

**Documentation of statistics for
National Elections in Denmark 2014**

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 special [website](#) regarding elections. The website is only available in Danish. All results are disseminated on the website. Detailed tables are also available in the [statbank](#) but not before approximately two weeks after an election.

2.1 Data description

Statistics Denmark has a special [website](#) regarding elections. 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. There are also detailed tables available in the [statbank](#) 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 special [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

Afstemningsområde: The 92 nomination districts (opstillingskredse) can be divided into a number of polling districts (afstemningsområder). In the 2010 Danish parliament election (folketingsvalg) the number was 1.450. The breakdown by polling districts (afstemningsområder) changes from election to election.

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

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

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

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

Personal votes: Votes casted for a particular candidate.

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

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

Each election has a particular data. E.g. Election for Folketinget (Danish parliament) 15 September 2011. The exact date can be considered to be the reference period.

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 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 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. Eg. 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 although this is quite rare. In the national parliament election in 2011 changes in votes between election night and final results varied between -0.31 percent for Kristendemokraterne to +0.28 percent for the Conservatives.

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 01 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 01 January 2007.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Not relevant for these statistics.

7.2 Comparability over time

The electoral structure was changed on 01 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 01 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. In the Danish parliament election (folketingsvalg) in 2007 there were 1.645 polling districts (afstemningsområder), while the number was 1.450 in 2011.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Not relevant for these statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

- Election [website(<https://www.dst.dk/valg>)
- [Statbank(<http://www.statistikbanken.dk>)]

8.1 Release calendar

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

8.2 Release calendar access

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

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.

8.4 News release

No news releases are made for this statistics.

8.5 Publications

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

8.6 On-line database

For every election 11 tables are made in the [statbank](#). They are placed in the subject Population and elections in the folder elections.

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 person responsible is Annemette Lindhardt Olsen, tel. +45 39 17 30 13, e-mail: alo@dst.dk

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Statistics Denmark

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