal belief that you should do the "right thing"	1.26%	1.26%	3.71%	13.79%	79.97%
Because it is the law	2.26%	1.46%	6.84%	17.94%	71.50%
The fact that Revenue presumes that you have been honest in your dealings with them	7.02%	4.95%	14.77%	22.13%	51.14%
Because tax payments are used to fund public services	6.02%	7.29%	20.47%	25.82%	40.40%
Because Revenue makes it easy to pay taxes	13.12%	11.91%	27.78%	24.77%	22.42%
Belief that other taxpayers are declaring and paying honestly	28.46%	16.03%	26.39%	14.90%	14.23%

- Just under 80% give the civic responsibility of doing the "right thing" the highest ranking
- 71.5% rank "because it is the law" with the highest rating
- While, 14.23 give the "belief that other taxpayers are declaring and paying honestly" the highest ranking

Survey Results: Compliance – Influencing Factors relating to Sanctions

Compliance Factor	Ranking				
	1 (low)	2	3	4	5
Concern at having to pay interest charges for late payments of tax	8.72%	6.01%	15%	18.31%	51.96%
Concern that you will be audited by Revenue	20.39%	17.34%	24.19%	16.40%	21.68%
Concern that Revenue will obtain a court judgment against you for failure to pay tax and publish details of that judgment	33.97%	17.05%	17.87%	10.19%	20.92%
Concern at having goods seized by the Revenue Sheriff for failure to pay tax	41.73%	14.23%	15.66%	8.78%	19.61%
Concern that your name will be published on Revenue's Quarterly List of Defaulters	37.21%	15.51%	16.26%	11.50%	19.52%
Knowing that Revenue has the power to receive certain information about from 3 rd parties (e.g., payments, rental income, interest, dividends)	33.49%	17.12%	21.88%	11.68%	15.83%
Concern that a third party (e.g. a bank), owing money to you, will be ordered to pay that money over to Revenue	44.10%	18.47%	18.47%	7.36%	11.59%

• “Concern at having to pay interest charges for late payments of tax” receives the highest proportion of respondents suggesting this factor as having the strongest influence on their likelihood of being compliant.

• The remaining compliance factors are shown to have a relatively lower influence on the likelihood of compliance.

Survey Results: Difficulties Paying Taxes

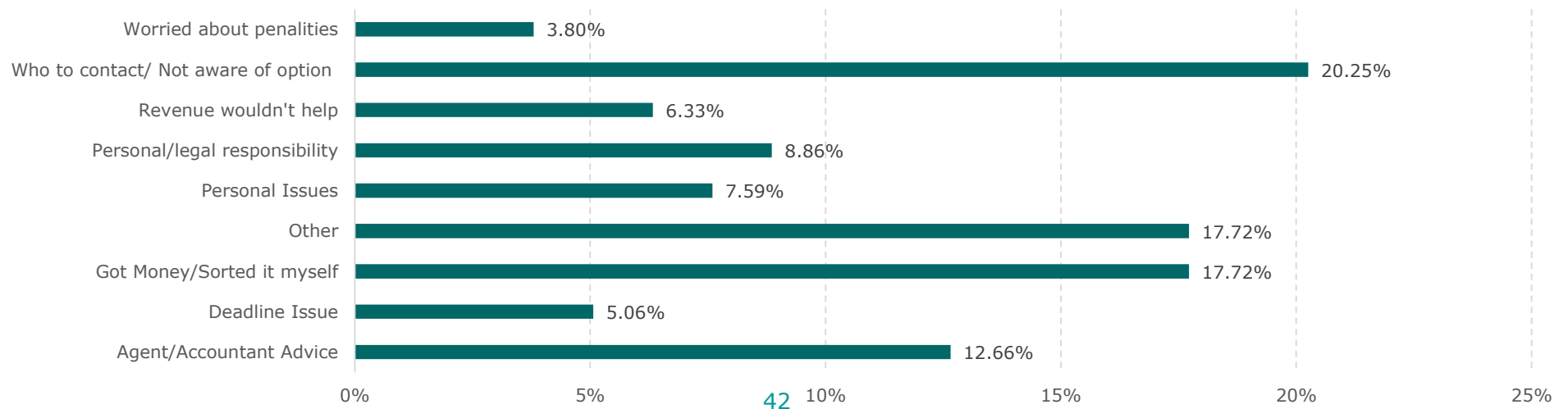
Difficulties Paying Taxed in Full or on Time

Response	Difficulties paying taxes	
	On Time	In Full
No	91.30%	94.04%
Yes	8.7%	5.96%

Reasons for Difficulty Paying Taxes

	Temporary cash-flow problems	Ongoing financial problems	Lack of awareness/understanding of payment obligations
No	39.16%	64.54%	70.5%
Yes	60.84%	35.46%	29.5%

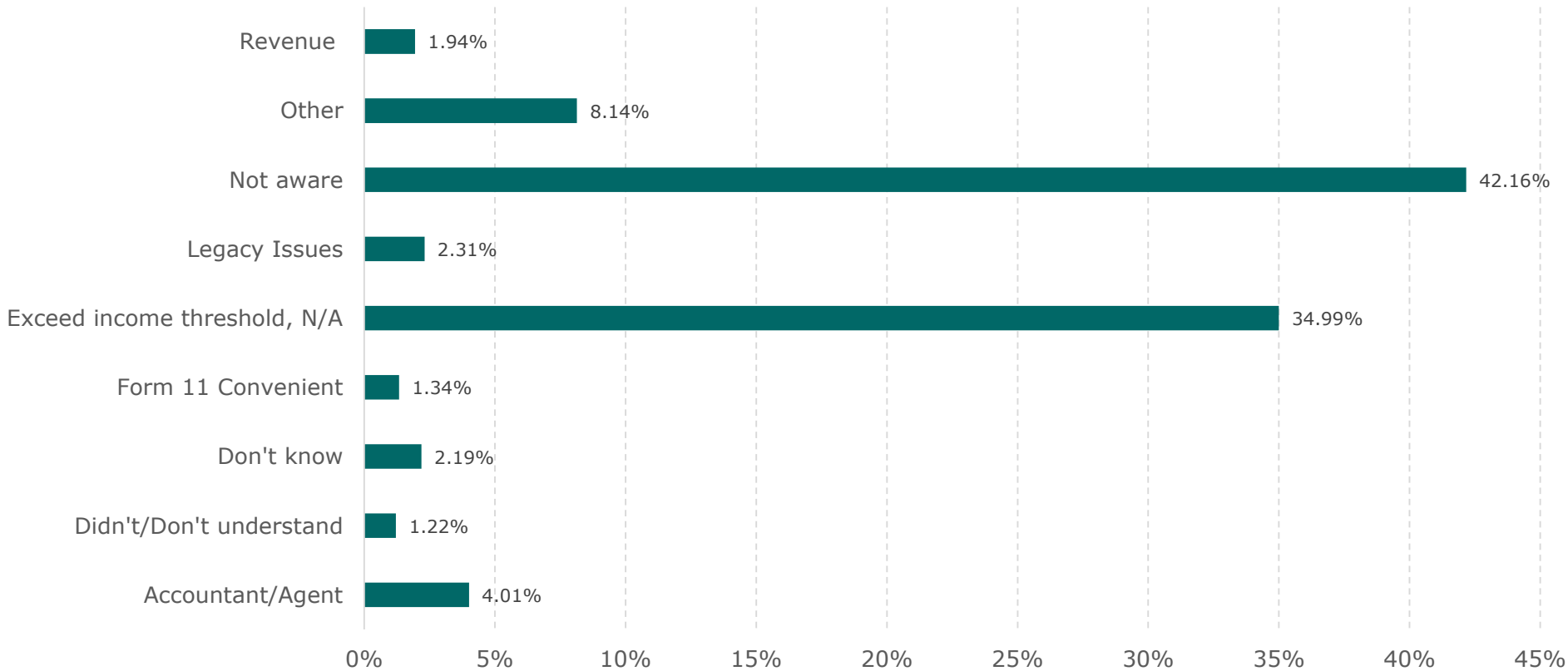
Reasons for Not Contacting Revenue to Seek Advice



Activities of Chargeable Persons

- Over 40% reported having self-assessed income for 10 or more years
- 90% of those who earned self-assessed income indicated it was from one source.
- 60% indicated that rental income was the sole source of their self assessed income.
- Approx. 13% of those who indicated they earned self assessed income were proprietary directors
- It appears around 13% of respondents had no self assessed income but filed a Form 11, why?
 - 13% are legacy issues
 - 5% use the Form 11 for medical expenses
 - 3% use it because they find it easier to file online
 - Some of these are proprietary directors who are obliged to file

Activities of Chargeable Persons: Reasons for Not Filing a Form 12



- Form 12 is a simplified version of a Form 11 for those with self assessed income < €5,000:
- Some 42% were not aware that filing a Form 12 was a possibility
- Similar to previous feedback, legacy appears to be an issue. People file a Form 11 because they've always done so or Revenue had sent the form.

Building on the Survey

- Results of surveys used to inform Revenue engagement with taxpayers and the design / implementation of Revenue's Customer Engagement Strategy.
- This survey has two additional outputs:
 - Further research on low income taxpayers filing returns.
 - Using the survey as a opportunity to test behavioural insights to improve response rates.

Who are these Taxpayers?

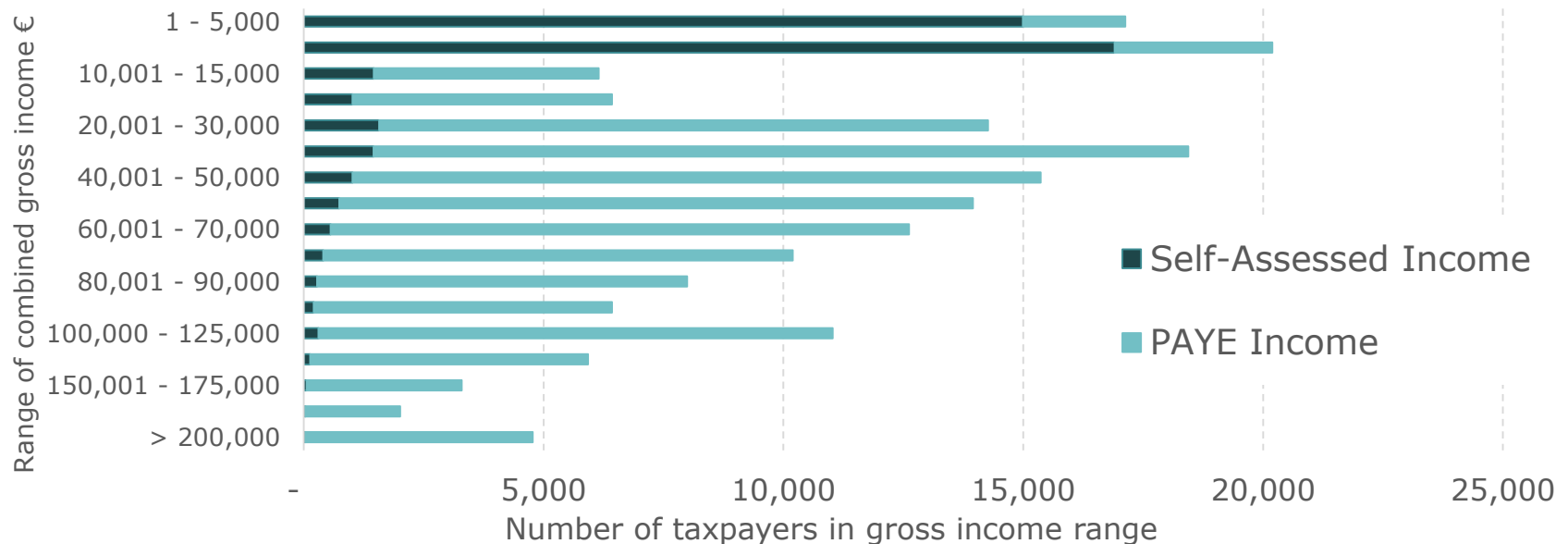
- 176,000 taxpayers with self-assessed income less than €10,000
- 12% are proprietary directors (liable to file Form 11 even if reporting no income)
- 60% have a registered tax agent
- Over 80% also earn PAYE income from an employment or occupational pension
- The median (or middle) taxpayer has combined income between €40,000 and €49,000

How do they Interact with Revenue?

- Just under half contacted Revenue in 2018
- Only a tiny minority (2%) were the subject of an active Revenue compliance intervention in 2017
- A further 2% were the subject of a Revenue appraisal
- 8% filed a late return (they represent over one third of all Form 11 later filers)

Income and Tax Liability

Share of Self-Assessed and PAYE Income by Gross Income Range



Amount of Tax Due €	Share of All Taxpayers %
None	16.94
1 to 499	7.39
500 to 999	4.77
1,000 to 1,999	6.34
2,000 to 4,999	12.26
5,000 to 9,999	13.47
10,000 to 19,999	16.37
20,000 to 39,999	13.78
40,000 or more	8.68
Total taxpayers	176,196

Why do these Results Matter?

- Survey and Case Base Profile are shining a light on a really important and challenging group of taxpayers
- Burden
 - The analysis shows that ~176,000 taxpayers...
 - ...have low self assessed incomes and (likely) low risk of non-compliance
 - ...file returns, employ agents and interact with Revenue
 - Cost to Revenue and on the taxpayers themselves
- Is there a better way?
 - Build awareness of filing obligations (or lack thereof) and of simplified tax return option (the "Form 12") that may be suitable for some
 - Look at solutions that design-in compliance and make it easier to comply for those who should continue to file Form 11

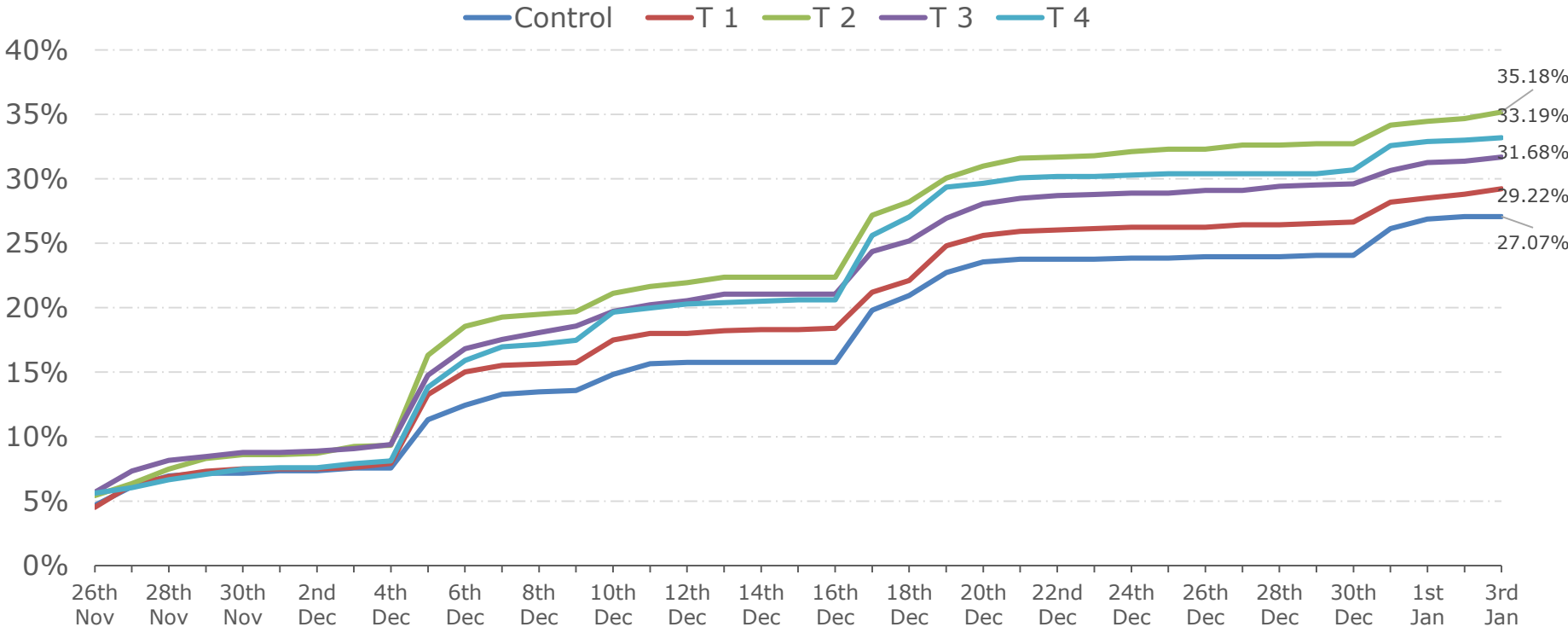
Improving Response Rates

- Surveys depend on a good response rate to be robust
- Last two Revenue surveys (Small to Medium size Enterprises (SMEs) in 2017 and Chargeable Persons in 2018) have progressively trialled behavioural insights to increase response rates.
- This is done in a Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) setting to allow scientific evaluation of outcomes.
- Results useful for Revenue communications beyond just surveys.

Chargeable Persons Survey 2018 Behavioural Interventions

Group	Behavioural Intervention		Example of Email Subject Line
	Name	Subject Order	
Control	First and Second Name	Subject: Name	Revenue Customer Survey: Invitation to jane Doe to provide feedback to Revenue
Treatment I	First and Second Name	Subject: Name	Revenue Customer Survey: Jane Doe
Treatment II	First and Second Name	Name: Subject	Jane Doe: Revenue Customer Survey
Treatment III	First Name Only	Subject: Name	Revenue Customer Survey: Jane
Treatment IV	First Name Only	Name: Subject	Jane: Revenue Customer Survey

Chargeable Persons Survey 2018 Response Rates



- All treatments are statistically significant relative to the control
- Only behavioural intervention which is significant in isolation is the placement of one's name in the email subject line
- In particular, placing a person's full name first rather than at the end of a subject line will increase the odds of responding by 31%.

Thank you

Results of all Revenue surveys and related reports are available on www.revenue.ie under the Research heading

Using Revenue Statistics and Research to Improve Effectiveness

Thursday, 4 July 2019



**An
Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh**

Central
Statistics
Office

Revenue Data in CSO

Paul Morrin,

Assistant Director General, CSO

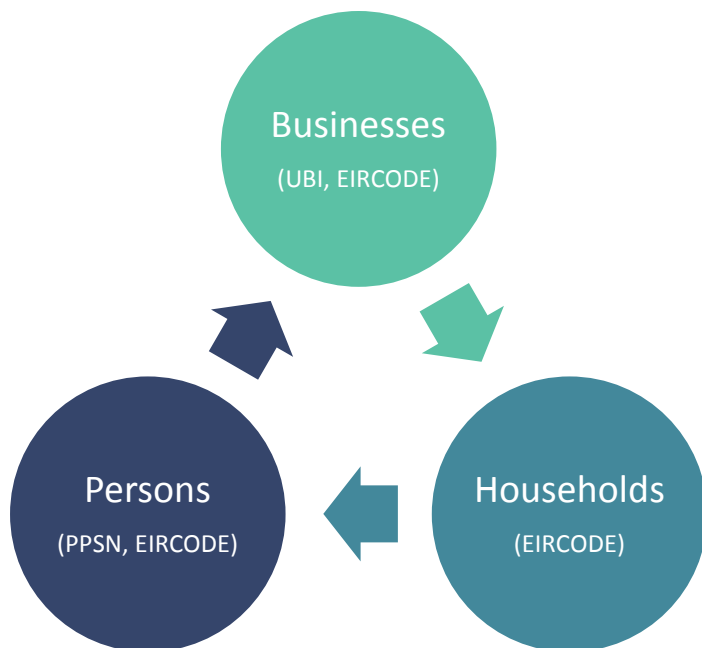
July 3, 2019

Background to Revenue collaboration

- CSO and Revenue have a long relationship – more later!
- Liaison group since 2009 dealing with all data issues
- Revenue datasets for most tax types are sent to CSO and anonymised on receipt in our Administrative Data Centre
- Made available for analysis by CSO statisticians with a Protected Identifier Key – link to DEASP, DES, HSE, etc. data
- Current use and future potential described in the following



The National Data Infrastructure



Without structure all we have is “Silos of data”

To extract value:

- Data must be organised;
- Data has to be blended/integrated



NDI progress under Civil Service Renewal

- Cross-departmental 'NDI Champions Group' established in 2017
- Dashboard on coverage of identifiers developed as a tool to measure progress of NDI with regular reporting of progress to CSMB
- Includes high value Public Service datasets identified by Departments
- OSi Eircode validation application (API) for use by PSBs
- The establishment of a Unique Business Identifier (UBI) is moving to requirements gathering stage
- Pathfinder projects, roll-out of Irish Government Statistical Service



2018 Dashboard returns for EIRCODE

	Number of Datasets N	Number of Records N	Eircode Coverage		% point change (2018 minus 2017)	
			New Records %	Active Records %	New Records	Active Records
Total Public Sector Bodies	43	36,644,361	33.7	34.7	5.6	1.7
Civil Service Bodies	24	19,556,866	33.0	32.1	9.0	3.0
Public Service Bodies	19	17,087,495	34.8	39.2	-0.4	-0.4
Department of Agriculture, Food & Marine	1	216,991	60.1	11.3	35.7	1.6
Department of Children & Youth Affairs Agencies	3	1,197,022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>of which</i>					0.0	0.0
Pobal	1	567,022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tusla	2	630,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment	3	1,315,576	66.3	70.0	21.3	25.0
Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment Agencies	5	5,020,646	49.1	55.4	-0.2	-0.4
<i>of which</i>					0.0	0.0
An Post	2	4,233,456	94.6	99.4	-4.4	0.4
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland	1	1,676	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Bord na Mona	1	11,306	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
SEAI	1	774,208	21.9	42.0	3.8	-2.0
Department of Education & Skills	4	1,863,162	6.8	1.5	4.6	-0.2
Department of Education & Skills Agencies	4	2,077,899	34.5	16.3	6.2	3.8
<i>of which</i>					0.0	0.0
Higher Education Authority	1	1,372,720	11.0	1.0	4.5	1.0
SOLAS	1	296,179	23.0	18.0	10.5	2.0
SUSI	1	309,000	91.0	34.0	4.0	9.0
Teaching Council	1	100,000	12.9	12.3	6.0	3.2
Department of Employment Affairs & Social Protection	1	2,081,849	20.1	46.2	1.2	-3.8
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade	1	6,100,000	47.0	18.4	3.5	0.6
Department of Health Agencies	5	6,797,752	9.3	23.6	-2.2	-6.2
<i>of which</i>					0.0	0.0
HSE	5	6,797,752	9.3	23.6	-2.2	-6.2
Department of Housing, Planning & Local Government Agencies	2	1,994,176	46.5	61.5	-5.5	1.0
<i>of which</i>					0.0	0.0
Residential Tenancies Board	2	1,994,176	46.5	61.5	-5.5	1.0
Office of the Revenue Commissioners	13	5,072,096	25.2	38.7	4.1	0.2
Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport	1	2,907,192	5.5	38.3	-7.3	-2.7

CSO use of Revenue data – National Accounts

- National Accounts based on Revenue data since 1940's
- Income approach – sum of company profits, self-employed incomes and compensation of employees
- Not usually measured in other countries but offers huge potential for future analysis
- Annual approach up to now – PMOD?



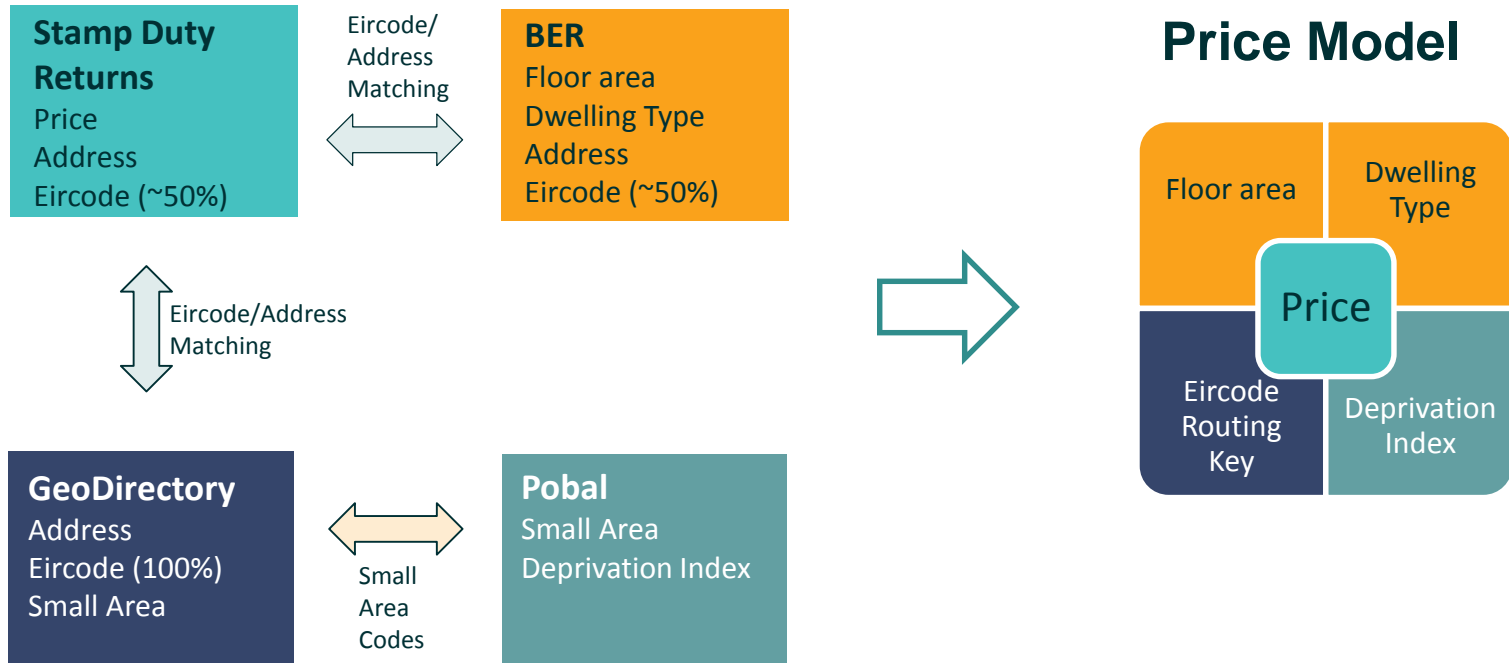
Processing of CSO surveys

- Revenue data is a key input to ensuring the accuracy of many CSO surveys
- SILC – checking data accuracy – new approach in 2020
- Structural Business Surveys – non-respondents
- Many other examples



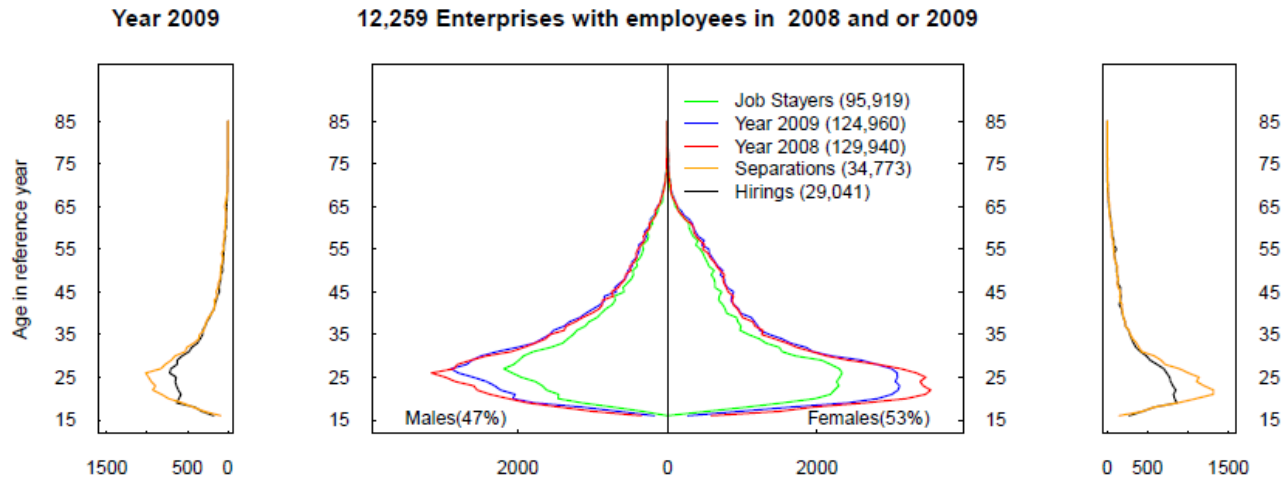
Residential Property Price Index Methodology

Data Sources



Job churn

Employment volume (Person years) by age and sex
I Accommodation and food service activities

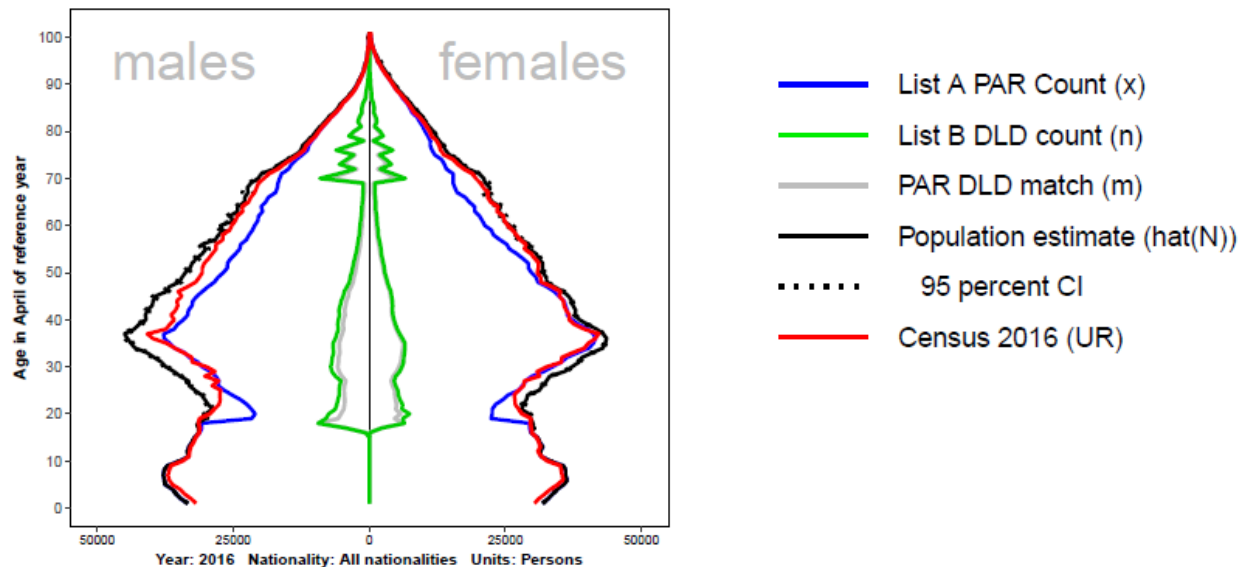


Structure of Earnings (SES)

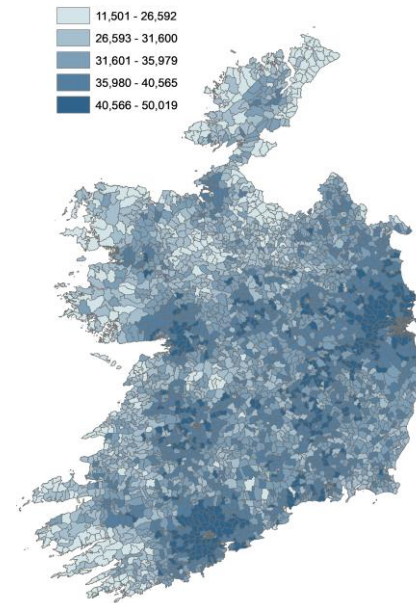
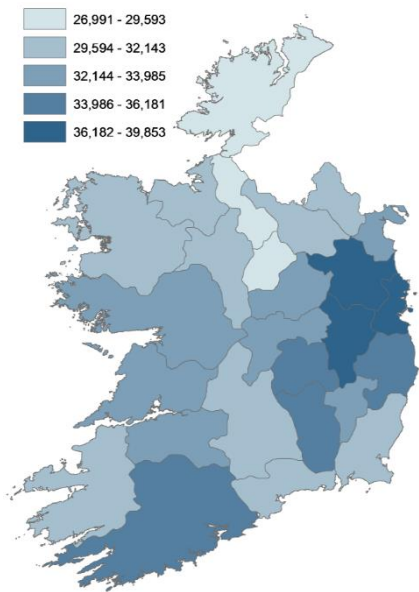
- National Employment Survey was discontinued after 2009
- Matched sample approach from P35 followed for SES 2010
- SES from administrative sources in 2014 – included gender pay gap analysis
- ‘Earnings Analysis Using Administrative Sources’ 2017 – included public/private pay analysis
- SES 2018 will be P35 based but hours need to be surveyed



Administrative population – 'PECADO'



Geographic profiles of income



New insights – ‘Local Statistics App’ Latest development version

<https://www.cso.ie/essnet-lod-pilot/>



The screenshot shows the Ireland Local Statistics (PILOT) website. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search full address or Eircode" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there is a navigation menu with "Home", "Area and Region info", "About the project", "Linked Open Data", "Feedback / Contact Us", and "Privacy Statement". The main content area features a large illustration of a city skyline with a clock tower. Below the illustration, there are two sections: "Your Neighbourhood" and "Real information". The "Real information" section is repeated twice. The footer contains the "Ireland Local Statistics" logo and the "GEO" logo, along with a note: "This project has received funding from the ESSnet LOS under Grant Agreement No 11101 2017 001-2017 66".



Future uses of Revenue data (PMOD)

- Will significantly reduce questions in SILC from 2020
- ‘Nowcasting’ of SILC possible as DEASP also ‘real time’ data
- More detailed job churn statistics possible in future
- Input to processing Structure of Earnings survey and EHECS – includes public/private and gender gaps (leg.)
- Monthly (experimental) employment and earnings indices



Future uses in ‘pathfinder projects’

- Public Service HR analytics
- Education Longitudinal Database



Higher Education Authority outcomes now....

Figure 6.8.
Earnings of Graduates (NFQ level 8 only) by Field of Study in first year after graduation, for Graduation Years 2010, 2012, 2014

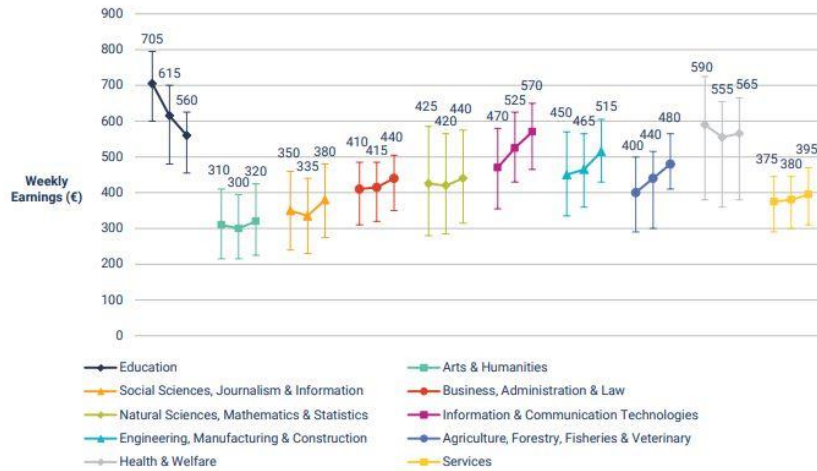
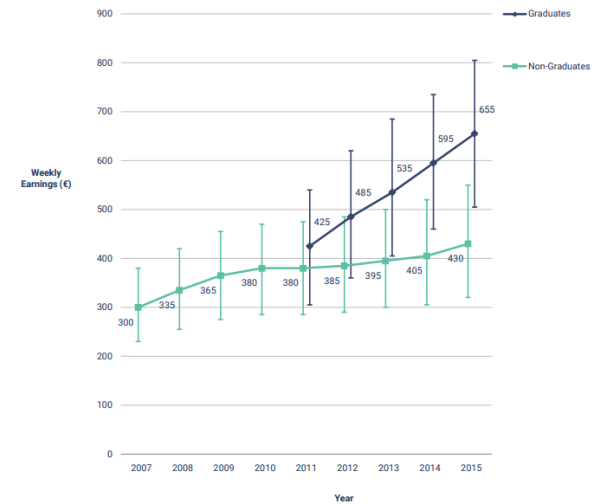


Figure 7.3.
Weekly Earnings of Leaving Certificate Cohort by Year



Future strategic Revenue data developments to support statistics

- EHECS and SES (EU requirement) need hours to fully switch to administrative data – for future consideration
- Eircodes (particularly for LPT) will support Administrative Census and geographical income annual publications
- Timeliness, cost, frequency, detail, burden....
- Benefits for public sector analytics too – DSGA, etc



How can CSO help Public Sector Bodies

- Play a “Data Steward” type role – **support you to use your data more efficiently for your purposes**
 - Provide guidance and a range of data services
 - Support you to implement the NDI, Data Classifications
 - Help you identify opportunities
 - We can play an advocacy and advisory role
 - We can help build the capacity and skills of your people



What can you do to support the NDI initiative

- Collect Eircodes on customer systems – “just ask and capture”+API
- Support the implementation of the Unique Business Identifier
- Ensure representation on “champions” to the NDI group
- Identify “pathfinder projects” to progress and showcase the NDI
- ISS Code of Practice – Revenue are our first certified compiler!
- Irish Government Statistical Service (IGSS) secondments
- Focus on what you can do, not what you can't





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