Documentation of statistics for
Cultural Habits Survey 2018-2020

1 Introduction

The purpose of the Cultural Habits Survey is to describe the population's cross-cultural habits. Culture is defined in the survey in a broad sense and covers cultural and media consumption including for example concerts, performing arts, cinema, literature, physical exercise, computer games and leisure activities. The study was conducted in 1964, 1975, 1987, 1993, 1998, 2004, 2012 and most recently in 2018-2020. Statistics Denmark is responsible for the implementation of the 2018-2020 survey, while previous studies were carried out by the Ministry of Culture.

2 Statistical presentation

The cultural habits survey is a sample-based interview based survey that describes the population's consumption of cultural and leisure activities from the age of four years and older, residing in Denmark. However, the actual cultural consumption can occur both in Denmark and abroad, for example in connection with travel. Culture consumption is distributed by age and gender. The current study on cultural consumption is ongoing. It runs for 24 months from July 1, 2018 to september 1, 2020. The statistical documentation, by its very nature, concerns only the first two quarters of the investigation period at this point of time.

2.1 Data description

The Cultural Habits Survey is a sample-based survey that sheds light on the population's consumption of cultural and leisure activities. The survey shows how many people participate in and make use of cultural activities.

The following cultural areas are covered by the study: - Music - Performing arts - Visual arts - Films and series - News, museums and other exhibitions - Literature - Library use - Digital games - Exercise and sporting events - Leisure activities - Volunteer work

It is participation in the aforementioned cultural and leisure activities and not the self-exercising culture that is illuminated in the study, apart from the areas physical exercise and volunteer work. Based on the above-mentioned cultural areas, the cultural habits study generally covers the following questions:

- How often you participate in cultural and leisure activities (frequency / time consumption)
- Where the participation occurs (e.g. at home or abroad)
- What is consumed (types of arts etc.)
- How participation occurs (use of media and institutions, free consumption vs. paid services, etc.)
- Who participates (different population groups)

However, not all of the above issues will be relevant to all cultural activities. Frequency is estimated using two scales. For certain cultural activities, e.g. films and series, frequency is asked regarding the last week. For other cultural activities, e.g. cinema visits, theater or visual arts, questions are asked about the frequency of consumption over the past three months. The intensity of citizens' participation in cultural activities etc. is estimated using questions of frequency of participation and / or the volume of the activity in question, e.g. number of visits to libraries or museums.

Consumption of selected cultural activities is further divided into types. The list of classifications has been prepared in close collaboration with the study's follow-up group, which, in addition to the employees of the Ministry of Culture and Statistics Denmark, also includes professionals and researchers. Cultural activities are defined technology neutral. This means that the respondents are asked about their consumption of e.g. literature, whether they read physical books, e-books or hear audiobooks. Consumption of performing arts includes both the experience of live performances and the viewing of recorded performing arts, for example on TV or on the Internet, for example YouTube. All cultural activities are covered, regardless of whether the participation has taken place in Denmark or abroad.

The Cultural Habits Survey is collected at the individual level for children and adults. The results of adult cultural consumption are published as of March 1, 2019, while the results from the child survey are not expected to be available until the end of 2019 at the earliest, when the amount of data collected is sufficient.

The statistics are prepared using quarterly sample surveys in the period 3rd quarter 2018-2nd quarter 2020, where the population is questioned about their cultural consumption in the last quarter. The study covers both children's and adults' cultural and leisure activities. The questionnaire has a fixed part and a flexible module that is replaced quarterly. The survey runs for 8 quarters from 1 July 2018 to 1 July 2020.

2.2 Classification system

The dissemination of the cultural statistics is organized by cultural domains The cultural domains are defined according to UNESCO structure but have been adapted to Danish conditions.

In addition the following groupings are used:

Age intervals for adults:

- 16-24 years
- 25-34 years
- 35-44 years
- 45-54 years
- 55-64 years
- 65-74 years
- 75+ years

Weekly frequency:

- Several times a day
- Daily or almost daily
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- No activity during the last week

Frequency within the last three months:

- Several times a day
- Daily or almost daily
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- 1-3 days a month
- Less
- No activity within the past three months

Number of visits etc. are divided into the following categories:

- No activity (equivalent to zero visits)
- Once
- Twice
- Three or four times
- Five-nine times
- Ten or more times

Type of music:

- Classical music
- Rhythmic music

Types of Performing Arts:

- Theater or acting
- Musical or theater concert
- Opera or operetta
- Ballet or dance
- Stand-up
- Revy or cabaret
- Children's theater, puppet theater or animation theater
- New circus, performance or street theater

- School comedy or amateur theater
- Other type of performing arts

Art Genre:

- Painting
- Sculpture
- Crafts
- Design
- Photograph
- Installation Art
- Video Art
- Performance
- Other type

Museums, exhibitions and cultural heritage:

- Cultural History Museums, e.g. the National Museum of Denmark, The Open Air Museum (Frilandsmuseet), The Funen Village (Den Fynske Landsby), Moesgaard Museum, The Old Town in Aarhus or Lejre Experimental Center (Lejre Forsøgscenter)
- Art Museum, e.g. Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, Arken, AROS or Nation Gallery of Denmark
- Natural History Museum, e.g. the Zoological Museum
- A castle, a manor house or an ancient monument
- Other types of museums

Areas of volunteer work:

- sport
- Leisure and hobby
- Social areas, e.g. homework help for vulnerable children or social efforts in ghetto areas
- School and day care institutions
- The cultural area
- Residential areas and communities
- Health care
- Labor union
- Idea-based association, e.g. party political, environmental or religious
- Other areas

Types of Leisure Activities: - Presentations or debate events - Evening school education - Cultural association, e.g. music or theater - Private tuition, e.g. music, dancing or singing - Other leisure education, e.g. after school classes - Scout - Other leisure activities

2.3 Sector coverage

Culture, sports and volunteering.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Cultural activity: Cultural and leisure activities are based on the UN's list of cultural areas and thus reflect the Ministry of Culture's work on cultural and leisure activities. Cultural activity is divided into the following cultural areas and cultural institutions in the study: films and series, news, music, literature, performing arts, visual arts, digital games, physical exercise, leisure activities, volunteer work, library and museums, exhibitions and cultural heritage. Cultural institutions are institutions that provide cultural services to the citizens. Examples of cultural institutions are libraries, cinemas, museums, theaters and venues, etc.

Cultural consumption: Culture consumption is participation in cultural and leisure activities. Participation can take the form of various activities, including visits (e.g. visits to museums or the library), experiences (e.g. performing arts or sporting events), listening (music, literature or news), watching (movies, series, news, performing arts, etc.), purposeful observation (visual art), performance (e.g. physical exercise or volunteer work) and reading (literature, news).

2.5 Statistical unit

Individuals.

2.6 Statistical population

The Danish population from the age of four years and older.

2.7 Reference area

Citizens residing in Denmark. However, the actual cultural consumption can occur both in Denmark and abroad, for example in connection with holiday or business trips.

2.8 Time coverage

The cultural consumption study has been prepared several years apart since 1964. The study was conducted in 1964, 1975, 1987, 1993, 1998, 2004, 2012 and most recently in 2018. The statistical documentation primarily concerns the 2018 -2020 study.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant to these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Percentage.

2.11 Reference period

Quarter. At present, data has collected four quarters, and the statistics shed light on the Danes' media consumption, cultural and leisure activities during the period three months prior to the data collection date. The data collection time is the third and fourth quarters of 2018 and first, second and third quarter of 2019 and the first and second quarter of 2020. The year 2018 covers 3rd quarter 2018- 2nd quarter 2019. The year 2019 covers 3rd quarter 2019-2nd quarter 2020 and refers to cultural and leisure activities in the last three months.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Quarterly and yearly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Participation in the study is voluntary and therefore does not require collection permission.

2.14 Cost and burden

The reporting burden is not calculated for these statistics as participation in the survey is voluntary.

2.15 Comment

For more information, see the subject page for Cultural habits.

3 Statistical processing

The cultural consumption survey is a sample-based questionnaire survey. Approx. 1,000 responses are collected each month either via web form or as a telephone interview for 24 months. The results are corrected for conditions, such as dropouts and the composition of the population. Data quality is checked at both micro and macro level. During the data processing, a limited number of responses are corrected due to non-consistent or obviously incorrect answers. The year 2018 covers 3rd quarter 2018- 2nd quarter 2019. The year 2019 covers 3rd quarter 2019-2nd quarter 2020.

3.1 Source data

The statistics are prepared on the basis of sample-based questionnaires. The sample is drawn quarterly from The Central Person Register (CPR), which is updated daily. Approx. 1,000 completed responses each month. The sample contains a panel that allows you to compare cultural consumption at individual level over time. The members of the panel participate a total of four times over a six-quarter period. The study's population is the same for all quarters and consists of people aged 4 or older, living in Denmark. The response rate is between 48 and 55 percent and the sample is approx. 6,000 people every quarter. The results of the sample are enriched with a number of register-based background variables on the interviewees, e.g. education level, income, family composition or socio-economic status. The background variables are drawn from Statistics Denmark's various registers as close as possible to the reference period of the study.

The COVID-19 situation is not expected to have an influence on the quality of the results for the 2nd quarter 2020. The data collection process was the same as in the previous quarters, no deviations. In the 2nd quarter 2020 data was collected during the COVID-19 lock down. The lock down impacted numerous cultural activities covered by the statistics as most of the cultural institutions e.g. museums and theaters were closed. COVID-19 explains the variation of results for the 2nd and 3rd quarter 2020 from results for previous quarters.

Data from 2019 covers 3rd quarter 2019 to 2nd quarter 2020. In the second quarter 2020 data was collected during the COVID-19 lock down which had an impact on numerous cultural activities. This explains the variation of results for the year 2019 from results for the previous year.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Quarterly in the period July 1, 2018 to September 1, 2020.

3.3 Data collection

The data collection is carried out every month throughout the year combining computer-aided telephone interviews (CATI) and web-gathering. The collection method is distributed at 28 per cent CATI and 72 per cent web in the first round of collection in 3 quarter 2018. The corresponding distribution for 4 quarter 2018 is 31 per cent CATI interviews and 69 per cent Web reports. In total, approx. 2,000 people each month. The goal is approx. 1,000 completed interviews per month and at least 10,000 completed interviews per year.

3.4 Data validation

Data validation takes place partly during the data collection as non-consistent responses are reduced by using routing. This means that the interviewee is only asked about e.g. number of concert visits, if he or she stated in previous questions that they have used "concerts" as a way to listen to music in the past three months. Furthermore, data is validated after data collection using consistency checks and comparison with previous data collection results. Finally, the so-called macro error search focuses on the items that have the greatest impact on the finished statistics product. Key variables are compared to results of other relevant studies.

3.5 Data compilation

Calculating weights and enumerating the entire population of results is an essential part of data processing. The weights are used to enumerate the results of the sample survey to make them representative of the entire target population and to adjust for discontinuations. The weights are calculated using the assistance information on the interviewed persons from statistics registers using regression models. Grouped register variables such as gender, age, education, family income, socioeconomic status and residence address, grouped as degree of urbanization, are part of the enumeration model.

Data is also processed in the form of the creation of derived variables. For example, derivative variables, that indicate whether the individual cultural activities have been "used" over the past three months, are calculated. The number of rhythmic concerts is calculated by subtracting the number of classical concerts (Music6) from the number of all kinds of concerts (Music5).

3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for these statistics.

4 Relevance

The cultural consumption study has been completed and developed in close cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and is the eighth in the series of traditional studies of the Danes' cultural consumption, which have been carried out in 1964, 1975, 1987, 1993, 1998, 2004 and 2012. Current study meets a number of different user needs, including more frequent statistics and the possibility to analyse geographical differences and seasonal effects in cultural consumption. The questionnaire contains both fixed and flexible modules that allow ongoing content adjustment.

4.1 User Needs

The overall user need is to create more knowledge about the Danes' cultural and leisure activities and thus provide the basis for fact-based decisions about culture. There is a need for better knowledge of the Danes' cultural habits among professionals, analysts, especially interested and generally interested. Public authorities, researchers and other stakeholders may be interested in having access to the study's results in order to identify relevant, current cultural and cultural policy issues that may form the basis for cultural policy and professional considerations. The figures can also be used by users who work with other sectors, such as digitization, sports, news media, education, voluntary work, etc., since the broad cultural and leisure activities study covers a range of information that is relevant to these sectors. The cultural consumption study has been carried out with funding from the Danish Ministry of Culture. This ensures that important user needs are taken into account when developing the content of the statistics. As a new feature, the questionnaire has a flexible part from 2019, which is replaced every quarter. The purpose is to be able to meet more acute user needs by either adding questions about topics, that are not covered by the form's fixed part, or by being able to add more, detailed questions about selected topics. The survey meets a desire for more frequent statistics and the opportunity to shed light on geographical differences and seasonal effects in cultural consumption. The need for more in-depth analysis is met by the use of a robust sample of approx. 24,000 people each year.

4.2 User Satisfaction

Various measures are taken both before and after the data collection, in order to ensure user satisfaction. The development of the form for the study has taken place in a broad collaboration between Statistics Denmark and the main users of the cultural statistics, including the Danish Ministry of Culture and its government agencies, researchers etc. For the questionnaire development, an advisory group has been established with representatives from the Ministry of Culture, academia and other important users. The broad composition of the advisory group helps to ensure that the questionnaire content reflects the most important user needs. User satisfaction is also ensured by collecting input from the users of the statistics. This happens, among other things, by systematic storage and review of relevant inquiries, press reviews etc. and in connection with presentation of the results at conferences and the like. There is a Board of Culture Statistics, with representatives from the Ministry of Culture and Statistics Denmark, who regularly follow the study in order to assess its quality and user-friendliness.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The cultural habit survey is based on approx. 12,000 completed responses per year. The survey's robust sample thus reduces the uncertainty of the results. Furthermore, the uncertainty is reduced by using the mixed data collection method and several repeated reminders to the respondents. The results of the study are compared where possible with other statistics. The accuracy of the study is documented by continuous calculation of indicators for drop-out, response rate and standard error for selected variables. The statistics are published two months after the end of the reference period. The statistics are published without delay compared to scheduled publishing times.

5.1 Overall accuracy

An important source of uncertainty in this study is the sample uncertainty. Measured by key indicators, this source of uncertainty is less than one percent. There are answers from respectively 55 and 48 percent of those surveyed in the first two quarters of the survey, which is a further source of uncertainty for the study. It is also the case that certain types of groups more often do not respond and it affects the representativeness of the study. However, this is largely addressed through the enumeration and use of register-based assistance information. Although the assistance information tackles a lot of bias, it cannot be ruled out that there is systematic bias in the cultural consumption study. However, this will only affect the level and not the development.

Other sources of uncertainty, for example memory errors, are also relevant to the cultural consumption study. In order to reduce memory errors, respondents are questioned in recent weeks or in the past three months. This reduces the risks of memory errors in comparison with previous studies, which measured cultural consumption over a longer period, e.g. in the last year.

The precision of the cultural consumption survey can also be assessed by comparing selected results from the survey with relevant data from other statistics.

For example, the study estimates that six out of ten people stream music. The same proportion is calculated in the study 'IT use in the population 2018', where it is estimated that 63 per cent of the Danes between the ages of 16 and 89 stream music. The cultural consumption survey also shows that approx. 52 per cent of the Danes see movies or series via paid streaming services e.g. Netflix. The proportion is estimated at 50 per cent in the statistics "IT use in the population 2018".

27 per cent of the Danes state in the cultural consumption study that they use running watch, pedometer etc. when exercising. This proportion can be compared with the latest version of the statistics "Electronics in the home 2018". Here, it is estimated that 30 per cent of families own activity clock. Finally, the statistics on electronics in the home show that 9 per cent of the families are in possession of e-book readers. A share that is in line with the Cultural consumption survey's estimation for the proportion of Danes reading literature via e-book reader (10 per cent).

Based on the above-mentioned comparisons, the accuracy of the Cultural consumptionstudy seems to be high for the relevant indicators.

5.2 Sampling error

Sample uncertainty is measured by standard error, which expresses the uncertainty on the average of the estimates. The sample uncertainty is affected by the size of the sample. The uncertainty is reduced by half, for example, substantially if you quadruple your interview basis. The more responses the survey results are based on, the more secure the numbers are.

The standard error for selected indicators is less than one percent in the first two data collection rounds of the Cultural consumption survey.

5.3 Non-sampling error

To cover the population in the best way possible , the sample for the study is drawn very close to the data collection start time.

It is a comprehensive questionnaire the respondents are faced with. This can cause fatigue in the filling and thus uncertainty in relation to the extent of cultural consumption they provide. It can be difficult for the respondents to remember what they have done, e.g. three months back in time, which can also give uncertainty in relation to the extent of cultural consumption that is measured. Some forms of cultural consumption are perceived by many as "better" than others - for example, it is often perceived as better to read books or go to a museum than to watch movies or series on Netflix. This can lead to the respondent wishing to give a better impression of themselves and therefore they will therefore idealize the truth, which is also a source of uncertainty for the extent of cultural consumption measured. Because the scope of these sources of security is difficult to measure, but since the questionnaire does not contain particularly sensitive questions or issues of complicated technical nature, it is believed that the extent of this type of error is very limited. An additional source of insecurity is obsolete information about the background information requested e.g. education, family type or socioeconomic status. Background variables are therefore drawn from Statistics Denmark's various statistical registers as close to the survey reference period as possible. However, there is always a subset of the sample, where the register information is no longer true at the time of data collection, for example due to recent changes in educational level or family composition. There are responses from 54 percent in first quarter 2019, 55 percent in second quarter and 48 percent in third quarter. Of the 45 per cent who responded in the second quarter, 3 per cent of the answers have such major shortcomings are that they have not been included in the study. Several measures have been taken to reduce the discontinuation of the study. Thus, information is collected both via a web form and via telephone

The COVID-19 situation is not expected to have an influence on the quality of the results for the 2nd quarter 2020. The data collection process was the same as in the previous quarters, no deviations. In the 2nd quarter 2020 data was collected during the COVID-19 lock down. The lock down impacted numerous cultural activities covered by the statistics as most of the cultural institutions e.g. museums and theaters were closed. COVID-19 explains the variation of results for the 2nd and 3rd quarter 2020 from results for previous quarters. interviews. Follow-up by means of interviews are used especially with groups that traditionally have higher discontinuations.The COVID-19 situation do not influence the results in the 1th quarter 2020. The data collection was the same process as the previous quarters.

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 study is considered relevant as the questionnaire has been developed in collaboration with users. Reliability is ensured by having openness about metadata, such as response rate, dropout, uncertainty calculations and any revisions and detailed information on processing data. The statistics can only be compared to a lesser extent with previous cultural consumption studies. This is due, firstly, to a method change where the reference period has changed from one year to the last three months. Secondly, the questionnaire is revised in relation to previous questionnaires to more accurately reflect today's cultural consumption, which is often digital. Thus, the statistics are more up to date and published more frequently (every quarter). Finally, it should be noted that in the period 2018-2020 minor adjustments are expected in the questionnaire in order to ensure a more optimal coverage of the target population's cultural and media consumption as well as leisure activities.

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

There are only calculated final figures.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published two months after the end of the reference period. The statistics are published without delay compared to scheduled publishing times.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Final results are published 2 months after the end of the data collection period.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are published without delay in relation to the pre-announced release date in the release calendar.

7 Comparability

The statistics have been compiled since 1964. However, the present survey is only to a limited extent comparable to previous releases. This is due partly to societal and technological changes and partly to changes in user needs that have led to a major revision of the questionnaire. The statistics questionnaire is prepared according to common UN guidelines and is therefore partly comparable with statistics from other countries, including the Nordic countries and other EU countries.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistics questionnaire is prepared according to common UN guidelines and is therefore partly comparable with statistics from other countries. Selected variables from the study are comparable to Eurostat's releases on Cultural Statistics. Cultural statistics are also made in the other Nordic countries. See e.g. publications at [Kulturanalys Norden](#).

7.2 Comparability over time

Social and technological changes have led to an ongoing revision of the questionnaire since the first survey in 1964. In addition, there are significant methodological changes, for example changing the reference period from 12 to 3 months. There has been a change from a concept of culture, where the focus was on the traditional elite cultural activities such as opera, ballet and concerts, to a much broader concept. The new, broader cultural concept covers everything from traditional cultural activities to digital games, exercise and citizens' active contributions in associations. The development of the cultural concept means that a larger proportion of the population are active cultural consumers and that cultural use by children, young people and older people in particular has increased.

The timeliness of the questionnaire is an important priority, which on the other hand reduces the possibility of comparisons. There are a number of questions, for example walks in the forest, which have been discontinued since the first measurement (1964). On the other hand, new issues have been included to reflect new consumption. Examples of new issues include digital games and streaming or podcasts. In the period 2018-2020, minor adjustments are expected in the questionnaire to ensure a more optimal coverage of the target population's cultural consumption and user needs.

All the responses collected just before the corona crisis and before the shutdown in mid-March 2020, COVID19 has no impact on comparability over time. This will only be relevant for Q2 2020, which also covers the decommissioning period, during which the cultural institutions have been closed for several months.

Compared to previous studies, the age group changes the results. The reason for the change is a more evenly distributed scale, where the first group changes from 16-19 years to 16-24 years. In addition, the new age division enables comparability with other EU countries. Finally, the top age group over the age of 65 is divided into two groups, 65-74 years and over 75, in order to be able to draw a more nuanced picture of senior citizens' cultural activities.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Selected indicators can be compared with information from other statistics, including the media development prepared by Danish Public Radio (DR), and a number of studies carried out by Statistics Denmark: e.g. "IT use in the population" or "Electronics in the home". Finally, it is possible to compare selected indicators with a number of smaller statistics in the field of culture, calculated by Statistics Denmark. This can be, for example, library statistics, performing arts or museums.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are published in [News from Statistics Denmark](#). Statistics Denmark publishes figures under the topic [Cultural consumption](#). See more on the statistics topic page (https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/emner/kultur-og-kirke/kulturvaner).

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

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 quarterly and yearly Danish press releases.

8.5 Publications

The previous version of the survey on the Danes' cultural habits 2012 is published on the Ministry of Culture's website [here](#).

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under [Adults cultural habits](#) the subjects in the following tables:

- [KVUHOVED](#): Individuals use of cultural activities within the past three months by cultural activities, age and sex
- [KVUHYP01](#): Cultural activities within the past three months by cultural activities, age and sex, frequency
- [KVUHYP02](#): Consumption of cultural activities within the past week by cultural activities, age and sex, frequency

Billedkunst (kvartal)

- [KVUBK01](#): Consumption of art by genre, age and sex
- [KVUBK02](#): Consumption of art by access, age and sex

Musik (kvartal)

- [KVUMK01](#): Consumption of music by location, age and sex
- [KVUMK02](#): Consumption of music by unit, age and sex
- [KVUMK03](#): Consumption of music by genre, age and sex

Motion (kvartal)

- [KVUMS01](): Consumption of apps for excercise by service, age and sex
- [KVUMS02](): Consumption of excercicing by place, age and sex
- [KVUMS03](): Consumption of sports events (as observer) by access, age and sex

Digital games

- [KVUSPIL1](): Consumption of digital games by access, age and sex
- [KVUSPIL2](): Consumption of digital games by unit, age and sex
- [KVUSPIL3](): Consumption of digital games by consumption, age and sex

News media

- [KVUNYH01](): News by access, age and sex
- [KVUNYH02](): Newspapers or online newspapers by access, age and sex
- [KVUNYH03](): News media by media, age and sex
- [KVUNYH04](): News media contents by type, age and sex

Films and series

- [KVUFS1](): Consumption of films and series by devices, age and sex
- [KVUFS2](): Consumption of films and series (location) by location, age and
- [KVUFS3](): Consumption of film and series by access, age and sex
- [KVUFS4](): Consumption of film and series by nationality, age and sex

Fiction

- [KVULIT01](): Fiction by unit, age and sex
- [KVULIT02](): Fiction by access, age and sex
- [KVULIT03](): Fiction by genre, age and sex

Libraries

- [KVUBIB2](): Visit to library by purpose, age and sex
- [KVUBIB3](): Online library visits by digital services, age and sex

Museums

- [KVUMUS1](): Visit to museum and cultural heritage sites by type of museum, age and sex
- [KVUMUS2](): Visit to museums or exhibitions by area, age and sex
- [KVUMUS3](): Visit to museum or cultural heritage sites by purpose, age and sex
- [KVUMUS4](): Use of museum online services by type, age and sex

Performing arts

- [KVUSC1](): Consumption of performing arts by access, age and sex and time
- [KVUSC2](): Comsumption of performing arts by genre, age and sex and time

Zoo

- [KVUFRI1](): Visit to zoos, themeparks etc.(per cent of the population) by type, age and sex and time

8.7 Micro-data access

Micro data access is possible for research purposes. However, only Danish research environments are granted authorisation. Foreign researchers can get access to micro data through an affiliation to a Danish authorised environment. Access is given to anonymised micro data, i.e. data at an individual personal or corporate level. Access takes place through researcher's own pc over the Internet. Please find further information here.

8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Data Confidentiality Policy](http://www.dst.dk/ext/502998790/0/formid/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Statistics-Denmark--pdf) for Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for these statistics.

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, the statistics are placed in the Office of Research, Technology and Culture. The statistical manager is Agnes Tassy, tel: +45 39 17 31 44, e-mail: ata@dst.dk.

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