TALL SOM FORTELLER

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Developing a system for disaggregated SDG-data based on administrative registers

MEASURING INCLUSIVE DECISION MAKING: USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA TO MEASURE REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE, PUBLIC SERVICE AND THE JUDICIARY(SDG 16.7.1A, B & C)

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Outline

- General preconditions for use of administrative data for statistics
- Challenges for disaggregation – and how they can be resolved
- Building a system for statistics based on administrative sources
- A concrete example. Using linked data for indicator 16.7.1

General preconditions for producing register-based statistics

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

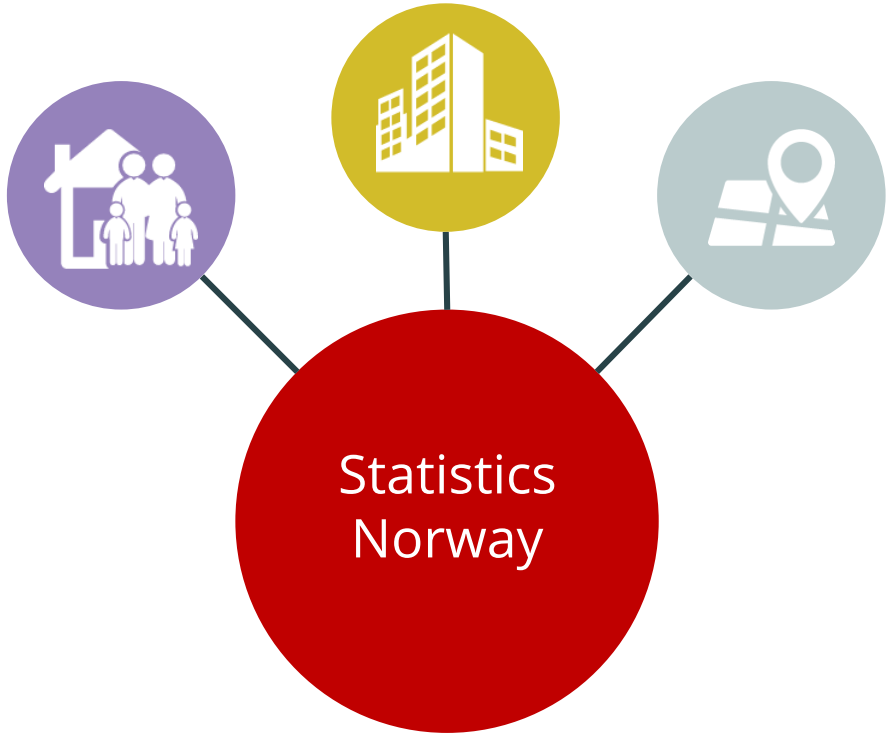
Challenges for disaggregation

- 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.

The Nordic solution - 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***)

Daily transfer of transaction data to Statistics Norway

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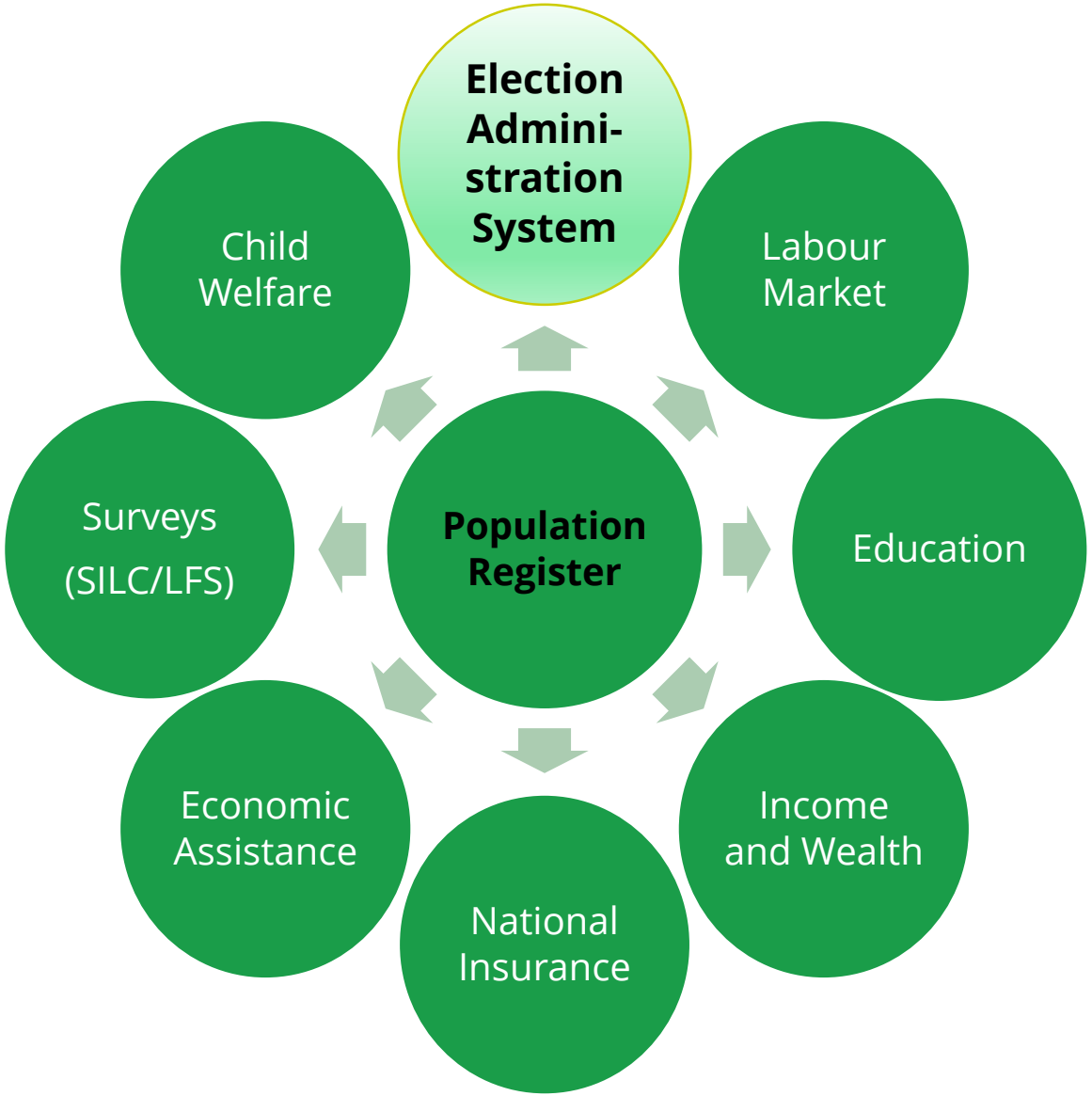
Linking of data on individuals in Statistics Norway



+ many more (around 100 adm registers)

Same unique identifier used in all registers

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INDICATOR 16.7.1

- Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

Members of municipal councils by sex, age and immigrant background 2007-2019

	2007	2011	2015	2019	Total population 2019
Total	**10 952**	**10 785**	**10 621**	**9 334**	
Men	6 842	6 670	6 476	5 555	
Women	4 110	4 115	4 145	3 779	
Share of women	*38 %*	*38 %*	*39 %*	*40 %*	*50 %*
18-29 years	800	998	987	996	
30-39 years	2 041	1 810	1 661	1 524	
40-49 years	3 194	3 134	3 008	2 529	
50-59 years	3 072	2 846	2 751	2 412	
60 years or older	1 845	1 997	2 214	1 873	
Share of 18-29 years	*7 %*	*9 %*	*9 %*	*11 %*	*16 %*
With immigrant background	223	268	306	281	
Share with immigrant background	*2 %*	*3 %*	*3 %*	*3 %*	*18 %*

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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