

**Documentation of statistics for  
National Elections in Denmark 2019**

## 1 Introduction

Statistics Denmark have overtaken the responsibility for making statistics on national elections from the Ministry of Interior in October 2008. It is Statistics Denmark, who make and announce all the official results regarding elections.

## 2 Statistical presentation

Statistics Denmark has a [election website](#). The website is only available in Danish. All results are disseminated on the website. Detailed tables are also available in the Statbank under [Election](#) a few weeks after an election.

### 2.1 Data description

Statistics Denmark has a [election website](#). All results, publications etc. regarding elections are disseminated through this site. Results broken down by the entire country, 3 electoral provinces (landsdele), 10 multi-member constituencies (storkredse), 92 nomination districts (opstillingskredse) and polling districts (afstemningsområder) are available. The website is only available in Danish. All results are disseminated on the website. Detailed tables are also available in the Statbank under [Election](#) a few weeks after an election.

The distribution of mandates and personal votes for all candidates are available under the headline 'valgte kandidater og stedfortrædere' on the [election website](#).

### 2.2 Classification system

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

Province (Landsdel): The electoral map of Denmark is divided into three electoral provinces called landsdele in Danish. They are Hovedstaden, Sjælland-Syddanmark and Midtjylland-Nordjylland.

Multi-member constituency (Storkreds): The three electoral provinces (landsdele) in Denmark's electoral structure is divided into 10 multi-member constituencies (storkredse).

Nomination district (Opstillingskreds): The 10 multi-member constituencies (storkredse) in Denmark's electoral structure is divided into 92 nomination districts (opstillingskredse).

Polling district (Afstemningsområde): The 92 nomination districts (opstillingskredse) can be divided into a number of polling districts (afstemningsområder). The breakdown by polling districts (afstemningsområder) changes from election to election.

Party votes: Votes casted for a party and not a particular candidate in the party.

Personal votes: Votes casted for a particular candidate.

Invalid votes: Votes that are casted but are declared invalid. They are counted as votes but are not given to any party or candidate.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

Election results are published broken down by the entire country, electoral provinces (landsdele), multi-member constituencies (storkredse), nomination districts (opstillingskredse) and polling districts (afstemningsområder).

## **2.6 Statistical population**

The statistical population for this statistic is votes casted broken down by parties, persons and invalid votes.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

For national parliament elections 2007 and onwards. For referendums and European-Parliament elections 2009 and onwards.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Votes.

### **2.11 Reference period**

01-01-2019 - 31-12-2019

### **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

The frequency and exact dates for elections are dependent on political decisions. There will be a Danish parliament election (folketingsvalg) at least every four years, while there are five years between European-Parliament elections. The frequency of referendums can not be predicted.

### **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **2.14 Cost and burden**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **2.15 Comment**

[The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior](#) can be contacted regarding all legal matters related to elections.

## **3 Statistical processing**

Statistics Denmark does some controls. If anything looks strange the responsible municipality is contacted. No corrections are without the consent of the responsible municipality.

### **3.1 Source data**

The municipalities are responsible for organising an elections and adding the results. Results are disseminated electronically to Statistics Denmark via the IT company KMD. On election night Statistics Denmark also gets results by telephone.

### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Data are collected when national elections take place.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Electronically via KMD - and IT company used by the municipalities for the task. On election night results are also collected by telephone.

### **3.4 Data validation**

Statistics Denmark does some controls. If anything looks strange the responsible municipality is contacted. No corrections are without the consent of the responsible municipality.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **4 Relevance**

For many users it is of course extremely important that elections results are ready as fast as possible. For many users it is also important that data is available in formats that they are able to work with themselves.

### **4.1 User Needs**

The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior is a very important user. Other important users are all kinds of media. The public interest in elections is very high in the short time around an election.

### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

Statistics Denmark also publishes elections results as XML files. They are publically available on our [website](#). On elections night the most detailed level they are published by is nomination districts (opstillingskredse). It is due to the fact that Statistics Denmark doesn't receive all results broken down by polling districts (afstemningsområder) on election night. Many users have expressed a wish to get results broken down by polling districts (afstemningsområder) on election night.

It is also a wish for many users to get statistics about participation for different groups. E.g. participation rates broken down by sex and age. Currently that wish is not possible to fulfill. For a given polling district (afstemningsområde) Statistics Denmark only has information about the total number of eligible voters and the number of actual votes casted.

### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

In Danish elections votes are counted manually. The municipalities use an IT-system developed by KMD afterwards. It is only a few very obvious mistakes that Statistics Denmark has any possibility of discovering. E.g. when a result in one area differs significantly from other results within the same constituency. Controls are in place in order to find situations like these.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

Final results are somewhat different from the preliminary results published on elections night.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **5.4 Quality management**

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

### **5.5 Quality assurance**

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

### **5.6 Quality assessment**

It is estimated that very few mistakes and irregularities occur in Danish elections. This is not least due to the very high attention surrounding elections and the many different kind of persons that are involved locally in an election.

### **5.7 Data revision - policy**

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

### **5.8 Data revision practice**

The final results will always differ somewhat from the preliminary results available on election night. Sometimes even mandates can change between elections night results and final results all though this is quite rare.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

Fast dissemination of results are of course extremely important regarding elections. On election night results are published as they come in. Recounted results are also published as they come in. The first recounted results typically arrives before noon the day after an election and the last one arrives late in the evening.

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

Election results are published as they come in on elections night on the election [website](#). Recounted results are published as they come in the day after an election and the next 4-5 days. Statistics Denmark also has a control function regarding the recounted results. Typically there will be a preliminary recounted result ready for the entire country in the evening the day after an election. A recounted result, where Statistics Denmark has controlled and approved all the 92 nomination districts (opstillingskredse) are available 4-5 days after an election.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **7 Comparability**

The electoral structure was changed on 1 January 2007. Results broken down by electoral provinces (landsdele), multi-member constituencies (storkredse) and nomination districts (opstillingskredse) are therefore not comparable for elections before and after 1 January 2007.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

The electoral structure was changed on 1 January 2007. Results broken down by electoral provinces (landsdele), multi-member constituencies (storkredse) and nomination districts (opstillingskredse) are therefore not comparable for elections before and after 1 January 2007.

The electoral structure broken down by 3 electoral provinces (landsdele), 10 multi-member constituencies (storkredse) and 92 nomination districts (opstillingskredse) is fixed by law. Results are comparable by that breakdown from 2007 and onwards. The lowest level polling district (afstemningsområde) can change from election to election and can therefore not be compared from election to election.

### **7.3 Coherence - cross domain**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

- [Election](#) (only in Danish)
- [Statbank](#)

### **8.1 Release calendar**

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

### **8.3 User access**

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

### **8.2 Release calendar access**

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

### **8.4 News release**

No news releases are made for these statistics.

### **8.5 Publications**

A large [publication](#) is made regarding Danish parliament elections. It is only published in Danish about 9 months after an election.

### **8.6 On-line database**

For every election 11 tables are made in the Statbank under [Election](#).

### **8.7 Micro-data access**

With tables in the Statbank and other publications all results and calculations regarding elections are made public.

### **8.8 Other**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

For candidates with secret address no information about city of residence is shown.

### **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

For candidates with secret address no information about city of residence is shown.



### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

Laws regarding elections are available in Danish from [retsinfo](#). Tables about calculations and distribution of mandates regarding Danish parliament elections folketingsvalg are available in the [publication](#) about folketingsvalg. Further information can be found in the large publications about specific Danish parliament elections (folketingsvalg).

### **8.12 Quality documentation**

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

## **9 Contact**

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Population and Education. The contact person is Annemette Lindhardt Olsen, tel.: + 45 2059 0247, and e-mail: [ALO@dst.dk](mailto:ALO@dst.dk).