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Source: authors’ computations using official election results.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Danish political parties in general elections between 1945 and 2019.
Figure B2 - The emergence of a multi-elite party system in Denmark

- Difference between (% of tertiary educated) and (% of other voters) voting left, after controlling for income, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, region
- Difference between (% of top 10%) and (% bottom 90%) earners voting left, after controlling for education, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, region

Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the evolution of the voting pattern among the tertiary educated voters and the top 10% earners voting for left-wing parties, after controls.
Figure B3 - Vote for the left by perceived social class in Denmark

Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by perceived social class. Notice that information about class is not available in 2001-2007.
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<td>Urban</td>
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<td>Rural</td>
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**Source:** authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

**Notes:** the table shows the average share of votes received by the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, the Socialist People’s Party, the Red-Green Alliance, the Conservative, the Venstre and the Danish People’s Party by selected individual characteristics over the 2011-2015 period.
Figure BA1 - Election results by groups in Denmark, 1945-2019

Source: authors' computations using official election results.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Danish political parties in general elections between 1945 and 2019. For simplicity, the right-wing parties include also the Christian Democrats and the Centre Democrats despite their more centrist positions. Parties with other political orientation and with a share of votes below 3% are not included in the graph.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of employment sector (public vs private) of the Danish adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income decile.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income decile.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors’ computations Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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**Source:** authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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- Difference between (% of top 10%) and (% bottom 90%) earners voting left, after controlling for education, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, region

Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the evolution of the voting pattern among the top 10% educated and the top 10% earners voting for left-wing parties, after controls.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of tertiary-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Difference between (% of primary educ.) and (% of other voters) voting left

- After controlling for income
- After controlling for income, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, region

Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables.
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- Difference between (% of rural areas) and (% of urban areas) voting left
- After controlling for income, education, gender, age, marital status, employment status

Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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After controlling for income and education

After controlling for income, education, gender, marital status, employment status, union membership, region

Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

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- **After controlling for class**
- **After controlling for class, income, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, region**

**Source**: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

**Note**: the figure shows the difference between the share of tertiary educated voters and the share of other voters voting for left-wing parties, before and after controlling for class and other variables.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by gender.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Venstre by gender.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
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Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Venstre by sector.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of primary-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for the main left-wing parties, after controlling for income, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, and region. Given its peculiar ideological position, the Social Liberal Party is represented with a dashed line.
Figure BC37 - Decomposition of the vote for the left among tertiary-educated voters in Denmark

Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of tertiary-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for the main left-wing parties, after controlling for income, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, and region. Given its peculiar ideological position, the Social Liberal Party is represented with a dashed line.
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**Source:** authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

**Note:** the figure shows the difference between the share of primary-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for the main right-wing parties, after controlling for income, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, and region.
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Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of tertiary-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for the main right-wing parties, after controlling for income, gender, age, marital status, employment status, union membership, and region.
Figure BC40 - Decomposition of the vote for the left among women in Denmark

Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for the main left-wing parties, after controlling for income, education, age, marital status, region, and sector. Given its peculiar ideological position, the Social Liberal Party is represented with a dashed line.
Figure BC41 - Decomposition of the vote for left among private sector employees in Denmark

Source: authors' computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of private sector employees and the share of public sector employees voting for the main left-wing parties, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, marital status, and region. Given its peculiar ideological position, the Social Liberal Party is represented with a dashed line.
Figure BC42 - Decomposition of the vote for right among private sector employees in Denmark

Source: authors’ computations using Danish post-electoral surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of private sector employees and the share of public sector employees voting for the main right-wing parties, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, marital status, and region.
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**Source**: authors’ elaboration.

**Note**: the table shows the surveys used in the chapter, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey. Data for the 1960s have been obtained through survey’s retrospective questions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age: 20-40</strong></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age: 40-60</strong></td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age: 60+</strong></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjective class: Working class</strong></td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjective class: Middle class/Upper class</strong></td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education: Primary</strong></td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education: Secondary</strong></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education: Tertiary</strong></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment status (recoded): Employed public</strong></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment status (recoded): Employed private</strong></td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment status (recoded): Unemployed/Inactive</strong></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home ownership: Renting</strong></td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home ownership: Owning</strong></td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status: Single</strong></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status: Married / Partner</strong></td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region: Capital</strong></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region: Central Jutland</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region: Northern Jutland</strong></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region: Southern Denmark</strong></td>
<td>15%</td>
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<td>11%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region: Zealand</strong></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural / urban: Urban</strong></td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural / urban: Rural</strong></td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector: Private/Mixed</strong></td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector: Public</strong></td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender: Women</strong></td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender: Men</strong></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union membership: Not union member</strong></td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union membership: Union member</strong></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** authors' computations using Danish electoral surveys.

**Note:** the table shows descriptive statistics by decade for selected available variables.