



Department
for Culture
Media & Sport



Taking Part 2016/17 Quarter 2

England

October 2015 – September 2016



Statistical Release

31st January 2017



Historic England

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Taking Part is a National Statistics publication and has been produced to the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics

Introduction

Taking Part is a household survey in England and measures engagement with the cultural sectors. The data are widely used by policy officials, practitioners, academics and charities. **This report presents the latest headline estimates of adult (16+) engagement in culture for the year October 2015 to September 2016** (referred to as 2016/17 Q2 in the tables and charts in this release).

Changes to the biannual release

1) We have reduced the length and changed the format of this biannual release. We plan to publish a more detailed report in July 2017 when the full results for 2016/17 are available. If you have any feedback on the new layout, please contact: takingpart@culture.gov.uk.

2) In April 2016, delivery of the Taking Part survey moved from TNS-BMRB to Ipsos Mori and NatCen Social Research (NatCen). Therefore, the data up to March 2016 were collected by TNS-BMRB and the data for April to September 2016 were collected by Ipsos Mori and NatCen.

3) Changes were made to the Taking Part questionnaire in April 2016 as part of the [Taking Part strategy](#) published in March 2016. Where questions were significantly revised in April 2016, results are not presented here but will be published in July 2017 when 12 months of comparable data are available. This includes all questions on volunteering as there was a change to the main question on volunteering in April 2016.

4) Data are not available for ACORN categories in this release due to a revision in the coding of ACORN categories from April 2016, which means that data for the first 6 months of this reporting period are not consistent with data for the second 6 months. ACORN breakdowns will be published again in the annual 2016/17 statistical release.



Headline measures from Taking Part Survey - Adult

	Significant changes since earliest data	Trend	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 Q2
Culture														
Has engaged with the arts in the last year	—		76.3	75.9	76.8	75.7	75.7	76.2	78.2	78.4	77.5	76.8	76.1	77.0
Has engaged with the arts three or more times in the last year	—		62.5	61.3	62.2	59.9	60.7	61.2	63.3	64.1	62.8	61.6	61.0	62.2
Has visited a museum or gallery in the last year	▲		42.3	41.5	43.5	43.4	46.0	46.3	48.9	52.8	53.1	52.0	52.5	53.6
Has visited a public library in the last year*	▼		48.2	46.1	45.0	41.1	39.4	39.7	38.8	37.0	35.4	34.5	33.4	33.8
Has visited a heritage site in the last year	▲		69.9	69.3	71.1	68.5	70.4	70.7	74.3	72.7	72.5	72.6	73.2	74.1
Has visited an archive or records office in the last year (own time and voluntary)	▼		5.9	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Volunteering and charitable giving														
Has volunteered in last 12 months			23.8	24.0	24.0	25.0	:	24.2	23.3	25.9	23.9	24.2	24.4	:
Has volunteered in DCMS sectors in last 12 months			7.0	6.9	7.2	7.8	:	7.7	7.1	9.3	7.4	7.9	7.9	:
Has donated money in the last 12 months **	—		:	:	:	:	:	88.4	89.7	89.7	88.2	86.7	86.4	86.3
Has donated money to the DCMS sectors in last 12 months **	—		:	:	:	:	:	33.0	30.9	32.0	28.7	29.8	29.7	31.0
Digital participation (Has visited a...)														
Museum or gallery website	▲		15.8	16.5	18.3	19.3	:	25.0	26.2	31.3	27.5	27.9	28.6	28.7
Library website	▲		8.9	9.6	10.4	10.9	:	15.5	16.2	16.9	14.2	14.7	14.2	13.0
Heritage website	▲		18.3	18.9	21.0	21.3	:	26.7	28.6	31.3	27.4	27.5	27.8	27.8
Arts Websites (including music, theatre, dance, visual arts and literature)***	▼		30.5	32.2	34.6	35.3	:	42.6	32.2	30.3	25.1	24.5	25.2	24.9
Archive or records office website	▼		9.7	10.5	11.0	11.0	:	10.9	11.6	13.5	11.6	10.6	10.4	8.3
Sport website	▲		26.1	27.9	30.6	31.3	:	36.4	37.6	40.1	35.8	34.8	34.9	33.5

: Data not available for this year

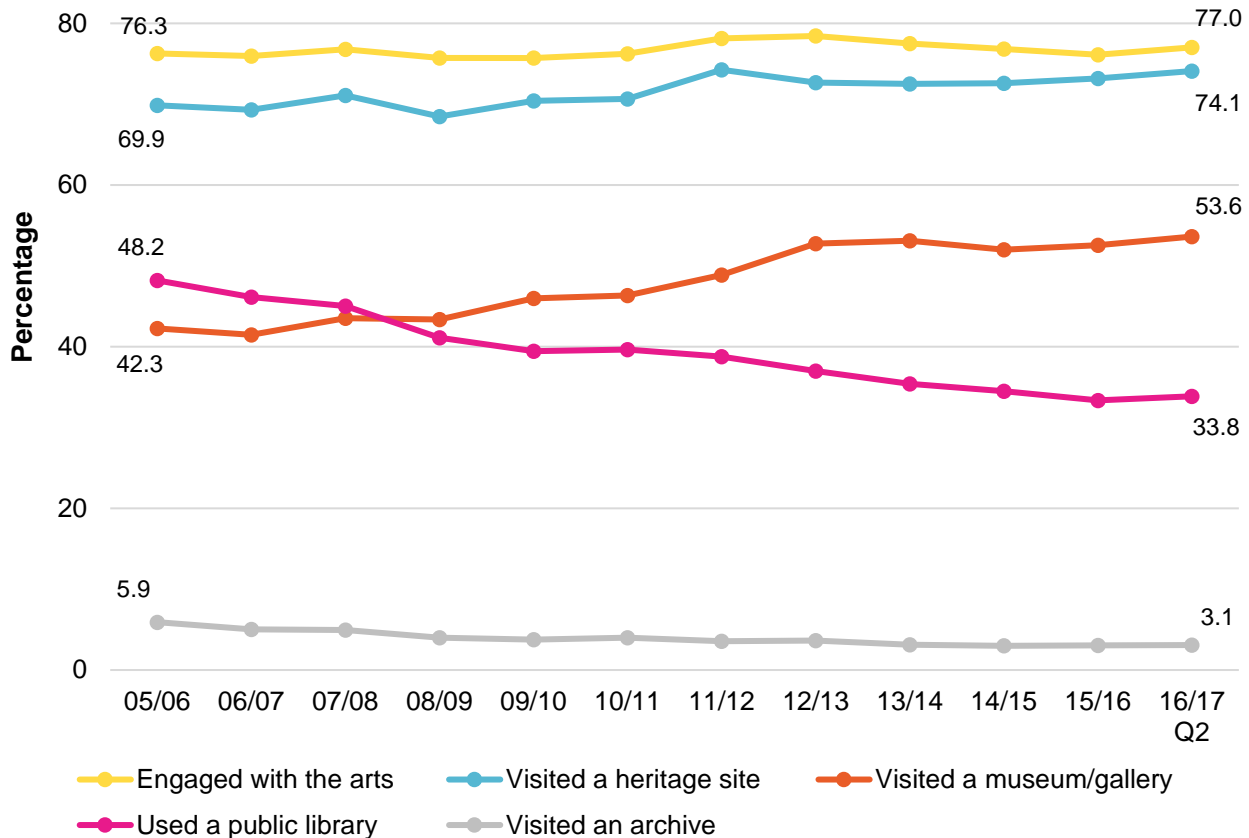
* Excludes visits for paid work and academic study except in 2008/09 and 2009/10

** Data only available for January - March in 2011

*** Prior to July 2011 this question was worded as: "Theatre/Concert websites or other websites about art"

Chapter 1: Culture

Figure 1.1: The proportion of adults who engaged in culture in the last 12 months, 2005/06 to 2016/17 Q2



Arts engagement

- The latest results show that between October 2015 and September 2016, 77.0 per cent of adults had attended or participated in the **arts** at least once in the last 12 months, a similar rate to 2005/06 (76.3 per cent).
- Over the same period, 62.2 per cent of adults had engaged with the arts three or more times in the previous 12 months, a similar proportion to 2005/06 (62.5 per cent).

Heritage visits

- In the year to September 2016, 74.1 per cent of adults visited a **heritage site** in the 12 months prior to interview, a significant increase from 69.9 per cent in 2005/06.

Museum and galleries

- In the year to September 2016, 53.6 per cent of adults visited a **museum or gallery**, a significant increase in attendance from 2005/06 (42.3 per cent).



Public library use

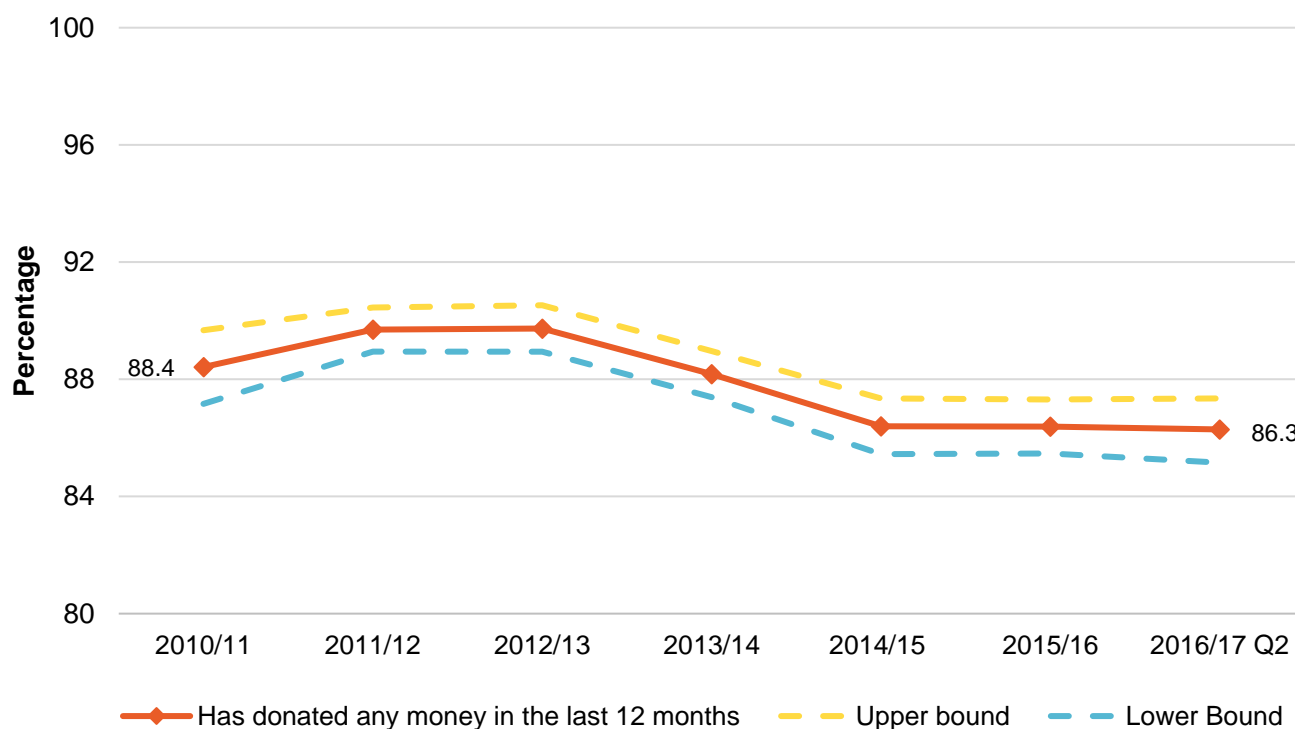
- Between October 2015 and September 2016, 33.8 per cent of adults had used a **public library service** in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. The proportion of adults who use a public library service has decreased almost every year since the survey began in 2005/06, when it was 48.2 per cent.

Archives

- The proportion of adults who had visited an **archive in their own time or for voluntary work** has decreased significantly from 5.9 per cent in 2005/06 to 3.1 per cent in the year to September 2016.
- Using the wider measure, which includes visits for **paid work** and **academic study**, the proportion of adults who visited an archive centre or records office was 4.1 per cent. This is a significant decrease from 5.1 per cent in 2008/09, when these data were first collected.

Chapter 2: Charitable giving

Figure 2.1: Percentage of adults who have donated money in the last 12 months, 2010/11 to 2016/17 Q2



Taking Part asks whether respondents have donated money in the 12 months prior to interview, and whether this was to a DCMS sector.

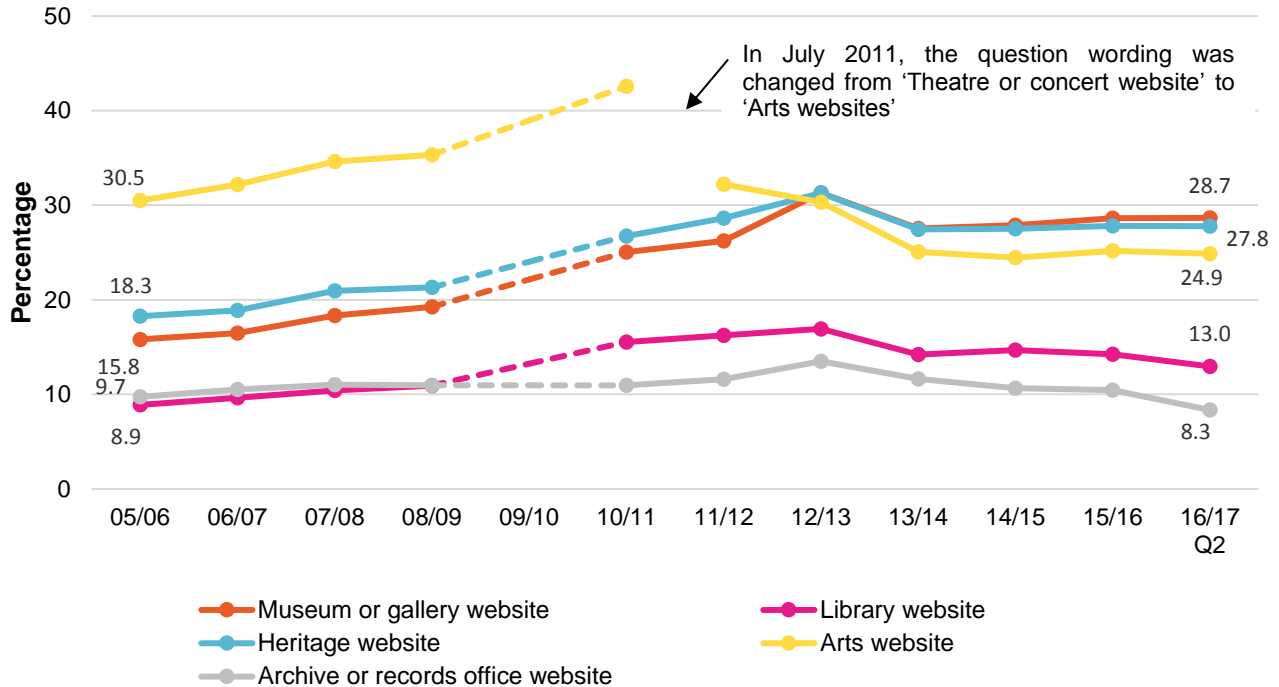
- In the year to September 2016, 86.3 per cent of adults said they had **donated money** (including any donations into a collection box) in the last 12 months. This is similar to the proportion in 2010/11 (88.4 per cent), when the data were first collected.
- The proportion of adults who had **donated to at least one of the DCMS sectors**¹ in the last 12 months was 31.0 per cent, a similar proportion to 2010/11 (33.0 per cent). Of the DCMS sectors:
 - 16.5 per cent of adults had donated to the **museum and galleries** sector (a similar proportion to 2010/11).
 - 15.0 per cent had donated to **heritage** (a similar proportion to 2010/11)
 - 6.1 per cent had donated to **sport** (a significant decrease from 7.4 per cent in 2010/11)
 - 5.4 per cent had donated to the **arts** (a significant decrease from 6.9 per cent in 2010/11)
 - 0.5 per cent had donated to **libraries** (a similar proportion to 2010/11).

¹ The DCMS sectors referred to in this report are the arts, museums and galleries, heritage, libraries, archives and sports



Chapter 3: Digital engagement

Figure 3.1: The proportion of adults who had visited a DCMS sector website in the last 12 months, 2005/06 to 2016/17 Q2



Note: There is no data for digital culture participation in 2009/10, as the question was not asked in this year.

- Between October 2015 and September 2016, 34.0 per cent of adults **digitally participated² in culture**. This is a significant decrease from 39.8 per cent in 2011/12 when the data were first collected.
- In the year to September 2016, 24.9 per cent of adults had visited an **arts website**, a significant decrease compared to 2005/06 (30.5 per cent). [Note that the arts response option changed in July 2011 from 'Theatre or concert websites' to 'Arts websites']
- In the year to September 2016, 27.8 per cent of adults had visited a **heritage website** in the last 12 months, a significant increase from 2005/06 (18.3 per cent).
- The proportion of adults who visited a **museum or gallery website** significantly increased from 15.8 per cent in 2005/06 to 28.7 per cent in the year to September 2016.
- Over the same period of time, the proportion of adults who had visited a **library website** significantly increased from 8.9 per cent in 2005/06 to 13.0 per cent in the year to September 2016.
- In contrast to all other cultural sectors, a higher proportion of adults visited an **archive or records office** online than in person. Between October 2015 and September 2016, 8.3 per cent of adults visited an **archive or records office website**, a significant decrease on 2005/06 (9.7 per cent).

² Digital participation includes visiting websites for at least one of the reasons outlined in Annex C. The other figures given for website visits include visits for any reason.

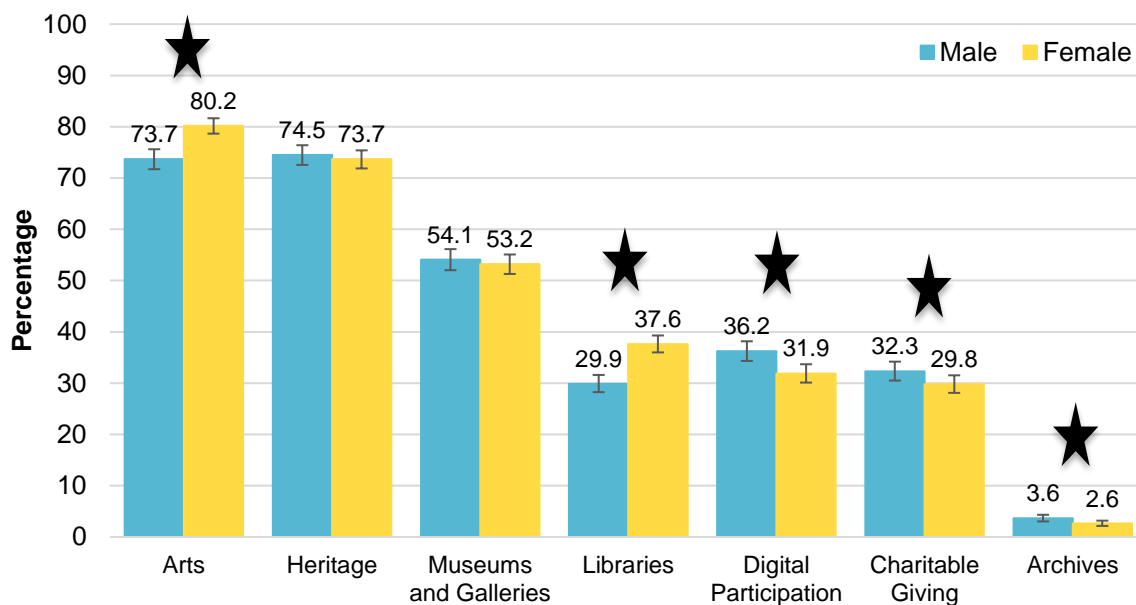
Chapter 4: Equalities

This chapter presents the variation in engagement rates in the arts, heritage, museums and galleries, libraries, digital participation, charitable giving to the DCMS sectors, and archives, between different demographic groups. It looks at differences by gender, age, socio-economic classification, ethnicity, disability, area type, IMD Decile and region over the period of October 2015 to September 2016.

Engagement level varied between demographic sub-groups across most activities. However, it should be noted that these differences may be linked to factors other than the demographic group itself. This is particularly likely to be the case with charitable giving, which is strongly related to an individual's level of income, which may explain why certain groups are more or less likely to give money to charity.

Engagement by gender

Figure 4.1: Proportion of adults who had attended or participated in activities in the last year by gender, 2016/17



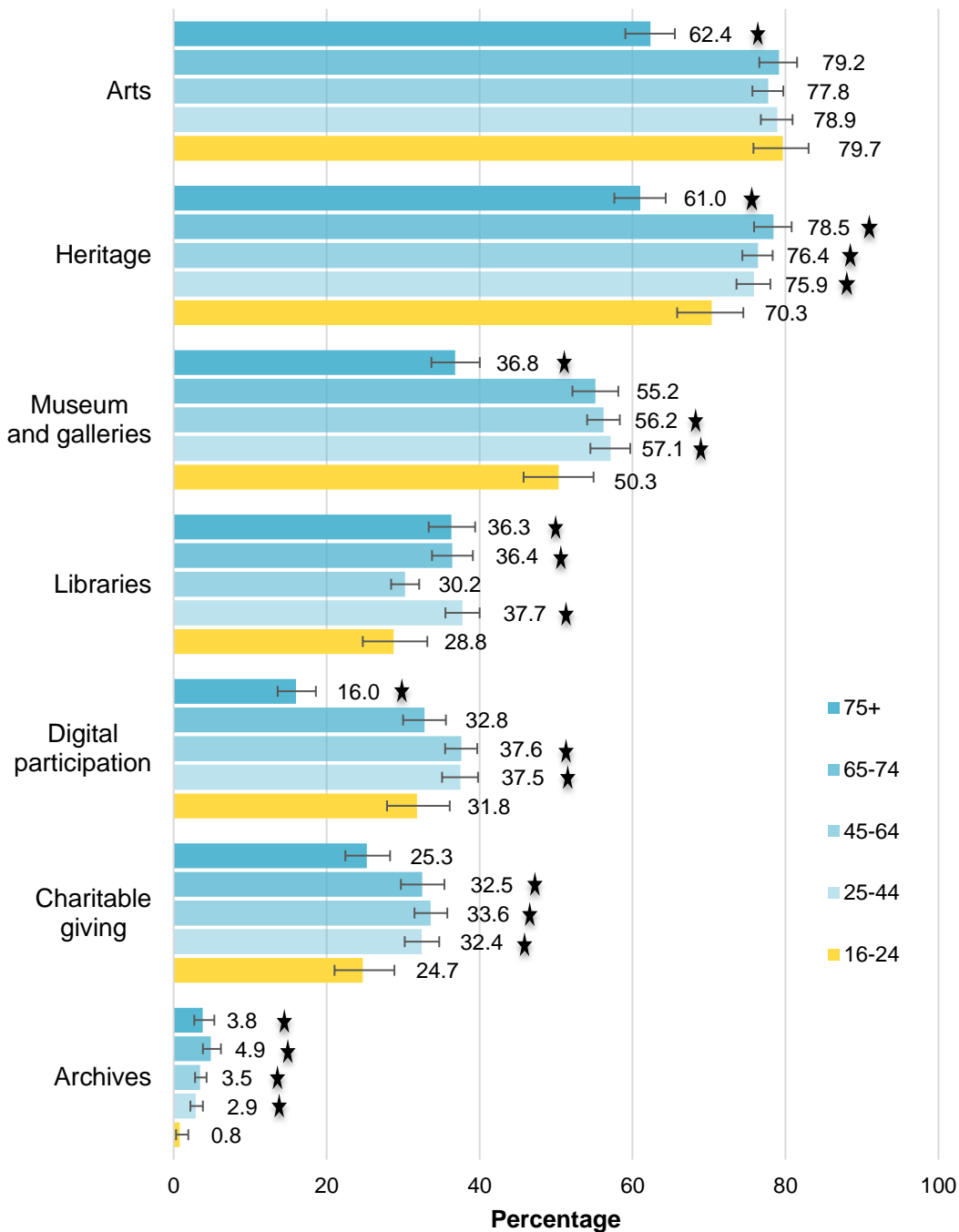
★ denotes a significant difference between demographic sub-groups

Engagement in the arts and libraries was significantly higher for females than males, whereas engagement in digital participation, charitable giving and the archives was significantly higher for males.



Engagement by age

Figure 4.2: Proportion of adults who had attended or participated in activities in the last year by age group, 2016/17 Q2

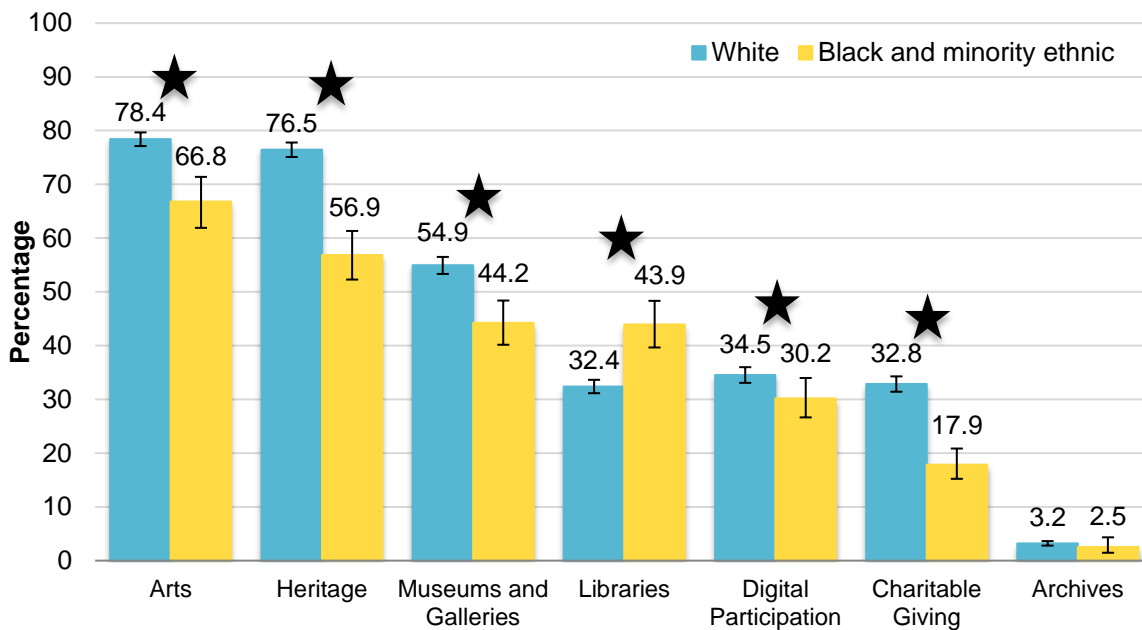


★ denotes a significant difference compared to the 16-24 age group

Engagement was lower for 16-24 year olds than 25-44 year olds for all sectors except the arts. In the 12 months prior to interview, only 0.8 per cent of adults aged 16-24 visited an archive centre in their own time or as part of voluntary work, a lower proportion than for any other age group. With the exception of libraries and archives, engagement across the sectors was lower for adults aged 75+ than those aged 25-74.

Engagement by ethnicity

Figure 4.3: Proportion of adults who had attended or participated in activities in the last year by ethnicity, 2016/17 Q2

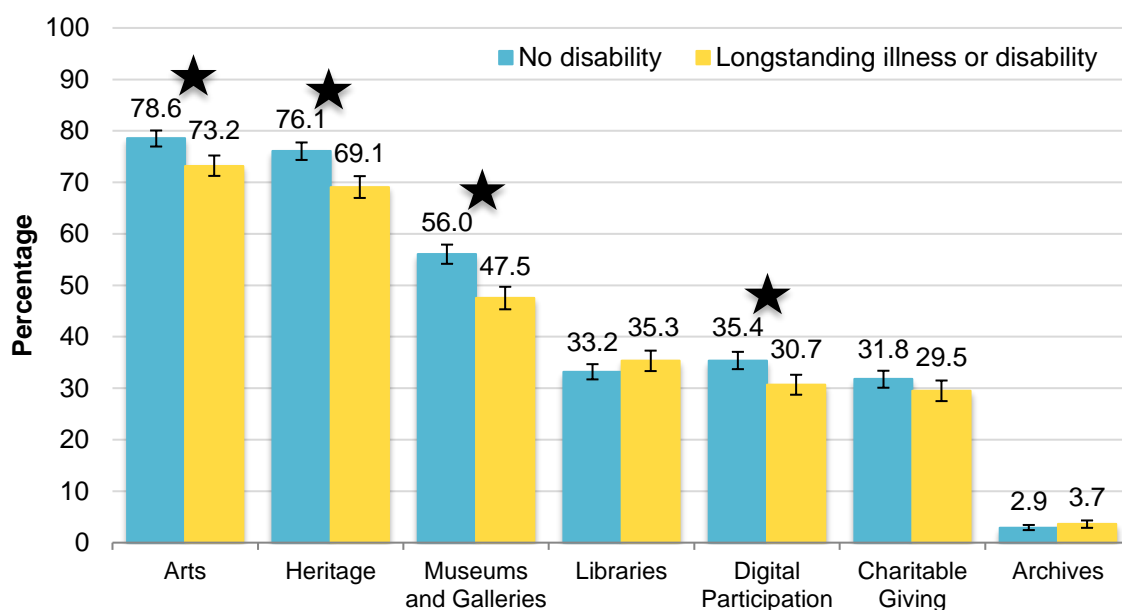


★ denotes a significant difference between demographic sub-groups

Engagement across all sectors except libraries and archives was higher for adults from the white ethnic group than for adults from the black and minority ethnic group. However, 43.9 per cent of black and minority ethnic adults used a public library service in the 12 months prior to interview, compared to 32.4 per cent of white adults.

Engagement by disability status

Figure 4.4: Proportion of adults who had attended or participated in activities in the last year by disability status, 2016/17 Q2



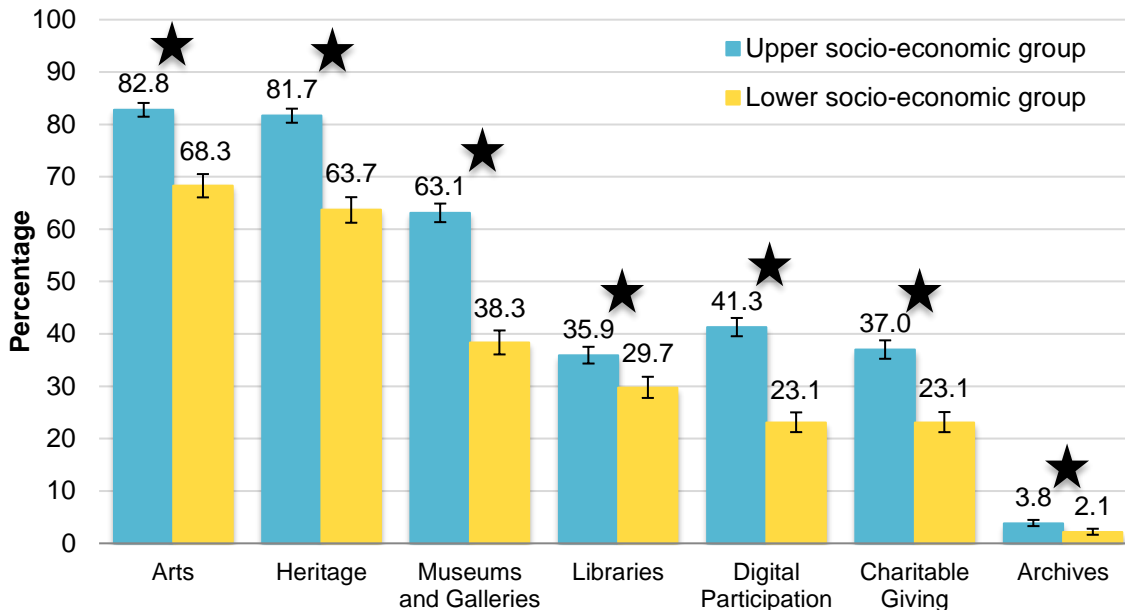
★ denotes a significant difference between demographic sub-groups



Engagement in the arts, heritage, museums and galleries and digital participation was lower for adults with a longstanding illness or disability than those with no disability. For libraries, charitable giving and archives there was no significant difference in engagement between adults with and without a longstanding illness or disability.

Engagement by socio-economic status

Figure 4.5: Proportion of adults who had attended or participated in activities in the last year by socio-economic status³, 2016/17 Q2



★ denotes a significant difference between demographic sub-groups

Engagement across all sectors is higher for those in the upper socio-economic group than those in the lower socio-economic group.

³ Definitions of socio-economic groups and their classifications are available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html>

Engagement by IMD Decile⁴

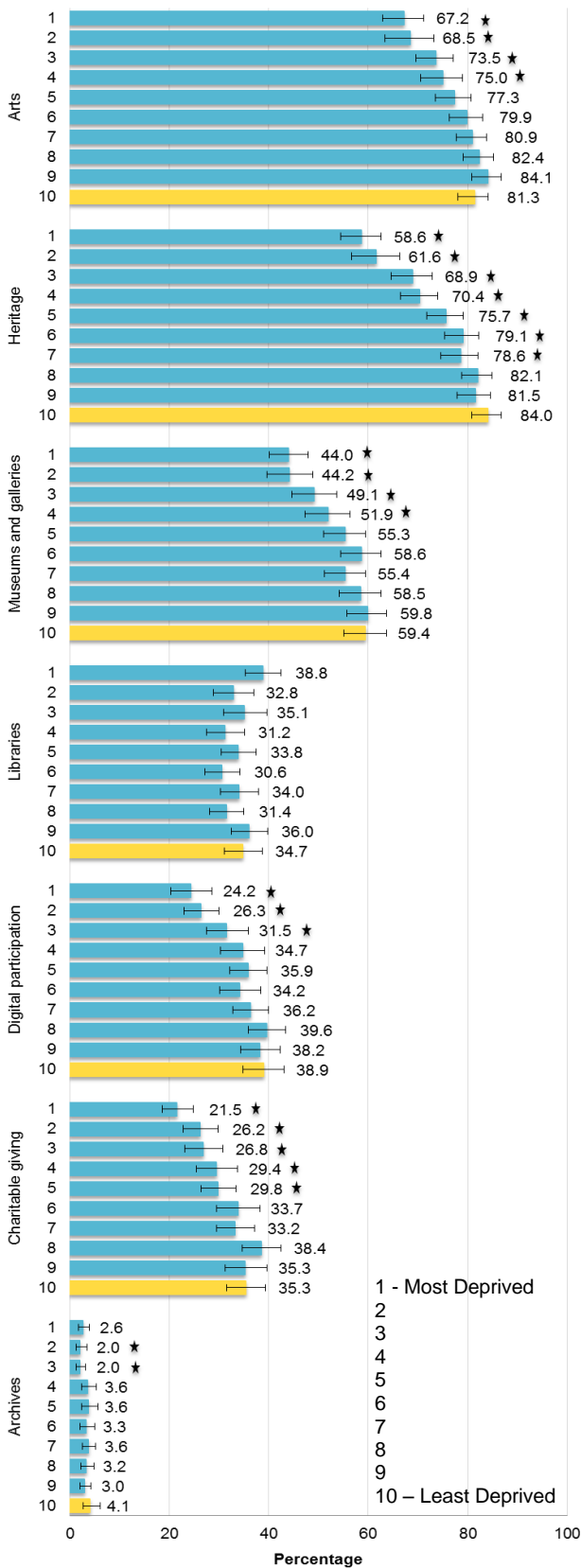


Figure 4.6: Proportion of adults who had attended or participated in activities in the last year by IMD Decile, 2016/17 Q2

Across all sectors except libraries, engagement was higher for those in less deprived areas than those in more deprived areas. There was no significant difference for libraries in engagement across the IMD deciles.

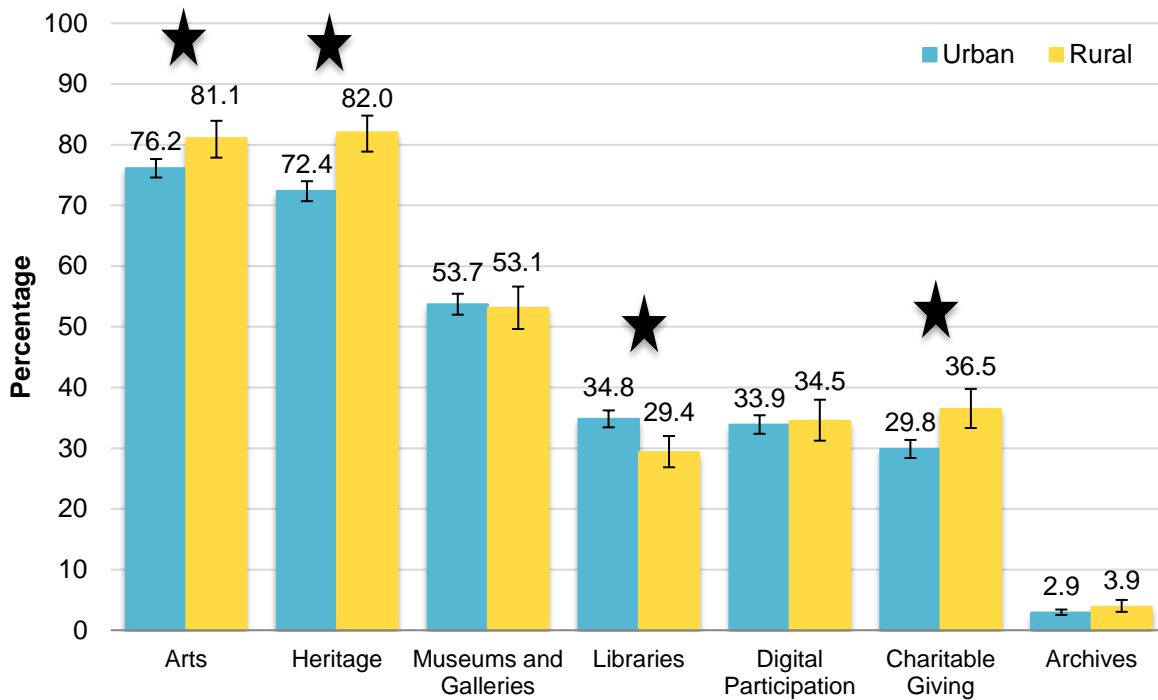
★ denotes a significant difference compared to IMD decile 10 (least deprived)

⁴ The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a composite index which measures neighbourhood deprivation across seven domains (for example housing and income deprivation). The IMD decile splits neighbourhoods into ten groups according to the level of deprivation (e.g. 10% most deprived neighbourhoods)



Engagement by area type

Figure 4.7: Proportion of adults who had attended or participated in activities in the last year by area type, 2016/17 Q2



★ denotes a significant difference between area-level sub-groups

Engagement in the arts, heritage and charitable giving was higher in rural areas than urban areas, whereas library use was higher in urban areas.

Engagement by region

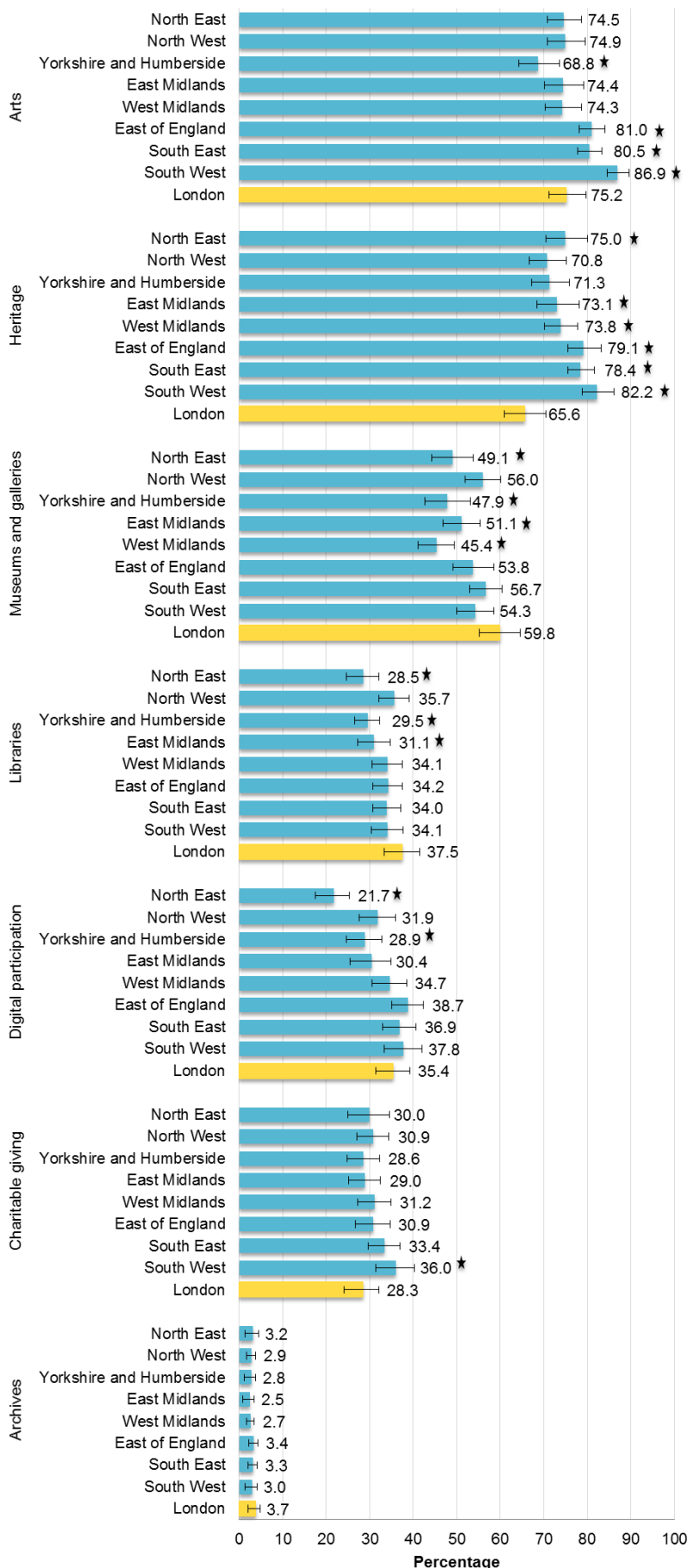


Figure 4.8: Proportion of adults who had attended or participated in activities in the last year by region, 2016/17 Q2

Engagement in the **arts** was lowest in Yorkshire and Humberside (68.8 per cent) and highest in the South West (86.9 per cent).

The South West also had the highest rate of engagement in **heritage** (82.2 per cent), with London having the lowest proportion of people who had visited a heritage site in the 12 months prior to interview (65.6 per cent).

Visits to **museums and galleries** were highest in London (59.8 per cent) and lowest in the West Midlands (45.4 per cent).

A higher proportion of adults in London had used a public **library** in the 12 months prior to interview than adults in the North East, Yorkshire and Humberside and the East Midlands.

Digital participation was lower in the North East and Yorkshire and Humberside than in London, at 21.7 per cent and 28.9 per cent respectively for October 2015 to September 2016, compared to 35.4 per cent in London.

Charitable giving to DCMS sectors was significantly higher in the South West than in London, at 36.0 per cent for the year ending September 2016 in the South West compared with 28.3 per cent in London.

★ denotes a significant difference compared to London



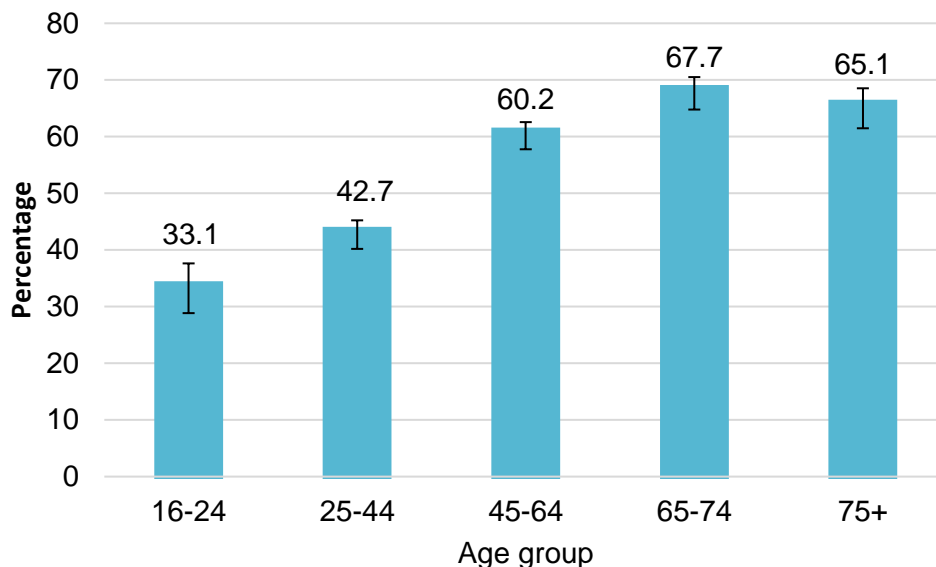
Chapter 5: First World War

Questions about the First World War Centenary events and people's attitudes towards these events have been included in the Taking Part survey since July 2014.

- Between October 2015 and September 2016, 51.7 per cent of adults stated that they were **aware of local or national events or activities** being held in the UK between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the First World War.
- Between October 2015 and September 2016, 75.0 per cent of all adults **supported the UK commemorating the Centenary of the First World War**, reporting that they were slightly or strongly supportive.

Awareness of local or national events to commemorate the FWW by age group

Figure 5.1: Awareness of local or national events or activities being held in the UK between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War by age group, 2016/17 Q2

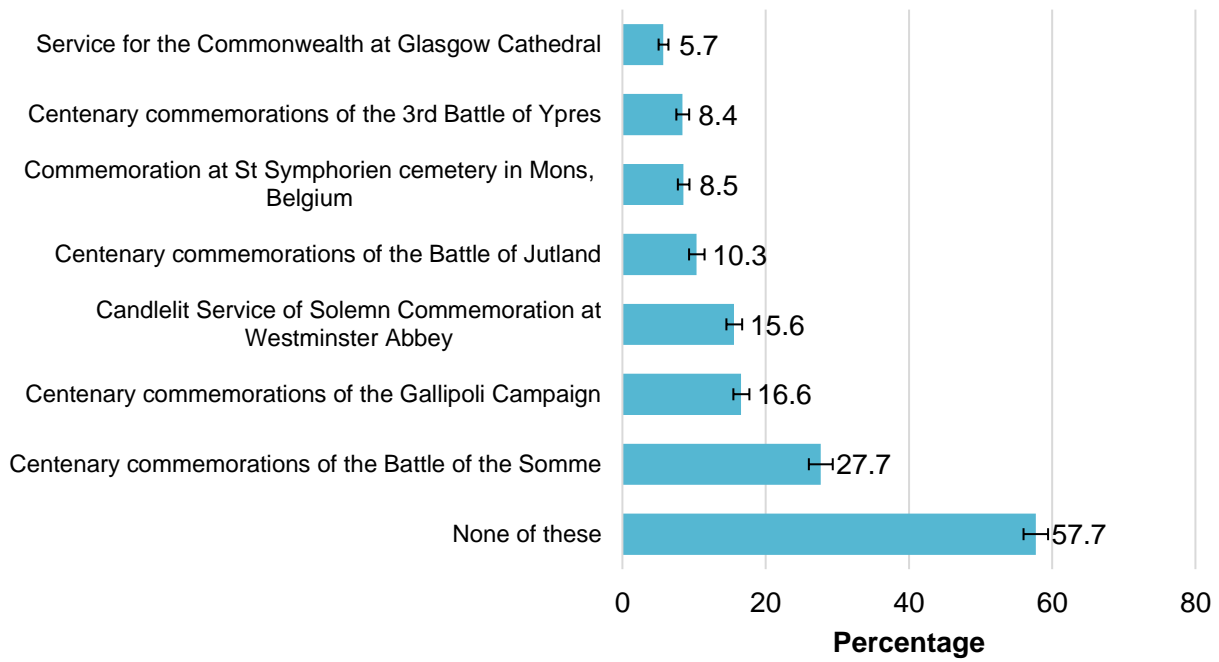


Adults from older age groups (**45-64**, **65-74** and **75+**) were more aware of events being held to commemorate the First World War than adults from younger age groups (**16-24** and **25-44**).

Commemorative events

- Whilst 51.7 per cent of all adults were aware that events have been and are being held in the UK between 2014 and 2018 to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, awareness of individual events varied (Figure 5.2).
- More adults were aware of the **Centenary commemorations of the Battle of the Somme** (27.7 per cent) than of any other event. This was followed by 16.6 per cent of adults who stated that they were aware of the **Centenary commemorations of the Gallipoli Campaign**.

Figure 5.2: Awareness of events to commemorate the Centenary of the First World War, 2016/17 Q2



Annex A: Background note

1. The Taking Part survey is commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and its partner Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs). For 2011 to 2017 these are Arts Council England, Historic England and Sport England.
2. Taking Part is a National Statistics publication and as such has been produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. National Statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference. See the [Statistics Authority code of practice](#) for more information.

The UK 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.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. See the [UK Statistics Authority assessment](#) for more information.

3. Stringent quality assurance procedures have been adopted for this statistical release. All data and analysis has been checked and verified by two different members of the DCMS team and NatCen to ensure the highest level of quality.
4. 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.
5. The latest results presented here are based on interviews conducted between October 2015 and September 2016. The total sample size for this period is 9,947.
6. The Taking Part survey measures participation by adults (aged 16 and over) and children (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](#)".
7. 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 exceptions to this are attendance at historic environment sites which includes visits made for academic study. Paid work visits and academic study visits are also included in one of the archive attendance measures.
8. The range has been calculated using a 95 per cent confidence interval. This means, had the sample been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value. All estimates have been rounded to one decimal place.

9. Statistical significance tests have been run at the 95 per cent level. A significant increase at the 95 per cent level means that there is less than 5 per cent (1 in 20) chance that the difference observed within the sampled respondents was not also observed in the English population as a whole.
10. Some figures may have been revised from previous releases, in which case the figures in this release supersede those from previous statistical releases. For more detailed information on the DCMS revisions policy and how revisions are handled for the Taking Part Survey, please see the [DCMS statement of compliance](#).
11. The data are weighted to ensure the representativeness of the Taking Part sample. There are two types of weighting: i) to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection; and ii) to adjust for differential non-response. Weighting is based on mid-2015 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics.
12. More information about the Taking Part survey, including previous publications, is available on the [Taking Part](#) webpages. Versions of the [questionnaires](#) from all years of the survey are also available.
13. As announced in previous statistical releases and on our [consultation pages](#) in September 2013, sport participation data are no longer analysed or reported on by DCMS in the adult Taking Part publications. Sport participation data are reported by Sport England in the [Active Lives Survey](#).
14. The fieldwork for the survey was conducted by TNS-BMRB (<http://www.tns-bmrb.co.uk>) for the period October 2015 – March 2016, and Ipsos Mori (<https://www.ipsos-mori.com/>) and NatCen (<http://natcen.ac.uk/>) for the period April 2016 – September 2016.
15. We can help to meet the specific requirements of people with disabilities. Please call 020 7211 6000 or email takingpart@culture.gov.uk.
16. This report has been produced by Wilmah Deda, Sarah Lasher and Alison Reynolds (DCMS). Acknowledgement goes to colleagues within the DCMS, partner ALBs, Ipsos Mori and NatCen for their assistance with the production and quality assurance of this release.
17. The responsible statistician for this release is Olivia Christophersen. For enquiries on this release, please contact Olivia on 0207 211 2377.
18. For general enquiries telephone: 0207 211 6200 or email enquiries@culture.gov.uk. You can also subscribe to the Taking Part newsletter [here](#).



Annex B: Key terms and definitions

Term	Definition
2016/17 Q2	This is the time period covering October 2015 to September 2016.
ACORN classification	ACORN classification of residential neighbourhoods is a geo-demographic information system categorising some United Kingdom postcodes into various types based upon Census data and other information such as lifestyle surveys.
Archives	Archives are collections of documents that have been created by families, individuals, businesses or organisations and have been specially chosen to be kept permanently. Further information on what qualifies as engagement with archives in Taking Part is available in Annex C.
Arts	A list of arts that the respondent may have participated or attended is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Attendance	This refers to the respondent going to a place, for example, attending a library or a heritage site.
Confidence interval	This provides a range in which there is a specific probability that the true value will lie within. For the Taking Part survey, 95 per cent 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.
DCMS sectors	The DCMS sectors referred to in this report are the culture, arts, museums and galleries, heritage, libraries, archives and sport sectors.
Digital participation	This refers to visiting websites for a number of reasons. These are outlined in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Digitally engage	This refers to the respondent engaging with the DCMS sectors via the internet.
Engagement	This refers to either attending and/or participating in the sport, culture or arts sector; for example, if the respondent attended an art gallery (attendance) or gave a dance performance (participation).
Following the Centenary of the First World War	This covers watching the events on TV at home, listening to the radio at home, watching or listening on the internet at home, reading the newspaper online or offline or engaging via social media.
Heritage	A list of all heritage sites is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) decile group	The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a composite index which measures neighbourhood deprivation across seven domains (for example housing and income deprivation). The IMD decile group splits neighbourhoods into ten groups according to the level of deprivation (e.g. 10 per cent most deprived neighbourhoods).
Participation	This refers to the respondent actively taking part in the activity. For example heritage participation could refer to visiting a monument such as a castle, fort or ruin, whilst participating in the arts may refer to painting.

Term	Definition
Public library service	The Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 (1964 Act) requires all local authorities to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service. Public libraries in England are funded and run by 151 local authorities. A list of valid uses of a public library is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Significant increase/decrease	A significant increase/decrease at the 95 per cent level means that there is less than a 5 per cent (1 in 20) chance that the difference observed within the sampled respondents is not representative of a change for the English population as a whole.
Socio-demographic groups	Categorising the respondents by different social classes such as age, gender, employment status, housing tenure, ethnicity, religion, disability/illness status and National Statistics Socio-Economic Classes (NS-SEC).
Taking Part Survey	A survey commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in partnership with the Arts Council England, Historic England and Sport England, looking at engagement and non-engagement in culture, leisure and sport. Further information is available on the Taking Part Web pages .



Annex C: Sector definitions

The following annex presents the various definitions for adult participation in DCMS sectors.

Arts

The respondent is asked if they have participated in a given list of arts activities, or attended a given list of arts events. Eligible activities and events are as follows.

Participation:

- Dance – ballet or other dance (for fitness and not for fitness)
- Singing – live performance or rehearsal/practice (not karaoke)
- Musical instrument – live performance, rehearsal/practice or played 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 holidays)
- Digital art – producing original digital artwork or animation with a computer
- Craft – any craft activity (e.g. textiles, wood, metal work, pottery, calligraphy etc.)
- 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)

Heritage

The respondent is asked if they have visited the following list of heritage sites.

- A city or town with historic character
- A historic building open to the public
- A historic park, garden or landscape open to the public
- A place connected with industrial history or historic transport system
- A historic place of worship attended as a visitor

- A monument such as a castle, fort or ruin
- A site of archaeological interest
- A site connected with sports heritage

Museum, gallery or archive

The respondent is asked if they have attended a museum, gallery or archive. If the respondent is unsure what is in scope for 'archive', the interviewer has the following definition to refer to.

“Archives are documents that have been created by families, individuals, businesses or organisations and have been specially chosen to keep permanently. They can be written papers such as letters or diaries, maps, photographs or film or sound recordings. Archives are historical documents but do not have to be very old. Places that keep archives are usually called a record office or archive centre.

Registering a birth, death or marriage happens at a registry office, not at an archive center/record office.”

Libraries

The respondent is asked if they have used a public library service. If the respondent is unsure what is in scope, the interviewer has 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 includes visiting websites for at least one of the following reasons:

- Museum or gallery website – To look at items from a collection.
- Museum or gallery website – To find out about a particular subject.
- Museum or gallery website – To take a virtual tour of a museum or gallery
- Museum or gallery website – To view or download an event or exhibition
- Library website – To complete a transaction (e.g. reserve or renew items, pay a fine).
- Library website – To search and view online information or make an enquiry.
- Heritage website – To take a virtual tour of a historical site.
- Heritage website – To learn about history or the historic environment
- Heritage website – To discuss history or visits to the historic environment on a forum
- Arts Website – To view or download part or all of a performance or exhibition
- Arts Website – To discuss the arts or share art that others have created
- Arts Website – To upload or share art that you have created yourself
- Arts Website – To find out how to take part or improve your creative skills
- Archive or records office website – To complete a transaction.
- Archive or records office website – To view digitized documents online.
- Archive or records office website – To search a catalogue.

First World War Centenary

The respondent is asked which events they have followed or got involved in since January 2014 and which they think they will follow in the future from the list below.

- Attending a local or national commemorative event (including remembrance services)



- Attending or taking part in a related cultural event (e.g. the 14-18 NOW cultural programme)
- Visiting a First World War battlefield, memorial or burial site
- Visiting a museum or exhibition related to the First World War
- Researching local or family history related to the First World War
- Learning about the First World War (watching TV programmes, listening to radio programmes, reading books, internet research, attending lectures)
- Marking or remembering the First World War (for example - lighting a candle, planting poppy seeds)
- Some other way

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