

Session 10:

Policy Area 4: Increase the integration and well-being of migrants (Norway)

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Task: Present the core indicators for PA 4

Core Indicators for Policy Areas



POLICY AREA 4

Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants

4.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income
4.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
4.3	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills
4.4	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority



The main topic of the presentation:

The data sources available in Norway

(to produce the indicators for PA 4)

- Advantages and limitations of these sources.
- Challenges in the production of core indicators.
- Data is needed for both the indicator and the primary “migrant status” disaggregation.

4.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income

- No particular challenges with this indicator.
- Statistics Norway regularly produces these kinds of statistics and analyses.
- About the statistics: “Income data is received by linking different administrative registers and statistical data sources for the whole population as of 31st of December of the income year.

Income and biographical data are collected from the following sources: [see next slide]”



(4.1) The data sources for income variables

- Data from tax returns (wages and salaries, self-employment income, pensions etc.)
- The Tax Register (taxes)
- The a-ordning (unemployment benefit, various tax-free transfers)
- Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (family allowances, basic and additional amounts, cash benefits, etc.)
- KOSTRA (social assistance)
- State Educational Loan Fund -Lånekassen (loans to students, scholarships)
- Gjeldsregisteret AS (unsecured debt)
- Education statistics and household statistics from Statistics Norway (highest level of completed education etc.)

4.2. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

- Primary and secondary education completion rates do not exist since these levels are essential and compulsory.
- For upper secondary education: Statistics is produced regularly.
- “This statistical product follows pupils starting in upper secondary education for the first time, a given autumn and their status for completion a certain time after starting in upper secondary education. We follow pupils starting a general studies programme (normative length of three years), over a period of five years. We follow pupils starting a vocational programme (normative length usually four years, two years in school and two years in apprenticeship) over a period of six years. The year we start looking at the pupils can be found by subtracting 7 from the year of the publication. ...”



(4.2) The data sources for the completion rate statistics

- Within upper secondary education, the counties' administrative data system VIGO is the primary source. Data is also obtained from the National Results Database for upper secondary examinations (NVB) administered by the Admissions Board at the University of Oslo. Another source of data is the Health Personnel Register (HPR).
- For representing tables on household income, low-income threshold and number of economically active people in households, data is collected from the statistical product [Income and wealth statistics for households](#).

4.3. Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills

Statistics Norway has access to or is involved in these three surveys:

- Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) – for OECD
- Nasjonale prøver (“national tests”)
- Elevundersøkelsen (“the pupil survey”)
 - Responsible for both: The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training (Udir)
- **Statistics Norway is not involved in this survey:**
- PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment).
 - Responsible: Udir and OECD



(4.3) Statistics on “Marks and national tests, lower secondary school”

- “The statistics contain results from national tests and marks upon completion of compulsory education. National tests assess the pupils’ reading, mathematics and English skills. The statistics also contain data on overall achievement marks, examination marks and lower secondary school points in the 10th grade.”
- Three tables include “immigrant background”.



PA 4.4. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

- In Norway, for a couple of centuries, 100 per cent
- Probably, this indicator is useful only in a minority of countries.



Thank you!

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