

25<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers  
- International Roundtable on Business Survey Frames

Tokyo, 8 – 11 November 2016

*Steen Eiberg Jørgensen*  
*Statistics Denmark*  
*Session No. 3*

*Administrative Data/Agencies/Units*

***Dutch System of Basic Registrations***

### **Abstract**

This paper describes the purposes of a Basic Data project for Statistics Denmark (SD) and for the state. Which effect will it have on the quality of basic data, for us who are engaged in the production of statistics. What are the challenges and what are the options.

The information from Basic Data has been used by SD for many years. In this project, about Basic data, there goes in to production first half of 2017, we will obtain better administrative data. Some databases are closed and their variables loaded into other registers. Many databases are now connected with keys where you use the same identification for companies, people, addresses, property and common framework for mapping data.

To start common Basic Data in Denmark with statistical business registers (SBR) in 1998. SD has been an integrated part of the Administrative Business Register, which is published on the web.

In recent years, there has been a request by the Danish Parliament to optimize the use of administrative systems. This is achieved by not storing the same data twice and secure keys between the various data. At the same time, it has also been a desire to facilitate access to (some) data for the private sector.

The project in Denmark is about Basic Data, and brings Denmark into the digital age.

Basic Data in Denmark comes from different public places, such as ministries, municipalities and regions.

The Danish public sector has a long tradition for registering high quality information on Denmark and its citizens. These registrations are digital and stored in vast public registers, such as the Civil Registration System, the Central Business Register, and the Building and Dwelling Register are among Denmark's digital resources.

With the Basic data Program, basic registrations about Denmark and its citizens are combined under the common term Basic Data. This implies that data is standardized, so it can be combined and used coherently. Relations between various Basic Data are clear, so it is, for example, possible to see that a person owns a house, which is located on a street. Along with the combining of registers, the quality

of data is improved and new data is added. This way you can be sure that the data you use is correct, complete and up-to-date.

On top of this, Basic Data is made easily available and is, as a guiding rule, free to use, for everyone – authorities, businesses, citizens. Data is distributed via the shared distribution platform, the Data Distributor, from where it can safely and easily be used – with respect for personal and sensitive information.

The Dutch program on eGovernment show a lot of similarities with the Danish ‘Digital Agenda’ in this respect. The authors of the papers of Statistics Netherlands (Rico Konen) and Statistics Denmark (Steen Eiberg-Jørgensen) collaborated to focus on the different approaches of both countries to achieve similar objectives.