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

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

- People
  - Central Person Register (CPR)
  - Income
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Social Benefits
  - Health

- Dwellings
  - Buildings and housing (BBR)

- Enterprises
  - Central Enterprise Register (CVR)
  - Turnover

Long time series of high quality
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.....
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

17% of all emigration in Year X will be registered later than February in Year X+1 – especially emigrations.
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