Migration Statistics based on Admin Data. Opportunities and Challenges. The Danish Case

IFMS – Paris January 2018.



Historical landmarks

1966: New Statistical Law gives access to register data

1968: National Civil Registration System (CPR)

1970: Last survey based census

1975: Business register established (CVR)

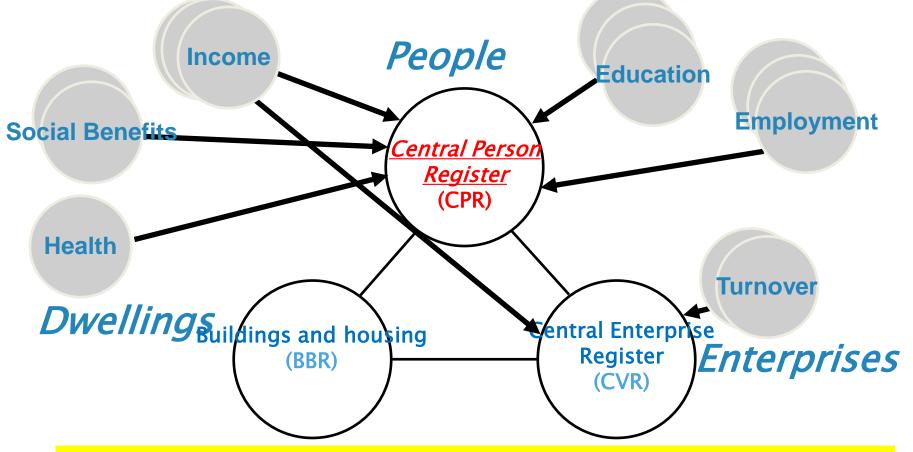
1976: Decision to establish a Building and

Dwelling Register (BBR)

1981: Worlds first fully register based census



Register structure and data



Long time series of high quality



A gold mine of data





Demographic data – Information from late 70'ies and forward

Static information	Dynamic information
Dates of birth and dead	Place of residence
Gender	Marriage and divorce
Place of birth	Migration
Biological parents	Citizenship
	Children
	Family

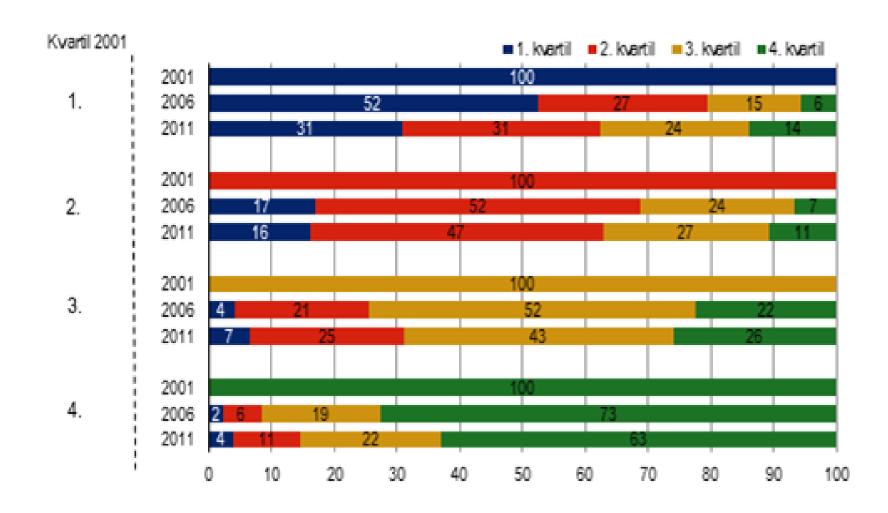


Integrated system of longitudinal data on:

- Income & Fortune
- Employment
- Health care
- Education
- Social Benefits
- Social Services



Example: Income Mobility 2001-2011





Challenges



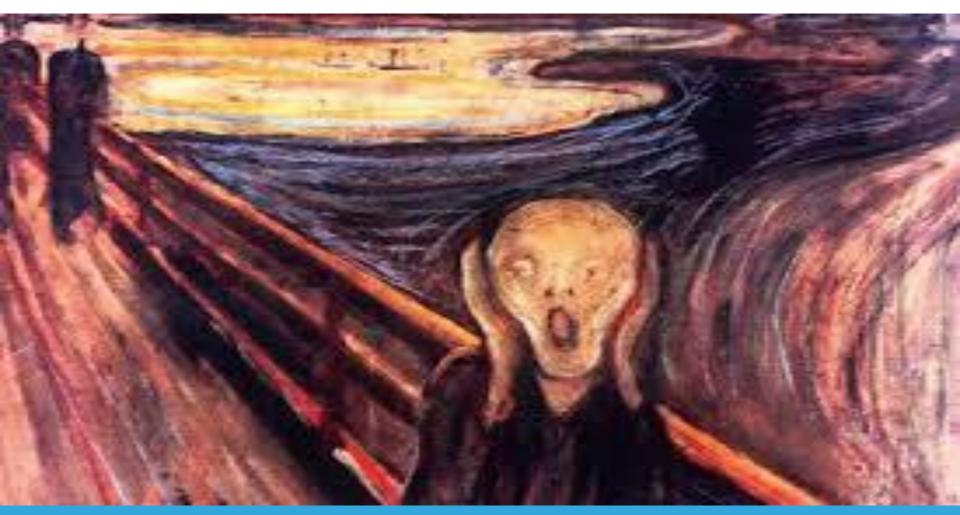
ADMIN DATA IS A
PRODUCT OF LEGAL
REGULATIONS AND
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE LAW

Asylum seekers



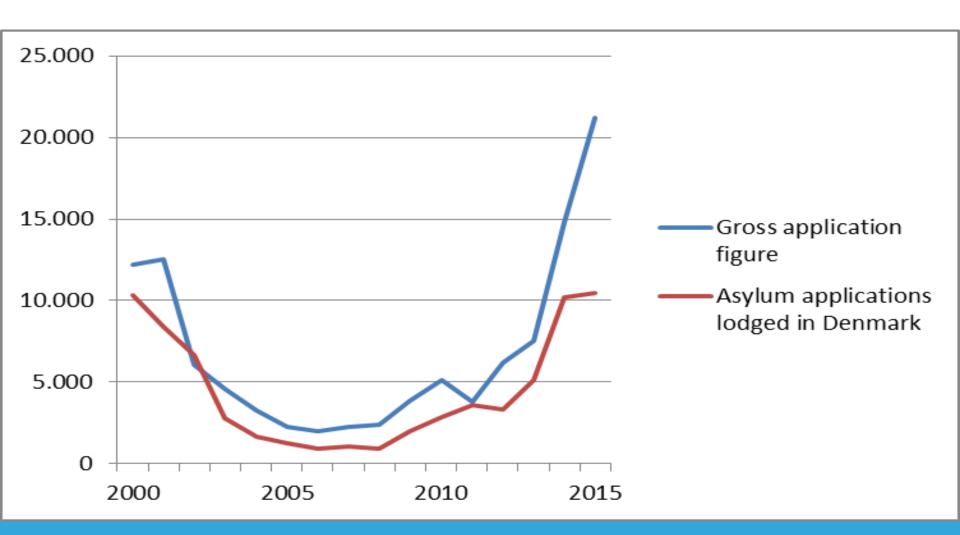


Are not included in the Danish population register





There is actually a lot of them.....



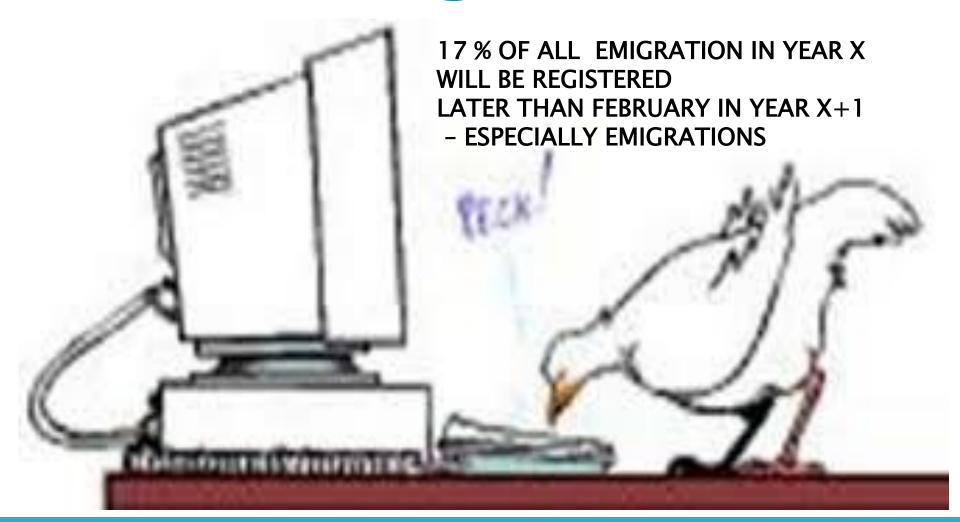


BUT!

- The average time from seeking asylum to a first decision was in 2016 165 days i.e. below the 1 year limit
- 548 out of 10.846 took longer than 1 year
- And 1.067 was appealed
- Case: in August 2016 9.316 persons had a pending application.
- Of these 223 person had applied more than a year ago
- 223 is equal to 0,004 percent of the population

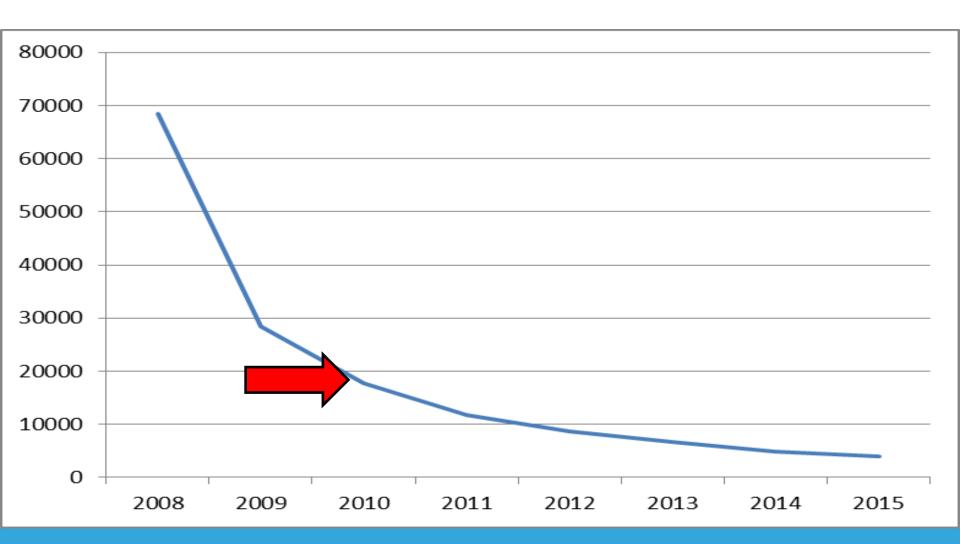


Late de-registration





No signs of activity – 2008 =>





Over-coverage

OF PEOPLE WITH NO SIGNS OF ACTIVITY IN THREE YEARS = 18.000 2/3 DANES

THE NORDIC SYSTEM OF MIGRATION REGISTRATIONS DOES IMPACT THE NUMBER

EQUAL TO 0,32 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION





In conclusion





This is it

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> Thank you for your attention

