

**Documentation of statistics for  
Live music - concerts and audience 2018**

## **1 Introduction**

The statistics over Live Music cover concerts and their audiences in Denmark. These statistics describes concerts and other live music events with public access e.g. music festivals, where musicians are paid to perform their musical works. School concerts, etc where the performers are not paid, are excluded. These statistics are compiled for the first time for the year 2018.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

These statistics contain annual estimates of the number of concerts and the number of audiences, grouped according to concert size and type of concert. Concerts are all types of concerts and cover both classical and rhythmic music.

### **2.1 Data description**

The statistics contain annual estimates of live music events in Denmark. The statistics cover the number of the audience and concerts by concert size and type of concert.

The type of concert is determined by the organizer behind the concert e.g. festivals, music venues, The Danish National Church, orchestras. Concerts are all types of concerts and cover both classical and rhythmic music.

## 2.2 Classification system

These statistics are grouped by concert type and concert size by estimated number of audiences and the number of concerts in the following groups:

### Concert locations

- National church
- Cultural organizations
- Orchestras
- Music festival
- Music society
- Regional music venue
- Music venue
- Other organisers

### Number of concerts

- 1 concert
- 4-9 concerts
- 2-3 concerts
- 10-29 concerts
- 30+ concerts

### Number of audiences

- max 60 people
- 61-100 people
- 101-250 people
- 251-1000 people
- 1001+ people

## 2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Live music: Concerts with public access is in these statistics defined as concerts where the musicians are paid for the performance of the musical works. Charity concerts where the musicians do not receive a direct payment are covered by this definition, as the musicians' fees are assumed to be their contribution to the purpose of the concert. Concerts transmitted on TV and by radio are covered if there is public physical access to the concert. The audience will include those who attend the concert in real life.

## 2.5 Statistical unit

Concerts.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

Audiences and concerts in Denmark.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

These statistics are so far only compiled for the year 2018.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Quantity.

## **2.11 Reference period**

Calendar year.

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Yearly.

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

These statistics are not covered by any EU regulation.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

These statistics are based on administrative and already collected data. There is thus no direct response burden, in relation to the compilation of these statistics.

## **2.15 Comment**

Statistics Denmark covers the topic Live Music with the statistics on Live Music as well as quarterly releases from the Culture Habits Survey.

### **3 Statistical processing**

Data for this statistic is collected upon receipt of an extract from respectively KODA, the Danish Copy Rights Administration Office, and from SLKS, the Government Agency for Palaces and Culture. Data is validated by comparing with alternative data sources. The data set also undergoes a quality assurance, which removes any incorrect registrations. Incorrect registration can e.g. be cancelled events that are not being completed in the reference year. Once the data is validated, the quality assured data set is aggregated to the final result.

#### **3.1 Source data**

The number of concerts, as well as the number of audiences attending the concerts, is estimated based on data recorded with KODA in the form of invoices for music rights credits and payments. Information on regional live music venues and regional orchestras is based on statements from SLKS. Audience information for music festivals is based on desk research and Google search in 2018.

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

Yearly.

#### **3.3 Data collection**

Data for royalty rights payments are sent as a special extract from KODA's invoices. Aggregated information on regional venues and regional orchestras is received from SLKS.

#### **3.4 Data validation**

Data is validated by comparing KODA data with alternative data sources. Alternative sources may include various reports and annual reports, websites for music festivals, as well as other statistical statements from Statistics Denmark.

Statistics Denmark's Cultural Habits Survey highlights, among other things, the proportion of people who go to live music concert. The Household Budget Survey estimates the population's consumption of live music.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

The data processing includes coding, tabulation and control of detailed registry extracts to the level of publication, as well as validation of results when compared with alternative data sources.

The audience is estimated based on the rights amounts using various pricing models used by KODA for invoicing. For this purpose, different price models are used, which are described on KODA's website on Prices for concert and event.

The number of audiences is estimated by calculating the average number of KODA crowns per audience based on the invoices where the number of audiences is stated. There is a difference between how many KODA crowns a concert organizer pays per audience per concert. The price model for calculations may include: depend on where the concert is held and whether it is free or not. Therefore, to obtain as accurate estimates of the number of audiences as possible, it is necessary to calculate the average number of KODA crowns per audience within uniform types of concerts.

Several concerts can be associated with the same registration / reporting, which is why the concert size is based on average audience per. concert. This is not the case for festivals as these often take place over several days, with the same audience attending several concerts.

Invoices relating to events outside Denmark (e.g. Greenland or the Faeroe Islands) are removed from the dataset. Invoices relating to concerts that are not held during the reference year of the statistics are also removed from the data set.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

No data corrections are made beyond what has already been described under data validation and data processing.

## **4 Relevance**

These statistics are expected to be used by professionals, researchers, authorities and other users, e.g. journalists interested in live music. The statistics can provide a basis for forecasts and analyses, a better understanding of the live music industry and the actors involved. These statistics are continuously developed in collaboration with a follow-up group of experts.

### **4.1 User Needs**

The overall user need is to create more knowledge about concerts and thus facilitate fact-based decisions about live music.

There is a need for better knowledge of Danes' consumption of live music among professionals, analysts, journalists etc.

Public authorities, researchers and other stakeholders may be interested in having access to the results of the study with a view to identifying relevant and current cultural issues that may form the basis of and professional considerations.

## **4.2 User Satisfaction**

These statistics are established and developed continuously in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and with a follow-up group of experts and stakeholders.

## **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

These statistics are based on information from central and authoritative sources. The accuracy of the statistics can be assessed by comparing selected results with relevant data from other statistics.

The statistics are first compiled for the reference year 2018 and the calculation method is still under development. The statistics are therefore subject to possible future revisions.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

These statistics are based on information from central and authoritative sources. The accuracy of the statistics can be assessed by comparing selected results from the study with relevant data from other statistics.

For example, there is no major difference between the number of festival visitors in the Cultural Habits Survey and the estimation of the number of festival guests in the statistics on Live Music.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

Registry information on royalty payments has been compiled by KODA with variations in registration practices, which may be a source of uncertainty. For example, there may be differences in the registration of the number of concerts and the number of events. For most invoices, there is a 1: 1 ratio between a concert and an event, but in some cases there may be more concerts for one event.

Information from the number of spectators is reported by the concert organizers. Audience underestimation may occur when the actual number of spectators is lower than the reported number in the billing dataset.

Over-coverage can occur if the statistics contain events that are not held in the reference year and / or are held outside Denmark's borders.

## **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**

These statistics are based on central and well-known authoritative sources, which help to ensure the quality of the results.

No actual quality assessment of the statistics' final results has been made beyond the quality assurance described under data validation.

## **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 statistics are initially compiled for the reference year 2018 and the calculation method is still under development. The statistics are therefore subject to possible future revision of the 2018 results.

# **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The statistics are published 1.5 years after the end of the reference year. These statistics are published without delay, with reference to the announced time of publication in the release calendar.

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

These statistics are published 1.5 years after the end of the reference year. The calculation method is still under development, so it is not yet possible to know whether these initial estimates are preliminary or final.



## **6.2 Punctuality**

These statistics are published without delay, with reference to the announced time of publication in the release calendar.

## **7 Comparability**

These statistics have only been compiled for the reference year 2018 and can therefore not yet be compared over time. The statistics are not compiled according to common European guidelines and are therefore to a lesser extent comparable with official statistics from other countries.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

The statistics are not compiled according to common European guidelines and are therefore to a lesser extent comparable with official statistics from other countries.

However, it is possible to find live music statistics in other countries from other independent actors.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

These statistics are currently only compiled for the reference year 2018 and can therefore not yet be compared over time.

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

The number of concert guests can be compared with information from other official statistics in the cultural field, calculated by Statistics Denmark.

This could be, for example, the Cultural Habits Survey, where respondents are asked whether they have listened to live music in the past three months.

The Household Budget Survey estimates the population's consumption of live music.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

These statistics are published in a Danish press release and in the StatBank under [Music](#).

### **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**

Publications only in Danish.

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

These statistics are published in the StatBank under [Music](#) in the following tables:

- [LIVMUSo1](#): Audience by concert type and concert size
- [LIVMUSo2](#): Concerts by concert type and concert size

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

Not accessible.

### **8.8 Other**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

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

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

The statistics is disseminated at a level of aggregation that does not require further discretion.

### **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**

Administratively, these statistics are located in the Research, Technology and Culture office. The statistician is Agnes Tassy, tel.: 39 17 31 44, e-mail: ata@dst.dk

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Science, Technology and Culture, Business Statistics.

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