

Migration and the SDGs.

Statistics for the indicators based on data
from administrative registers

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Outline

- General preconditions for use of administrative data for statistics
- Building a system for statistics based on administrative sources.
- Challenges for disaggregation – and how they can be resolved
- Examples of disaggregation by migration status – how many of the identified indicators can be covered by administrative sources?

SDGs and disaggregation

- There are simply too many indicators!
- All indicators based on persons should ideally be disaggregated by...“income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts “..."
- Very challenging (and costly!) for a system based on surveys/censuses to give disaggregated numbers for all indicators – at least at reasonable time intervals.
- Use of administrative data offers an alternative – and less costly approach

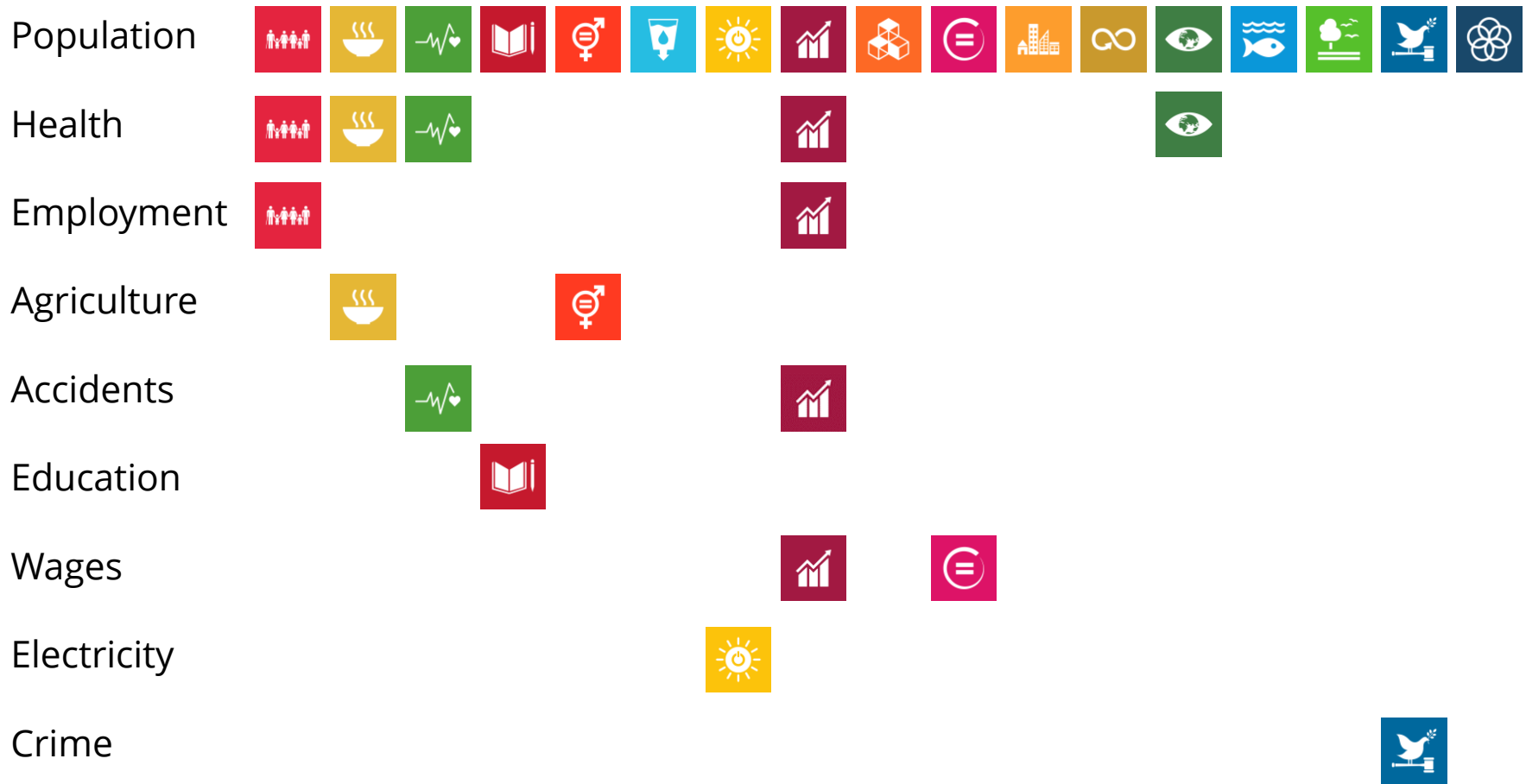
General preconditions for producing register-based statistics

- Legal base
- Public approval
- Unified identification system
- Comprehensive and reliable register system
- Cooperation between authorities

Administrative registers can be used for statistics in different ways

- Directly for production of one or several statistics
- Combined with data from surveys and “big data”
- As sampling frames for surveys
- For quality control of surveys/censuses
- All these applications may be relevant for establishing SDG indicators

Administrative sources are relevant for all 17 goals



Other possibilities: *Registers on elections, properties, water, land use and fisheries*

Challenges for disaggregation

- Administrative registers may differ from statistical purposes by different concepts and definitions, classifications, timing, coverage
-but if that is solved.. a challenge remains:
- The registers are designed for administrative purposes – and will likely only contain information relevant for the register owner.
- The NSOs are often not in a position to directly influence the contents of the registers.
- Linking and combining sources provides a solution.

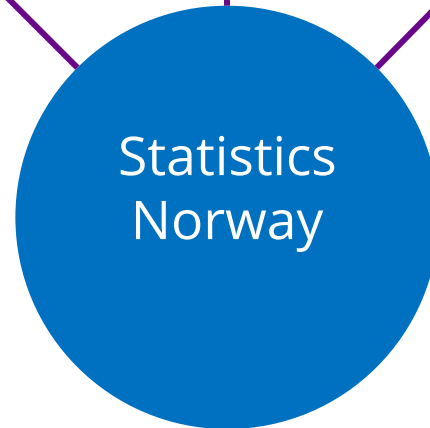
Example: Cooperation on statistics based on registers in Norway - 3 base registers

The Brønnøysund Register Centre
(National Coordinating Register for
Legal Entities: **Businesses**)

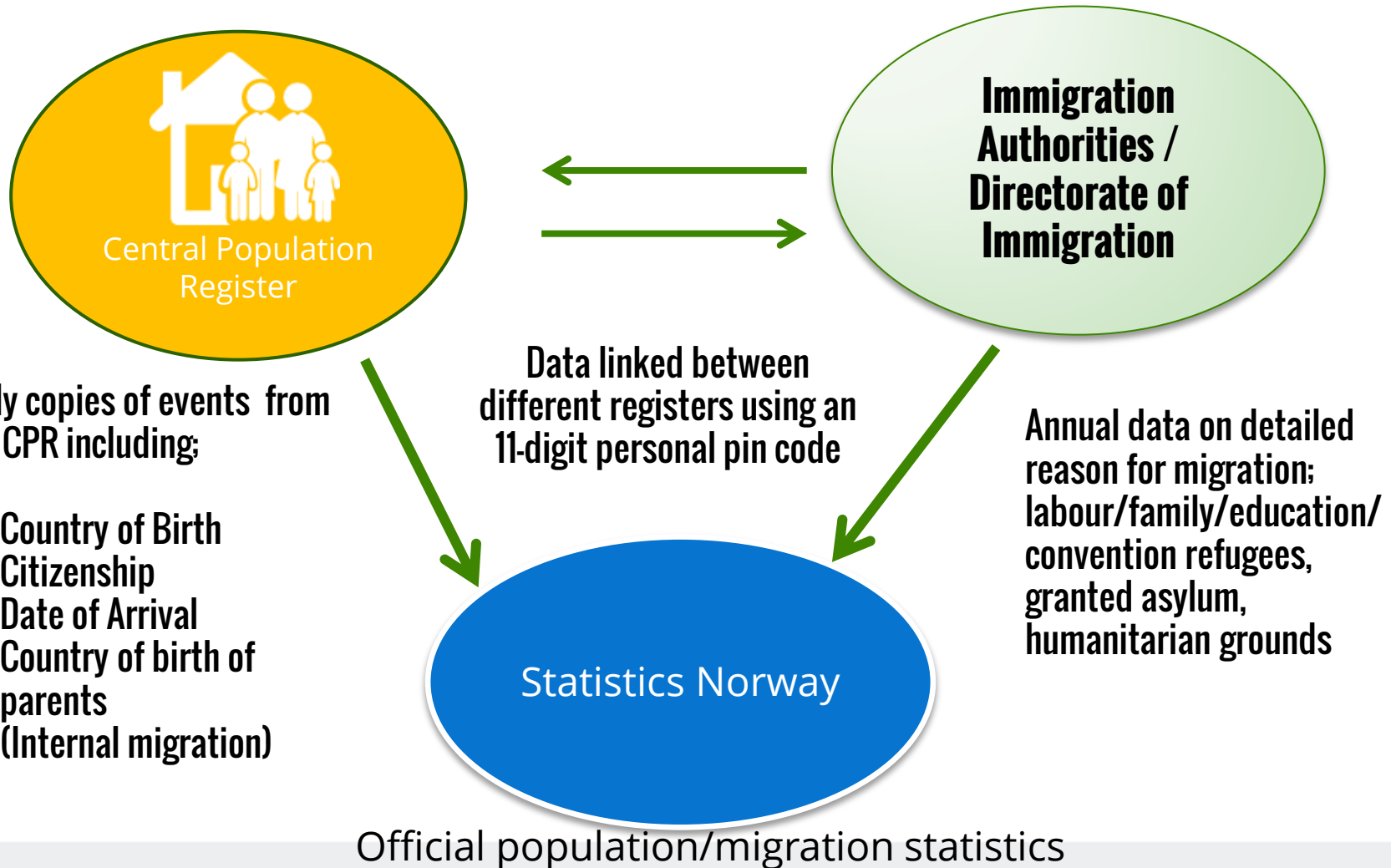
The Norwegian Tax
Administration
(Central Population
Register: **Population**)



The Norwegian
Mapping Authority
(Cadastre: **Properties**)



Migration statistics in Norway



Migration mainstreaming

- For 'near' all population statistics/statistics on living conditions – show migrant perspective
- Immigrants: Persons born abroad of two foreign-born parents and four foreign-born grandparents.
- Norwegian-born to immigrant parents: Persons born abroad of two foreign-born parents and four foreign-born grandparents.
- Persons without immigrant background....

Linking of data on individuals in Statistics Norway



+ many more

Same pin code
used in all
registers

The indicators and disaggregation

Indicator	Data source	Disaggregation by					Frequency
		Country of birth	Citizenship	Country of birth of parents	Year of Arrival	Reason for Migration	
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)		Not relevant in national context					
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by ...	Adm data						Annually
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Adm data						Annually
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Adm data						Annually
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Adm data						Annually
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Adm data	SN generally not access to health data. Data owner: The Norwegian Institute of Public Health					Annually
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions...	Adm data	Further investigations needed. Data owner: The Norwegian Directorate of Health					Annually
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income		Not relevant – universal coverage of health services					

Indicator	Data source	Disaggregation by					Frequency
		Country of birth	Citizenship	Country of birth of parents	Year of Arrival	Reason for Migration	
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Adm data						Annually
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Adm data + survey						Annually
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Adm data						Annually
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Adm data						Annually
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Survey						3 year intervals
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Not relevant in national context						
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Adm data						Quarterly
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Adm data						Quarterly
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Adm data						Quarterly
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Adm data						Annually

Indicator	Data source	Disaggregation by					Frequency
		Country of birth	Citizenship	Country of birth of parents	Year of Arrival	Reason for Migration	
8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status		Probably not relevant, but need further investigations					
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		Need further investigations					
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Adm data						Annually
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Survey + adm data						10 year intervals
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination		Need to be further clarified					
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Survey + adm data						10 year intervals
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Survey +adm data						3 year intervals
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Adm data						Annually
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Adm data						Annually

To conclude

- Consistency in numbers. CPR as a basis for all linkages
- Statistics as a by-product – cost effective – reduces the response burden
- There is a huge potential for use of administrative data for SDGs – ensures disaggregation