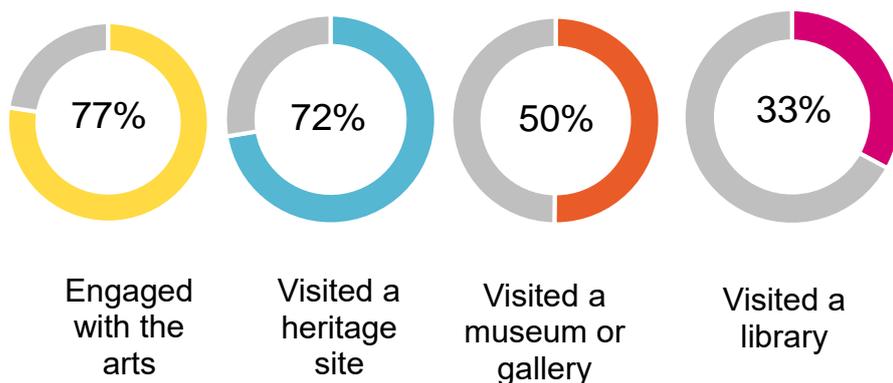


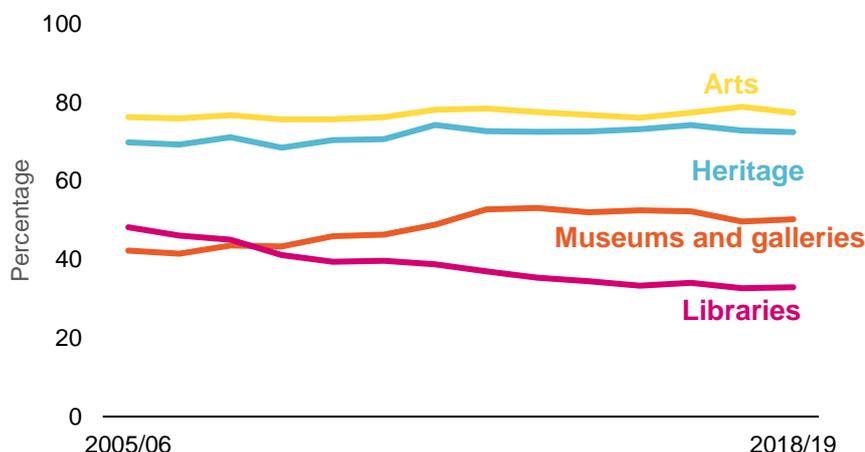
# Taking Part Survey: England

## Adult Report, 2018/19

In 2018/19, the following proportions of adults had engaged with cultural activities in the last 12 months:



Proportion of adults (aged 16+) who engaged with culture in the last 12 months



Taking Part is a household survey in England that measures engagement with the cultural sectors. The survey data is widely used by policy officials, practitioners, academics and charities. This report presents the latest headline estimates of adult (16+) engagement for the year April 2018 to March 2019.

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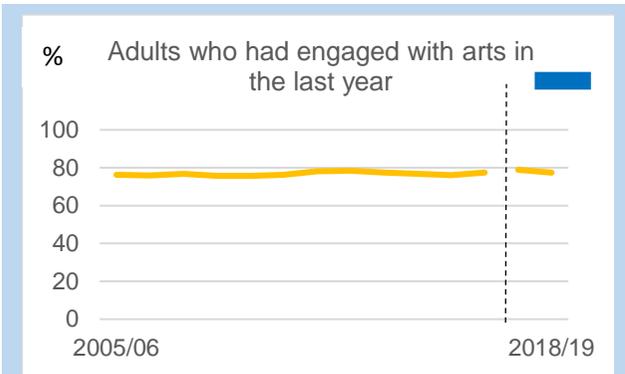
020 7211 2210

Date: 19<sup>th</sup> September 2019

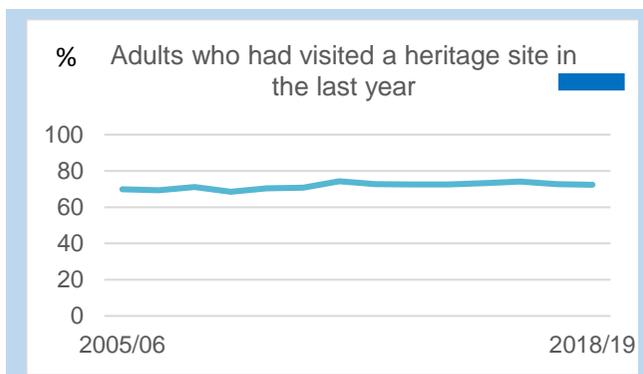
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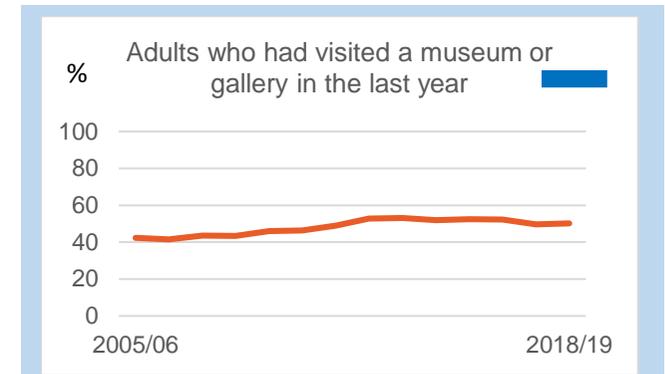
# Headline summary of trends



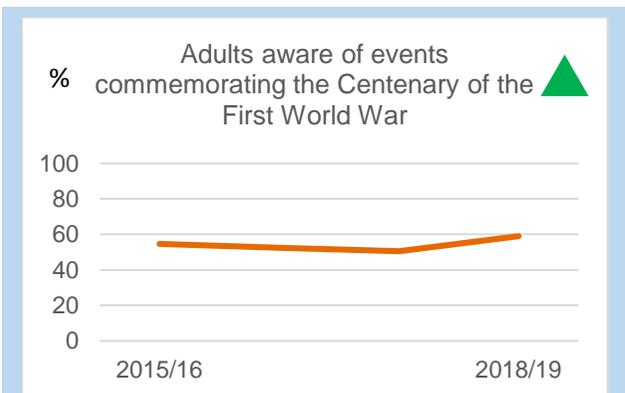
In 2018/19, 77.4% of adults had engaged with the arts at least once in the last year. The rate of adults engaged in the arts has remained relatively stable since 2005/06.



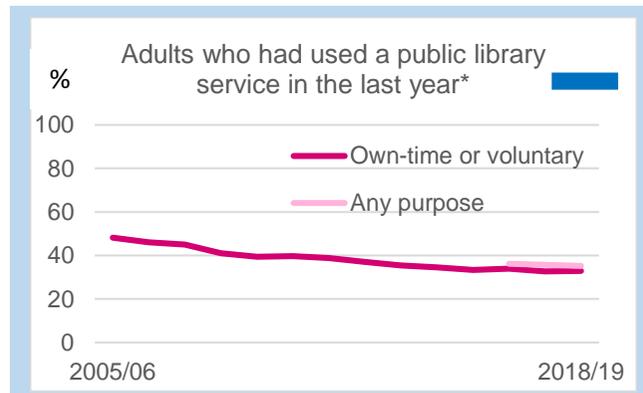
In 2018/19, 72.4% of adults reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, similar to 2017/18, and an increase from 69.9% in 2005/06.



In 2018/19, 50.2% of adults reported having visited a museum or gallery in the last year. This is similar to 2017/18 and a significant increase from 2005/06 (42.3%).



In 2018/19, 59% of adults reported being aware of UK events to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War. This represents a significant increase from 2017/18 (50.5%).



In 2018/19, 35.2% of adults had used a public library service in the last year for any purpose, similar to 2017/18. 32.9% had used a public library service in the last year for voluntary work or in their own time, this is similar to 2017/18 but a decrease from 2005/06 (48.2%).

\* From 2016/17, an additional measure of library participation has been included in the survey, collecting information on use of public library services for any purpose and so including academic and paid work.

**KEY:**

- Increase from 2017/18 ▲
- No change from 2017/18 ■
- Decrease from 2017/18 ▼
- Break in time series

# Technical notes

---

## **Differences in estimates reported**

Differences between groups are only reported on in this publication where they are statistically significant i.e. where we can be confident that the differences seen in our sampled respondents reflect the general population.

## **Demographic characteristics**

There are likely to be interactions between different demographics reported in this publication. For example, ethnic groups have different age and regional profiles. This report considers each demographic characteristic individually, so differences cited here cannot necessarily be attributed directly to the characteristic being described.

Small sample sizes for some demographic characteristics (such as some ethnic minority groups) presented in this report mean we are less able to detect significant differences between groups.

## **What is a 95% confidence interval?**

A confidence interval provides a range in which there is a specific probability that the true value for the population will fall. For the Taking Part survey, 95% confidence intervals are used which means, had the sampling been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value for adults in England. When sample sizes are smaller we can be less certain in our estimates so confidence intervals are wider.

## **Further technical information**

For further technical information relating to the adult Taking Part survey please see the annexes and the [2018/19 cross-sectional technical report](#).

# Chapter 1: Arts

Data about engagement in arts and culture help us to increase our knowledge and understanding about the impact of art and culture on people’s lives and to understand the longer term benefits of these interactions. For example, these data have previously contributed to [research](#) exploring the link between participation in arts and culture and the likelihood of 16-18 year olds going on to further education in subsequent years.

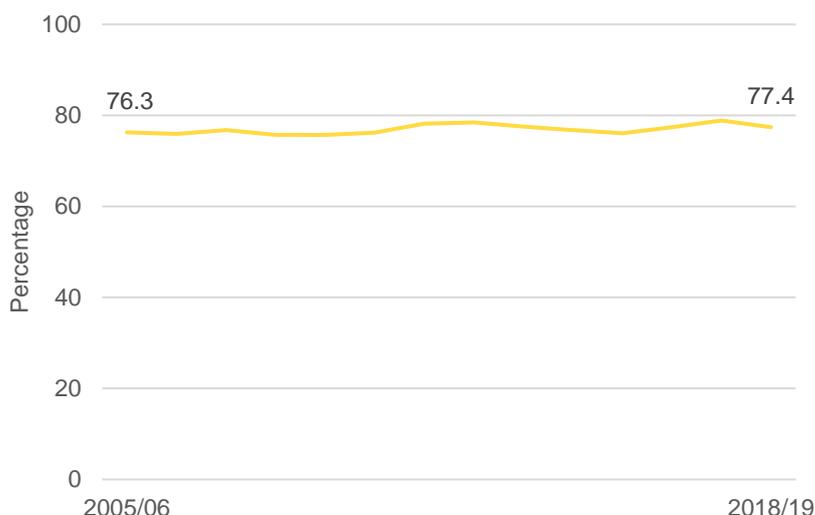
In 2018/19, 77.4% of adults had engaged with the arts at least once in the last 12 months. This proportion is similar to that of 2005/06 (76.3%). However, in 2017/18 the two arts engagement questions (attendance and participation) were changed to make them easier for respondents to answer and therefore caution should be exercised when comparing data with previous years.

Considering the frequency with which adults had engaged with the arts, in 2018/19 an estimated 63.0% had engaged with the arts three or more times in the last 12 months and 22.6% had not engaged at all. In between these extremes, 8.1% had engaged once and 6.3% twice in the 12 months prior to interview.

## What is arts engagement?

Taking Part asks respondents whether they have attended or participated in a range of arts events and activities, such as painting, practising circus skills or attending live music or drama performances (see Annex C for the full list). Arts engagement is the combination of attendance and participation.

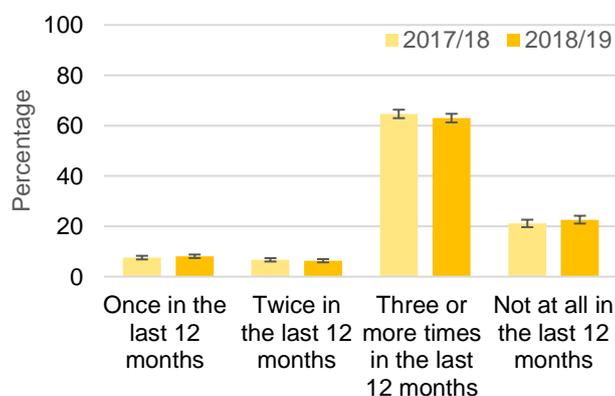
**Figure 1.1: Proportion of adults who had engaged with the arts in the last 12 months, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude people who have engaged with the arts for the purposes of paid work or academic study.

**Figure 1.2: Frequency of engagement with the arts in the last 12 months, 2017/18 and 2018/19**

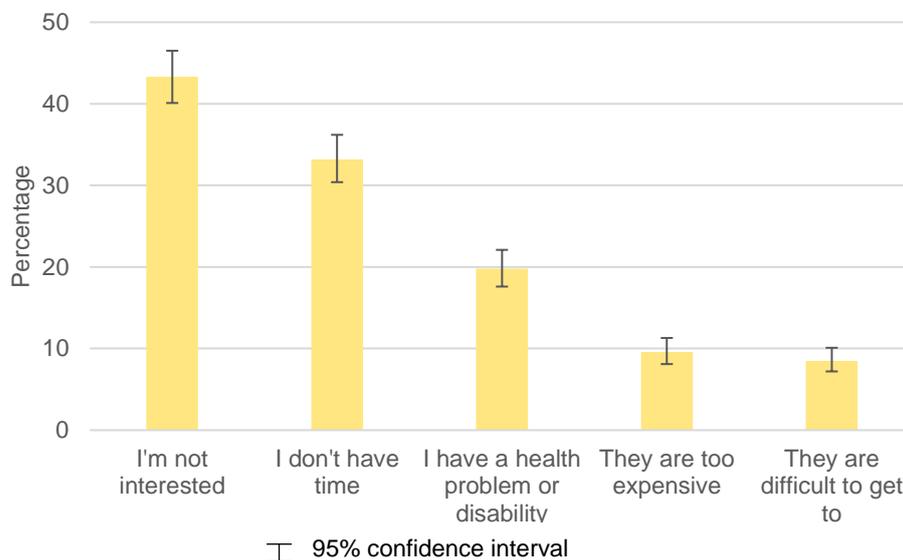


The breakdown of the frequency with which adults engage with the arts was broadly unchanged between 2017/18 and 2018/19. Over the longer term, however, the proportion of adults engaging with the arts more regularly looks to be rising: it was 63% of adults in 2018/19, compared with 59.9% in 2008/09. It is important to keep in mind, however, that in 2017/18 the two arts engagement questions (attendance and participation) were changed in a way that made them easier for respondents to answer and this may have boosted responses.

┆ 95% confidence interval

Respondents who did not *attend* arts events were asked why they did not. The most common reasons given were not being interested (42.8%), not having time (31.5%) and having a health problem or disability (19.3%). These were also the three most commonly reported barriers to *participating* in arts events.

**Figure 1.3: The five most common barriers reported by adults to visiting arts events in the last 12 months, 2018/19**



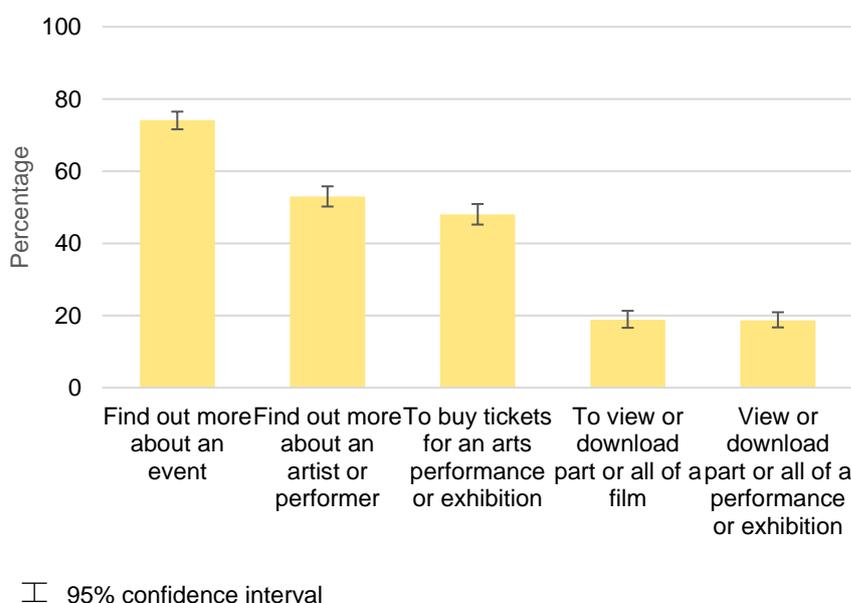
**Note:** for more data on barriers see Annex F.

### Digital participation in arts

Respondents were asked if they had looked at a website or used an app related to the arts. In 2018/19, 23.8% of adults reported having done so, which is a similar proportion to the previous year (25.9%).

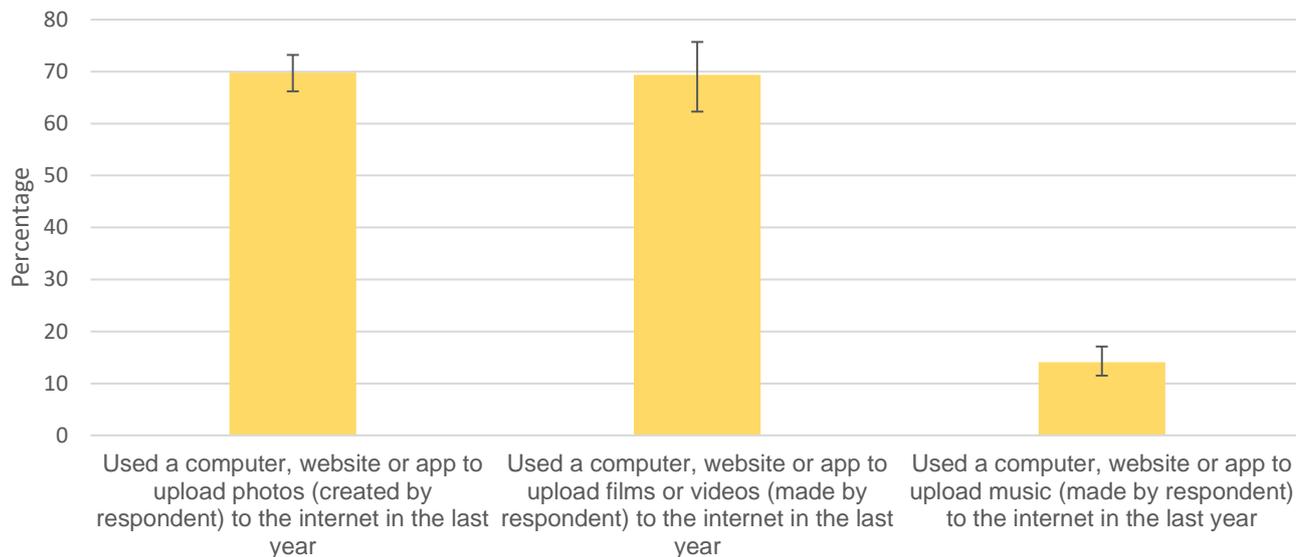
Respondents were asked for their reasons for visiting an arts website or app. In 2018/19, the most common were to find out more about an event (73.4%), find out more about an artist or performer (53%), and buy tickets for an arts performance or exhibition (47.8%).

**Figure 1.4: Five most common reasons for visiting an arts website in the last 12 months, 2018/19**



Respondents were also asked if they had created music, artistic photos, films or videos and uploaded these to the internet in the last 12 months. Of those who had played an instrument or written music in the past 12 months and had internet access, 14.1% had created and uploaded music. Of those who had taken photos in the past 12 months and had internet access, 69.8% had created and uploaded photos. Of those who had internet access and created film/video in the past 12 months, 69.4% had uploaded this media.

**Figure 1.5: Proportion of adults who have created digital content and uploaded to the internet, 2018/19**



┆ 95% confidence interval

**Notes:**

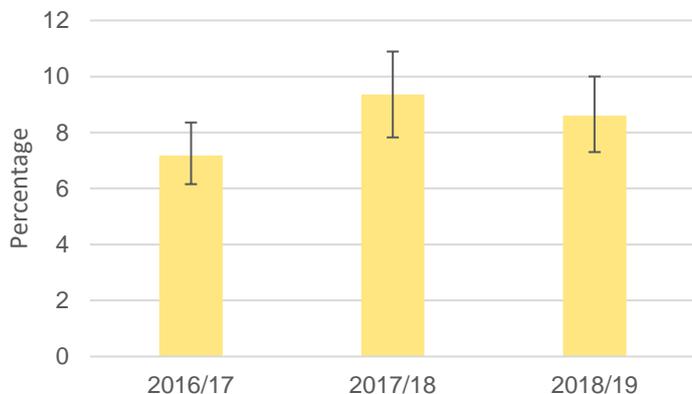
1. Figures exclude people who have engaged with the arts for the purposes of paid work or academic study
2. The base for those uploading photos to the internet includes those who have created artistic photographs in the past 12 months and have access to the internet.
3. The base for those uploading films/videos to the internet includes those who have made video as an artistic activity and have access to the internet.
4. The base for those uploading music to the internet includes those who have played a music instrument or have written music in the last 12 months and have access to the internet.

People were also asked about engagement and participation in eSports. In 2018/19, 6.2% of adults reported having watched a professionally organised computer or video game tournament in the last year and 1.1% had played in a professionally organised computer or video game tournament in that period.

**What are eSports?**  
 eSports are professionally organised computer or video game tournaments.

## Volunteering in arts

**Figure 1.6: Proportion of adults who have volunteered in an arts-connected sector, 2016/17 to 2018/19**



An estimated 8.6% of adults reported having volunteered in a sector connected with the arts in the past 12 months.

### Headline Statistics on Volunteering

For headline statistics on volunteering please see results from DCMS' [Community Life Survey](#).

#### Notes:

1.  95% confidence interval
2. The question 'Has volunteered in last 12 months' was changed for 2016/17 which means that the data for 2016/17 are not directly comparable with previous years

## Who engages with the arts?

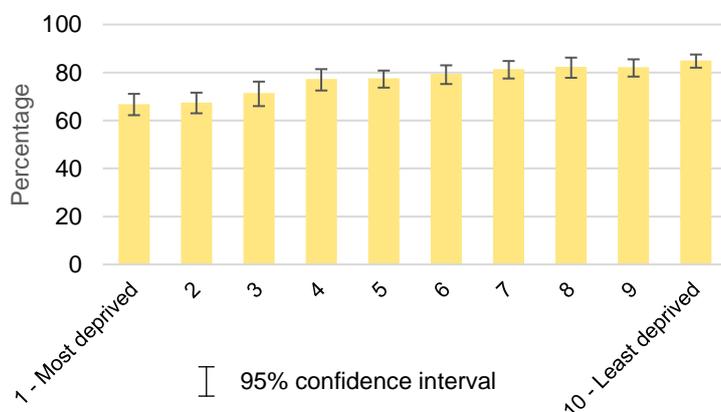
People with different characteristics have different patterns of engagement with the arts.

People who live in the most deprived areas are least likely to have engaged in the arts at least once in the past 12 months.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. It is a tool for identifying the most and least deprived areas. It is common to describe how relatively deprived an area is by ranking all areas and then grouping into deciles. Those grouped in decile one live in the 10% most deprived areas while those in decile ten live in the 10% least deprived areas. The Taking Part Survey analysis uses the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. For further information see [English indices of deprivation](#)

**Figure 1.7: Arts engagement in the last 12 months by Index of Multiple Deprivation decile, 2018/19**



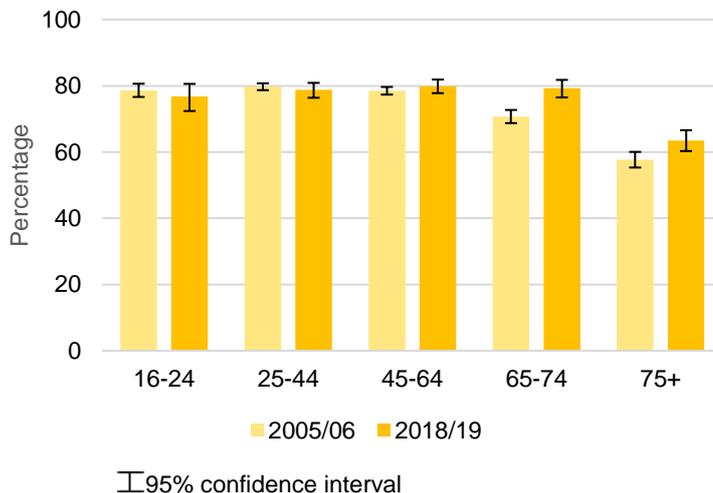
Of those living in the 10% most deprived geographic areas, 66.8% reported having engaged with the arts at least once in the past 12 months whilst this was 85.0% for those living in the 10% least deprived areas.

Findings also suggested differing participation rates between those living in urban and rural areas. Since the advent of the Taking Part Survey in 2005/06, it has been consistently found that those living in rural areas are more likely to engage in the arts than those in urban areas. In 2018/19, those

living in rural areas (84.3%) were more likely to engage in the arts once or more in the last 12 months than those in urban areas (75.9%). Though this patterning may be counterintuitive, given that there are likely more opportunities to engage with the arts in urban areas, it could be that other socio-demographic differences mean people in rural areas are more likely to seek out and engage with arts than those in urban areas.

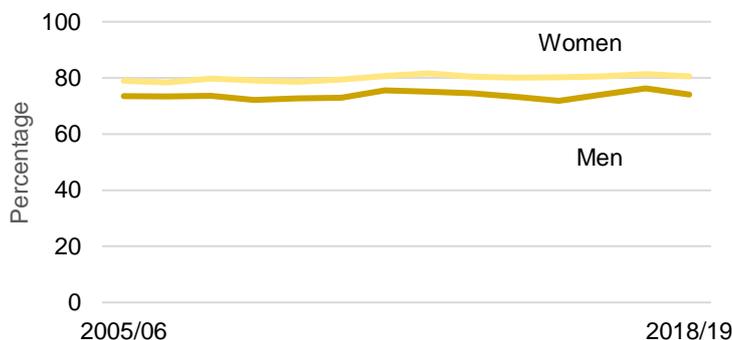
Examining engagement with the arts by age group, findings showed that in 2018/19 those aged 75 years or older were the least likely, compared to younger age groups, to have engaged with the arts once or more in the past 12 months (63.5%). In comparison, 78.9% of those aged 16-74 reported having engaged with the arts once or more in the past 12 months.

**Figure 1.8: Proportion of adults who have engaged with the arts in the last 12 months by age group, 2005/06 and 2018/19**



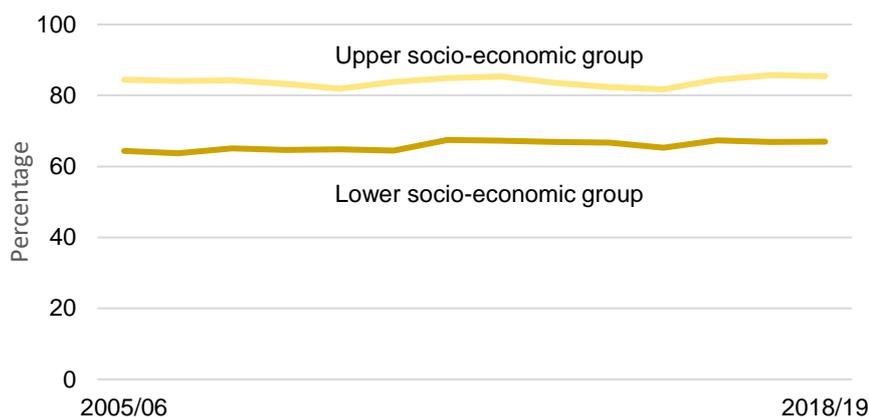
In 2018/19, men were less likely than women to report having engaged with the arts once or more in the past 12 months – 74.1% compared with 80.5%, respectively. Since data collection began in 2005/06, the trend has always been for men to be less likely than women to report having engaged in the arts.

**Figure 1.9: Arts engagement in the last 12 months by gender, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



The survey collects information on socio-economic status. In 2018/19, a smaller proportion of those in the lower socio-economic group reported having engaged with the arts at least once in the past 12 months compared with those of the upper socio-economic group, 67.0% compared with 85.4%.

**Figure 1.10: Arts engagement in the last 12 months by socio-economic group, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



**What do we mean by ‘upper’ and ‘lower’ socio-economic group?**

Using [National Statistics Socio-economic classification \(NS-SEC\)](#), respondents were categorised as being in the upper socio-economic group or the lower socio-economic group. The NS-SEC classifies people depending on their employment. For more information see Annex B.

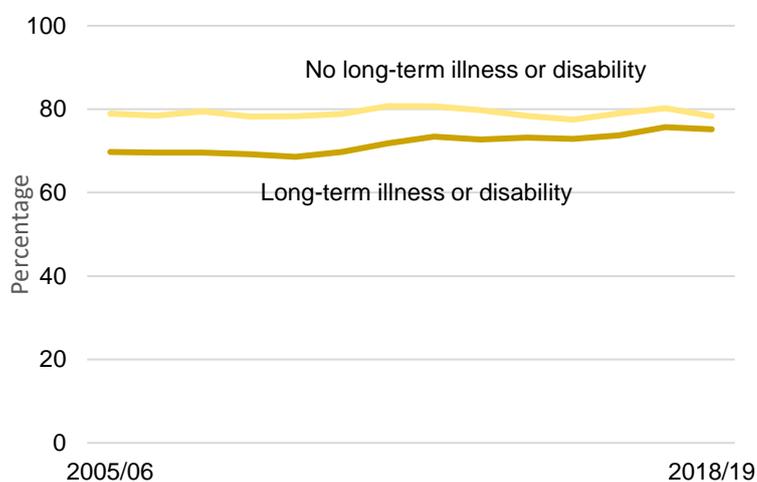
**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude people who have engaged with the arts for the purposes of paid work or academic study

Turning to employment status, in 2018/19 a smaller proportion of those not working reported having engaged with the arts compared with those working, 72.0% compared with 81.4%, respectively. This pattern has been found each year since the first Taking Part survey (2005/06).

In 2018/19, homeowners were significantly more likely to report having engaged with the arts than private tenants: 81.4% compared with 75.2% respectively. The proportion of social renters that had engaged with the arts was smaller still, at 63.5%.

**Figure 1.11: Arts engagement in the last 12 months by presence or absence of long-term illness or disability, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



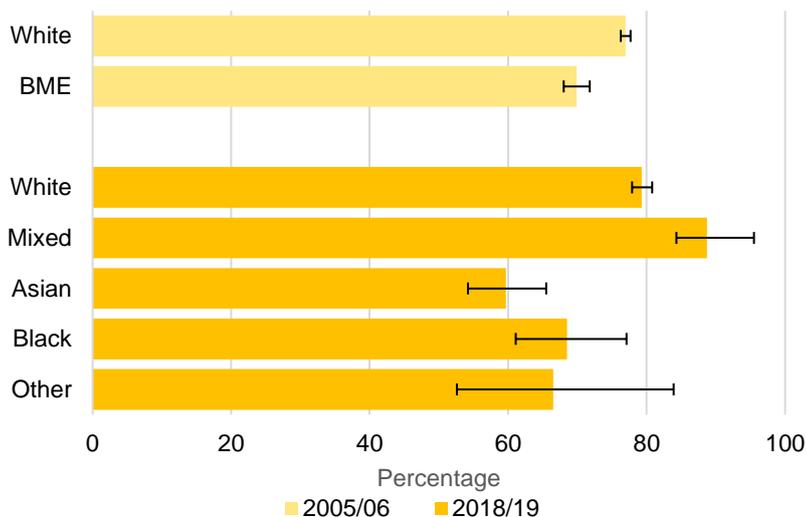
**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude people who have engaged with the arts for the purposes of paid work or academic study

In 2018/19, no significant difference was found between the percentage of adults engaging with the arts between those with (75.2%) or without (78.3%) a long-term illness/disability. This compares with an estimated difference of 9 percentage points between those with and those without a long-term illness or disability in terms of arts engagement in 2008/09, suggesting that this disparity has narrowed over the last 10 years.

This narrowing is interesting given that having a long-term health problem or disability was found to be the third most common barrier against engaging with the arts (see Figure 1.3). This might be worth exploring further in future research.

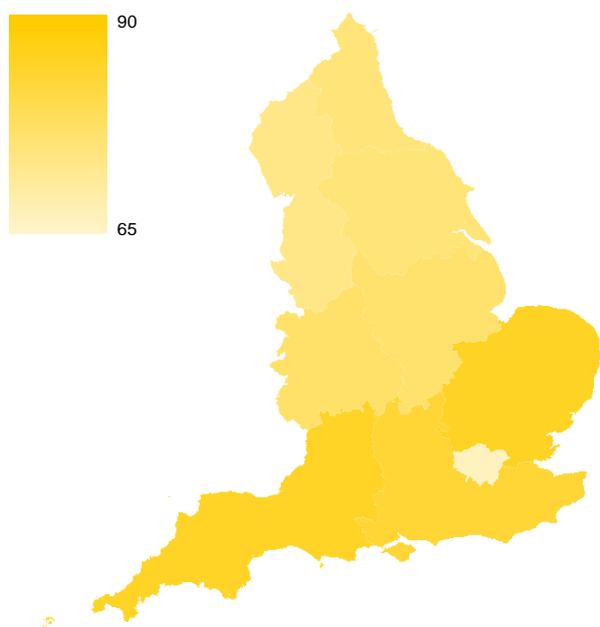
**Figure 1.12: Proportion of adults who have engaged in the arts in the last 12 months by ethnicity, 2005/06 and 2018/19**



In 2018/19, those of 'Mixed' ethnicity (88.7%) had higher levels of arts engagement than any other ethnicity. Those of 'White' ethnicity had levels of arts engagement greater than those who describe their ethnicity as 'Asian' (59.7%) or 'Black' (68.5%).

┆ 95% confidence interval

**Figure 1.13: Percentage art engagement in the last 12 months by region, 2018/19**



Arts engagement participation rates differ between regions. The East of England (85.6%), South West (85.1%) and South East (83.3%) have greater proportions of people who have engaged with the arts at least once in the past 12 months compared with other regions of England.

**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude people who have engaged with the arts for the purposes of paid work or academic study

**Arts participation at a Local Authority level**

Due to small sample sizes it is not possible to provide reliable data on arts engagement at a Local Authority level from the Taking Part survey. Some questions on arts participation were included in Sport England's [Active Lives Survey](#) between November 2015 and May 2017 as follows:

- Arts participation (doing creative, artistic, theatrical or music activity or a craft)
- Arts attendance (attending an event, performance or festival involving creative, artistic, dance, theatrical or music activity)
- Participation in dance activities, including creative and artistic dance

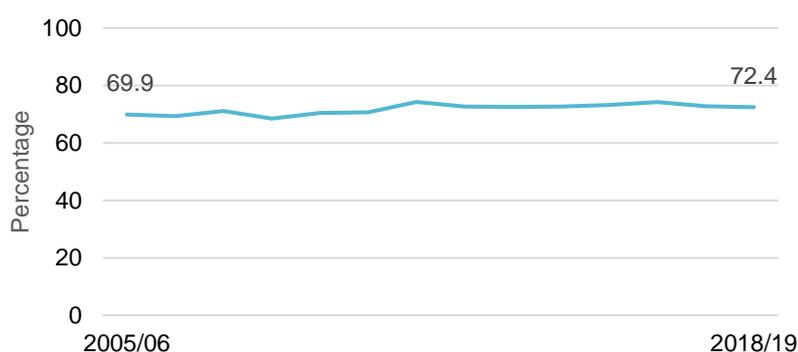
Analysis of this data, including Local Authority level breakdowns, can be found on the [Arts Council for England's](#) website.

# Chapter 2: Heritage

Collecting data about visits to heritage sites helps us to understand better which groups get most benefit and enjoyment from such visits. This in turn allows heritage sites to strive to enhance the experience for existing audiences and to broaden their reach and appeal to new audiences. Collecting data on how many people volunteer in the heritage sector is also important, as [research](#) has found that volunteering in heritage can increase self-esteem and confidence in abilities and provide opportunities for career development.

In 2018/19, 72.4% of people reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, similar to 2017/18. The most common reason given was to spend time with friends and family (42.4%), closely followed by having a general interest in heritage or history (41.6%).

**Figure 2.1: Proportion of adults who had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



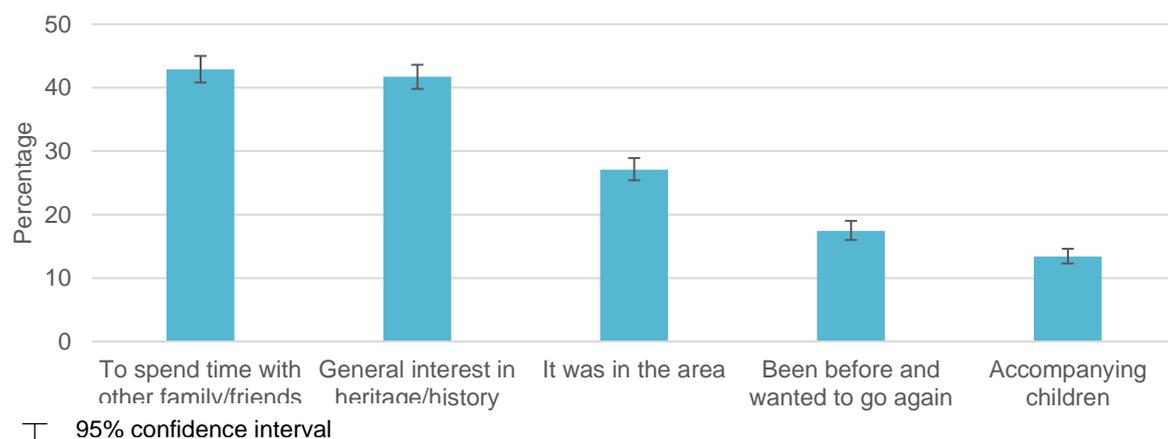
**What is heritage engagement?**

Taking Part asks respondents whether they have visited any heritage sites from a given list. This includes visiting a city or town with historic character, a monument such as a castle, fort or ruin, and a historic park or garden open to the public. A full list is provided in Annex C.

**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

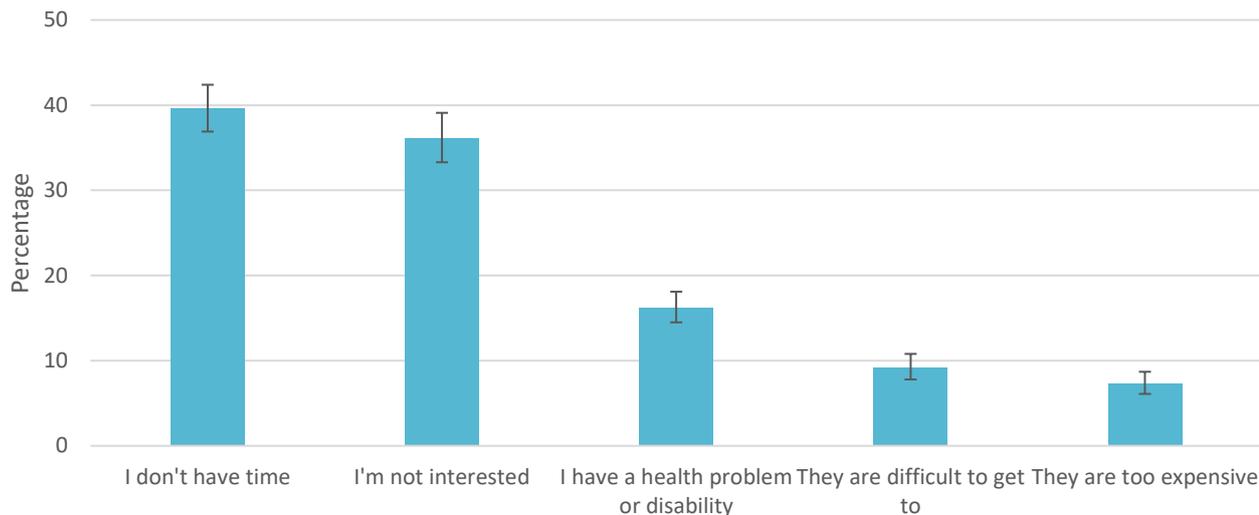
**Figure 2.2: The five most common reasons for visiting a heritage site reported by adults in the last 12 months, 2018/19**



1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

Those who had not visited any heritage events in the past 12 months were asked why they hadn't.

**Figure 2.3: The five most common barriers reported by adults to visiting heritage events in the past 12 months, 2018/19**



▮ 95% confidence interval

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.
2. For more data on barriers see Annex F.

Beyond reporting not having time (39.6%) and not being interested (36.1%), 16.2% reported a health problem or disability, 9.2% felt heritage events were difficult to get to, and 7.3% thought they were too expensive.

### Digital participation in heritage

In 2018/19, 27.6% of adults reported having visited or used a heritage website or app in the past 12 months, similar to 2017/18 (26.5%). Respondents were asked for their reasons for visiting a heritage website or using an app. The most common reasons given were to check the opening hours of a historic site (67.4%), plan how to get to a historic site (60%) and learn about history or the historic environment (44.4%).

**Figure 2.4: Top five most commonly reported reasons for visiting a heritage website or using an app in the past 12 months, 2018/19**



▮ 95% confidence interval

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

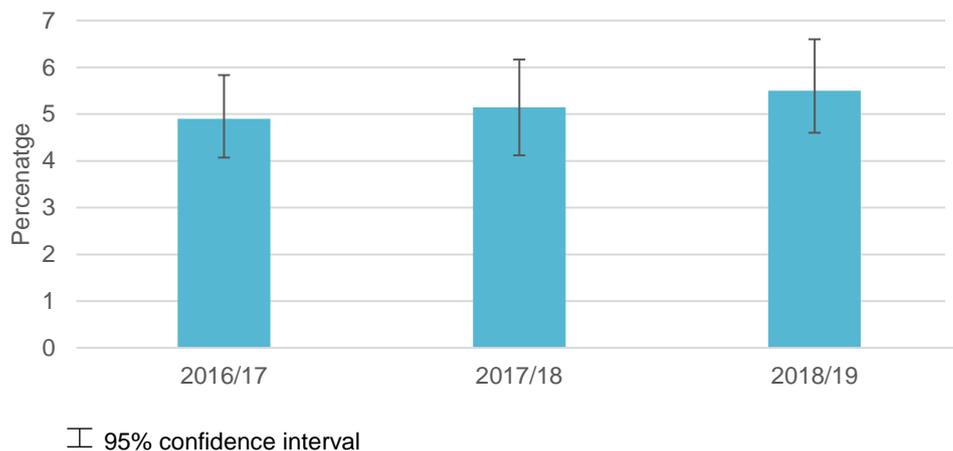
## Volunteering in heritage

An estimated 5.5% of adults reported having volunteered in a sector connected with heritage in the past 12 months.

### Headline Statistics on Volunteering

For headline statistics on volunteering please see results from DCMS' [Community Life Survey](#).

**Figure 2.5: Proportion of adults who have volunteered in a heritage connected sector in the past 12 months, 2016/17 to 2018/19**



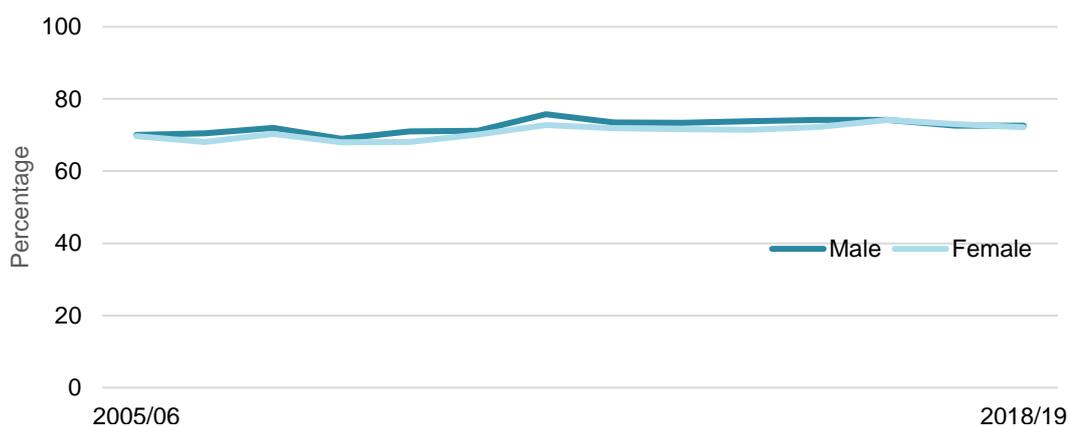
#### Notes:

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.
2. The question 'Has volunteered in last 12 months' was changed for 2016/17 which means that the data for 2016/17 are not comparable with previous years.

## Who visits heritage sites?

Similar proportions of both men and women, just over 72.0%, reported visiting a heritage site in the previous 12 months in 2018/19.

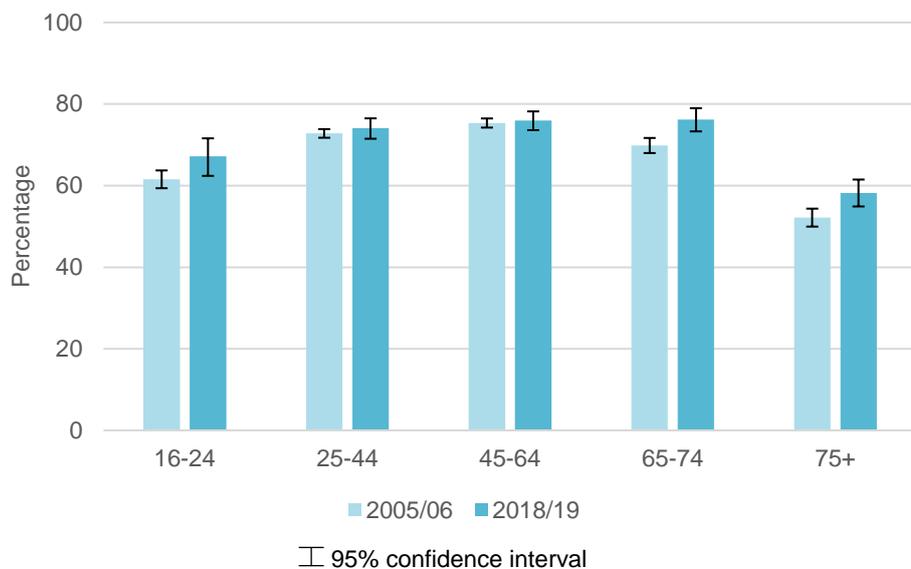
**Figure 2.6: Proportion of men and women who have visited a heritage site in the past 12 months, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



#### Notes:

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

**Figure 2.7: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the last 12 months by age group, 2005/06 and 2018/19**



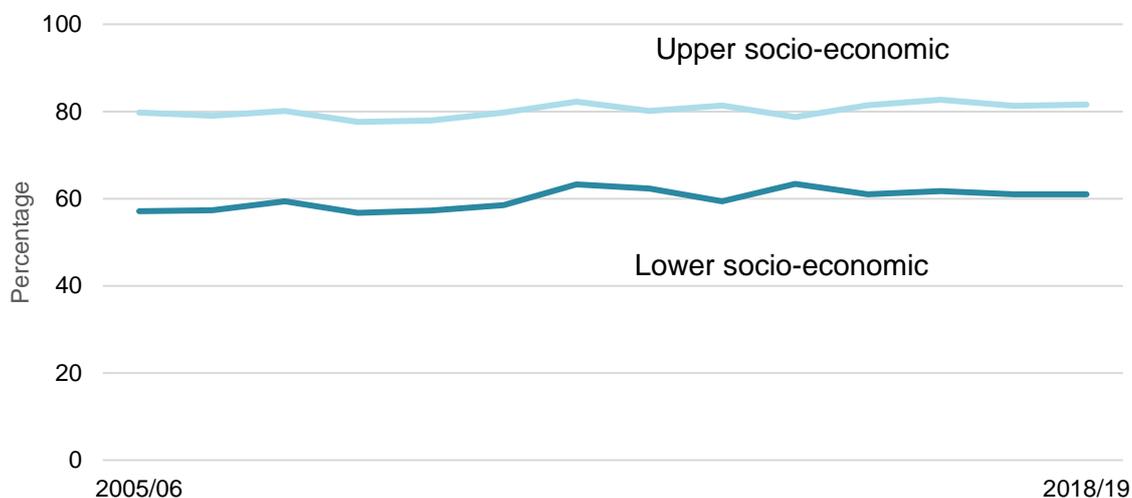
In 2018/19, a smaller proportion of people aged 75 years or older had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months (58.2%) compared with other age groups.

**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

In 2018/19, a smaller proportion of those in the lower socio-economic group had visited a heritage site in the past 12 months compared with others in the upper socio-economic group, 61.0% and 81.6% respectively.

**Figure 2.8: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the last 12 months by socio-economic status, 2005/06 to 2018/19**

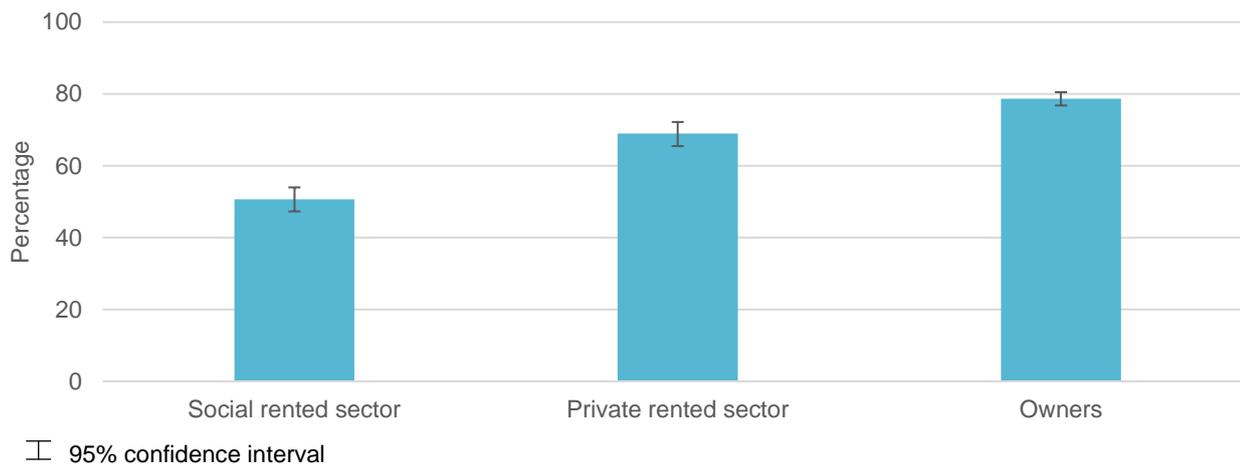


**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

In 2018/19, homeowners were significantly more likely to report having visited a heritage site in the past 12 months than private tenants: 78.7% compared with 69.9%. The proportion of social renters who had visited a heritage site was smaller still, at 50.7%.

**Figure 2.9: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site by housing tenure, 2018/19**

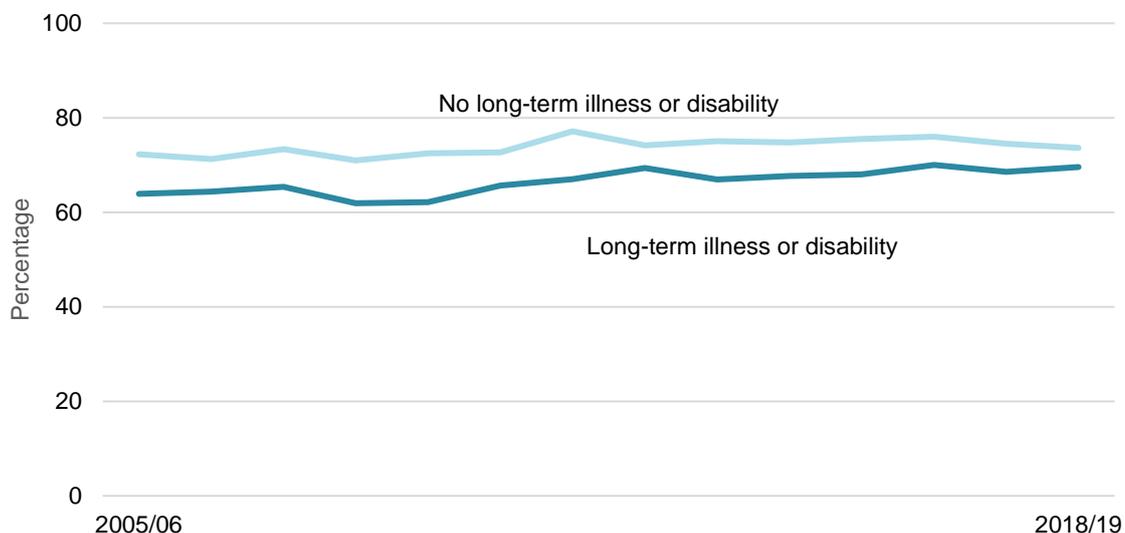


**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

The survey asked whether or not respondents had a long-term illness or disability. In 2018/19, a smaller proportion of those with a long-term illness or disability (69.6%) reported having visited a heritage site in the past 12 months compared with those without (73.6%).

**Figure 2.10: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the past 12 months by presence or absence of a long-term illness or disability**



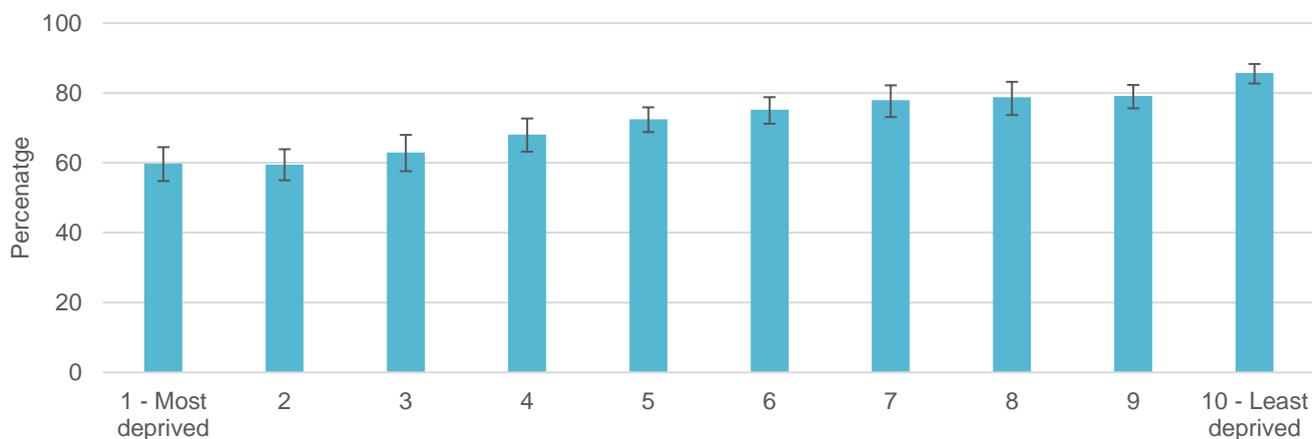
**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

The gap in heritage participation between those with a long-term illness or disability and those without has narrowed. In 2005/06 this gap was estimated to be 8.4 percentage points while the gap in 2018/19 was 4 percentage points. This narrowing is interesting given that having a long-term health problem or disability was found to be the third most common barrier to visiting a heritage site (see figure 2.3).

In 2018/19, a smaller proportion of those living in more deprived areas reported visiting a heritage site in the past 12 months compared with those in less deprived areas.

**Figure 2.11: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the past 12 months by Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2018/19**



┆ 95% confidence interval

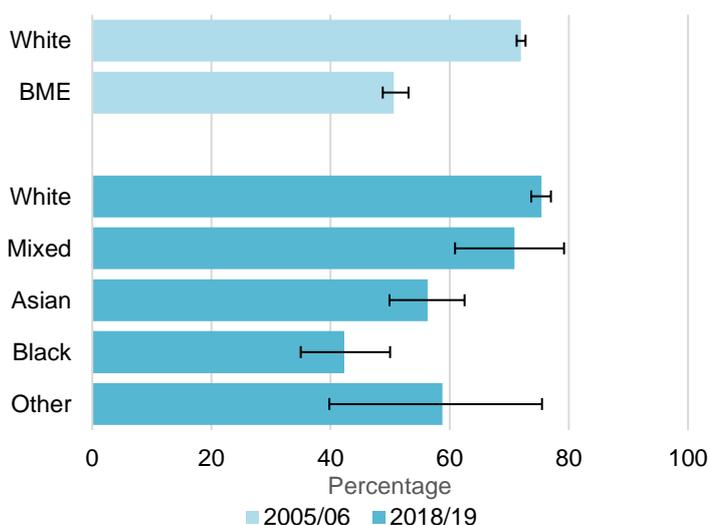
**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

In the 10% most deprived areas, 59.8% of adults had visited a heritage site in the past 12 months, compared with 85.7% for those in the 10% least deprived areas. This disparity (between the most and least deprived) has been found every year since deprivation was first analysed for the 2009/10 survey.

A greater proportion of those living in rural areas in 2018/19 had visited a heritage site in the past 12 months (81.9%) compared with those living in urban areas (70.4%).

**Figure 2.12: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the last 12 months by ethnicity, 2005/06 and 2018/19**

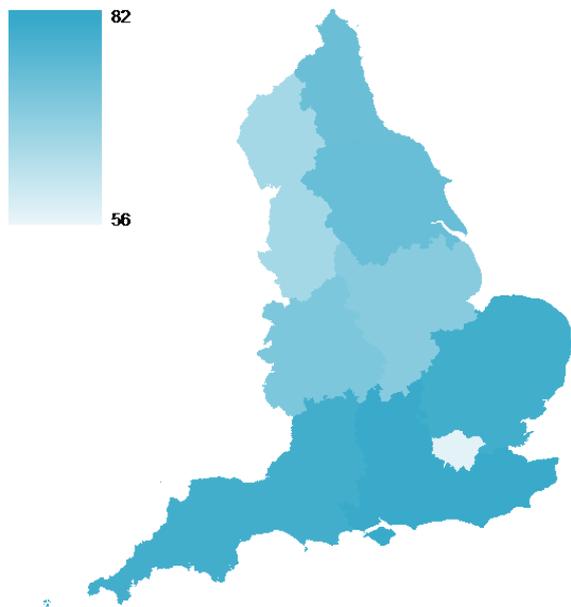


In 2018/19, those of 'White' ethnicity (75.4%) had greater levels of heritage site visits than those with ethnicities described as 'Asian' (56.3%) or 'Black' (42.3%).

┆ 95% confidence interval

## Regional differences in heritage visits

Figure 2.13: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the past 12 months by region, 2018/19.



In 2018/19, a relatively small proportion of adults living in London (57.1%) and the North West (66.0%) reported having visited a heritage site. The South East (81.5%), South West (80.1%) and East of England (80.3%) were estimated to have larger proportions of people having visited a heritage site in the past 12 months – greater than the West Midlands (71.1%) and East Midlands (70.2%) as well as London and the North West.

# Chapter 3: Museums and galleries

Data about who is visiting museums is important so that DCMS can ensure that everyone has the opportunity to experience and benefit from England's museums. [Research](#) has shown that increased participation in museums may have benefits for people's health and wellbeing.

In 2018/19, 50.2% of adults reported having visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months. This is similar to 2017/18 and represents an increase from 42.3% in 2005/06.

**DCMS sponsored museum and galleries visitor statistics**

DCMS publishes [statistics](#) on the number of visits to each of the museums and galleries that DCMS sponsors. Data collection methods differ from museum to museum. One person may visit a number of museums or galleries, or visit a particular museum or gallery more than once, and therefore can be counted more than once. Data is published quarterly and contains monthly breakdowns.

**Figure 3.1: Proportion of adults who had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, 2005/06 to 2018/19**

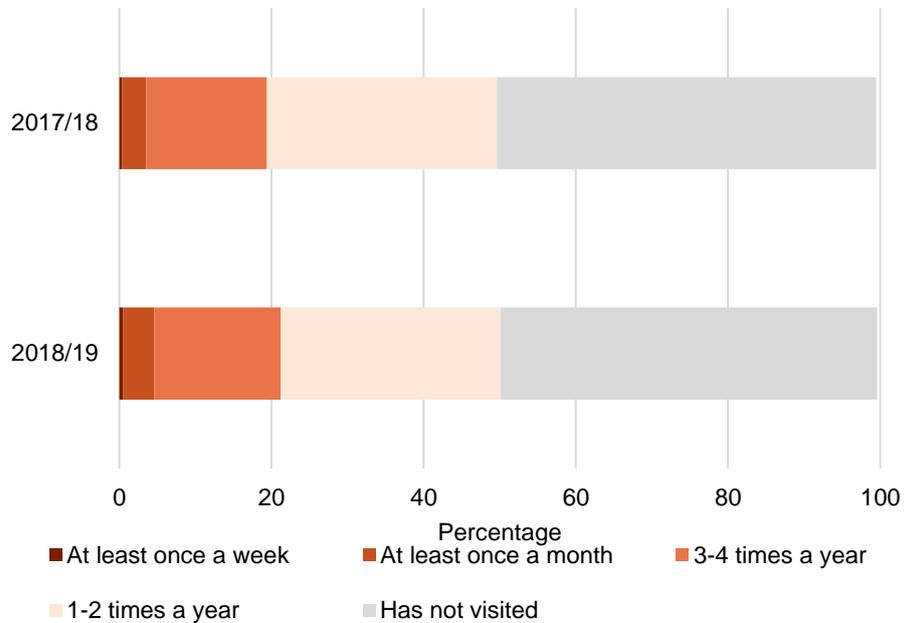


**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude people who have visited a museum for the purposes of paid work or academic study.
2. Due to a temporary change in position of the museums and galleries questions within the 2017/18 survey making quarter 1-3 data for that year unreliable, only data for quarter 4 is included in analysis. For more information see Annex E of the [2017/18 adult Taking Part report](#).

The survey asks about frequency of museum and gallery visits. In 2018/19, 0.5% of adults said they has visited a museum or gallery at least once a week in the last 12 months, 4.1% at least once a month, 16.6% three to four times a year and 28.9% once or twice a year. These estimates were similar to 2017/18.

**Figure 3.2: Proportion of adults who had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months frequency of engagement, 2017/18 and 2018/19**

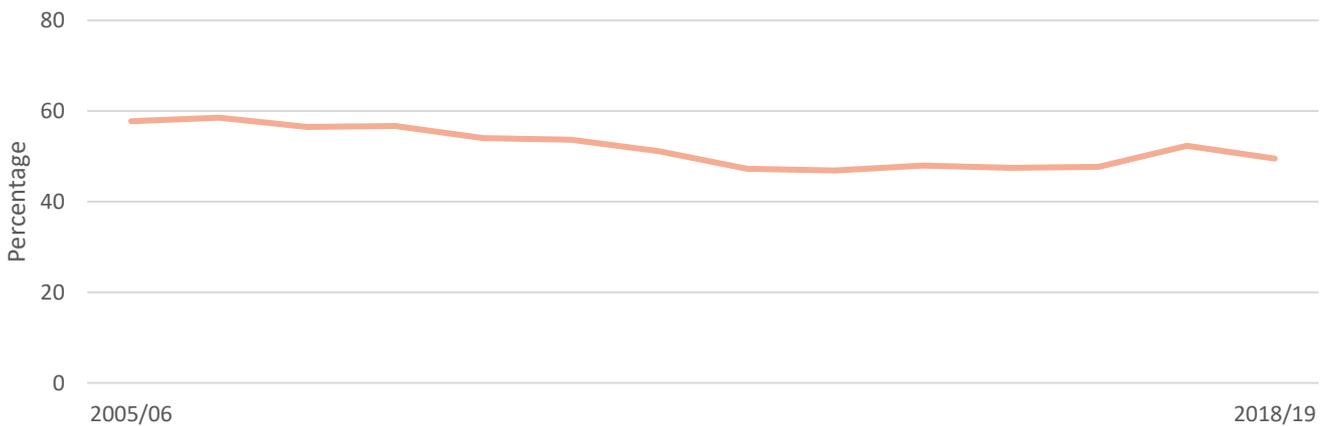


**Notes:**

1. Due to a temporary change in position of the museums and galleries questions within the 2017/18 survey making quarter 1-3 data for that year unreliable, only data for quarter 4 is included in analysis. For more information see Annex E of the [2017/18 adult Taking Part report](#).

Around half of the adult population (49.5%) reported that they had not attended a museum or gallery in the past 12 months.

**Figure 3.3: Proportion of adults who had not visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, 2005/06 to 2018/19**

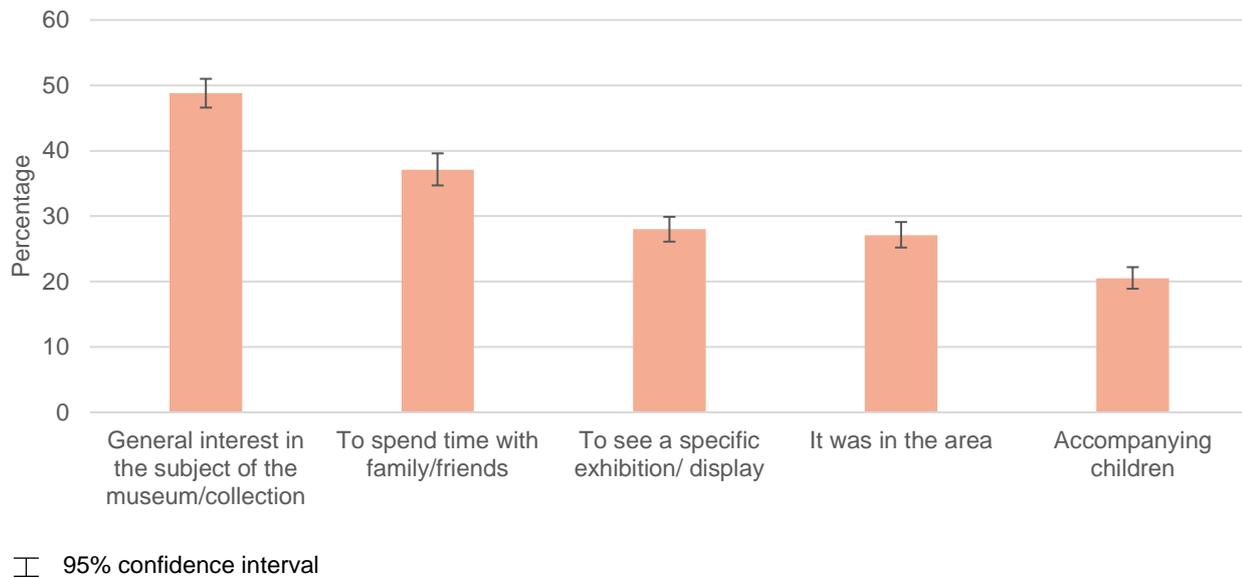


**Notes:**

1. Due to a temporary change in position of the museums and galleries questions within the 2017/18 survey making quarter 1-3 data for that year unreliable, only data for quarter 4 is included in analysis. For more information see Annex E of the [2017/18 adult Taking Part report](#).

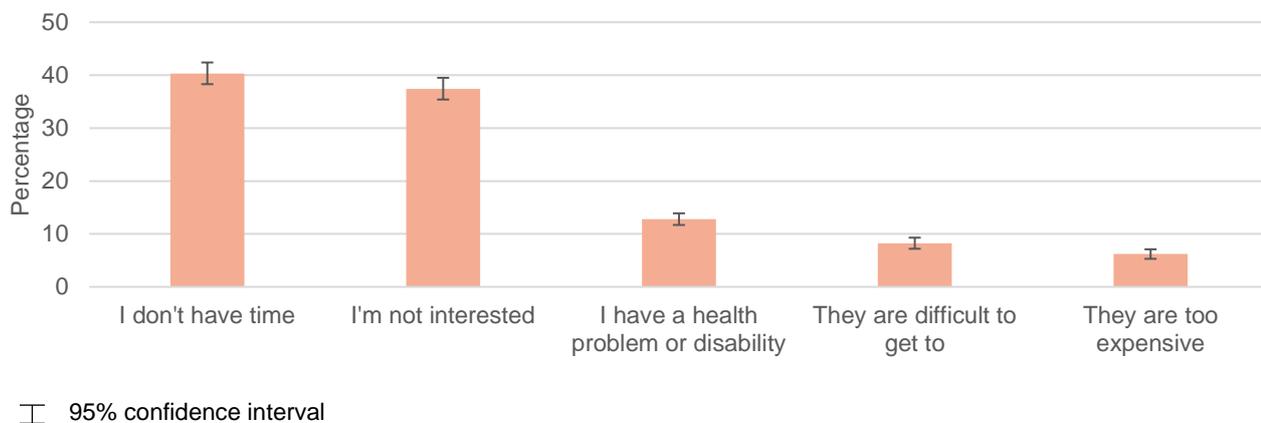
In 2018/19, respondents were asked to give their reasons for visiting a museum or gallery. Respondents could give multiple reasons. Most common was a general interest in the subject of the museum/collection (48.3%) followed by spending time with family or friends (36.9%).

**Figure 3.4: The five most common reasons for visiting a museum or gallery reported by adults in the last 12 months, 2018/19**



Adults who had not visited a museum or gallery were asked for their reasons for not visiting. In 2018/19, the most common reasons were not having time (39.3%), not being interested (36.3%), having a health problem or disability (12.4%) and difficulty getting there (7.9%).

**Figure 3.5: The five most common reasons reported by adults for not visiting a museum or gallery, 2018/19**



**Notes:**

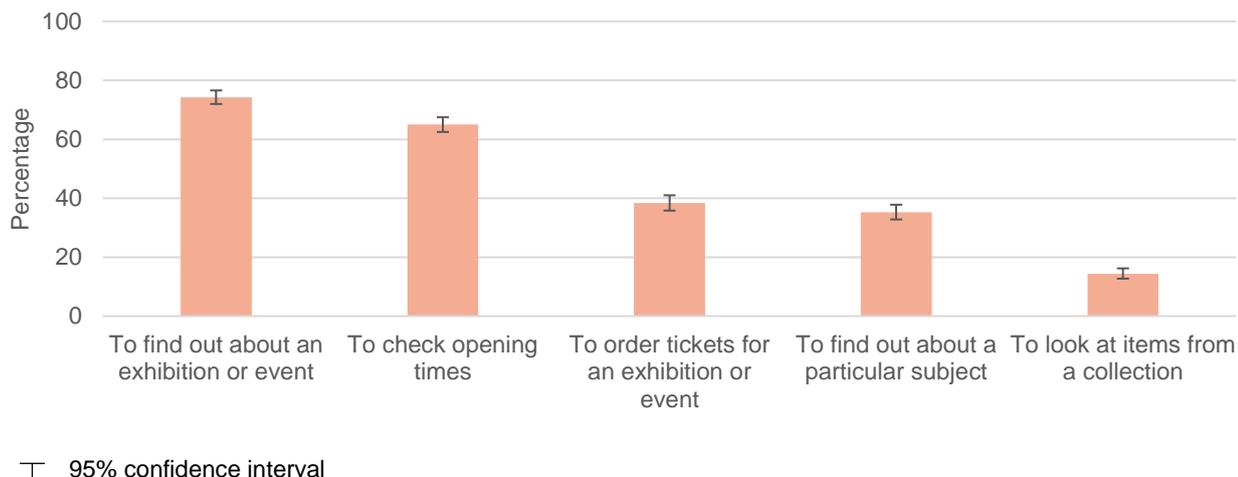
1. For more on barriers to visiting museums and galleries, see annex F.

**Digital participation: Museums and galleries websites and apps**

In 2018/19, 26.6% of adults had visited or used a museum or gallery website or app in the last 12 months. This is similar to 2017/18 (25.7%).

The most common reasons for visiting museum or gallery websites were 'to find out about an exhibition or event' (74.3%), 'to check opening times' (65.1%) and 'to order tickets for an exhibition or event' (38.4%).

**Figure 3.6: Five most commonly reported reasons for visiting a museum or gallery website, 2018/19**

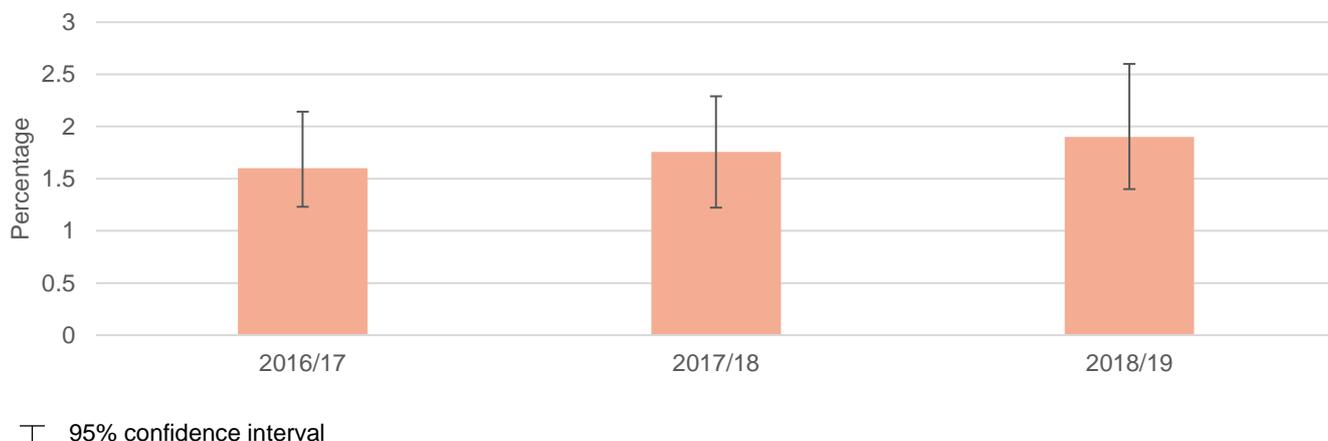


### Volunteering in a museum or gallery

An estimated 1.9% of adults reported having volunteered in a sector connected with museums or galleries in the past 12 months.

**Headline Statistics on Volunteering**  
 For headline statistics on volunteering please see results from DCMS' [Community Life Survey](#).

**Figure 3.7: Proportion of adults who have volunteered in a museum or gallery connected sector, 2016/17 to 2018/19**



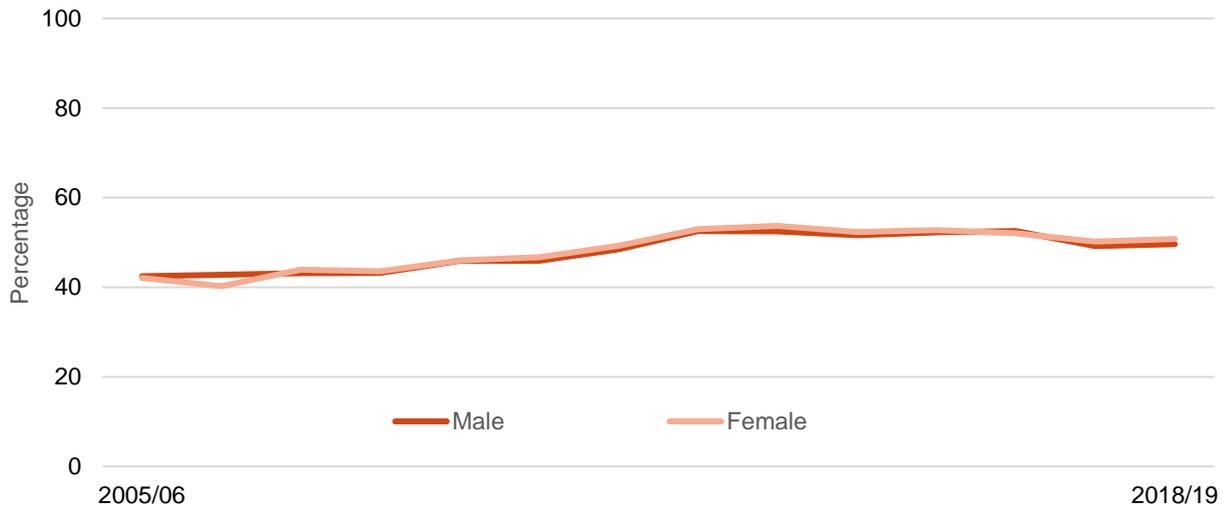
**Notes:**

1. The question 'Has volunteered in last 12 months' was changed for 2016/17 which means that the data for 2016/17 are not comparable with previous years

### Who visits museums and galleries?

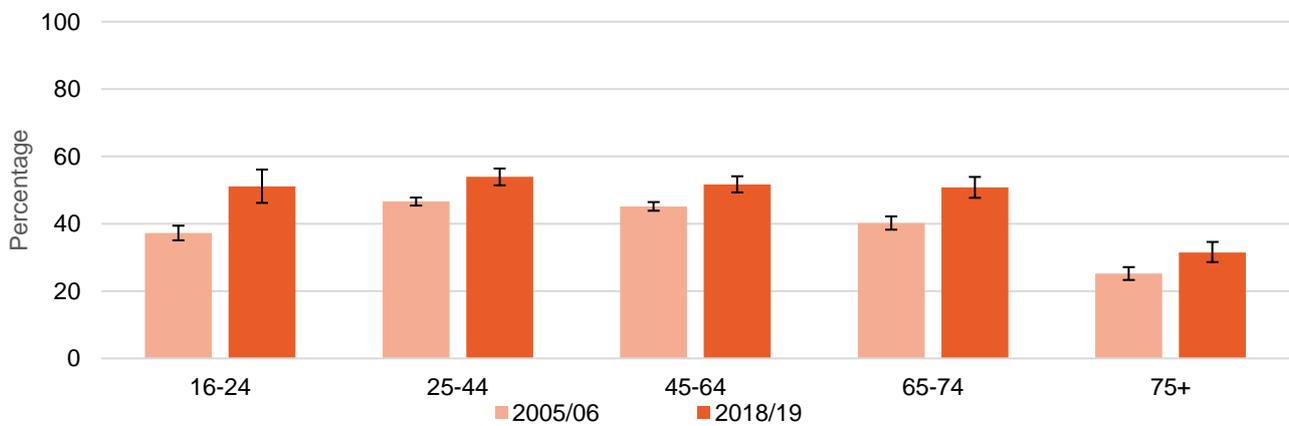
In 2018/19, around half of both men and women reported having visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months. No difference in terms of museum and gallery visits was found between men and women over the course of Taking Part survey collection (i.e. since 2005/06).

**Figure 3.8: Proportion of men and women who have visited a museum or gallery in the past 12 months, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



In 2018/19, the proportion of those who had visited museums or galleries was significantly lower for those aged 75 and older (31.5%) compared with those aged 16-74 years (52.3%). This pattern has been consistent, annually, since the survey began in 2005/06.

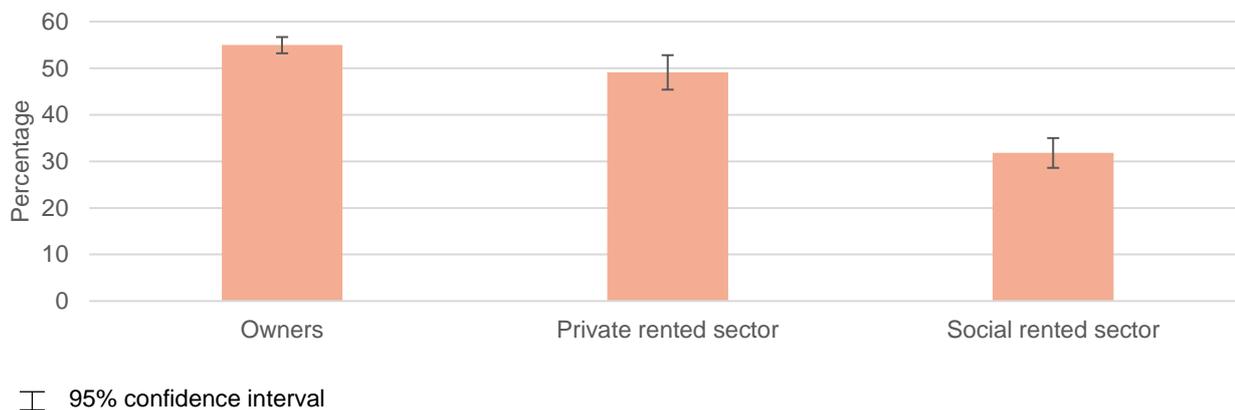
**Figure 3.9: Proportion of adults who have visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months by age group, 2005/06 and 2018/19**



┆ 95% confidence interval

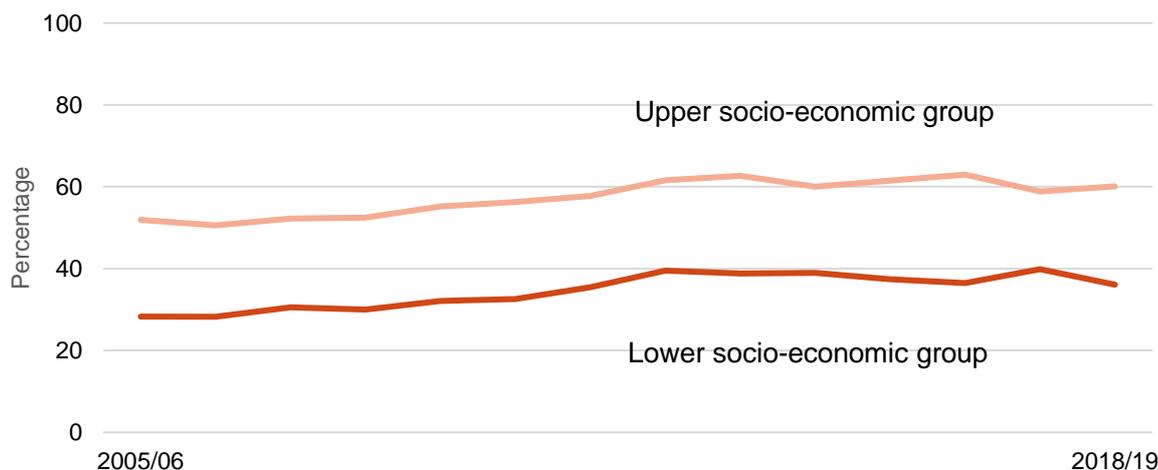
A greater proportion of homeowners (55.0%) reported having visited a museum or gallery compared with 49.1% of those in the private rented sector and 31.8% in social housing. Among homeowners, this was a significant increase to 55.0% in 2018/19 from 53.2% in 2017/18.

**Figure 3.10: Proportion of adults who have visited a museum or gallery by housing tenure, 2018/19**



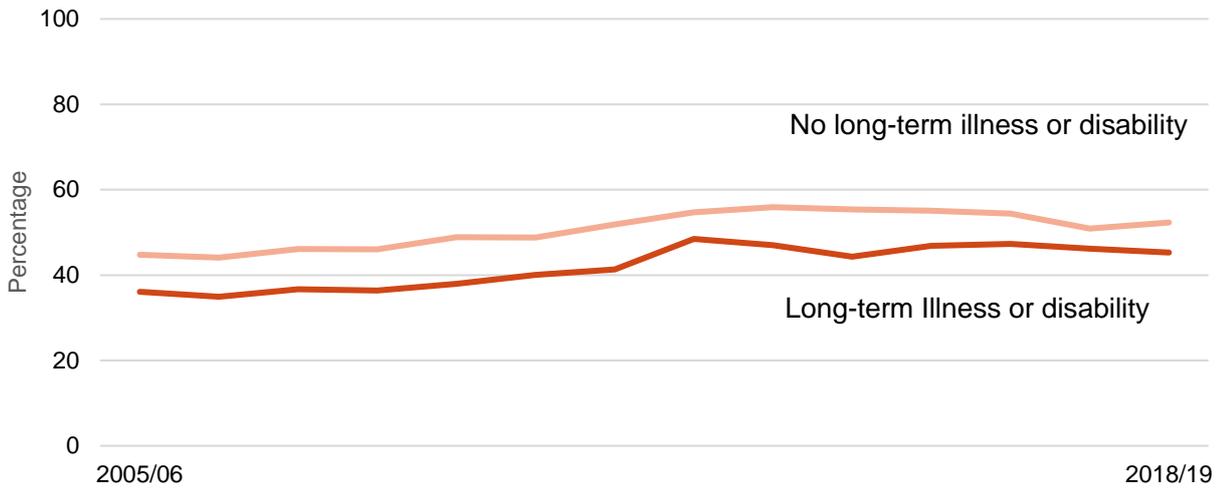
In 2018/19, a smaller proportion of those in the lower socio-economic group (36.1%) reported having visited a museum or gallery in the past 12 months compared with those in the upper socio-economic group (60.1%). This finding has been consistent since the advent of the Taking Part Survey in 2005/06.

**Figure 3.11: Proportion of adults who have visited a museum or gallery by socio-economic status, 2005/06 to 2018/19**

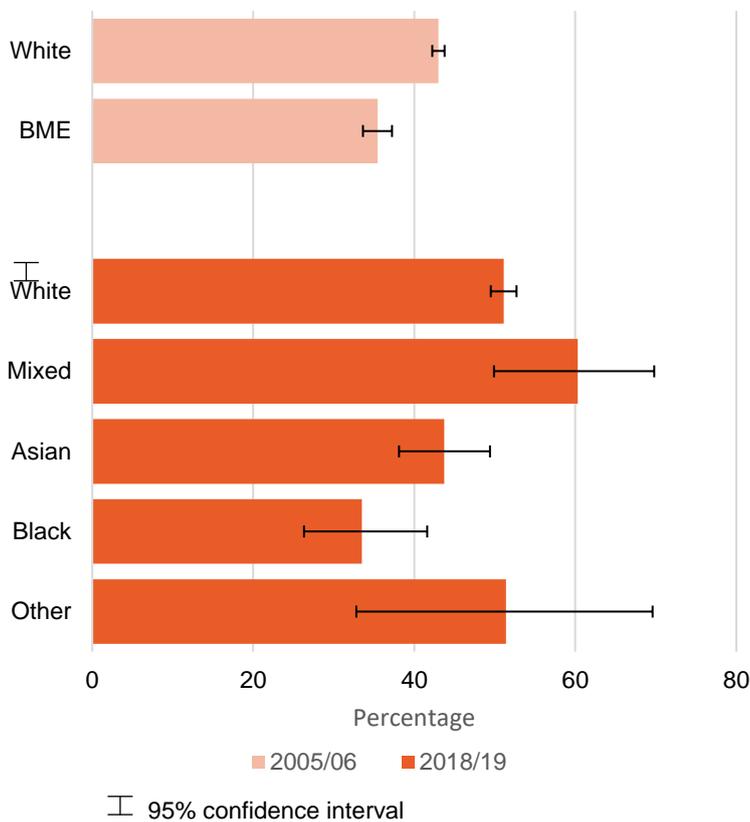


In 2018/19, a smaller proportion of those with a long-term illness or disability reported having visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months (45.3%) than those without (52.3%).

**Figure 3.12: Proportion of adults who have visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months by presence or absence of long-term illness or disability, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



**Figure 3.13: Proportion of adults who have visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months by ethnicity, 2005/06 and 2018/19**

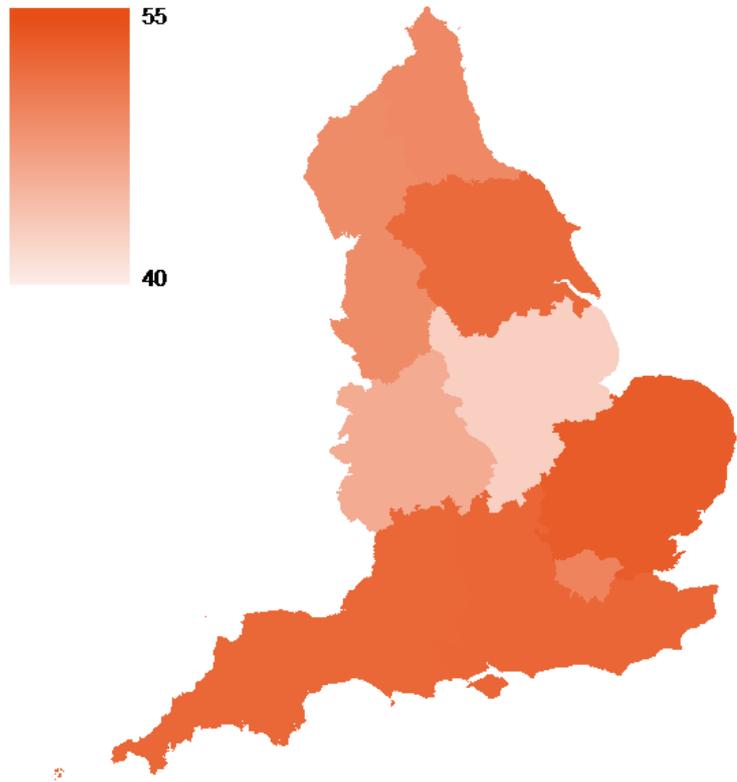


In 2018/19, those with 'White' (51.1%) or 'Mixed' (60.3%) ethnicities had greater levels of museum or gallery visits than those described as 'Asian' (43.7%) or 'Black' (33.5%).

## Regional differences in visits to museums and galleries

**Figure 3.14: Proportion of adults who have visited a museum or gallery in the past 12 months by region, 2018/19.**

In 2018/19, the East Midlands had a relatively low proportion of people who reported having visited a museum or gallery in the past 12 months (42.8%) – lower than the East of England (53.7%), South East (52.8%) and South West (52.7%).



### Museum and galleries visits at Local Authority level

Due to small sample sizes it is not possible to provide reliable data on museums and galleries attendance at a Local Authority level from the Taking Part survey. The [Active Lives Survey](#) collects data on sport participation, however, between November 2015 and May 2017, data were also captured for museums and galleries attendance.

Analysis of these data, including Local Authority level breakdowns, can be found on the [Arts Council for England](#)'s website.

# Chapter 4: Libraries

Data about the use of library services help the library sector to understand the characteristics of those using library services and the barriers to accessing these services. Libraries have the ability to support the transformation of individuals, communities and society as a whole. Libraries not only provide access to books and other literature, but also help people to help themselves and improve their opportunities, bring them together, and provide practical support and guidance. They help to increase reading and literacy, improve digital access, and contribute to greater prosperity by supporting businesses and people seeking work. The Libraries Taskforce [Ambition document](#) published in December 2016 describes how library services in England can help transform people, communities and society as a whole. It also provides confirmation of how libraries support and add value to a range of local and national policy priorities and links to practical examples of existing good practice.

### What is included in public library use?

Public library use covers any use of a public library service and is not restricted to visiting in person to borrow books. This includes going to the library to do printing, taking part in a reading group and using on-line library resources. A full list can be found in Annex C.

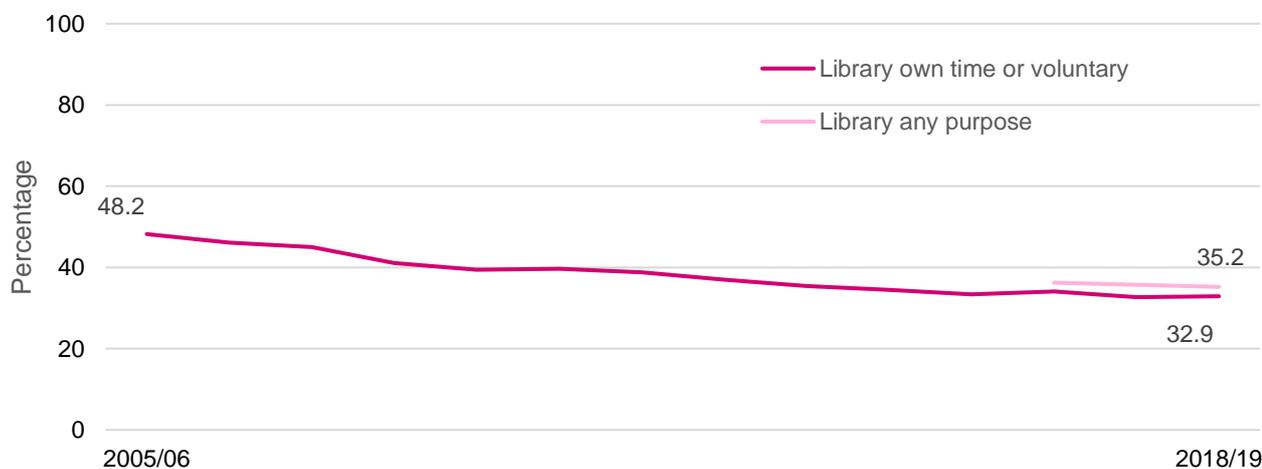
This definition was changed in 2016/17. Results from earlier years are not directly comparable.

Two measures of library participation are included in the survey: (i) use of a public library service for any purpose and (ii) use of a public library service in the respondent's own time or voluntarily. The first measure, asked since 2016/17 includes use for employment or studying whilst the second, asked since 2005/06, does not.

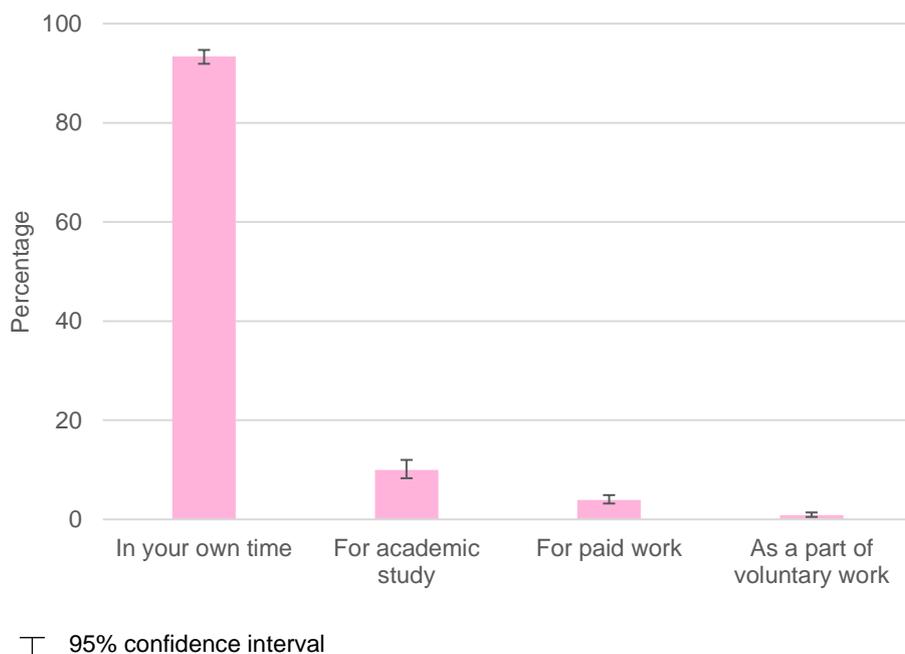
In 2018/19, 35.2% of adults reported having used a public library service in the last 12 months for any purpose. This is similar to 2016/17 (36.2%) and 2017/18 (35.7%).

In 2018/19, 32.9% of adults reported having used a public library service in the last 12 months voluntarily or in their own time. Though this represents a similar proportion compared with the previous year, over the long-term the percentage of those having used a public library service has continued to fall from 2005/06 when it was 48.2% of adults.

**Figure 4.1: Proportion of adults who have used public library services in the past 12 months, 2005/06 to 2018/19**



**Figure 4.2: Reported purpose of library visits in the last 12 months (all purposes), 2018/19**



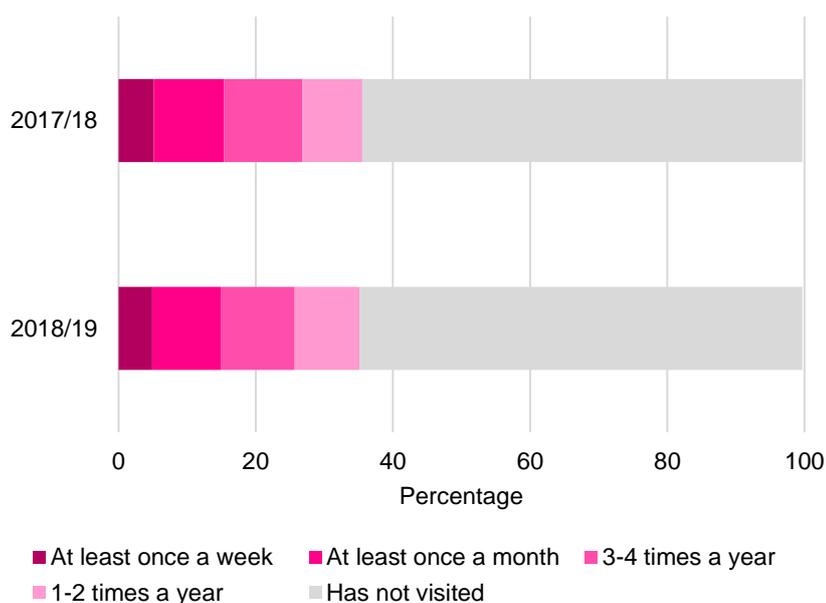
In 2018/19, 93.4% of those who had visited a public library for any purpose reported doing so in their own time, 10.0% for academic study, 3.9% for paid work and 0.8% as part of voluntary work.

**Notes:**

1. The data in this chart refers to all purposes; it includes purposes such as paid work and academic study

Figure 4.3 shows how frequently adults use library services (including online) for any purpose. Similar to the previous year, 4.9% of adults said they had used library services at least once a week in the past 12 months, 10.0% less often than once a week but at least once a month, 10.8% less often than once a month but at least 3 or 4 times a year, 9.4% 1-2 times a year and 64.6% had not visited at all.

**Figure 4.3: Frequency of library service use for any purpose (including online), 2017/18 and 2018/19**

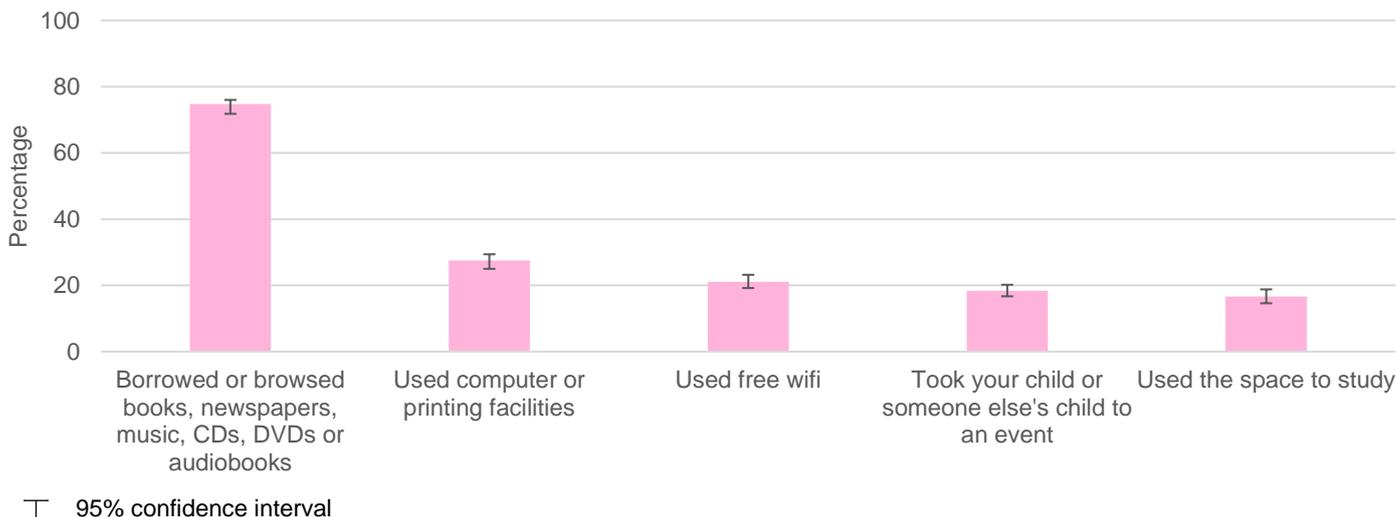


Between 2017/18 and 2018/19, there was no significant change in terms of how frequently adults use library services (including online) for all purposes.

The following findings refer to public library use in own time or voluntarily only unless otherwise specified.

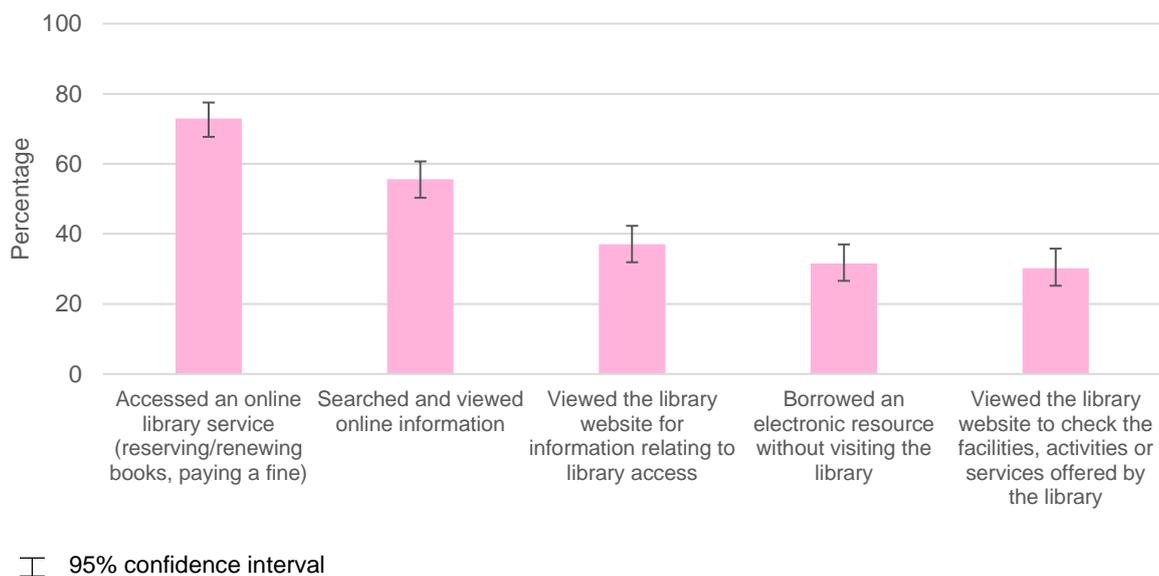
In 2018/19, 95.9% of adults who had used a public library service (in own time or voluntarily) in the past 12 months reported having visited a library building or mobile library in that time. Of these, 74.8% reported having borrowed items such as books, newspapers, music, CDs, DVDs or audiobooks. The next most popular reason was to use a computer and printing facilities (27.5%) followed by use of free wifi (21.1%).

**Figure 4.5: Five most commonly reported reasons for visiting a public library building or mobile library (any purpose), 2018/19**



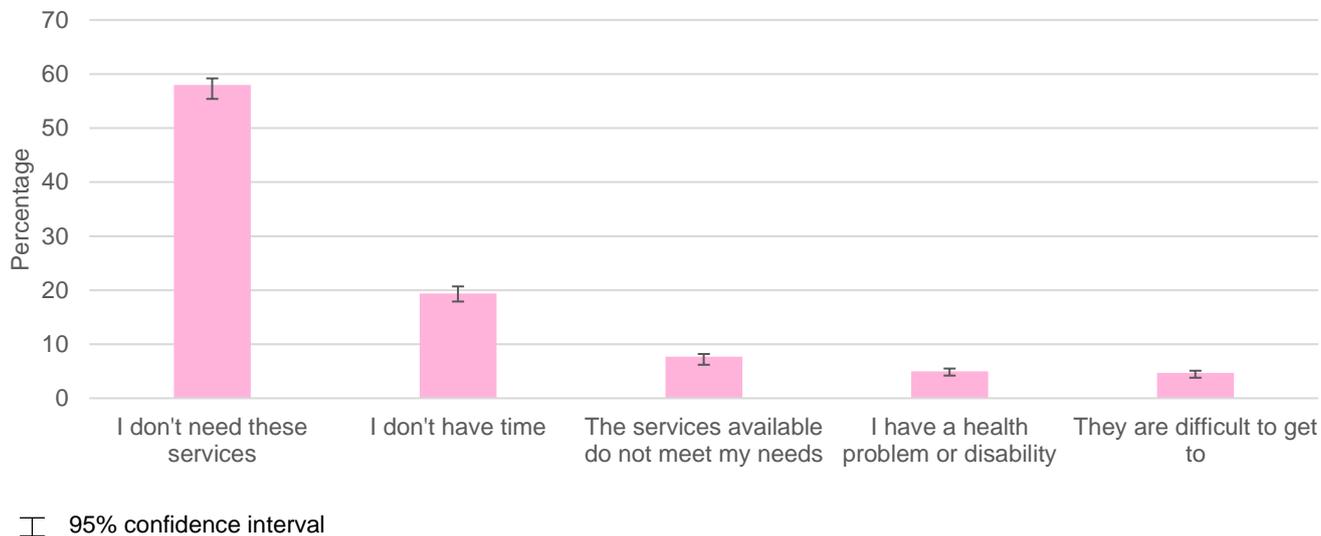
An estimated 16.8% of adults report accessing library services online in the last 12 months and most of these (72.9%) had done so for services such as reserving/renewing books or paying a fine. 55.6% of those accessing online library services had searched and viewed information or made an enquiry, 37.0% viewed the library website for information relating to library access (e.g. location or opening hours) and 31.6% borrowed an electronic resource without visiting the library (e.g. downloaded an e-book).

**Figure 4.6: Most commonly reported reasons for accessing library services (any purpose), 2018/19**



Those who had not used a library service in the last 12 months were asked for reasons for not doing so. In 2018/19, 58.0% reported that they did not need these services and 19.4% said that they did not have time. No significant change from 2017/18 was found.

**Figure 4.6: Top five reasons for not having used library services in the past 12 months (any purpose), 2018/19**



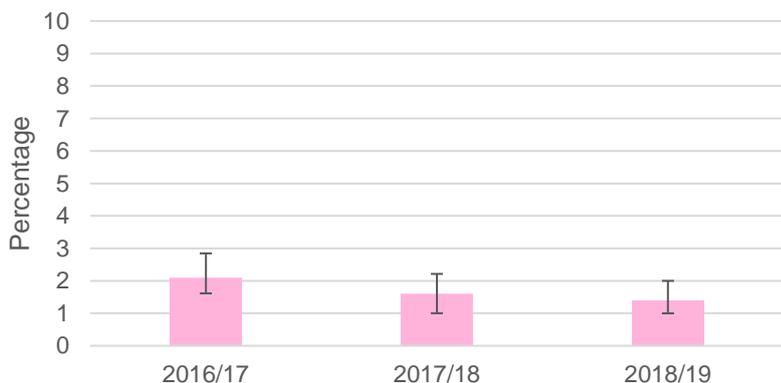
**Notes:**

1. For more data on barriers to using library services see Annex F.

**Volunteering in a public library**

An estimated 1.4% of adults reported having volunteered in a sector connected with libraries in the past 12 months.

**Figure 4.7: Proportion of adults who have volunteered in a library connected sector, 2016/17 to 2018/19**

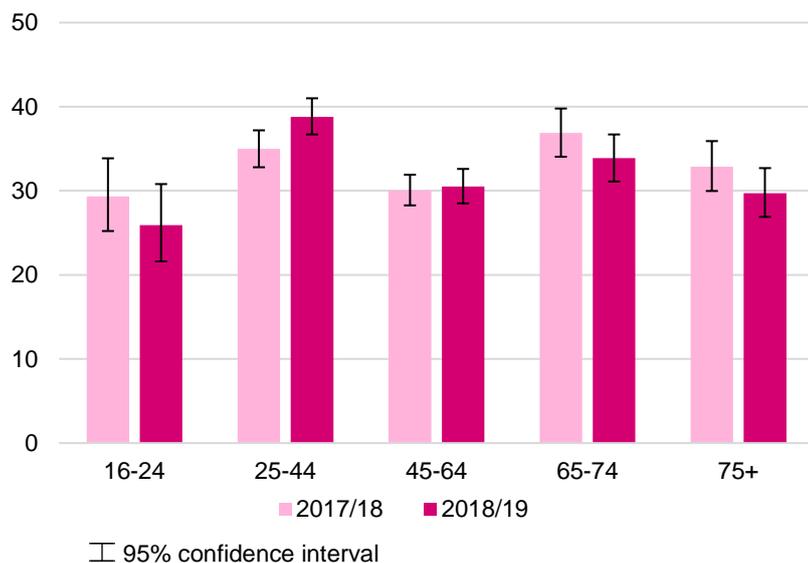


**Notes:**

1. The question 'Has volunteered in last 12 months' was changed for 2016/17 which means that the data for 2016/17 are not comparable with previous years
2. I 95% confidence interval

## Who uses library services?

**Figure 4.8: Proportion of adults who report public library use in their own time or voluntarily in the past 12 months by age group, 2017/18 and 2018/19**



In 2018/19, a greater proportion of those aged 25-44 reported public library use in their own time or voluntarily compared with other age groups (38.8%).

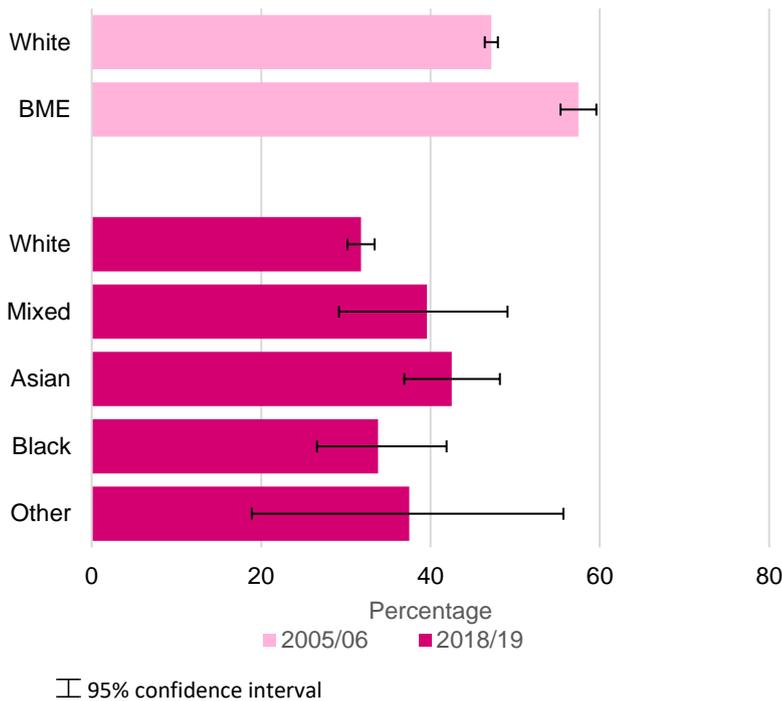
Though the proportion of adults reporting public library use has fallen for all ages between 2005/06 and 2018/19, this has been particularly so for those aged 16-24. Between 2005/06 and 2018/19, there was fall from 51.0% to 25.9% for 16-24 year olds, respectively.

More women (37.3%) than men (28.4%) report public library use. This has always been the case since 2005/06.

A greater proportion of those in the upper socio-economic group (36.7%) report having used public library services compared with those in the lower socio-economic group (27.9%).

In 2018/19, a greater proportion of those not working (35.6%) reported public library use compared with those working (31.1%).

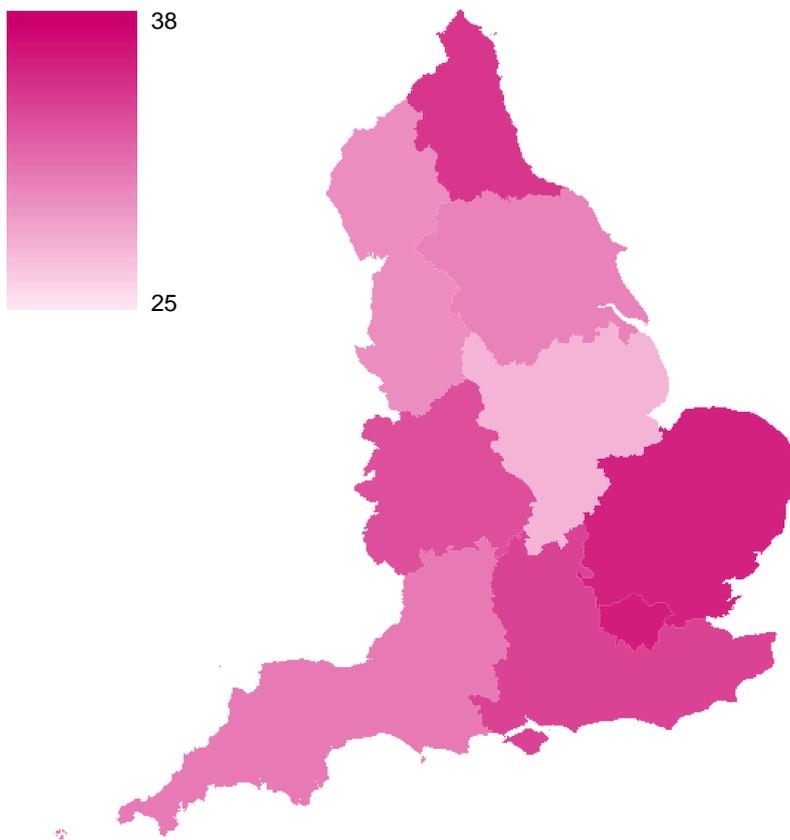
**Figure 4.9: Proportion of adults who have used a library service in the last 12 months by ethnicity, 2005/06 and 2018/19**



In 2018/19, relatively similar proportions of adults with different ethnicities reported having used a library service in the past 12 months. However, a greater percentage of those of 'Asian' (42.5%) ethnicity reported library service use compared with those of 'White' ethnicity (31.8%).

**Region differences in use of library services**

**Figure 4.10: Proportion of adults who have used public library services (own time and voluntarily) in the past 12 months by region, 2018/19**



In 2018/19, public library use was fairly similar across the country, varying from 27.8% in the East Midlands to 36.1% in the East of England and 36.4% in London.

**Use of public library services at a Local Authority level**

Due to small sample sizes it is not possible to provide reliable data on use of public library services at a Local Authority level from the Taking Part survey. The [Active Lives Survey](#) primarily collects data on sport participation, however, between November 2015 and May 2017, data were also captured for use of public library services.

Analysis of these data, including Local Authority level breakdowns, can be found on the [Arts Council for England's](#) website.

# Chapter 5: Internet use and social networking

Data about digital engagement and social networking helps us to increase our understanding of how people benefit from the opportunities the internet can offer, as well as who is missing out. In our increasingly online world, a significant part of the population remains digitally excluded. In the 2017 [Digital Strategy](#), the Government has committed to address this digital divide between those who have been able to embrace the digital world and those who have not.

The 2018/19 Taking Part Survey collected information on people’s internet and use of social networking.

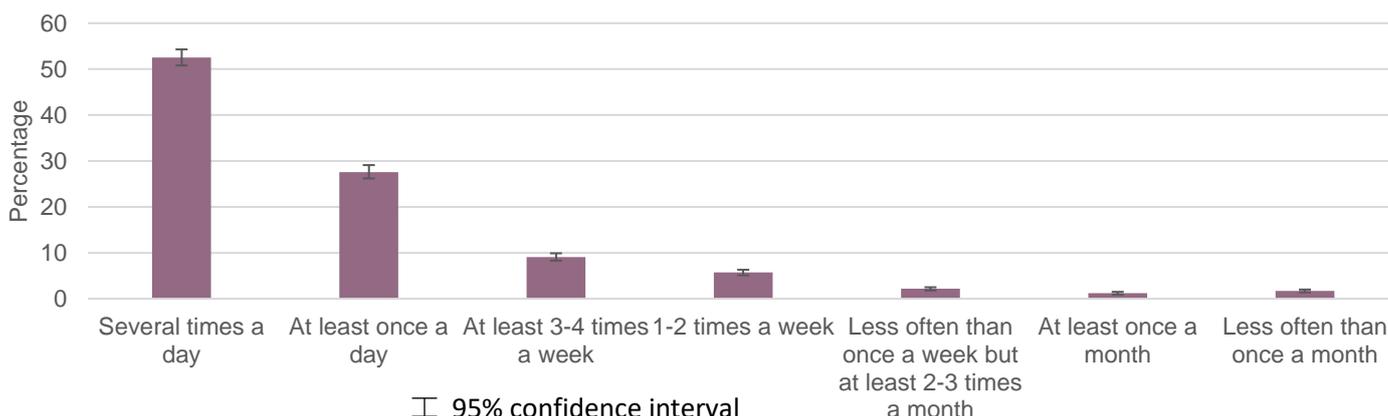
Analysis showed that 92.4% of adults reported having access to the internet in their household at the time of data collection and 89.8% of adults having used the internet at some point in their lives.

In 2018/19, 83.7% of adults had used social networking websites or applications in the past 12 months. Of these, just over half accessed these websites or apps several times a day (52.5%) and over a quarter (27.6%) at least once a day.

**Oxford Internet Survey 2019**

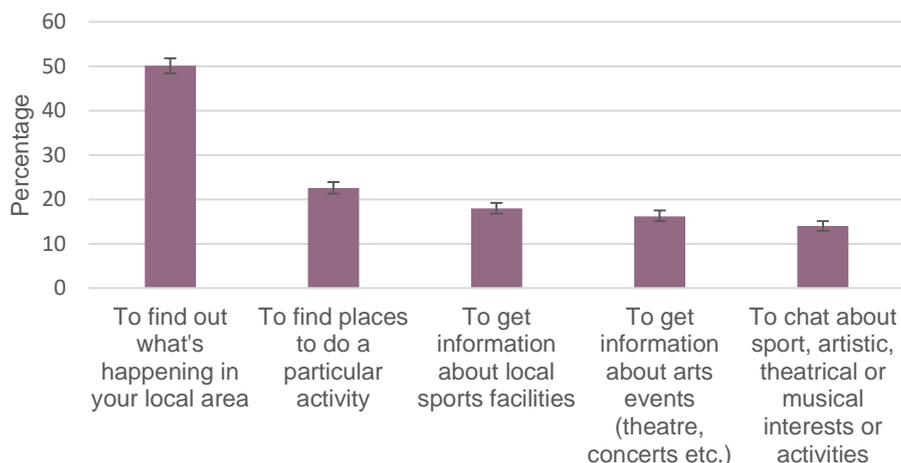
The Oxford Internet Surveys (OxIS) collect information about internet access in Britain. The recently published [OxIS report 2019](#) examines the characteristics of internet users and non-users, complementing the Taking Part findings about use of social networking websites and apps.

**Figure 5.1: Reported frequency of using social networking websites or apps, 2018/19**



In 2018/19, 98.3% of adults who use social networking websites or apps reported doing so once a month or more. Respondents who met this criterion were asked for their reasons. It is worth noting that response categories were predefined for the respondent and relate to areas relevant to digital, culture, media or sport. The most common response was to find out about what is happening in their local area (50.1%), find places to do a particular activity (22.6%), get information about local sports facilities (18.0%) and get information about arts events (16.2%).

**Figure 5.2: Top five most commonly reported reasons for accessing social networking websites or apps, 2018/19**

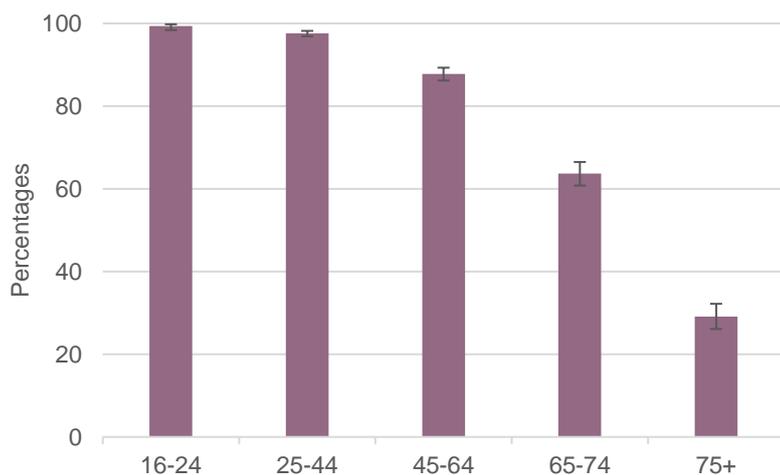


**Notes:**

1. Only those who reported accessing social networking website or apps were asked to give their reasons.
2. See Annex C for a list of websites and apps that were asked about
3.  95% confidence interval

**Who accesses social networking websites or apps?**

**Figure 5.3: Proportion of adults who have used social networking websites or apps in the last 12 months by age, 2018/19**



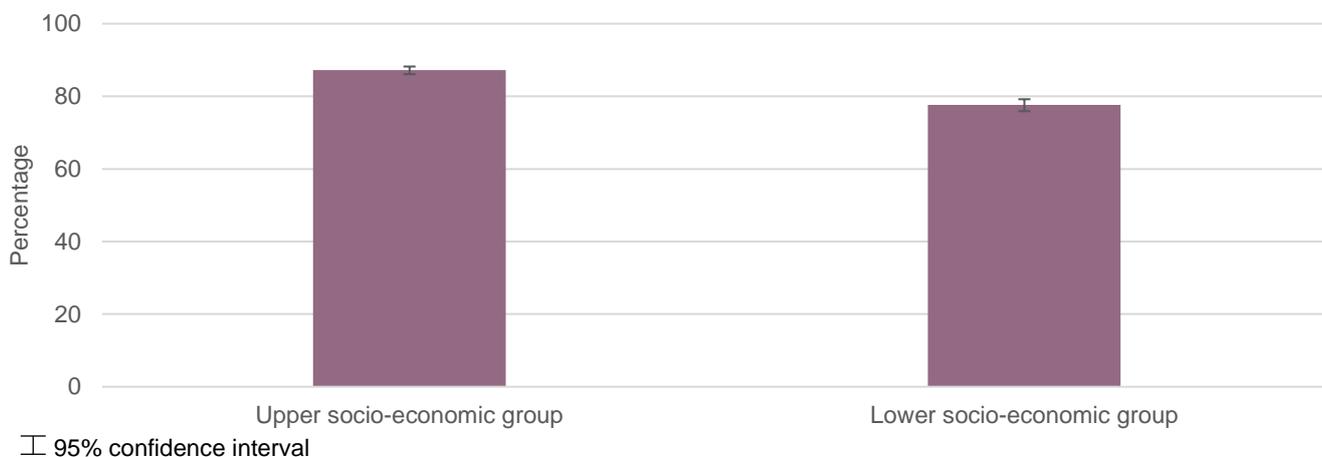
In 2018/19, a greater proportion of those aged 16-24 (99.4%) reported having accessed social networking sites or applications in the last 12 months compared with all other age groups. In contrast, 29.1% of those aged 75 and older reported having accessed social networking sites or applications in the last 12 months.

 95% confidence interval

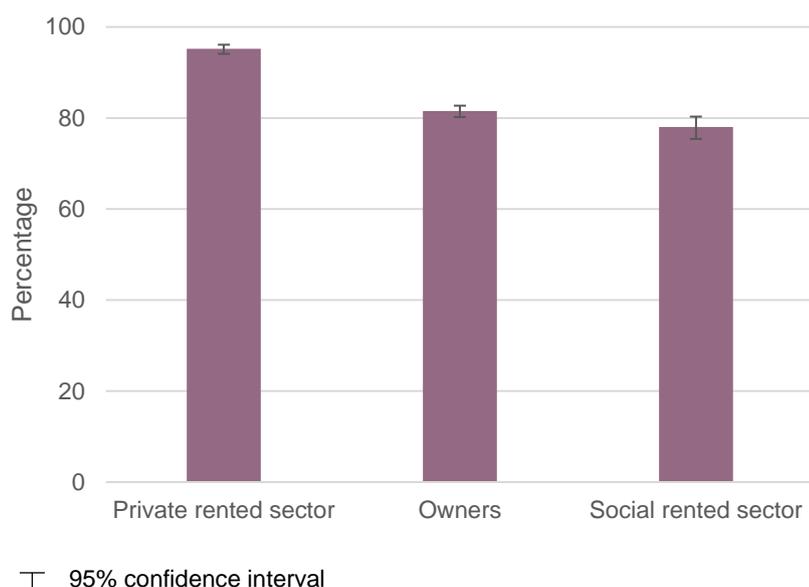
Similar proportions of men (84.8%) and women (82.7%) reported accessing social networking websites or apps.

Proportionally, more of the upper socio-economic group (87.2%) reported having accessed social networking websites/applications in the past 12 months compared with members of the lower socio-economic group (77.6%).

**Figure 5.4: Proportion of adults who have accessed social networking websites or apps in the past 12 months by socio-economic status, 2018/19**



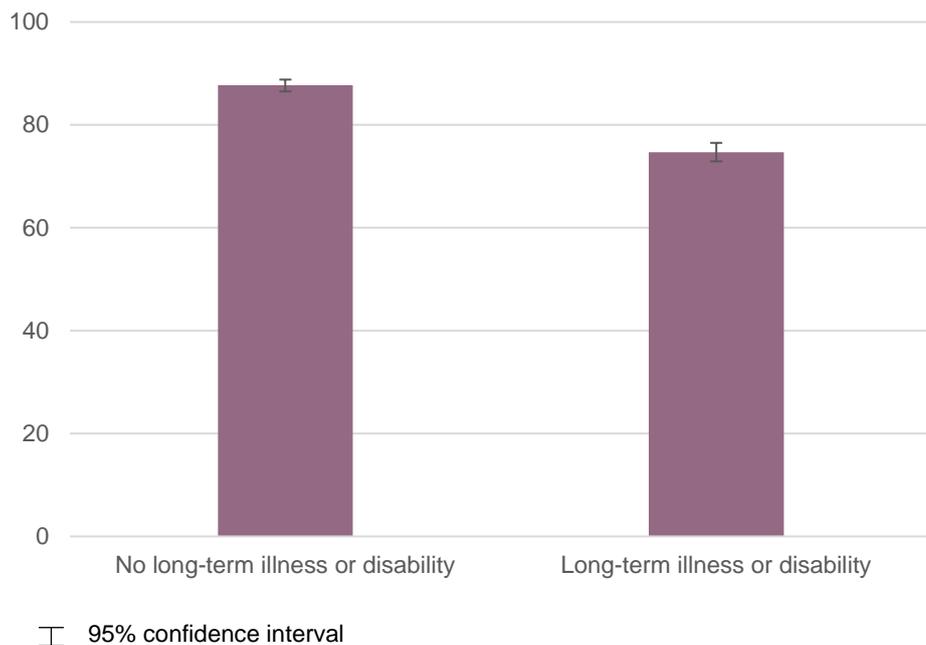
**Figure 5.5: Proportion of adults who have accessed social networking websites or apps in the past 12 months by housing tenure, 2018/19**



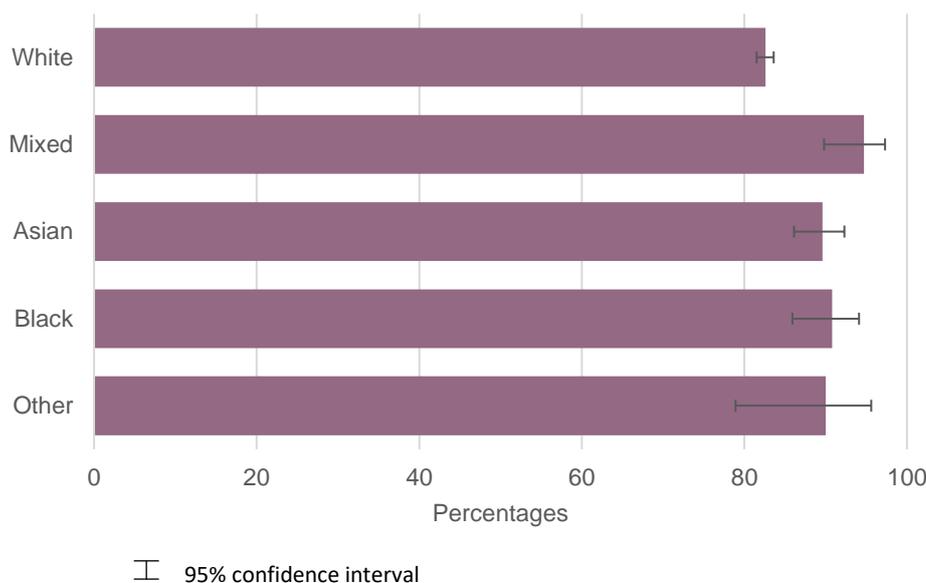
Comparing people with different housing tenures, a greater proportion of those living in private accommodation have accessed social networking sites or applications (95.2%) compared with homeowners (81.5%) and those living in the social rented sector (78%). This is likely influenced by the propensity for [homeowners to be older and renters to be younger](#).

Those with a long-term illness or disability are less likely to have accessed social networking websites or apps (74.7%) compared with those without (87.7%). This may be influenced by age and the greater likelihood of those who are older to have a long-term illness or disability.

**Figure 5.6: Proportion of adults who have accessed social networking websites or apps in the past 12 months by presence or absence of a long-term illness or disability, 2018/19**



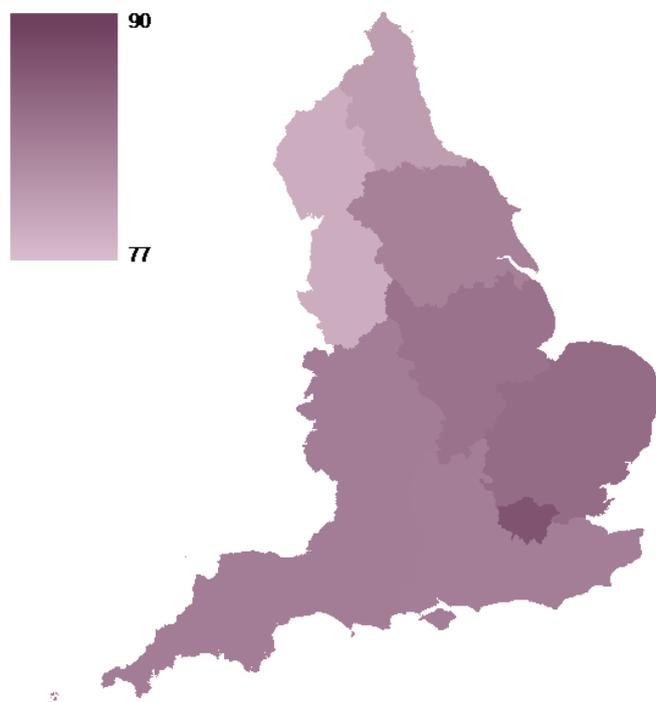
**Figure 5.7: Proportion of adults who have used social networking websites or apps in the last 12 months by ethnicity, 2018/19**



In 2018/19, a smaller proportion of adults described as 'White' (82.6%) reported having used social networking websites or apps compared with all other ethnicities except 'other' (90%).

## Regional differences in use of social networking websites or apps

Figure 5.8: Proportion of adults who have accessed social networking websites or apps in the last 12 months by region, 2018/19



In 2018/19, there was relatively little regional disparity in social network use, varying from 78.6% in the North West to 87.9% in London.

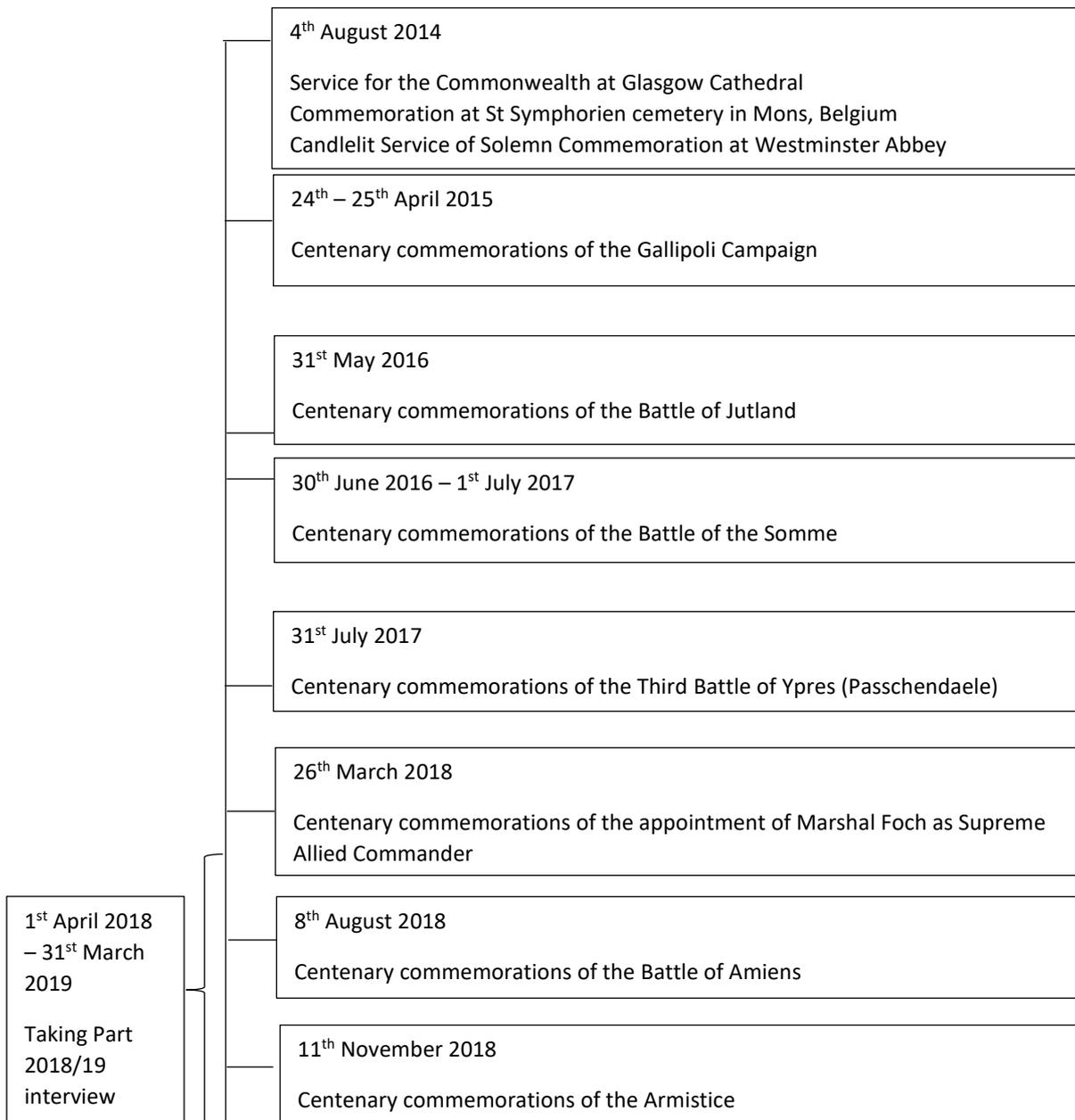
### Related data sources:

- [Internet access – households and individuals, Great Britain: 2019](#): Internet access in Great Britain, including how many people have the internet, how they access it and what they use it for.
- [Internet users, UK: 2019](#): Internet use in the UK annual estimates by age, sex, disability and geographical location.
- [Exploring the UK's digital divide](#): The scale of digital exclusion in the UK; those who aren't currently using the internet, how digital skills vary for different groups of the population and some of the barriers to digital inclusion.
- [Online Nation](#): Examination of what people are doing online, how they are served by online content providers and platforms, and their attitudes to and experiences of using the internet.
- [Adults' media use and attitudes](#): Examination of UK adults' media literacy with particular focus on those who tend not to participate digitally.

# Chapter 6: First World War

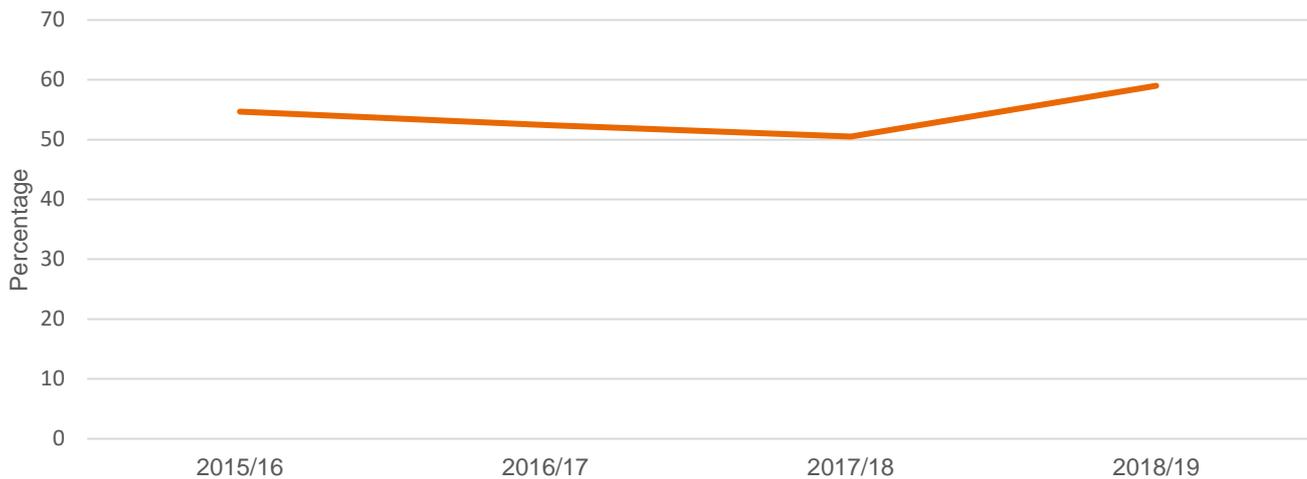
Over the period 2014 to 2018, a number of national and local events were held to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War. Questions about awareness of the commemorative events and attitudes towards them have been included in the Taking Part survey since July 2014.

**Figure 6.1: Timeline of the national events to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, 2014-2018**



In 2018/19, 59.0% of adults reported being aware of local or national events or activities held in the UK between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War. This represents a significant increase from 2017/18 (50.5%).

**Figure 6.2: Proportion of all adults aware of any local or national events or activities held in the UK between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, 2015/16 to 2018/19**



**Notes:**

1. In 2016/17, the First World War questions were asked of all respondents who were selected for interview in quarter 1, but only 1 in 2 of respondents who were selected for interview in quarters 2, 3, and 4

From March 2018, two new questions were asked about awareness of events commemorating the centenaries of (i) the Battle of Amiens and (ii) the appointment of Marshal Foch as Supreme Allied Commander.

Considering the questions new for 2018/19, 3.2% of people reported awareness of events commemorating the centenary of the appointment of Marshal Foch as Supreme Allied Commander and 12.7% for events commemorating the Battle of Amiens.

Comparing the most recent findings in 2018/19 with 2017/18, there was a:

- Decrease in the proportion of people who were aware of the centenary commemorations of the Battle of Jutland; 16.6% in 2017/18 versus 13.2% in 2018/19.
- Decrease in the proportion of people who were aware of the centenary commemorations of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres; 29.2% in 2017/18 versus 24.1% in 2018/19.
- Increase in the proportion of people aware of the centenary commemorations of Armistice; 30.5% in 2017/18 versus 49.9% in 2018/19.
- Decrease in the proportion of those who were not aware of any of these commemorative events; 45.9% in 2017/18 compared with 38.8% in 2018/19.

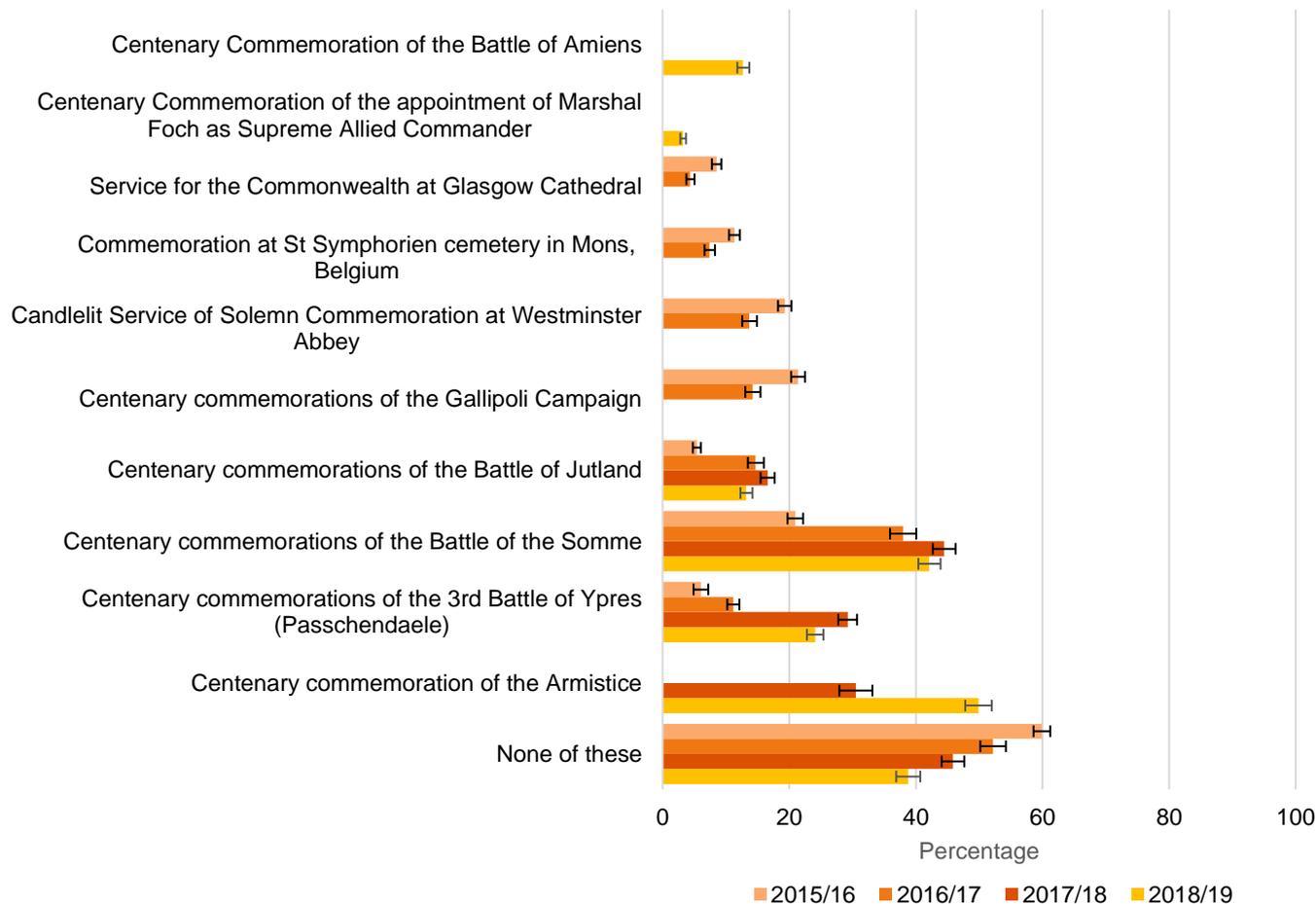
No significant difference in the proportion of those aware of events commemorating the Battle of the Somme between 2017/18 and 2018/19 was found.

Awareness of different centenary commemorations is likely to be influenced by when questions were included in the survey and asked about.

Commemoration	First included in survey
Centenary commemorations of the Battle of Jutland	May 2015
Centenary commemorations of the Battle of the Somme	July 2015
Centenary commemorations of the 3rd Battle of Ypres	January 2016
Centenary commemoration of the Armistice	November 2017
Commemoration for the Centenary of the appointment of Marshal Foch as Supreme Allied Commander	March 2018
Commemoration for the Centenary of the Battle of Amiens	March 2018

This could in part explain some of the decreases in awareness of centenary events commemorating Jutland and Ypres as the new data was collected in 2018/19, some years after these events, meaning that these events were no longer in the minds of respondents.

**Figure 6.3: Awareness of events to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, 2015/16 to 2018/19**

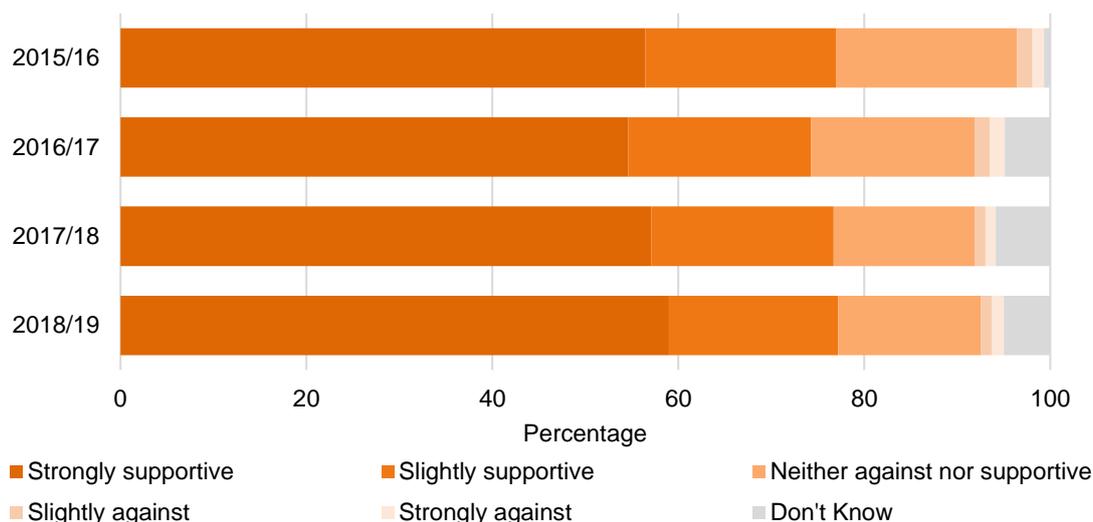


**Notes:**

1. The awareness of events commemorating the Centenary of the appointment of Marshal Foch as Supreme Allied Commander and events commemorating the Battle of Amiens were first asked in 2018/19. This means that some of the 'none of these' figure for 2017/18 may include some people who were aware of these events.

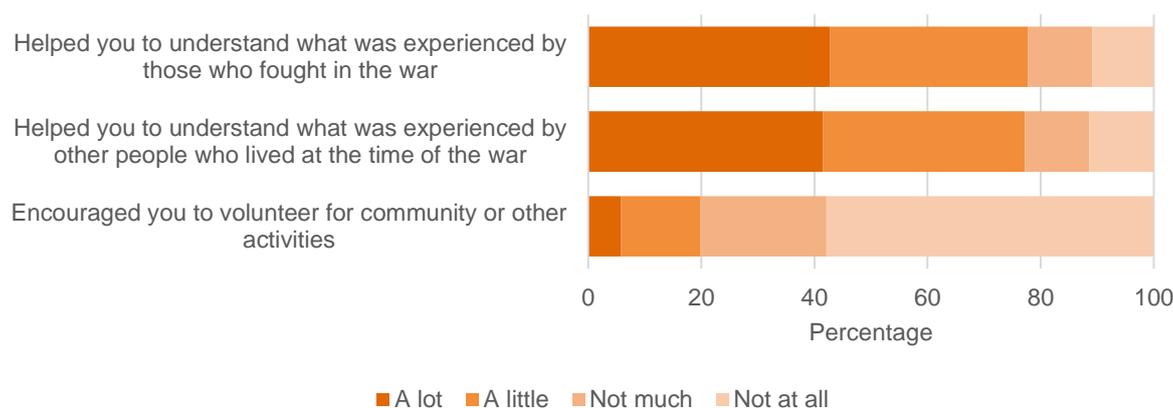
In 2018/19, an estimated 77.2% of adults were slightly or strongly supportive of the UK commemorating the Centenary of the First World War. This is similar to previous years.

**Figure 6.4: Level of support for First World War Centenary commemorations, 2015/16 to 2018/19**



Respondents who had stated that they were aware of events and activities to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War were then asked to what extent the events had impacted their knowledge or behaviour.

**Figure 6.5: Extent to which adults reported that First World War Centenary commemorative events impacted on their knowledge or behaviour, 2018/19**



- 77.7% of people said that the events had helped them to understand what was experienced by those who fought in the war ‘a lot’ or ‘a little’.
- 77.2% of people said that the events had helped them to understand what was experienced by other people who lived at the time of the war ‘a lot’ or ‘a little’.
- 19.8% of people said that the events had encouraged them to volunteer for community or other activities ‘a lot’ or ‘a little’.

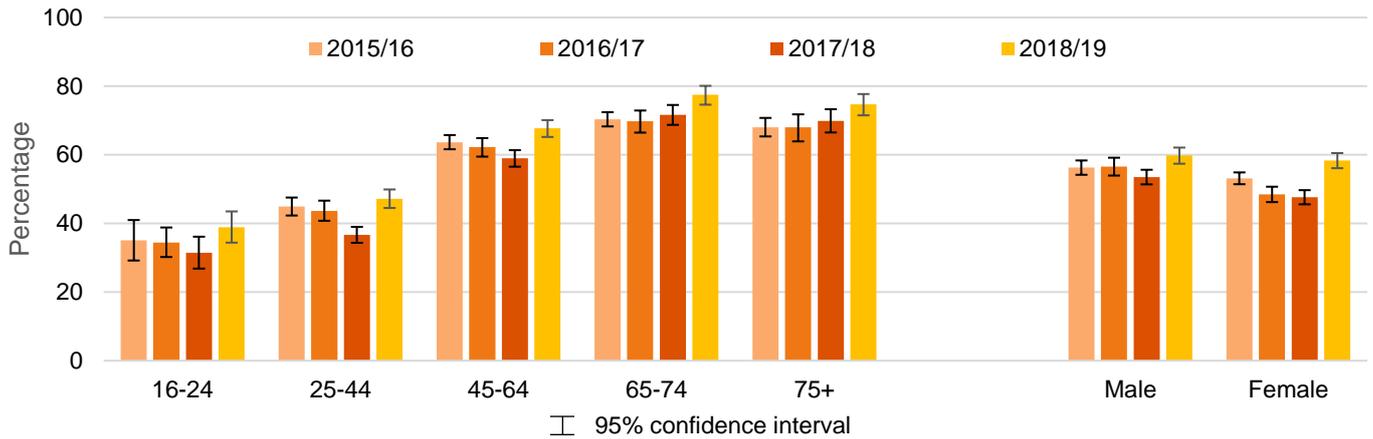
### Who is aware of events commemorating the First World War?

Turning to look at awareness of local or national events or activities held in the UK between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, those aged 65 and older were most likely to report awareness (76.2%). Those aged 16-24 were least likely to report awareness

(38.9%). Of those aged 25-44, 47.2% reported awareness and of those aged 45-64, 67.7% reported awareness.

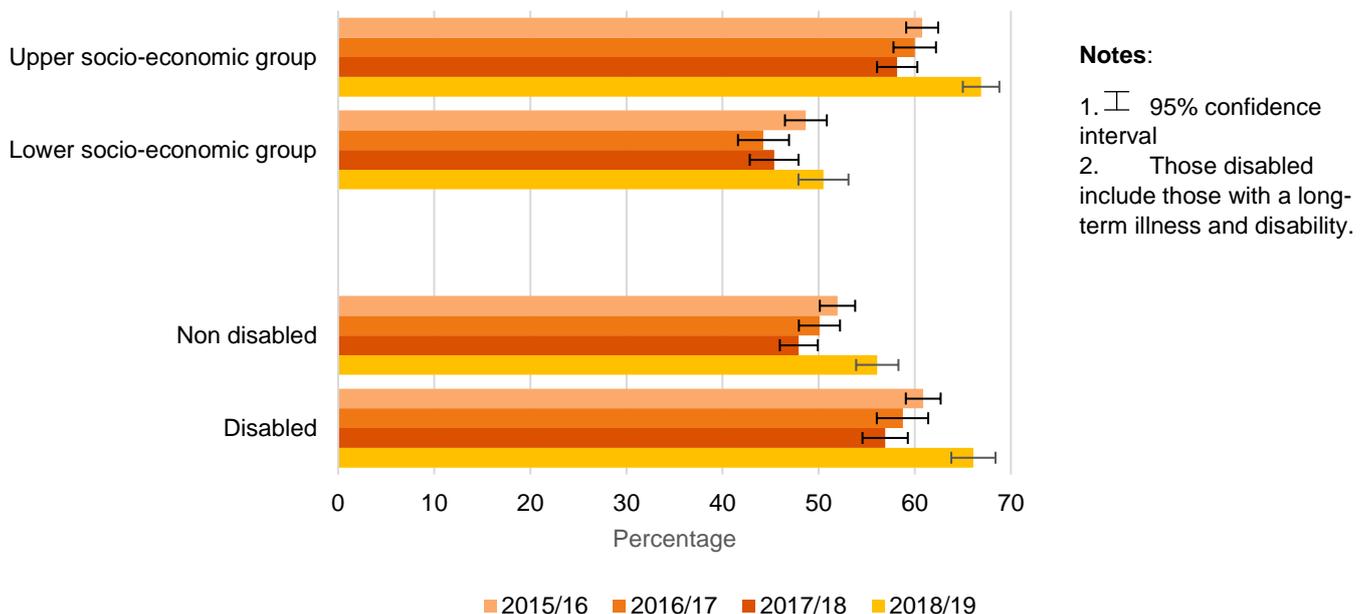
In 2018/19 there was no significant difference in awareness of Centenary events between men (59.8%) and women (58.3%). In 2017/18, however, there was a significant difference between men (53.5%) and women (47.6%).

**Figure 6.6: Proportion of adults aware of local or national events or activities being held between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, by age group and gender, 2015/16 to 2018/19**



As has been the case annually since 2015/16, in 2018/19 a significantly greater proportion of those in the upper socio-economic group (66.9%) reported being aware of events or activities being held to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War compared with those in the lower socio-economic group (50.5%). In 2018/19 awareness was also significantly higher among those with a long-term illness or disability (66.1%) compared with those without (56.1%).

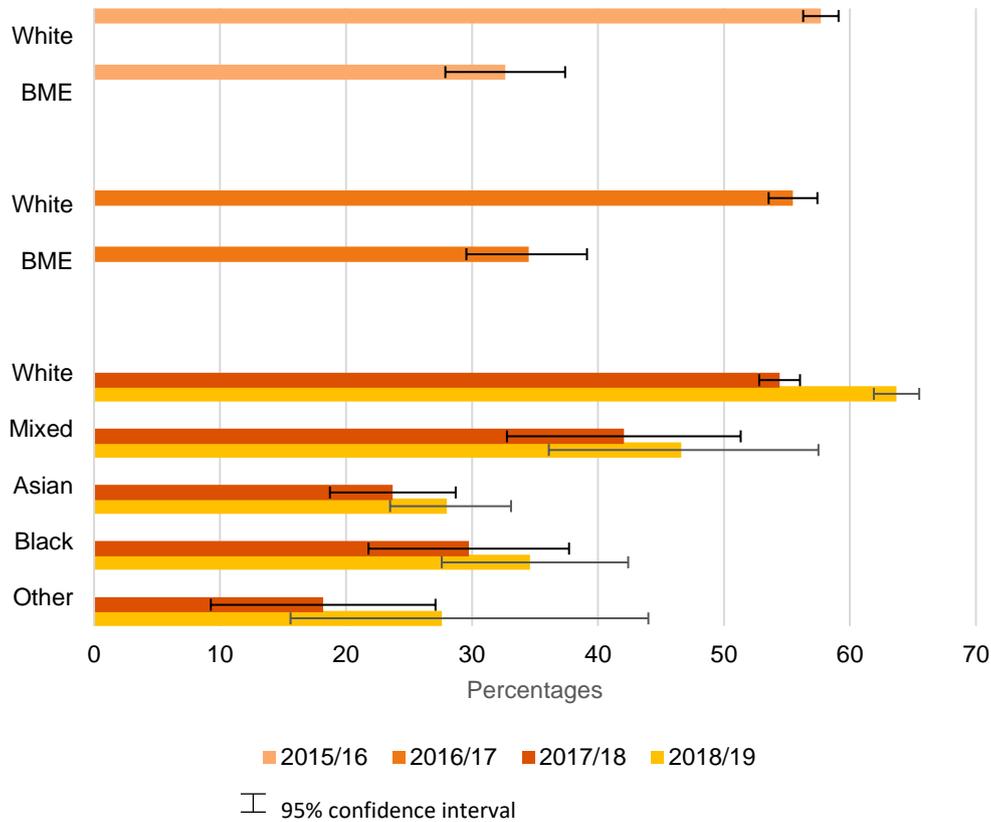
**Figure 6.7: Proportion of adults aware of local or national events or activities being held between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, by socio-economic status and disability, 2015/16 to 2018/19**



**Notes:**  
 1. 95% confidence interval  
 2. Those disabled include those with a long-term illness and disability.

In 2018/19, awareness of First World War Centenary events was highest among the white ethnic group.

**Figure 6.8: Proportion of adults aware of local or national events or activities being held between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, by ethnicity, 2015/16 to 2018/19**



**Notes:**

1. From 2017/18, a more detailed ethnicity breakdown has been provided than for 2015/16 and 2016/17.

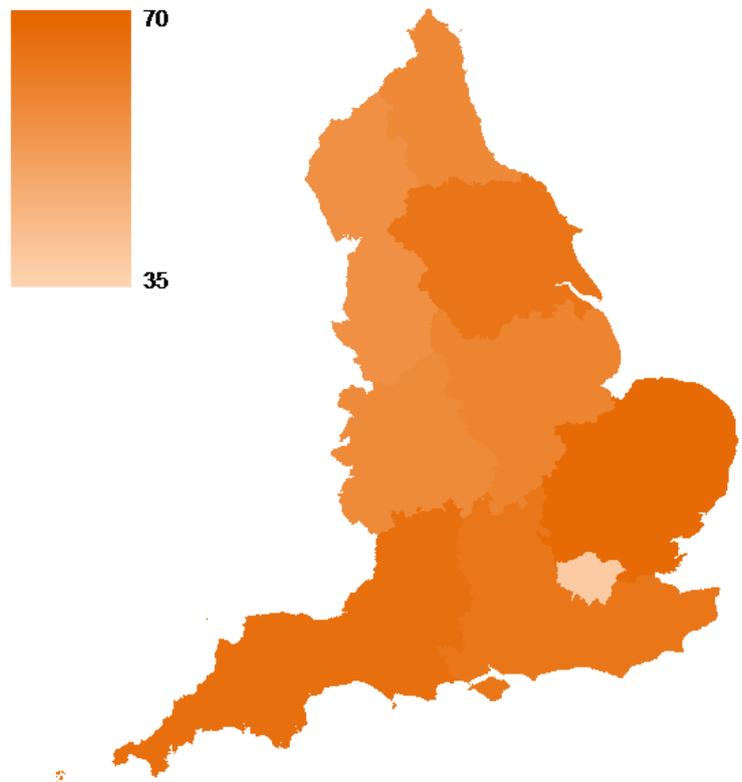
In 2018/19, a greater proportion of those “not working” were aware of centenary events (62.6%) compared with those “working” (56.8%).

In 2018/19, a significantly greater proportion of homeowners reported being aware of centenary events (67.3%) compared with social renters (45.8%) and private renters (42.7%).

## Regional differences in awareness of commemorative First World War events

**Figure 6.9: Proportion of adults aware of commemorative First World War events in the last 12 months by region, 2018/19**

In 2018/19, there was little difference in awareness of commemorative First World War events across UK regions. However, a significantly smaller proportion of those living in London (38.3%) reported awareness of commemorative events. For comparison, 68.7% of those in the East of England reported such awareness.



## Annex A: Background

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1. The Taking Part survey is commissioned by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport and its partner Arm's Length Bodies. For 2011 to 2018, these are Arts Council England, Historic England and Sport England.
2. The fieldwork for the Taking Part survey has been conducted by Ipsos Mori and NatCen Social Research since 2016/17. Over the period 2005/06 to 2015/16 the survey was conducted by TNS-BMRB.
3. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.
4. The continued designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in February 2013 following a [compliance check](#) by the Office for Statistics Regulation. Since this assessment we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:
  - Continued review of survey content and format of outputs to enhance user experience. For further details see the survey [technical reports](#).
  - Removal of the longitudinal sample from the cross-sectional data (as detailed in the [5 year strategy](#)) to ensure data collection procedures are tailored to their purpose
5. Stringent quality assurance procedures have been adopted for this statistical release. All data and analysis has been checked and verified by at least two different members of the DCMS team and NatCen Social Research to ensure the highest level of quality.
6. Guidance on the quality that is expected of Taking Part statistical releases is provided in a [quality indicators document](#). These quality indicators outline how statistics from the Taking Part survey match up to the six dimensions of quality defined by the European Statistical System (ESS). These are: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, comparability and coherence.
7. The Taking Part survey measures participation by adults (aged 16 and over) and children (aged 5-10 and 11-15) living in private households in England. No geographical restriction is placed on where the activity or event occurred. Further information on data for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can be found in question 2 of the "[Taking Part: Guidance Note](#)".
8. Unless stated, participation in activities must be for the purpose of recreation or leisure, including voluntary work. It excludes involvement in activities where the prime motivation is paid work or academic studies. The exception to this is engagement with heritage which includes visits made for academic study and use of library services, which can be for any reason.
9. Sample sizes for each year and data breakdown can be found in the accompanying tables.
10. All estimates have been rounded to one decimal place.

11. Changes over time and differences between groups are only reported on where they are statistically significant at the 95% level. Statistically significant differences have been determined in this report on the basis of non-overlapping confidence intervals. This means that we can be confident that the differences seen in our sampled respondents are reflective of the population. Specifically, the statistical tests used mean we can be confident that if we carried out the same survey on different random samples of the population, 95 times out of 100 we would get similar findings. When sample sizes are smaller we can be less confident in our estimates so differences need to be greater to be considered statistically significant.
12. The upper and lower bounds presented in this report have been calculated using a 95% confidence interval. This means that had the sample been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value. When the sample size is smaller, as is the case for certain groups and in certain years, the confidence intervals are wider as we can be less certain that the individuals in the sample are representative of the population. This means that it is more difficult to draw inferences from the results.
13. The data are weighted to ensure representativeness of the Taking Part sample. There are two types of weighting:
  - to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection
  - to adjust for non-response

Weighting is based on mid-2017 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics.

14. For more information about the Taking Part survey and to access previous publications and the questionnaires, see the [Taking Part survey webpages](#).
15. The responsible statistician for this release is Ed Pyle. For enquiries on this release, please contact [TakingPart@culture.gov.uk](mailto:TakingPart@culture.gov.uk).
16. To be kept informed about Taking Part publications and user events, please sign up to the Taking Part online newsletter [here](#). You can follow us on Twitter [@DCMSInsight](#).

## Annex B: Key terms and definitions

Term	Definitions
2005/06	This is the time period covering April 2005 to March 2006. In this release, this refers to the date that the interviews were conducted. The activities reported on took place in the year prior to interview. Other years referenced in this way cover the equivalent time period.
Arts	A list of activities that are classified as engagement with the arts is given in Annex C.
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	<p>The 'Black and Minority Ethnic' group includes adults who have identified as being in the following ethnic groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mixed (and multiple): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ White and Black Caribbean</li> <li>○ White and Black African</li> <li>○ White and Asian</li> <li>○ Any other Mixed/Multiple Ethnic background</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Asian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Indian</li> <li>○ Pakistani</li> <li>○ Bangladeshi</li> <li>○ Chinese</li> <li>○ Any other Asian background</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Black <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ African</li> <li>○ Caribbean</li> <li>○ Any other Black/African/Caribbean background</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Arab</li> <li>○ Any other ethnic group</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Confidence interval	A confidence interval provides a range in which there is a specific probability that the true value for the population will fall. For the Taking Part survey, 95% confidence intervals are used which means, had the sampling been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value for adults in England.
DCMS sectors	The DCMS sectors referred to in this report are the arts, heritage, museums and galleries, libraries, archives and sport.
Digital engagement	Digital engagement in each cultural sector is defined as visiting a website or using an app related to that sector.
Digital participation	Digital participation in culture is defined as visiting websites or using apps for at least one of the reasons outlined in Annex C. The list excludes visiting websites to find out information such as location or opening hours, or to buy tickets for an event.
Engagement	This refers to either attending and/or participating in a cultural or arts sector, for example, going to the theatre (attendance) or playing a musical instrument (participation).
Gender	<p>The 2018/19 Taking Part Survey respondents were asked if they thought about themselves as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> <li>• In another way</li> </ul>

	The number of respondents who reported 'in another way' was too few to be reported on.
Heritage	A list of activities that are classified as engagement with heritage is given in Annex C.
Public library use	The list of activities that are classified as public library use is given in Annex C.
Significant increase/decrease	A significant increase/decrease at the 95% level means that if we carried out the same survey on different random samples of the population, 95 times out of 100 we would observe the increase/decrease.
Socio-economic group	<p>This is a form of socio-economic classification based on the employment status and occupation of the household reference person. The household reference person is the person responsible for owning or renting, or who is otherwise responsible for the accommodation. In the case of joint householders, the person with the highest income is the household reference person. In the case of joint incomes, the oldest person is taken as the household reference person.</p> <p>More information about the NS-SEC socio-economic classification, please see this <a href="#">page</a> on the Office for National Statistics website.</p>
'White' ethnic group	<p>The 'White' ethnic group includes adults who have identified as being in the following ethnic groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British</li> <li>○ Irish</li> <li>○ Gypsy or Irish Traveller</li> <li>○ Any other White background</li> </ul>

## Annex C: Sector definitions

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### Arts

The respondent was asked whether they had participated in a given list of arts activities, or attended a given list of arts events. Eligible activities and events were as follows.

Participation:

- Dance – ballet or other dance (not for fitness)
- Singing – live performance or rehearsal/practice (not karaoke), singing as part of a group or taking singing lesson
- Musical instrument – live performance, rehearsal/practice or playing for own pleasure
- Written music
- Theatre – live performance or rehearsal/practice (e.g. play or drama)
- Opera/musical theatre – live performance or rehearsal/practice
- Carnival (e.g. as a musician, dancer or costume maker)
- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets, shopping centre)
- Circus skills (not animals) – learnt or practised
- Visual art – (e.g. painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture)
- Photography (as an artistic activity, not family or holiday ‘snaps’)
- Film or video making (as an artistic activity, not family or holiday videos)
- Digital art – producing original digital artwork or animation with a computer
- Craft – any craft activity (e.g. textiles, wood, metal work, pottery, calligraphy)
- Creative writing – original literature (e.g. stories, poems or plays)
- Book club – being a member of one

Attendance:

- Visual art exhibition (e.g. paintings, photography or sculpture)
- Craft exhibition (not crafts market)
- Event which included video or digital art
- Event connected with books or writing
- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre)
- Public art display or installation (an art work such as sculpture that is outdoors or in a public place)
- Circus (not animals)
- Carnival
- Culturally specific festival (e.g. Mela, Baisakhi, Navratri)
- Theatre (e.g. play, drama, pantomime)
- Opera/musical theatre
- Live music performance (e.g. classical, jazz or other live music event but not karaoke)
- Live dance event (e.g. ballet, African People’s dance, South Asian, Chinese, contemporary or other live dance)
- Screening of a live arts event, such as a theatre show or opera, in a cinema or other venue

### Heritage

The respondent was asked whether they had visited any of the following types of heritage sites:

- A city or town with historic character

- A historic building open to the public (non-religious)
- A historic park or garden open to the public
- A place connected with industrial history or historic transport system
- A historic place of worship attended as a visitor (not to worship)
- A monument such as a castle, fort or ruin
- A site of archaeological interest
- A site connected with sports heritage (not visited for the purpose of watching sport)

## Libraries

The respondent was asked whether they had used a public library service. If the respondent was unsure what was in scope, the interviewer had the following definition to refer to:

“Use of a public library can include:

- A visit to a public library building or mobile library to make use of library services (including to print/use electronic resources or to take part in an event such as a reading group or author visit)
- The use of on-line library resources or services remotely (i.e. used a computer outside the library to view the website, catalogue or databases)
- Access, and receipt, of the library service by email, telephone, fax or letter
- Receipt of an outreach service such as home delivery or library events outside a library building

Use of other libraries and archive services is excluded.”

## Digital Participation

Digital participation included visiting websites or using apps for at least one of the following reasons:

- Museum or gallery website:
  - To look at items from a collection
  - To find out about a particular subject
  - To take a virtual tour of a museum or gallery
  - To view or download an event or exhibition
- Heritage website:
  - To take a virtual tour of a historical site
  - To learn about history or the historic environment
  - To discuss history or visits to the historic environment on a forum
  - To look at Historic Environment Records
  - To look at the National Heritage List for England
- Arts website
  - To view or download part or all of a performance or exhibition
  - To view or download part or all of a film
  - To upload or share a film or game that you have made or created
  - To discuss the art that others have created
  - To share the art that others have created
  - To upload or share art that you have created yourself
  - To find out how to take part or improve your creative skills
- Archive or records office website
  - To complete a transaction
  - To view digitised documents online
  - To search a catalogue.

## **Volunteering**

Volunteering included doing any of the following types of voluntary work:

- Raising or handling money / taking part in sponsored events
- Leading a group
- Member of a committee
- Trustee
- Organising or helping to run an activity or event
- Steward at a heritage site/museum or gallery
- Visiting people
- Befriending / mentoring people
- Coaching or tuition
- Giving advice/ information/ counselling
- Secretarial, administrative or clerical work
- Providing transport or driving
- Representing – e.g. addressing meetings, leading a delegation
- Campaigning – e.g. lobbying, canvassing, letter writing
- Conservation/restoration
- Officiating – e.g. judging, umpiring or refereeing
- Other practical help - for example helping out a school, religious group, with shopping/refreshments
- Other

## **Social networking websites and apps**

Use of social networking websites or apps includes the following platforms:

- **Social Media**
  - Facebook
  - Twitter
  - Google+ (NOT the Google search engine)
  - LinkedIn
  - Myspace
  - Foursquare/Swarm
  - Other social media
- **Messaging**
  - WhatsApp
  - Skype
  - Facebook messenger
- **Music streaming and list sharing**
  - Spotify
  - Last.fm
  - Audioboo
  - Soundcloud
  - Other music list sharing
- **Video watching and sharing**
  - YouTube
  - Vimeo
  - Dailymotion

- Other video sharing
  
- **Image sharing**
  - Flickr
  - Instagram
  - Snapchat
  - Imgur
  - Deviant Art
  - Other image sharing
- **Blogs (text information sharing/publishing)**
  - Tumblr
  - WordPress
  - Blogger
  - LiveJournal
  - Other blogs
- **Site/Link sharing**
  - Pinterest
  - Reddit
  - Scoop.it
  - Stumbleupon
  - Other

## Annex D: Changes to the Taking Part Survey

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The questionnaire has evolved since its inception in 2005/06 in accordance with policy priorities and best practice for surveys. A full list of changes between the 2017/18 survey and the 2018/19 survey can be found in the change documentation to be published on the [UK data archive](#) in due course.

Questions added for the 2018/19 survey include:

- journey time from home to the local library,
- location (country) of heritage sites and museums/galleries visited and whether any were within an hour of home,
- reasons for visiting a museum or gallery and whether a fee was paid,
- whether live sporting events required a ticket, fee or were free,
- whether watched or played in a professionally organised computer or video game tournament (eSports)
- whether accessed social networking sites or applications in the last 12 months.

# Annex E: Additional data tables

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In addition to the data included in this report, additional data tables have been published on the following:

## Archives

- Proportion who had been to an archive centre or records office in the last 12 months in their own time or as part of voluntary work
- Frequency of attendance
- Reason for attending
- Area level breakdowns
- Demographic breakdowns
- Proportion who had been to an archive centre or records office in the last 12 months for all purposes
- Purpose of the visit

## Volunteering

- Proportion who had volunteered in last 12 months
- Area level breakdowns
- Demographic breakdowns
- Proportion who had volunteered in DCMS sectors in last 12 months
- Frequency (all sectors)
- Type of volunteering activity
- Reason for volunteering activity

**Community Life Survey (CLS) – the DCMS primary data source for volunteering and charitable giving data.**

The [CLS](#) is a key evidence source for understanding more about community engagement, volunteering and social cohesion, sampling adults (aged 16+) throughout England. DCMS took on responsibility for publishing results from CLS for 2016-17 onwards, after it was commissioned by the Cabinet Office in 2012.

**Please refer to the [Official Statistics](#) from CLS for headline data on volunteering and charitable giving.**

## Charitable giving

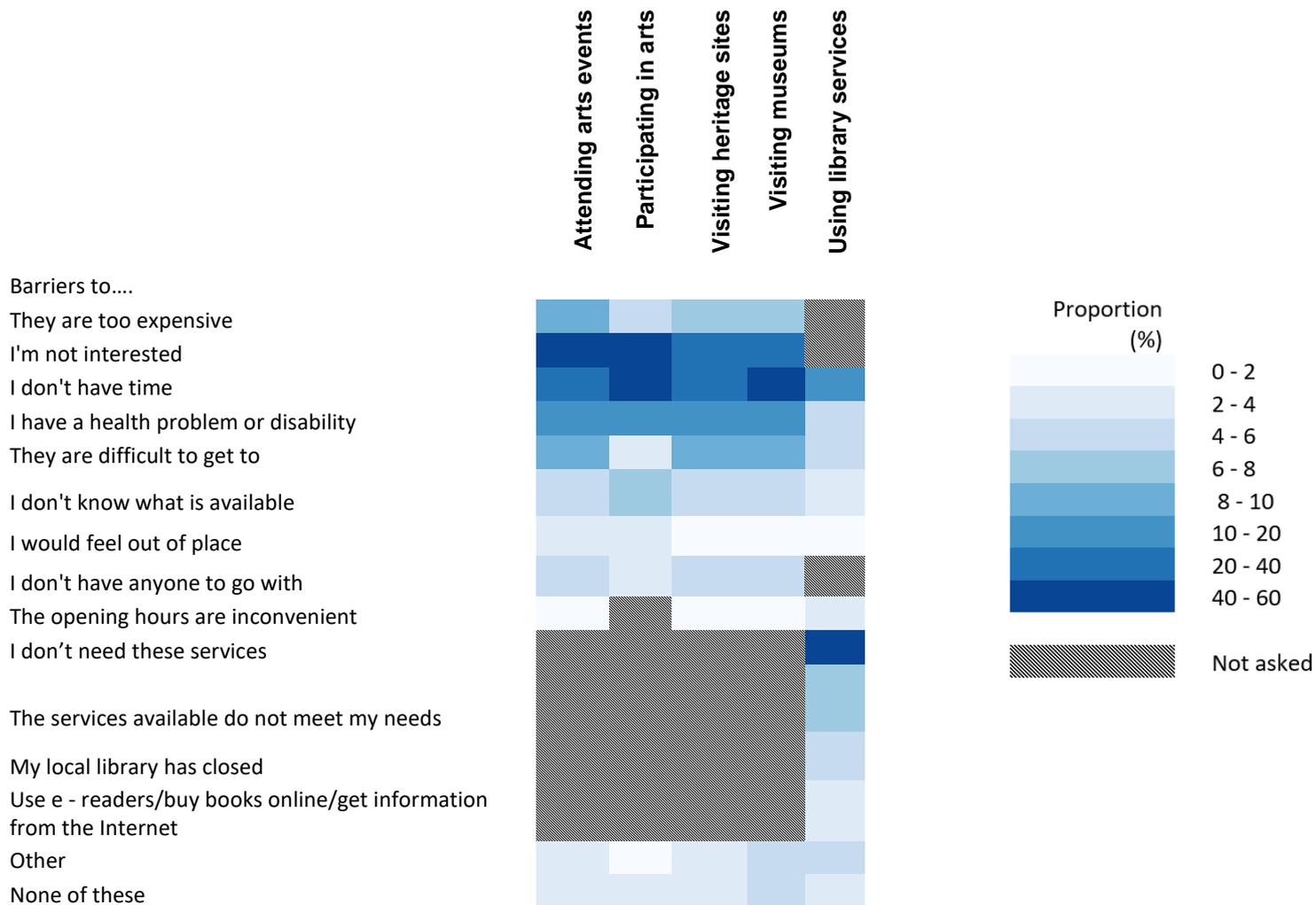
- Proportion who had donated money in the last 12 months
- Proportion who had donated money in the last 12 months
- Frequency of charitable giving
- Means through which money was donated in last 12 months
- Proportion who had donated money in last 12 months to DCMS sectors
- Area level breakdowns
- Demographic breakdowns

# Annex F: Barriers to participation

Respondents who had not participated in arts activities, used library services, or visited an arts event, heritage site, or museum were asked why they had not done so. These questions were added into the 2017/18 survey to help understand people’s reasons for not engaging with DCMS sectors and asked again for 2018/19.

- 32.8% not attended an arts event in last 12 months prior to 2018/19 interview
- 48.5% had not done at least one arts activity in the same period
- 27.6 had not visited a history or heritage site
- 49.8% has not visited a museum or gallery
- 64.8% had not used a library service, including online

**Figure F: The reasons given by adults who did not engage with each sector for not having done so in the 12 months prior to interview, 2018/19**



**Notes:**

1. 'Not asked' is where reasons were not available for the respondent to select.



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