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

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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



## A gold mine of data



# Demographic data - Information from late 7o'ies and forward 

Static information Dynamic information
Dates of birth and dead ..... Place of residence

Gender Place of birth Biological parents

Marriage and divorce
Migration
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.....


-Gross application figure
——Asylum applications lodged in Denmark

DENMARK

## BUT!

- The average time from seeking asylum to a first decision was in 2016165 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 20169.316 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

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## Late de-registration



17 \% OF ALL EMIGRATION IN YEAR X WILL BE REGISTERED
LATER THAN FEBRUARY IN YEAR X+1

- ESPECIALLY EMIGRATIONS


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## No signs of activity - 2008 =>



## Over-coverage

 2/3 DANES
THE NORDIC SYSTEM OF MIGRATION REGISTRATIONS DOES IMPACT THE NUMBER
EQUAL TO 0,32 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION


## In conclusion



## ENN

## This is it

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## Thank you for your attention

