

**Documentation of statistics for
Elections to municipality councils 2017**

1 Introduction

Elections to municipality councils are held every four years, on the third Tuesday in November. Since the municipal reform, elections to municipality councils have taken place in 2009, 2013 and 2017. Results from the elections are published in the StatBank the following year.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics of the election to the municipalities and regions publishes around 2 months after the date of the deadline for complaints (media January the following year). The election is kept every fourth year, the third Tuesday in November months. The statistics publish for each municipality. The candidate is broken down on elected/nominated, parties and sex. The distribution on votes is broken down after party, postal votes, invalid votes. The statistics is based on extract from Kommunedata IT election system from which Statistics Denmark receive data from.

2.1 Data description

In the Statbank, the local government election is shown for each municipality by elected/listed candidates, parties and sex. Also the distribution of votes is shown by party votes, postal votes and invalid votes. For the election to the regional councils, the listed and elected candidates for each region are shown by sex and by distribution of votes, including personal votes.

In a separate article, corresponding to the discontinued [Statistical Information in the series Population and Elections](#) prepared for the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior, you can see the distribution of candidates and votes for each party and each municipality. The article is available via the homepage of the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior.

Statistics Denmark produces the statistics on the basis of data extractions received from the election software system (managed by KMD).

2.2 Classification system

The statistics is broken down on the 98 municipalities and 5 regions. Municipalities, regions

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Kandidatliste: Kandidater til valget opstilles på kandidatlister for hele kommunen eller regionen under ét. Hver kommune og region udgør et valgområde (valgkreds). Kandidatlister kan opstilles af de politiske partier eller af lokale borgergrupper og enkeltpersoner uden tilknytning til partierne (lokallister). For begge typer af kandidatlister gælder, at de skal være underskrevet af et antal vælgere som stillere.

Til kommunalbestyrelsesvalg kræves 25 stillere, i nogle af de større kommuner dog 50 og i Københavns Kommune 150. Til regionsrådsvalg kræves 50 stillere, i enkelte regioner 100.

Hvis en kandidatliste har sideordnet opstilling, vælges kandidaterne i rækkefølge efter størrelsen af deres personlige stemmetal. Listestemmerne har derfor ingen betydning for kandidatudvælgelsen.

Listeforbund: To eller flere kandidatlister kan støtte hinanden ved at indgå valgteknisk samarbejde. Valgteknisk samarbejde mellem to eller flere kandidatlister for samme parti mv. kaldes listeforbund. Listeforbund til kommunal- og regionalvalg indgås af to eller flere kandidatlister og er et valgteknisk samarbejde for at undgå stemmespild.

partiliste: Hvis en kandidatliste har opstillet kandidaterne i en prioriteret rækkefølge (partiliste), sker kandidatudvælgelsen på følgende måde: Først beregnes kandidatlistens fordelingstal. Kandidater, der har opnået et personligt stemmetal, der er lig med eller større end fordelingstallet, er valgt.

De kandidater, der ikke har opnået fordelingstallet i personlige stemmer, tildeles i partilistens rækkefølge og så langt, listestemmerne rækker, så mange listestemmer, at summen af personlige stemmer og listestemmer lige netop udgør fordelingstallet. De kandidater, der på den måde opnår fordelingstallet, er valgt.

Skal der vælges flere kandidater end dem, der har opnået fordelingstallet, vælges de i rækkefølge efter størrelsen af deres stemmetal. De ikke-valgte kandidater er stedfortrædere for de valgte af samme liste i rækkefølge efter størrelsen af deres stemmetal.

Ugyldige stemmer: En stemmeseddel er ugyldig, hvis: - den er blank - vælgerens stemme på stemmesedlen ikke er afmærket med et kryds - det ikke med sikkerhed kan afgøres, hvilket af partierne eller hvilken kandidat uden for partierne vælgeren har villet give sin stemme - det må antages, at stemmesedlen ikke er udleveret på afstemningsstedet - der er givet stemmesedlen et særpræg

Valgforbund: To eller flere kandidatlister kan støtte hinanden ved at indgå valgteknisk samarbejde. Valgteknisk samarbejde mellem to eller flere kandidatlister for forskellige partier mv. kaldes valgforbund. Valgforbund til kommunal- og regionalvalg indgås af to eller flere kandidatlister og er et valgteknisk samarbejde for at undgå stemmespild.

2.5 Statistical unit

Municipalities and regions.

2.6 Statistical population

Listed and elected candidates in the local and regional council elections.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark

2.8 Time coverage

Since the municipal reform, elections to municipality councils have taken place in 2009, 2013 and in 2017.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Persons, votes

2.11 Reference period

21-11-2017

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Every four years.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

There is no collection authority or EU regulation applying to this set of statistics. Data are provided by KMD as a service job. The job is carried out by Statistics Denmark as a service job for the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior.

2.14 Cost and burden

The statistics are based on an administrative data. This means that there is no direct reporting task involved in the compilation of these statistics.

2.15 Comment

Further information can be found on the [subject page](#) or by contacting Statistics Denmark directly.

3 Statistical processing

Data for these statistics are provided as an extraction from the election software system (managed by KMD) after the deadline has expired for complaints/objections.

3.1 Source data

The source of these statistics is the election software system managed by KMD. The counting takes place in the individual polling stations, which register the results in the election software system managed by KMD.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Local and regional election data are compiled in continuation of the elections, which are held every four years on the third Tuesday of November.

3.3 Data collection

Data extractions are provided by KMD.

3.4 Data validation

The data delivery is subjected to validation as well as logical checks. If errors are detected in the data, a new extraction is provided by KMD. This procedure is repeated until an error-free data delivery is obtained.

3.5 Data compilation

The provided extraction is considered to be final.

3.6 Adjustment

No adjustments are made of the data. The extraction is provided after the deadline for complaints/objections has expired, and it is considered to be a final extraction.

4 Relevance

The statistics are relevant for municipalities, regions, ministries, other government organizations, political party organizations, researchers and citizens as a basis for planning and surveys. The data basis of the statistics (micro-data) is used by researchers to whom data is made available via our Research Services.

4.1 User Needs

The statistics are primarily used by municipalities, regions, ministries, other government organisations, political party organisations, researchers and ordinary citizens.

4.2 User Satisfaction

The user satisfaction is generally very high. Our daily users as well as our contact and user committee continuously provide us with information about satisfaction and changes in needs.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics are based on data extractions from the election software system (managed by KMD) to which the results of the local and regional elections are reported. As the data basis is used for calculating the composition of the local and regional councils, it is demanded that the statistics are recorded accurately and, as a result, are of very high quality.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The statistics are based on data extractions from the election software system (managed by KMD) to which the results of the local and regional elections are reported. The data basis is of high quality, as it is used for calculating the composition of the local and regional councils.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

The data basis is of high quality, as it is used to calculate the composition of the local and regional councils. A source of error may be errors in the extraction provided by KMD. For this reason, Statistics Denmark subjects the data delivery to logical checks and validation procedures to ensure that the extraction is of high quality and accordingly shows the right voting basis for the listed and elected candidates.

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

The statistics are based on data extractions from the election software system (managed by KMD) to which the results of the local and regional elections are reported. The data basis is considered to be of high quality. The registration of the distribution of votes is reported to KMD after the recount in the course of the following days. Finally, any adjustments are registered until 15 January where the deadline for complaints/objections expires, and after this time, the election result and consequently also the data basis for the statistics is final.

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The election is held every four years on the third Tuesday of November. The results are usually published five months later, i.e. mid-March.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The election is held every four years on the third Tuesday of November and the data are final mid-January where the deadline for complaints/objections expires. The results are usually published mid-March.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the pre-announced dates of publication.

7 Comparability

In connection with the municipal reform of 2007, the number of municipalities in which to hold elections was reduced from 271 to 98. For the majority of municipalities, it meant that the geographical scope of the municipality increased considerably, and that a new local council had to be elected for the new increased geographical area which had previously been covered by two or more municipalities and a corresponding number of local councils.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Not relevant for these statistics.

7.2 Comparability over time

In connection with the municipal reform of 2007, the number of municipalities in which to hold elections was reduced from 271 to 98, and also the 14 county council elections were reduced to five regional council elections. The City of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipality were not part of the county division and did not hold elections to the county councils. Over time, the number of elected candidates for the local councils has been reduced in several municipalities. A little less than 20 municipalities in the vicinity of Greater Copenhagen as well as a few others were not affected by the mergers of the municipal reform, and as a result they are directly comparable over time. The remaining municipalities were merged to geographically larger municipalities for which a new local council had to be elected. Consequently, the election results for these municipalities before and after the municipal reform of 2007 are not comparable. The same applies for the fourteen counties that were merged into five regions.

For the majority of municipalities, it meant that the geographical scope of the municipality increased considerably, and that a new local council had to be elected for the new larger geographical area which had previously been covered by two or more municipalities and a corresponding number of local councils. In the same way, the five regions, each of which covers a far larger area than the fourteen counties respectively, cannot be compared with the fourteen counties.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Not relevant for these statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in a Danish press release. In the Statbank, these statistics can be found under [Elections to municipality councils](#). For further information, go to the [subject page](#).

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

These statistics are published in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

A separate article is prepared on the local and regional government elections for the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior with summed-up data for the entire country as well as vote totals for each municipality in the local as well as the regional election. The article is available via the [the homepage of the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior](#)

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects in the following tables:

8.7 Micro-data access

You can make a request to Research Services for access to micro-data. The material is stored at personal level and may be used in combination with other data on personal level or address level.

8.8 Other

DST Consulting uses the population master data in connection with tasks requested by external customers.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) for Statistics Denmark is applied.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

No information at the individual level is given. Names, identity number or other information which make it possible to identify person is anonymized.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

In terms of administration, the organizational unit Population and Education is responsible for these statistics. Henning Christiansen is the head of statistics, tel. +45 39 17 33 05, e-mail: hch@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

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