

Documentation of statistics for Performing arts 2023

1 Introduction

The statistic shows the activity at the professional theaters in Denmark. The theaters divided into state-subsidized and non-state-subsidized theaters. Statistics for the state-subsidized theaters have been prepared since the season 1980/1981. Statistics for the non-state-subsidized theaters have been prepared since the 2003/2004 season. Statistics on international guest performances on both state-sponsored and non state-subsidized theaters have been prepared since the 2004/2005 season. In season 2005/2006 was the concert and culture hosted international guest performances also included in the statistics. The figures for the season 2015/2016 are not directly comparable with previous figures as there has been a data break.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics show annual seasonal activities, productions, performances, spectators and primary audiences at the state-supported and non-state-supported professional theatres. For each production there is information about genre, theater category, activity, stage and audience group.. For the season 2020/2021 and forward, the statistics have been revised, where the number of categories with regards to theatres, genre and audience group have been expanded. Therefore there has been a data break. A new table in Statbank has been developed, which is consistent back to season 2015/2016.

2.1 Data description

The Statistics shows the number of productions, performances and spectators and trends at the state-sponsored and non-state funded professional theaters. The population are manufacturers of theater, as behaving foreign guest performances. Manufacturers can either be physical theaters or persons / companies who gets up performances at a theater.

It is the manufacturer who report to the statistics.

The season runs from 1 July in the first year of the season to 30 June the following year.

The theaters can be either state-sponsored or state-subsidized. The population of state-subsidized theaters include theaters that are either eligible or supported by Theatre Act. Information on the theaters in a season have received aid notified Statistics Denmark annually by the Cultural Agency. This information forms the basis for the study of state-subsidized theaters.

The population of non-subsidized theaters, including the theaters that have not received support for theater Act. It also includes the study of other non state-subsidized professional theaters, which Statistics Denmark has knowledge through various theater listings. The population has been evolving gradually. From season 1980/1981 through 2002/2003 season included statistics only state-subsidized theaters. From the 2003/2004 season was extended to non state-subsidized (by theater Act) theaters. From season 2004/2005 through 2010/2011 season has been further improved coverage of non state-subsidized theater through examination of various theater listings. From the 2004/2005 season, the inventory expanded to include foreign guest performances.

Foreign guest performers are productions which is rehearsed abroad and listed in Denmark. It implies that the performances produced by foreign manufacturers who set up businesses in Denmark to handle the production, are not included as foreign guest performances but as Danish produced performances.

In season 2015/2016 there is a data break partly caused by a changed population definition. The delimitation of state-subsidized theaters includes from season 2015/2016 also the theaters that are approved under the scheme for the reimbursement. The non-state-supported population includes this season professional theaters that meet the Danish Arts Foundation's criteria for professional theaters and consists concretely in 2015/2016 by the population, which formed the non-state-subsidized theaters in the season 2014/2015 with the exception of the theaters that was authorized under the arrangements for reimbursement.

In the season 2017/2018, the population is also formed on the basis of data from Tereba. The population in the 2017/2018 season has become smaller compared to the 2016/2017 season. There are removed theater producers who do not receive support in the current period and have not reported in several seasons. In spite of the population, it is expected that the activity in Danish theaters is increasingly captured with Tereba as a data source. In the season 2017/2018 there is an increase in the activity in Danish theaters. An explanation for this is that Statistics Denmark has prefilled the electronic schemas with the title of the productions, genre, etc., based on the information that the producers enter in database of Tereba.

In the season 2020/2021 there has been a data break due to revisions with regards to theatre-categories, genre- and audience categories. To compensate for the data break, new time series have been developed to preserve consistency over time with regards to the mentioned categories.

2.2 Classification system

The Statistics shows the number of productions, performances and spectators. The group with spectators shows is distributed by children, young people and adults. The categories are children (age 0-15 and families, young people (age 16-24) and adults. Genre is Plays, Musical and Operettas, Opera, Music theatre and Concert performance, Ballet, Dance, Animation and Puppetry, Contemporary circus/New circus, Performance and Show, Revue, Stand-up and Cabaret, as well as other genre. A scene is the theatres own stationary scenes and tours in other places. The theatres primary spectators shows what the theatres productions and is distributed on adult theatre and child theatre. The category of theatre is distributed on state-sponsored, state-subsidized and non-state-subsidized.

2.3 Sector coverage

Culture sector

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

State-Subsidies Theatres: State-subsidized theater: State aid to the theaters is regulated by Theatre Act Theatre Act (LBK 526) refers directly following theaters, which represent the majority of state-subsidized theaters: · The Royal Theatre and Orchestra: The Royal Theatre and the chapel is Denmark's national scene. The theater be without bias producing a repertoire of high artistic quality in the field of ballet, opera and drama · Location scenes in Aarhus, Odense and Aalborg The Copenhagen Theatre Cooperation: The Copenhagen Theatre Co is a private foundation that aims to support the operation of a number of theaters in the metropolitan area. Regional Theatres. At a regional theater means a professional producing theater, which is resident outside of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, Odense, Aarhus and Aalborg Municipality. A regional theater must have a minimum of two productions a year, a fixed venue, local roots and to be financed wholly or partly by one or more municipalities. Small city theaters. The state provides within a limit set in the Finance operating grants to small city theaters in Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, Odense, Aarhus and Aalborg Municipality. The small city theaters need to complement regional stages help ensure a versatile theater offering in the large urban municipalities. Theatres with operational support from the Danish Arts Council / theaters etc. with project support from The Danish Arts Council, the Danish Arts Council may support 1. stationary and touring and outreach arts activities carried out by small theaters, performing arts groups and independent performing artists, including their cooperation with other theaters and actors in the performing arts, 2. promotion of new Danish drama, 3. the acquisition of technical equipment, etc. and in special cases arrangement of rooms for performing arts purposes, 4. promotion of the performing arts international activities and cooperation and 5. other activities to promote the legislation's objectives.

Non-Subsidised theatres: Non state-subsidized theaters: The population of non-subsidized theaters, including the theaters that have not received support for theater law nor through the so-called reimbursement scheme.

Guest Appearances from Abroad: Foreign guest performances: foreign guest performances are performances that are rehearsed abroad and listed in Denmark. It implies that the performances produced by foreign manufacturers who set up businesses in Denmark to handle the production, are not included as foreign guest performances but as Danish produced performances.

2.5 Statistical unit

The inventory operate with the units number of theaters, number of productions and number of performances. In addition the unit spectators, i.e.. those who attend a performance. The financial information given in 1,000 kroner.

2.6 Statistical population

State-subsidized theaters include in 2015/2016 theaters who are subsidized according to the act of theaters or approved under the scheme for reimbursement.

The non-state-supported population include in season 2015/2016 professional theaters that meet the Danish Arts Foundation's criteria for professional theaters and consists specifically of the population, which formed the non-state-subsidized theaters in the season 2014/2015 with the exception of the theaters that was approved under arrangements for reimbursement.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The statistic covers season 2020/2021-2022/2023 and partly 2015/2016-2022/2023.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistic.

2.10 Unit of measure

Attendances is the sum of persons to each performance of every production. Performances is the sum of every performance of every production. Productions is the sum of every production. Economic information given in 1000 kr.

2.11 Reference period

The statistics are compiled yearly on the basis of seasons, that is from 1 July to 30 June.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annually.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

No EU regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden

Not measured.

In the 2017/2018 season, Statistics Denmark has eased the reporting burden on theater producers by pre-filling the forms with information that the theater producers enter in Tereba. In the 2017/2018 season and 2018/2019 season, electronic forms were pre-filled with the production title, genre and name of the co-producer if applicable.

2.15 Comment

Other information can be found on Statistics [Emneside](#) or by contact with Danmarks Statistik.

3 Statistical processing

Data is collected annually through electronic questionnaires. The data is validated and compared with data from previous seasons. If theatres haven't answered the latest questionnaire their answer from the year before is imported.

3.1 Source data

Information from the individual theaters reported via the electronic questionnaire to approximately 500 reporters. Reporting to the statistics is voluntary. The reports include information on individual productions, spectators and for the state-subsidized theaters, information about economic fundamentals for the season.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Every year.

3.3 Data collection

Electronic questionnaire.

3.4 Data validation

Corrections is done based on reports from previous seasons. These are especially theater audiences such as The Royal Theater, Rural scenes, Self-theater and small-town theaters, etc. which is relatively stable from year to year. It is all theaters' activity that compares with reports from previous seasons. If there are major fluctuations, this is investigated further by contacting the theaters. In addition to debugging the individual units, data is validated based on the aggregated figures that can be found in the tables in the statistics bank.

3.5 Data compilation

In the 2022/2023 season, broadcasts were sent to about 452 theaters. The data collection started on september 22, 2023. Theaters that find it difficult to provide information are postponed, ie. possibility to report later. Data is processed and debugged on the individual theatres and by looking at aggregated numbers. The statistics only include theaters that have reported one or more activities (eg number of spectators or number of performances) on one or more of the productions. It is assumed that theaters that are registered as reported, but have not filled in information on attendance, number of performances, etc. have not been active during the season in question. The theaters that have not accessed the form (ie non-response) are imputed if they have reported the year before. If non-response has also been imputed to the season before, they will not be imputed again.

In 2022/2023, 38 pct. was non-response, where appr. 16 pct. was imputed. In 2021/2022, 43 pct. was non-response, where appr. 14 pct. was imputed. In 2020/2021, 46 pct. was non-response, where one out of five was imputed. 2019/2020 was 42 pct. non-response and one out of three was imputed. In 2018/2019 24 pct. was nonresponse and half of the nonresponse was imputed. In the 2017/2018 season, there was 36 per cent. theaters that were non-response, and approx. one in five of non-response could be imputed from the 2016/2017 season.

3.6 Adjustment

No corrections are made to data other than what has already been described during data validation and data processing

4 Relevance

Key users are the Ministry of Culture, government, public and private organizations, researchers and the press. There has not been a user satisfaction.

4.1 User Needs

Users are the Ministry of Culture, government, public and private organizations, researchers and the press.

4.2 User Satisfaction

An user satisfaction inquiry has not been performed.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for this statistic.

5 Accuracy and reliability

Reporting for the Performing Arts statistic is voluntary. Therefore, the statistics are not fully comprehensive. Several of the non-state-subsidized theaters report that they do not have resources to cooperate in the investigation. Many reporters are small theater producers / project theaters that receive government subsidies to develop a single production. It can be difficult to get reports from some of these reporters. Yet it is estimated that performing arts statistics cover the majority of activities in performing arts, as all large and medium state-subsidized and non-subsidized theaters, participate in the study in each season.

5.1 Overall accuracy

Information about the economic environment is characterized by a degree of uncertainty, since not all theaters are able to distribute income on a seasonal basis; Instead, information on financial / calendar year. This means that the statistics do not always have consistent information about the performances, which are always based on seasonal inventories and economic sizes.

In connection with touring theaters is not always possible to quantify the number of spectators precisely; When this is the case used estimates, for example, can be based on the maximum number of audience in sales contracts, etc.

Reporting for the Performing Arts statistic is voluntary. Therefore, choosing some theaters not to report. All large and medium state-subsidized and non-subsidized theaters, participate in the study and all the theaters with fixed scene also participate in all seasons.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for this statistic.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Until the 2008/2009 season was called statistics Theatre Statistics. Therein lay, it was theaters / producers of theatrical performances, which were asked about their activity. This meant that the genres included in the statistics, was covered to the extent they were included in the theaters / producers productions. It has led to such genre revue / cabaret only includes revues and cabarets, which was produced by the theaters / producers included in the population. This is genre, including cabaret and circus not fully represented in the statistics. After data break in 2015/2016 a new genre division has been used. For 2020/2021 and forward, the genre categories from 2015/2016 have been expanded.

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

Not all theaters are able to distribute income on a seasonal basis and instead gives information on financial / calendar year. That means that there not always are compliance between goals based on seasonal inventories and economic sizes.

In connection with touring theaters it is not always possible to quantify the number of spectators precisely; When this is the case estimates are used. Reporting for the performing arts statistic is voluntary. Therefore, the statistics are not fully comprehensive. Several of the non-state-subsidized theaters report that they do not have resources to cooperate in the investigation. Furthermore, performing arts statistics comprises a lot of small theater producers / project theaters that receive government subsidies to develop a single production for whom it's hard to do the reporting. Yet it is estimated that performing arts statistics cover the majority of activities in performing arts, as all large and medium state-subsidized and non-subsidized theaters, participate in the study.

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 statistics are published annually. Summary statistical data are published 5-6 months after the end of the season (December).

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published annually. Summary statistical data are published 5-6 months after the end of the season (December).

6.2 Punctuality

The time of publication is usually punctual.

7 Comparability

The statistics have been compiled since the season 1980-81. In connection with the changes to the legislative etc., Regulating aid to the theaters, there may be changes in the population, which can complicate comparisons over time. There has been no comparison of these statistics with similar international surveys.

Statistics Bank contains 3 tables with data that can be returned for the season 1981/1982.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

There has been no comparison of these statistics with corresponding international or foreign accounts.

7.2 Comparability over time

Starting with the season for 2020/2021, there is a data break in the statistics. New categories for theatres, genre and audience groups have been introduced, which make the season not fully comparable with previous seasons. To preserve comparability, a new table has been developed that is consistent over time and stretches back to the season 2015/2016.

In the 2015-2016 season, there is a data break in the statistics. A revised questionnaire has been introduced and figures from this season are not directly comparable with figures from previous seasons.

The population has been evolving gradually. From season 1980/1981 through 2002/2003 season included statistics only state-subsidized theaters. From the 2003/2004 season was extended to non state-subsidized (by theater Act) theaters. From season 2004/2005 through 2010/2011 season has been further improved coverage of non state-subsidized theater through examination of various theater listings. From the 2004/2005 season, the inventory expanded to include foreign guest performances.

In connection with the changes to the legislative etc., Regulating aid to the theaters, there may be changes in the population, which can complicate comparisons over time. Statistics changed its name from Theatre Statistics for Performing Arts from the season 2009/2010.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Many of the major theaters publishes an annual report, which includes a statement of the theater spectator numbers. These statements correspond and not to the statement by Statistics Denmark publish. Oftentimes, the Statistics Denmark's performing arts stats counter spectator numbers for the producing theater. That is, if a theater is on tour and has played a show at another theater than the theater's own counted crowd in this statement during the touring theater Attendance. Many theaters will count those spectators with the statements of their own activity. This will in these statistics mean that the same crowd will be counted twice. Some theaters may also have other activities than actual theater company at their stage among others concerts if Attendance is counted in the theater's own activity statement, but not with the performing arts statistics.

Reservations must also be made if the statistics are compared with the Culture and participation investigation in 2018, which investigate the cultural consumption including performing arts among the Danish population. In the Cultural habit study, stage art is more broadly defined (eg in relation to genre, where one has attended stage art etc.). Therefore the statistics are not directly comparable and this must be taken in account when the results are used.

7.4 Coherence - internal

In the 2017/2018 season, Statistics Denmark, in collaboration with Tereba, has created the population list. Incoming data from Tereba is compared with 7 spreadsheets, which Statistics Denmark receives from the Slots- og Kulturstyrelsen. A spreadsheet shows a statement of which theaters or persons have received state aid. A theater or person may be the recipient of various forms of support, eg a theater can both receive project support and support for the dissemination scheme. If a theater or a person is the recipient of several forms of support, the theater or person is assigned the support that is at the top of the form.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are published in *Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik* (News from Statistics Denmark) and in the StatBank Denmark.

News from statistics Denmark is published 5-6 months after the end of the reference period and contains summary results and time-series.

Statistical News is published 5-7 months after the end of the reference period and contains detailed information on the theatres.

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

See [News From Statistics Denmark](#) (in Danish).

8.5 Publications

News from Statistics Denmark and Statbank.

Yearly publications: Statistical Yearbook, Statistical 10-year-review.

8.6 On-line database

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

- [SCENE01A](#): Productions and performances at danish theatres (own stages) by category of theatre, activity and genre
- [SCENE01B](#): Audiences at danish theatres (own stage) by category of theatre, activity and genre
- [SCENE02A](#): Productions at danish theatres by category of theatre, audience group, scene, genre and time
- [SCENE03A](#): Performances at danish theatres by category of theatre, audience group, scene, genre and time
- [SCENE04A](#): Audiences at danish theatres by category of theatre, audience, scene, genre and time
- [SCENE05A](#): Danish theatres by category of theatre, the theaters primary audience and time
- [SCENE06A](#): Guest appearances in Denmark by category of theatre, activity, genre, nationality and time
- [SCENE07A](#): Danish theatres tour abroad by category of theatre, activity, genre, country and time
- [SCENE08A](#): Economic performance of state-subsidised theatres by category of theatre, economic and time
- [SCENE09A](#): Danish theatres tour in Denmark by region, category of theatre, activity and genre
- [SCENE10A](#): Activities at danish theatres by category of theatre, audience group, type and genre

8.7 Micro-data access

There is no access to micro-data.

8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

See [Danmarks Statistiks datafortrolighedspolitik](#).

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The statistics are published at a level that does not require further treatment to ensure confidentiality.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

The statistics are documented in connection with the publication of the statistics in Statistical News.

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 Science, Technology and Culture. The contact person is Christian Max Gustaf Törnfeldt, tel.: + 45 2163 6020, and e-mail: CHT@dst.dk.