DANMARKS STATISTIK

Data-based decision-making - a case from Denmark

Services offered

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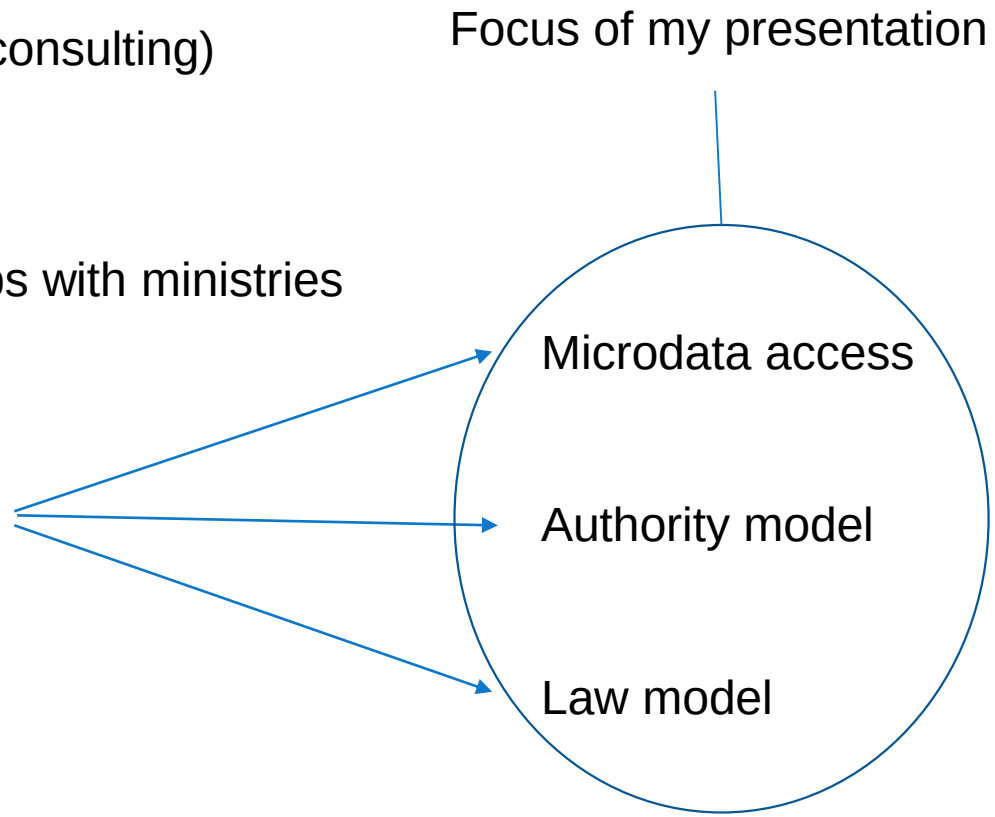
STATISTICS DENMARK

Tailored surveys

Tailored analyses (consulting)

Tailored partnerships with ministries

Microdata services



The Danish law model system

- The Law Model was established by government decision in 1978.
- Currently 12 governmental institutions and 200 users has access to data through the Model.
- The main purpose is to investigate the economic and/or social imptact of current or new legislation and to deliver knowledge to the policy planning process.
- Institutions apply for specific projects to cooperate across department areas – to evaluate or estimate an impact.
- Statistics Denmark provides model populations and administrative data and deliveres the IT-setup such as servers, licenses etc.

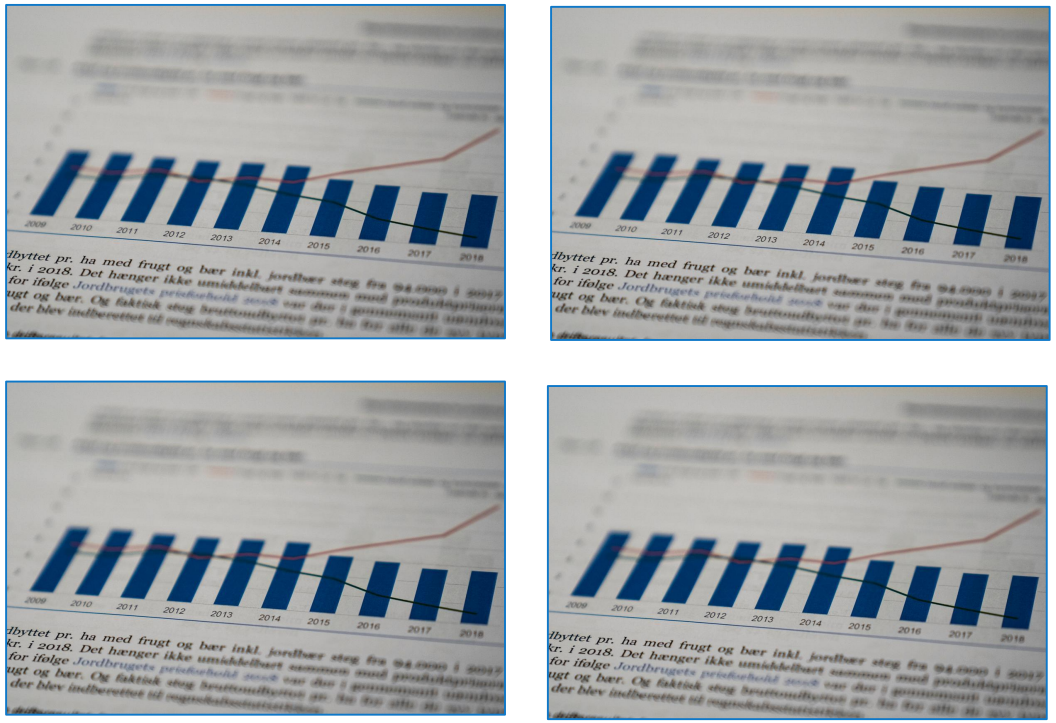
Picture: Danish Parliament

The authority model

Picture: Analysis/graph

- The authority model provides microdata for institutions that carry out regulatory tasks, i.e. departments, agencies and directorates, regions and municipalities.
- The main purpose is to meet the need for ad-hoc analysis with short deadlines. Therefore, authorities have quick and flexible access to the entire package of data relevant to their specific department area.
- The package of data and written agreement between Statistics Denmark and the authority is evaluated and renewed each year.

Micro data access



Picture: Analysis/graph

- The micro data access model offers access to microdata institutions in The Danish Kingdom, including private companies
- Users must describe the purpose of their analyses and the societal benefit.
- Possible to set up a wider project database with sub-projects.
- Each project must be approved.

The three models

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Law model

DATA OCEAN

User: Controlled by the Ministry of Finance

Purpose: prepare new legislation, service ministers and parliament etc.

Authority model

DATA LAKE

Users: public authorities

Purpose: analyses on a specific authority's resort area

Micro data access

DATA POOL

Users: originally researchers, now also public organisations, companies etc.

Purpose: Analyses, research and statistics.

Control of results – and anctions

The main differences

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Law model

No control of projects

Performens most work on their own.

Only data access needs to be approved.

Authority model

Data access checked annually

No control of projects

Fast track

Micro data access

Projects controlled individually.

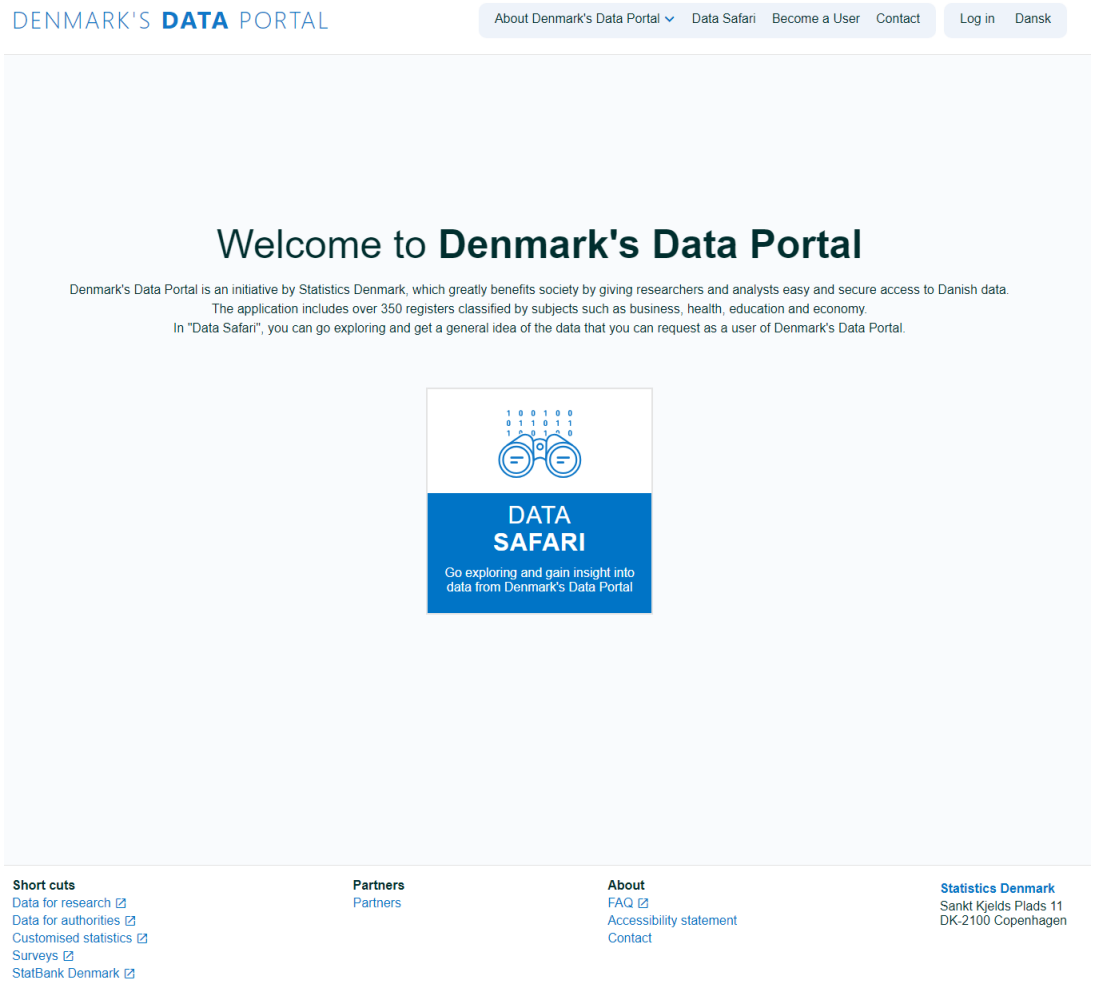
Database possible, but divided into sub-projects

Some users also have access via an authority model

HPC-project

Price models differ

What do we offer access to?



www.danmarksdatavindue.dk

- ”Amazon” for requesting data access – not used by the law model.
- 450+ registers available - plus user’s own data

Arbejde, indkomst og formue	Work, income, fortune	Registers 64
Befolkning og valg	Population and elections	Registers 34
Eksterne data	External data	Registers 7
Erhvervslivet på tværs	Business – cross sector	Registers 53
Erhvervslivets sektorer	Business sectors	Registers 15
Geografi, miljø og energi	Geography, environment and energy	Registers 30
Kultur og kirke	Culture and church	Registers 3
Levevilkår	Living standards	Registers 88
Penge og kapitalmarked	Money and capital markets	Registers 1
Priser og forbrug	Prises and consumption	Registers 12
Sundhed	Health	Registers 106
Uddannelse og viden	Education and knowledge	Registers 50
Udenrigsøkonomi	Foreign trade etc.	Registers 5

What is it used for?

Wide use of data

Mayn topics in line with an inequality agenda

E.g. in the health sector

Note:

Law model and authority model includes no approval of individual project. Hence not fully represented here.

Step 1
Authorisation Certification

Supplementary process for the authority model.

Step 2
Project approval

Uer sends data request to FSE – via the Danish Data Portal.

Must describe:

1) **Purpose (sceince, statistics)**
2) **Relevance to society**
3) **Data needed – possibly own data or external data included.**

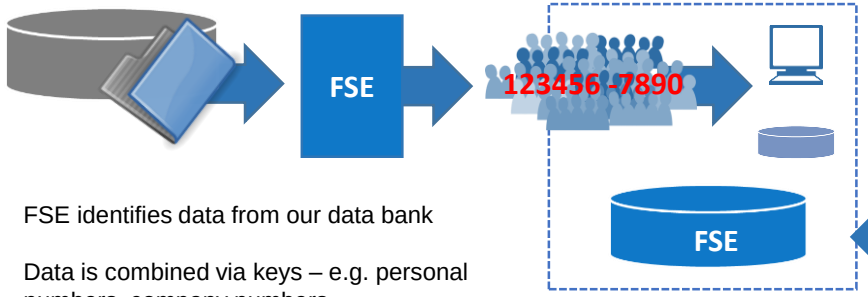
FSE approves

Mean time: 20 days from first contact to delivery (4 days from approved project to delivery)

Data combined via keys – e.g. personal numbers.
Available in all registers to tie it all together.

User can see pseudo-anonymised data.
Necessary for quality assuarance
AI can be used – we work to improve possibilities.

Trin 3
Data work



FSE identifies data from our data bank

Data is combined via keys – e.g. personal numbers, company numbers

Pseudo-anonymisation. One key per project.

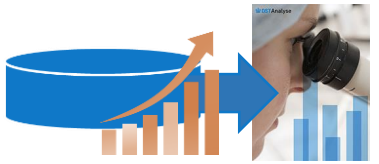
FSE stiller et sikkert miljø til rådighed, hvor projektdata Z **opbevares** og **bearbejdes** af Forsker X.

Step 4
Online access

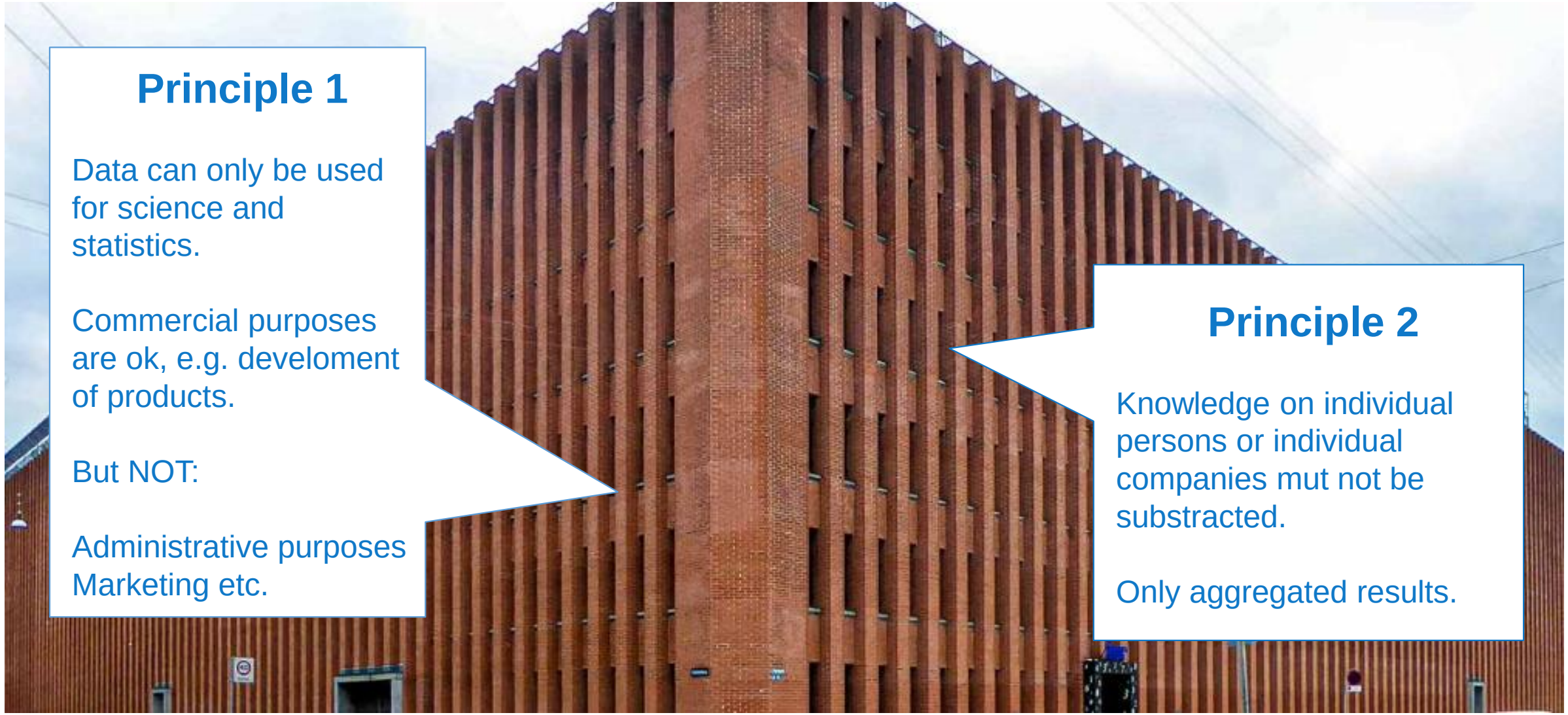
Control module has ben developed.
Supports users as well.

Step +5
Control and sanctions

Step 5
Results can be taken home



Confidentiality – two main principles



Principle 1

Data can only be used for science and statistics.

Commercial purposes are ok, e.g. develoment of products.

But NOT:

Administrative purposes
Marketing etc.

Principle 2

Knowledge on individual persons or individual companies mut not be substracted.

Only aggregated results.

A few numbers on use of the platform

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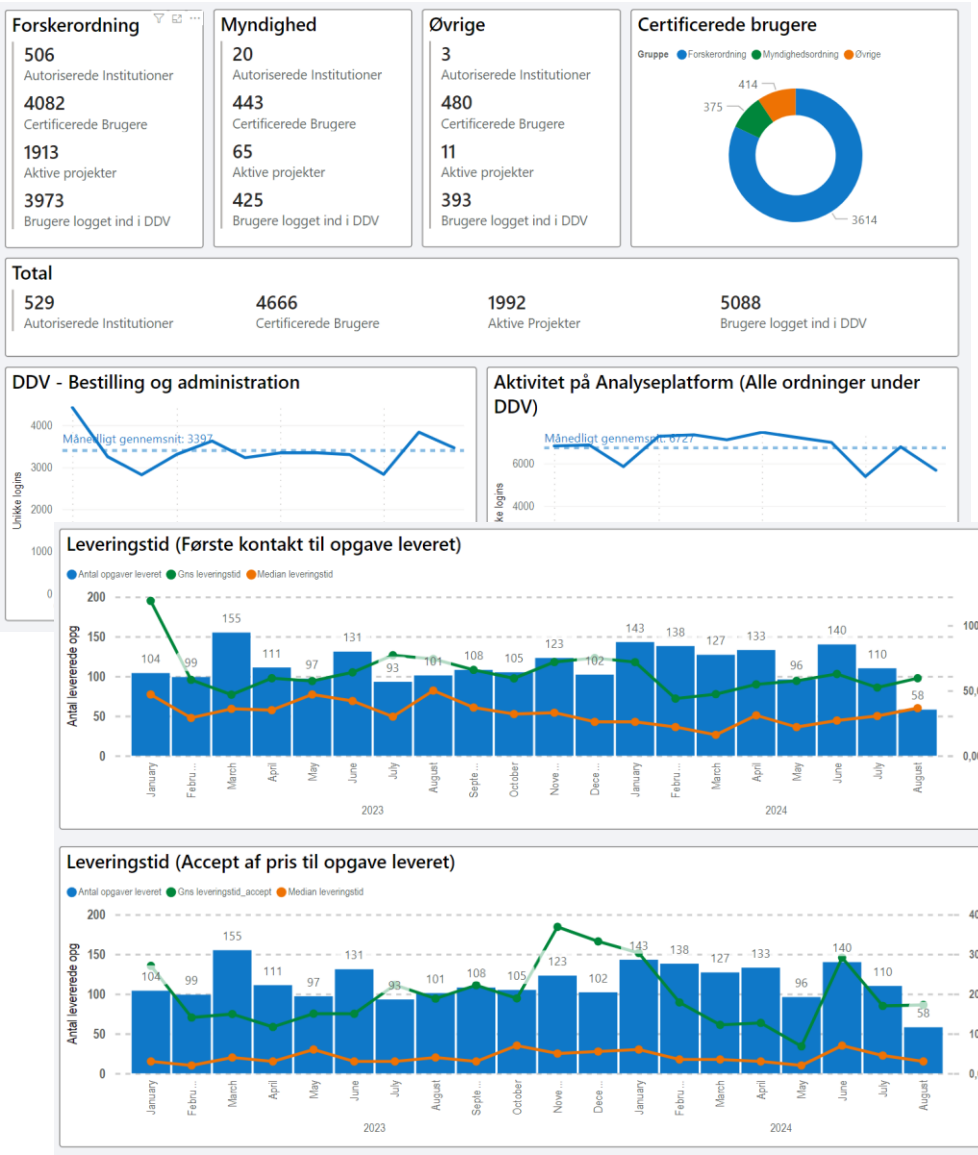

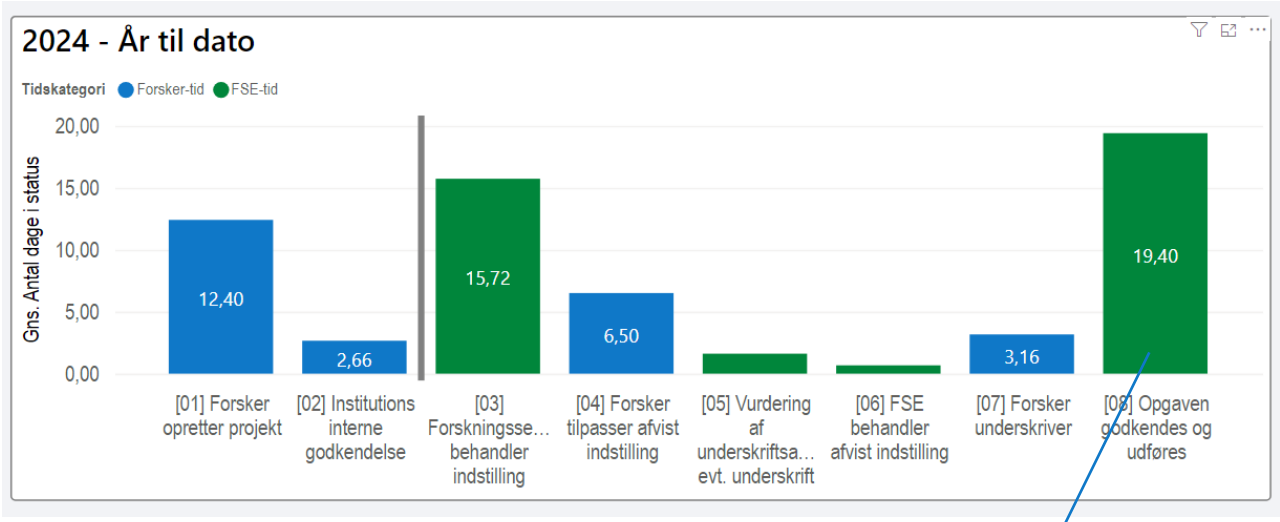

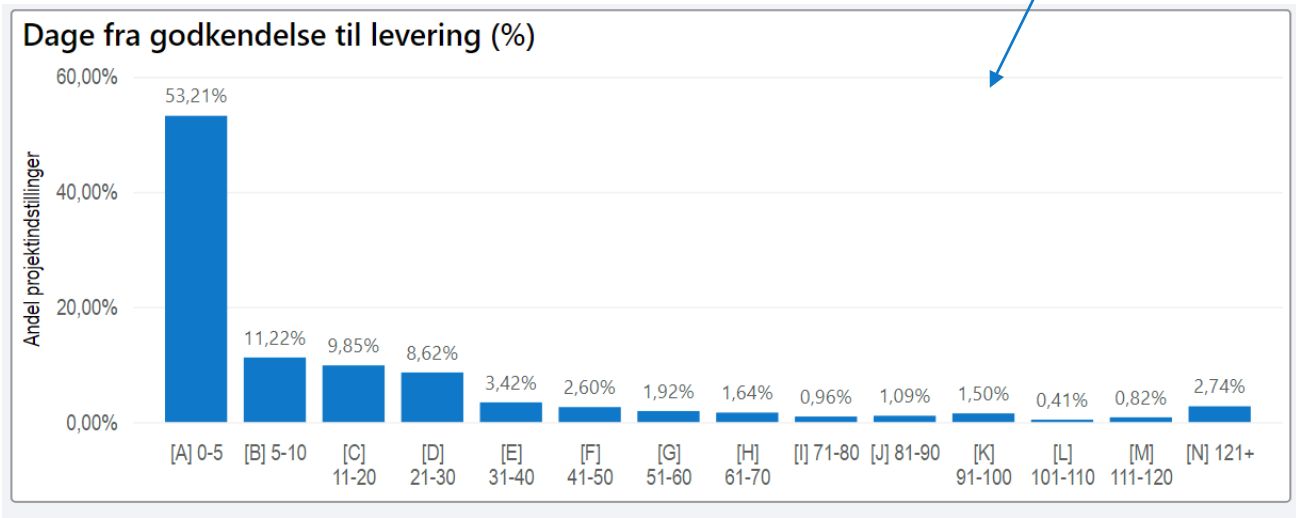

Authority model not included. Delivery times do not include the law model (fast track) and the authority model