

**Documentation of statistics for  
Cultural Habits Survey 2024**

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of the Cultural Habits Survey is to document the cultural habits of the residents of Denmark. Culture is broadly defined, as the survey covers habits within the topics of culture, media and recreational activities, e.g. concerts, performing arts, cinema, literature, exercise, digital games and hobbies. The survey has been carried out regularly since 1964. Statistics Denmark has carried out the survey from 2018-2023 and in 2024, while previous surveys have been carried out by the Ministry of Culture. The survey has been carried out with a new questionnaire since the first quarter of 2024, and is therefore not directly comparable with previous versions.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The Cultural Habits Survey is an interview based quarterly survey among a random sample of Danish residents 16 years or older, which documents the consumption of cultural and recreational activities. The consumption of these activities may occur both in Denmark and abroad. The cultural consumption is grouped in various statistics by i.a. age, gender, education and degree of urbanisation. The current Cultural Habits Survey is ongoing and was first collected in the first quarter of 2024. The survey is communicated in Danish language press releases and in StatBank Denmark.

### 2.1 Data description

The Cultural Habits Survey is an interview based quarterly survey among a random sample of Danish residents 16 years or older, which documents the consumption of cultural and recreational activities. The survey documents how many people participate in and make use of various cultural activities as well as the manner in which they do so. The survey is structured around a framework of cultural topics adapted to Danish conditions from UNESCO's framework for cultural statistics. Read more about the the cultural topics classification on [Statistics Denmark's website](#). The following cultural topics are covered by the survey:

- Music
- Performing arts
- Visual arts
- Film and series
- News
- Museums and other exhibitions
- Cultural heritage
- Literature
- Libraries
- Digital games
- Exercise and sports events

In addition to these cultural topics the survey also covers a series of recreational topics:

- Spare time activities
- Volunteering
- Participation in voluntary associations

With few exceptions, the survey covers participation in cultural and recreational activities and not self-directed activities. The exceptions are playing music, performing performing arts, creating visual art, engaging in exercise, engaging in volunteer work, participating in voluntary associations, crafts, house improvement, gardening, mechanical or technical work as a hobby, hunting and

fishing, and use of nature.

Within the framework of these cultural and recreational activities the Cultural Habits Survey documents the following general topics:

- Frequency of participation in cultural and spare time activities
- Location of participation (e.g. at home, away from home, during travel)
- Location of participation in relation to place of living (locally, in Denmark or abroad)
- Type or genre of each cultural activity one participates in
- Manner of participation (e.g. means of access, paid vs. free access)
- Barriers for participation (e.g. price and accessibility)
- With whom one participates (e.g. partner, friends or children)
- Who participates (different demographic groups)

Not all of the above types of questions will be relevant for all cultural topics and a few questions will not fall within the above types of questions.

Frequency is measured by asking respondents how often they have engaged in a particular activity within the past 12 months. For activities that are presumed to be engaged in often (e.g. listening to music) the most frequent possible answer is "Once or multiple times a day", while for activities presumed to be less frequently engaged in (e.g. attending a concert) the equivalent option is "Once or multiple times a week".

The consumption of certain cultural activities are further divided into genres. These lists of genres have been compiled in close cooperation with the survey's monitoring group, which besides the Ministry of Culture and Statistics Denmark comprises subject matter experts from both practical and academic institutions.

Cultural activities are defined without regard for technology. I.e. respondents are asked about their consumption of e.g. literature irrespective of whether the consumption is carried out through physical books, e-books or audio books. Consumption of the performing arts include both the consumption of live performances and watching recorded performing arts e.g. via television or streaming. Participation in a cultural activity is counted irrespective of whether the activity occurred in Denmark or abroad.

The survey is carried out by means of quarterly surveys of a randomly sampled part of the population of Danish adult residents, in the period from the first of quarter of 2024 and onwards. Respondents are surveyed about their cultural habits within the past 12 months per the time of asking. The questionnaire contains a fixed part used in all quarters, as well as a series of questions which are replaced yearly. These non-fixed questions are part of a three year-cycle such that e.g. the questions asked in year 1 will be asked again in year 4.

### **Membership for youth and outdoor activities organisations by organisation**

The results of the Cultural Habits Survey are supplemented by a count of the membership of youth and outdoor associations in Denmark.

*Memberships of youth and outdoor organisations, total* corresponds to the sum of the membership of the Danish Scout Association, FDF - a Christian organisation for children and youth in Denmark, the Green Girl Guides in Denmark, YMCA Scouts in Denmark, Danish Baptist Scout Association and DUI-LEG og VIRKE - a children's association.

Up to and including 2016 membership counts for the DCU (Danish Camping Association) counts individual members. Starting from 2017 family memberships are counts. As a result, a small discontinuity occurs in the statistic.

## 2.2 Classification system

In quarterly statistics, the statistic is grouped by the demographic variables age, gender, education and urbanisation. Participation in cultural activities is also grouped by frequency.

### Age

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

### Gender

- Men
- Women

### Education

- No education or education not stated
- Primary education
- Upper secondary education
- Vocational education and training
- Short cycle higher education and vocational bachelors educations
- Bachelors programs, masters programs incl. PhD programs

### Degree of urbanisation

Degree of urbanisation is grouped by the top level codes of the classification DEGURBA. Read more about the classification on (Statistics Denmark's website] (<https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/nomenklaturer/degurba-dst>).

- Densely-populated area
- Intermediate area
- Thinly-populated area

### Frequency - high-frequency activities

- Once or multiple times a day
- 4-6 times a week
- 1-3 times a week
- 1-2 times within 3 months
- Less often
- I have not done that within the last 12 months
- Don't know
- Do not wish to answer

### Frequency - low-frequency activities

- Once or multiple times a week

- 1-3 times a month
- 1-2 times within 3 months
- 2-3 times within the last 12 months
- Once within the last 12 months
- I have not done that within the last 12 months
- Don't know
- Do not wish to answer

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **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**

Persons.

### **2.6 Statistical population**

The population is residents of Denmark 16 years of age or older.

### **2.7 Reference area**

The statistic covers cultural habits both within Denmark and abroad.

### **2.8 Time coverage**

2024-.

### **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **2.10 Unit of measure**

Percentage.

### **2.11 Reference period**

Quarters and years.

### **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**

Additional information can be found at [the subject page for cultural and recreational activities](#).

## **3 Statistical processing**

The Cultural Habits Survey is an interview based quarterly survey among a random sample. The survey is carried out by both computer-assisted web interviews (CAWI) and computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI). Approximately 4,800 responses are collected each quarter. The questionnaire is divided into a general part answered by all participants and four sub-parts, each answered by roughly a fourth of the respondents surveyed via CAWI. Using demographic information from Statistics Denmark's register of the Danish population, the respondents are weighted to compensate for non-response. Data is inspected for errors. A yearly dataset is compiled by the combination of the data for each quarter of the year.

### 3.1 Source data

The Cultural Habits Survey data is compiled from questionnaire surveys among a random sample and from demographic information drawn from Statistics Denmark's population register. The random sample is drawn randomly with equal likelihood for each person in the population. Persons without a registered address in the Civil Registration System, with a town hall address or with a non-public address are not eligible to be drawn. Every quarter a sample of 15,100 persons is drawn. This sample is divided into four groups which each participant is assigned to with equal likelihood. The groups are used to divide respondents across four different versions of the survey questionnaire.

[Survey questionnaire for the Cultural Habits Survey 2024 in Danish.](#)

The statistic on membership for youth and outdoor activities organisations is compiled on the basis of reports from the following organisations:

- The Danish Scout Association
- FDF - a Christian organisation for children and youth in Denmark
- The Green Girl Guides in Denmark
- YMCA Scouts in Denmark
- Danish Baptist Scout Association
- DUI-LEG og VIRKE - a children's association
- DCU (Danish Camping Association)
- The Danish Society for Nature Conservation
- Danish Association of Hunters
- The Danish Horticultural Society
- The Danish Ramblers' Association
- DOF - The Danish Ornithological Society

### 3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data for the Cultural Habits Survey is collected quarterly.

Data for the membership for youth and outdoor activities organisations is collected yearly.

### 3.3 Data collection

Data for the Cultural Habits Survey is collected by the in-house DST Survey in cooperation with Norstat through a combination of computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) and computer-assisted web interviews (CAWI). In the first quarter of 2024, the interview type was distributed across 20 pct. CATI and 80 pct. CAWI. The questionnaire consists of a shared part answered by all respondents, as well as four sub-parts answered by approximately a fourth of respondents interviewed by CAWI. Respondents interviewed by CATI are only posed the questions in the shared part.

The statistic on the membership for youth and outdoor activities organisations is collected through written reports attained through direct communication with each youth and outdoors organisation.

### **3.4 Data validation**

Data is validated primarily during data collection. Answers to questions earlier in the questionnaire are used later to avoid posing questions that would result in non-consistent or logically impossible answers. E.g. if a respondent says that they have attended a performing arts performance, they are not asked about the reasons why they have not attended a performing arts performance. Data is also compared to results from previous surveys and large deviations are investigated.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Calculation of weights to enumerate the entire population from the information in the sample is a crucial part of the data processing of the survey. The purpose of the weighting is to partially compensate for the systematic non-response of the sample. Each respondent is assigned a weight such that the respondents as a weighted group resemble the target population as measured on a series of demographic variables. These variables are drawn from Statistics Denmark's population register and consists of gender, whether the respondent is of Danish origin or not, age in seven groups, education in three groups and family income in three groups.

Five weights have been calculated: one for the shared part and one for each of the four sub-parts. The more systematic the non-response, the greater the variation of the sizes of the weights. If the weights are standardised such that the average across all respondents is 1, the weights for the shared part in the first quarter of 2024 have a standard deviation of 0,45 and the weights for the sub-parts have standard deviations of between 0.48 and 0.64.

Data is also processed by creating derived variables. E.g. variables indicating participation in each cultural activities within the last 12 months are derived from variables indicating frequency of participation.

Yearly datasets are created by compiling data for the each years four quarters into one dataset. New weights are calculated by dividing the quarterly weights by four.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **4 Relevance**

The Cultural Habits Survey is carried out and developed in close cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and is the ninth in the series of the cultural habits of Danish residents carried out since 1964. The current survey accommodates a series of user needs, among which are more frequent statistics, the possibility for investigating geographic variation and the surveying of a broader definition of culture. The user needs have been identified through a thorough assessment of the Cultural Habits Survey 2018-2023. The assessment comprised the Ministry of Culture, researchers and users from public institutions.

#### **4.1 User Needs**

The primary user need is to create more information on the cultural and recreational habits of Danish residents, and thereby facilitate more fact based decision making about cultural topics. There is a need for better information on the cultural habits of Danish residents among subject matter experts, analysts, and especially and generally interested laypeople. Public institutions, researchers and other interested parties may be interested in having access to the results of the survey with a view to discovering current problems within culture and culture politics, that can be used as a basis for culture political and professional considerations.

The statistics can additionally be used by users working within other sectors such as digitalisation, sports, news, education, volunteering etc., as the broad subject matter of the Cultural Habits Survey covers a range of information relevant to these sectors.

The questionnaire contains a flexible part replaced each year. The purpose of this flexible part is to be able to cover a broader range of topics without increasing costs or the burden on respondents, by either adding questions about topics not covered by the fixed part of the questionnaire or by the option to add more detailed questions on select topics. The survey accommodate a wish for more frequent statistics and the possibility of investigating geographic differences within cultural consumption. The need for more in-depth analysis is met through a large sample of 60,000 persons per year.

#### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

Various measures are taken both before and after the collection of data with ensuring user satisfaction in mind. The development of the questionnaire is carried out in a broad cooperation between Statistics Denmark and the key users of the statistic, among these the Ministry of Culture and subordinate institutions, researchers, municipalities and regions etc.

The preceding version of the Cultural Habits Survey from 2018-2023 underwent a major assessment in advance of the development of the new survey from 2024 on. The assessment comprised the Ministry of Culture, the subordinate institutions of the Ministry of Culture, researchers and users from different public institutions. Among other things, the users provided feedback on the question subjects, the length of the temporal frame of reference, intercomparability internationally and temporally, presentation of data in StatBank Denmark and on Statistics Denmark's website, as well as access to micro level data for researchers and public institutions.

User satisfaction is further ensured by collecting input from the users. This is done i.a. by systematic storage and review of relevant inquiries, press coverage etc.

The Board for Cultural Statistics comprising representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Statistics Denmark evaluates the quality and ease of use of the statistic on an ongoing basis.

#### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The Cultural Habits Survey is based on approximately 4,800 responses per quarter, which is a robust amount of data, contributing to lessening the sampling error. The error of the estimates are further reduced by the use of a mixed mode of data collection and multiple attempts at contacting each respondent. The error is however significantly greater for those questions which are part of the four sub-parts as these are each based on an amount of data roughly one fourth the size of the total amount.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

As with all surveys of random samples, a degree of statistical error must be expected. This error may be stochastic or systematic, and is the cause of the process of drawing the random sample and the structure of non-response. Non-response occurs when a respondent does not answer the survey.

Non-response increases the systematic error of the survey, as the likelihood of non-response varies across the persons comprising the sample. I.e. certain groups, e.g. young people and non-ethnic Danes, have a higher rate of non-response, which negatively impacts the representativeness of the survey. This is to some degree remedied by the weighting of the sample through the known population values of demographic variables. Even though this weighting handles much of the systematic nature of the non-response, it cannot be ruled out that systematic non-response still affects the final estimates.

Non-response increases the stochastic error of the survey in two ways. Firstly because the stochastic error is in a direct way a product of the amount of responses. Secondly and less directly, because the systematic error arising from systematic non-response is corrected through weighting, which in turn can increase the stochastic error. The weighting uses less information from groups with many respondents and more information from groups with few respondents.

Other sources of errors, eg. memory lapses are also relevant for the Cultural Habits Survey. The respondents are asked about their cultural habits over the past year. Over such a long frame of reference it is possible that some respondents are unable to remember their objective behavior. This may result in errors, or in responding not from a direct recollection of their behavior, but instead from a perception of their typical behavior. Such responses based on self image may be more subjective.

## 5.2 Sampling error

Stochastic error is quantified as standard errors, which express the uncertainty of the estimated means. The stochastic error is affected by the size of the sample and by the weighting process. The error is roughly halved by quadrupling the sample size. The more completed interviews the survey's results are based on, the less stochastically uncertain the results are. The greater the non-response, and the greater variation in weight sizes arising from it, the greater the stochastic uncertainty. This fact arises because the weighting uses less information from groups with many respondents and more information from groups with few respondents.

The standard errors for the proportions who have participated in each cultural activity within the past 12 months, as measured in the shared part of the questionnaire, is below one percentage point in the first two quarters of 2024. The standard error of the indicator 'have read or listened to books within the past 12 months' is 0.71 percentage points. This means that the proportion of those who have read or listened to books within the past 12 months with 95 pct. certainty lies within  $\pm 1.39$  percentage points of the estimated proportion of 68 pct. The stochastic error does however increase when one considers groups grouped by demographic variables, since the results of each group in that case will be based on fewer responses.

## 5.3 Non-sampling error

To correspond as close as possible to the target population, the random sample is drawn from population data no older than three months. The risk of measurement error is reduced by the pilot testing of the questionnaire. Measurement error may however still arise as a consequence of i.a. memory lapses. Stochastic error is worsened by high non-response. The response rate is approximately a third of the sample and the non-response is systematic. The weighting of respondents partially compensates for the systematic error caused by this systematic non-response, but increases stochastic error. The weighting is based on the assumption that the utilised demographic variables explain all relevant variation in cultural habits.

## 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 survey is relevant because it meets identified user needs and it is developed in cooperation with the users.

Accuracy is ensured through openness about metadata such as response rates, non-response, calculation of statistical error, as well as any revisions and through detailed information on data processing.

The survey is timely it is published two months after the end of the surveyed period and is released frequently, with both quarterly and yearly releases.

Certain parts of the statistic is comparable with the previous versions of the Cultural Habits Survey from 1964 to 2012. Comparability with the Cultural Habits Survey 2018-2023 is challenged by a change in temporal frame of reference, which from 2018-2023 was three months. However, the answer options for frequency in the current survey contains an answer option, which under certain assumptions makes it possible to calculate the proportion who have participated in a given cultural activity within the past three months. Additionally the questionnaire has been updated to better capture changes in cultural habits.

## 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

Only final figures are calculated.

## 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.

The statistic on membership for youth and outdoor activities organisations is published yearly in June, with data for the preceding year.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

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

The statistic on membership for youth and outdoor activities organisations is published yearly in June, with data for the preceding year.

### 6.2 Punctuality

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

## **7 Comparability**

The survey has been carried out since 1964, but is in its current form only comparable with earlier versions to a limited degree. This is partly due to societal and technological changes and partly due to changes in the needs of users which has resulted in major revisions of the questionnaire in 2018 and 2024. The questionnaire is developed according to UN guidelines and is therefore partly comparable to statistics from other countries, among these the Nordic countries and EU countries.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

The survey questionnaire is developed according to UN guidelines and is therefore partly comparable to statistics from other countries. Certain variables from the survey can be compared to Eurostat's releases about Cultural Statistics. Statistics on cultural habits in other Nordic countries are also published. E.g. publications from [Kulturanalys Norden](#). To make the survey more internationally comparable the temporal frame of reference is now once again the more internationally common 12 months, after having been three months from 2018-2023-

## 7.2 Comparability over time

Societal and technological changes have resulted in an ongoing revision of the questionnaire for the Cultural Habits Survey since the first survey in 1964. A change has occurred from a conception of culture with a focus on traditional high brow activities such as opera, ballet and concerts, to a conception which is much broader. This new and broader conception covers everything from traditional cultural activities to digital games, sports and volunteering. The development in the conception of culture means that a larger proportion of the population is counted as users of culture and that especially the cultural consumption of children, the youth and the elderly has increased.ø

The cultural relevance of the survey content is a priority, which is however traded off against the possibility for comparison with previous iterations of the survey. A range of questions, such as visits in the home, have been removed since the first survey in 1964. On the other hand new questions have been added to measure new forms of cultural consumption. Examples of new questions are questions on digital games and streaming.

In 2018 age groupings were changed to create a more evenly divided scale. The first group was changed from 16-19 years old to 16-24 years old. This change facilitates better comparisons to other EU countries. Finally, the oldest age group is further subdivided into 65-74 years old and above 75 years old to be able to capture a more nuanced picture of the cultural habits of the elderly.

The temporal frame of reference for the Cultural Habits Survey 2024- is 12 months, like it was the case from 1964 to 2012. The Cultural Habits Survey 2018-2023 however used three months as the frame of reference and is therefore not able to be directly compared to previous Cultural Habits Surveys. However, the answer options for frequency in the current survey contains an answer option, which under certain assumptions makes it possible to calculate the proportion who have participated in a given cultural activity within the past three months.

The statistics on the membership of youth and outdoors associations originates from the archived StatBank statistic MEDLEM1. The current StatBank statistic MEDLEM2 was created because of organisational changes and adjustments of the counted youth and outdoors organisations. The membership and association counts for sports associations have been separated into their own statistics in the StatBank, where they previously were a part of MEDLEM1. MEDLEM2 covers established youth and outdoors organisations in Denmark. If new organisations are founded or if a currently measured organisation changes, a new statistic must be created.

## 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Certain indicators may be compared to information from other statistics, among these statistics on developments within media produced by DR, as well as a series of statistics produced by Statistics Denmark, e.g. ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals. Finally, it is possible to compare certain indicators with a vast range of other cultural statistics produced by Statistics Denmark, e.g. statistics on libraries, performing arts, museums, film, sports etc.

## 7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are published in [NYT from Statistics Denmark \(available only in Danish\)](#). In the StatBank, the figures are published under [Adults' cultural habits](#). For more information, see the topic page [Cultural and recreational activities](#).

### 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

These statistics are published in a Danish press release.

### 8.5 Publications

The main results of the survey are published annually in Statistics Denmark's annual Cultural Publication. [Read the publications on Statistics Denmark's website \(only available in Danish\)](#).

In 2012, the Ministry of Culture published a publication describing the population's cultural habits from 1964 to 2012. [Find the publication on the Ministry of Culture's website \(only available in Danish\)](#).

### 8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under [Culture and leisure](#) in a series of tables. Four tables will be published on a quarterly basis, while a large number of tables will be published on an annual basis. [Find the main results of the survey in the table KV2HOVED](#).

### 8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions may be granted access to the microdata contained in the statistics through the [Microdata schemes in Statistics Denmark](#).

### 8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

[Find the Data Confidentiality Policy of Statistics Denmark here.](#)

### **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 Anders Yde Bentsen, tel: +45 40 33 68 81, e-mail: [ayb@dst.dk](mailto:ayb@dst.dk).

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Research, Technology and Culture

### **9.3 Contact name**

Anders Yde Bentsen

### **9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics

### **9.5 Contact mail address**

Sankt Kjelds Plads 11, 2100 Copenhagen

### **9.6 Contact email address**

[ayb@dst.dk](mailto:ayb@dst.dk)

**9.7 Contact phone number**

+45 40 33 68 81

**9.8 Contact fax number**

N/A