



Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru
Arts Council of Wales



Discover Dance Matinée, National Dance Company Wales (image: Catherine Gomez)

2016 Children's Omnibus Survey

Report on main findings



Research Team
February 2017



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Contents	Page
1. Introduction	4
1.1. Background	4
1.2. Methodology	4
1.3. Notes on Data Presentation	5
2. Executive Summary	6
2.1. Arts Attendance	6
2.2. Arts Participation	7
3. Arts Attendance	9
3.1. Frequency of Attending Arts Events – Methodology	9
3.2. Frequency of Attending Arts Events	10
3.3. Attendance by Demographic Grouping	12
3.4. Attendance by Social Grade	12
3.5. Attendance by Age	13
3.6. Attendance by Gender	15
3.7. Attendance by Region	16
3.8. Attendance by Welsh Language	17
3.9. Summary of Arts Attendance by Art Form	18
3.10. How and When the Arts are Attended	20
4. Arts Participation	21
4.1. Frequency of Participation in Artistic Activities – Methodology	21
4.2. Frequency of Participation in Arts Activities	22
4.3. Participation by Demographic Grouping	23
4.4. Participation by Social Grade	23
4.5. Participation by Age	24
4.6. Participation by Gender	26
4.7. Participation by Region	27
4.8. Participation by Welsh Language	28
4.9. Summary of Arts Participation by Artistic Activity	29
4.10. How and When Arts Activities are Participated in	31
Appendix 1: Arts Attendance by Art Form	32
Appendix 2: Arts Participation by Artistic Activity	50
Appendix 3: Social Grade Definitions	64
Appendix 4: 2016 Survey Questionnaire	65

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Since 2007 Arts Council of Wales has conducted an annual attendance and participation survey among children and young people. Information on attendance to arts events and participation in artistic activities is collected via a series of questions asked on the Beaufort Research Children's Omnibus Survey each year. A copy of the questionnaire used to collect the information is appended to this report.

This report summarises the findings from the 2016 survey, examining overall levels of attendance at and participation in the arts by children and young people. Demographic and regional variations are explored, a comparison of art-forms is provided, and individual art-form trends are provided in *Appendices 1* and *2* to this report.

1.2 Methodology

The Beaufort Research Children's Omnibus Survey is conducted three times a year; in spring, summer and autumn. Each wave of the survey involves interviews with approximately 500 children and young people aged 7 to 18 years. Arts Council of Wales sponsors question modules on the April and October questionnaires. Each year of data discussed within the report is an amalgamation of the April and October datasets, representing a combined annual sample size of approximately 1,000 interviewees. In order to achieve a representative sample of 7 to 18 year olds across Wales, quotas are set on the interviews conducted by region, age, gender and Welsh speaking ability, reflective of Census 2011 proportions. The resulting data are also weighted to correct any minor imbalances in the sample, ensuring that it is representative of the Welsh population aged 7 to 18.

Interviews are conducted face to face in the homes of respondents utilising CAPI (Computer Aided Personal Interviewing) technology by Beaufort's team of experienced interviewers. All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the MRS Code of Conduct and, specifically, following the Guidelines for Conducting Research with Children and Young People.

The survey fieldwork was conducted in March – April and October – November 2016; 514 interviews were conducted and analysed in the first wave and 507 in the second, giving an unweighted sample of 1,021 7-18 year olds.

1.3 Notes on Data Presentation

The data are presented in a series of line and bar charts, which show the percentage of children and young people who have attended or taken part in each of the activities asked about in the survey. The results are also split out by key demographic grouping and region. Where frequency of attendance and participation is presented it refers to a rate of once a year or more often.

It is also worth noting that the regional definitions referred to throughout the report are Arts Council of Wales' definitions of regions. These can be seen below:

Region Name	Definition
North Wales	Wrexham, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Conwy, Anglesey, Gwynedd
South West Wales	Powys, Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Swansea, Neath Port Talbot
South Central Wales	Bridgend, Cardiff, Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Merthyr Tydfil
South East Wales	Torfaen, Monmouthshire, Newport, Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Arts Attendance

- Arts attendance among children and young people has decreased by 5.8 percentage points with 88.7% in 2015 to 82.9% - just over 8 in 10 attending any of the 9 art forms (including carnival and street arts) once a year or more in 2016.
- Children and young people from higher social grades continue to show higher levels of arts attendance in 2016 (87.9% of ABC1s compared with 78.5% of C2DEs). The gap between the two groups currently stands at 9.4 percentage points which shows a significant increase from 3.5 percentage points in 2015.
- Continuing the established trend, younger children are more likely to attend the arts than older children and young adults. Attendance levels amongst those children aged 11-15 have fallen by 7.9 percentage points since 2015 (86.6%) to 78.7% in 2016. Furthermore, attendance levels amongst young adults aged 16-18 have fallen by 7.4 percentage points since 2015 (82.1%) to 74.7% in 2016.
- Attendance levels to most art events are higher among girls, 85.9%, than boys, 80.4%, 2016 data show the gender gap to be 5.5 percentage points.
- Whilst attendance levels in most regions had remained stable since 2015, an overall decrease in attendance levels across the regions is observed in 2016. The largest fall in attendance levels is noted in the South East region, where attendance rates have decreased by 15.1 percentage points (from 90.9% in 2015 to 75.8% in 2016).
- In 2015 the gap between non-Welsh speaking children and young people and Welsh speaking individuals attending the arts had narrowed (a difference of 0.5 percentage points) with more non-Welsh speaking children and young people than Welsh speaking individuals attending the arts. However, the 2016 survey shows that the gap has increased as attendance levels are higher in Welsh speaking children and young people (with a difference of 6.4 percentage points).

- Attendance levels in carnival and street art have decreased 9.0 percentage points to 44.6% in 2016, compared to 53.6% in 2015. Plays are the most popular art-form with 47.4%. Opera remains the least popular art form amongst children and young people.
- The majority of attendances to the arts took place in children and young people's own time; that is, independent of school or college, at 70.3%.

2.2 Arts Participation

- Almost 9 in 10 children and young people participated in arts activities once a year or more in 2016 (86.3%).
- More children and young people from ABC1 households participated in the arts in 2016 compared to children and young people from C2DE households. The gap between the two groups currently stands at 8.5 percentage points which shows a significant increase from 2.5 percentage points in 2015.
- The highest level of arts participation once a year or more is seen among children aged 7-10 (98.6%). Those aged 16-18 are least likely to participate once a year or more.
- The gap between girls' and boys' participation has increased by 8.1 percentage points with more girls than boys participating in the arts (90.4% compared with 82.3%).
- The region to have the lowest levels of participation in 2016, and the largest decrease since 2015 is the South East region down by 14 percentage points from last year (90.2% to 76.2%). The highest participation levels have been found in the South West region, where 89.6% of children and young people say they take part in one or more arts activities at least once a year (up by 2.0 percentage points).
- Arts participation for children and young people who speak any Welsh has remained fairly stable (90.6% in 2016 and 90.3% in 2015) and remains higher than non-Welsh speaking children and young people. Arts participation among non-Welsh speaking children and young people have decreased by 3.9 percentage points (from 87.4% in 2015 to 83.5% in 2016).
- Participation in creative writing has remained the same as last year at 64.9% and is the most popular art form to take part in 2016. Participation in visual arts and craft activities once a year or more has decreased compared to 2015 by 3.4 percentage points in 2016. Dance remains the least popular

participatory activity, with less than a quarter (23.0%) of individuals participating.

- The bulk of arts participation took place as a result of activities being organized by schools or colleges (72.2%). Participation in one's own time; that is completely independent of school/college, remains high at 50.7%

3. Arts Attendance

3.1. Frequency of Attending Arts Events – Methodology

This section of the report focuses on arts attendance. Respondents were asked to indicate how often they attended each of the following nine art forms:

- Plays
- Musicals
- Opera
- Classical Music
- Other Live Music
- Dance Performances
- Art or Craft Galleries or Exhibitions
- Readings, Storytellings and other Literature Events
- Carnivals and Street Arts*

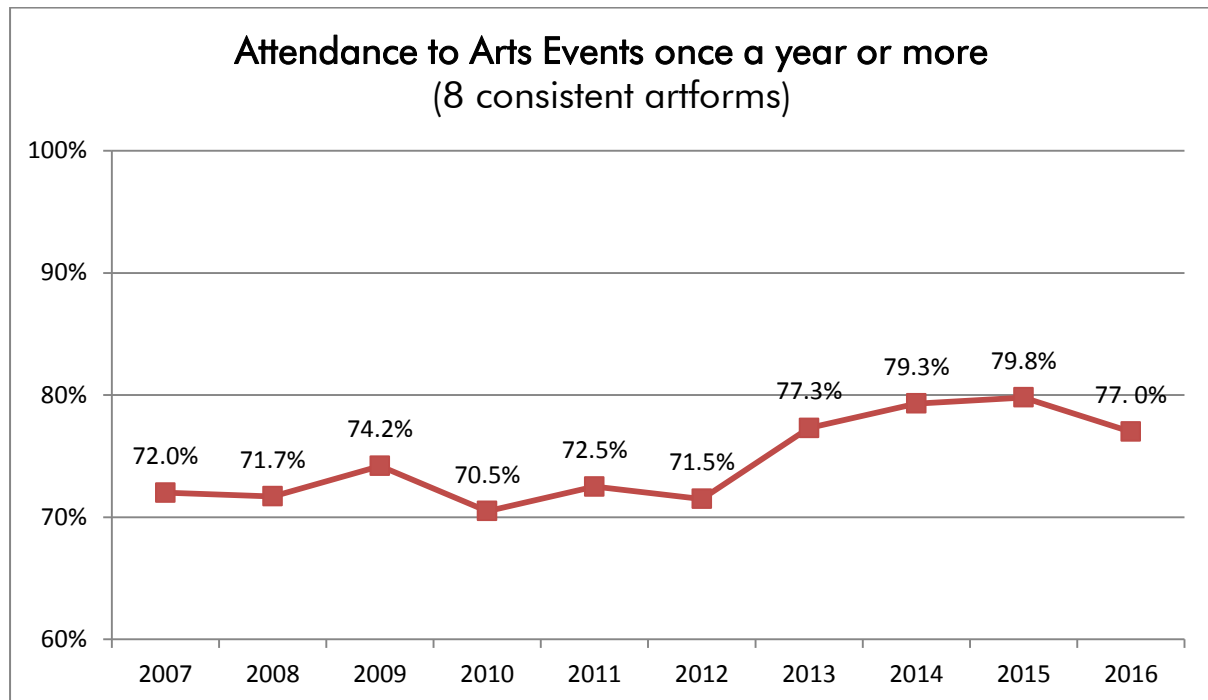
*Art form added in 2010

This section of the report will summarise overall attendance to arts events, measured by attendance to any art form. Demographic and regional variations in overall attendance will be examined to help understand which children and young people are more likely to attend the arts in Wales. Details of trends for specific art forms can be found in *Appendix 1* to the report.

When considering the overall attendance figures it should be noted that ‘Carnivals and Street Arts’ was added to the list of art forms in 2010. Overall arts attendance will therefore be examined based on attendance at any of the eight consistent art forms over the last nine years but also based on all nine art forms over the last six years. When examining demographic trends (section 3.3) comparisons will be based on the full nine art forms over the last three years.

3.2. Frequency of Attending Arts Events

Data from the 2016 survey show that 77.0% of children and young people attend at least one art event once a year or more often¹. This level of attendance represents a 2.8 percentage point decrease on last years' figure and marks the lowest attendance level since 2013.

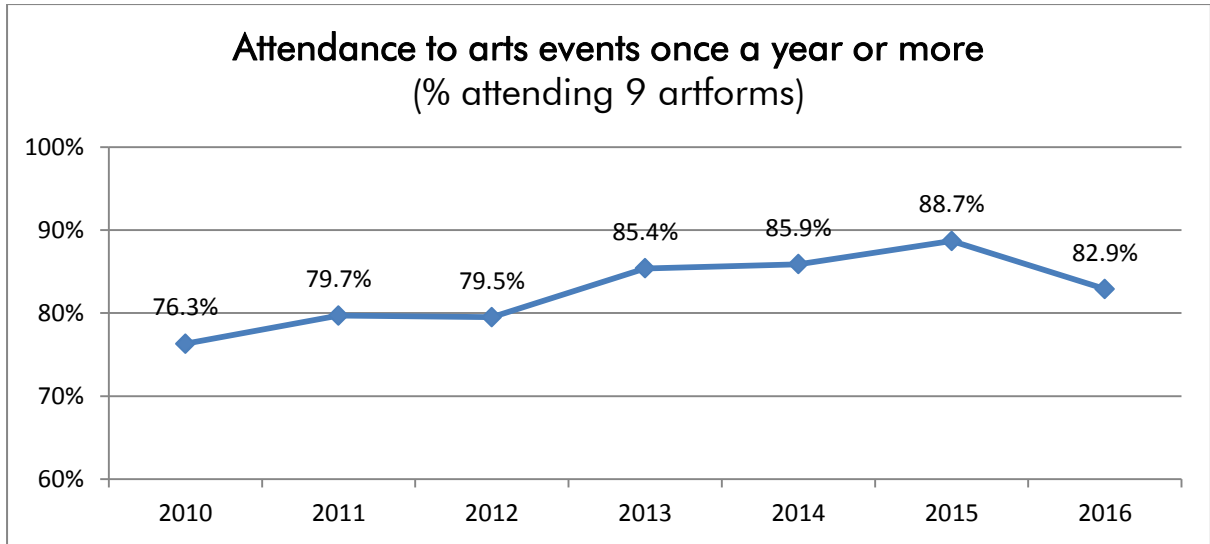


Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

If we include Carnivals and Street Arts in the analysis, attendance levels for children and young people in 2016 recorded 82.9%; a 5.8 percentage point decrease on 2015. Last year recorded the highest level and had shown an annual trend in levels of attendances amongst children and young people. 2016 has observed a drop in attendances.

¹ This figure is based on only the 8 consistent artforms which does not include carnivals and street arts which was added to the survey in 2010.



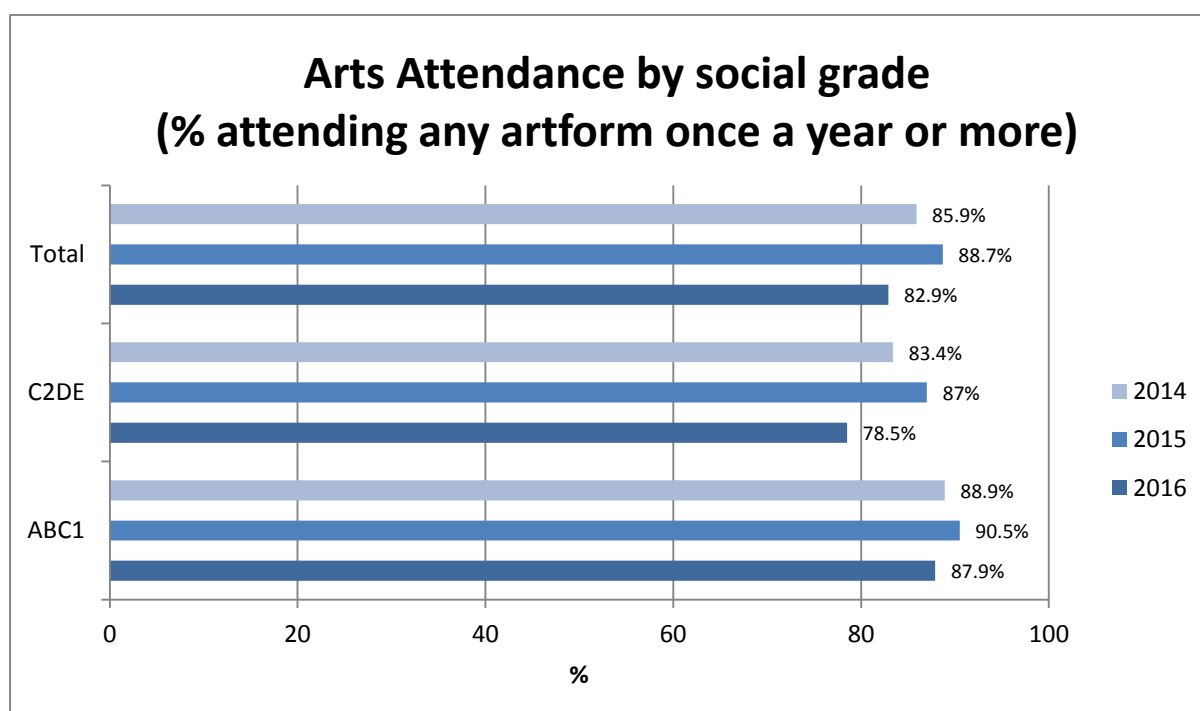
Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2010-2016

3.3. Attendance by Demographic Grouping

This section of the report looks at the difference in overall arts attendance by demographic group, region and Welsh language ability. Data for 2014, 2015 and 2016 are presented for comparison, and chart the proportion of children and young people in each demographic group who attend one of the nine art forms once a year or more². Each chart also shows the overall total attendance figures to any of the nine categories over the last three years for comparison.

3.4 Attendance by Social Grade



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

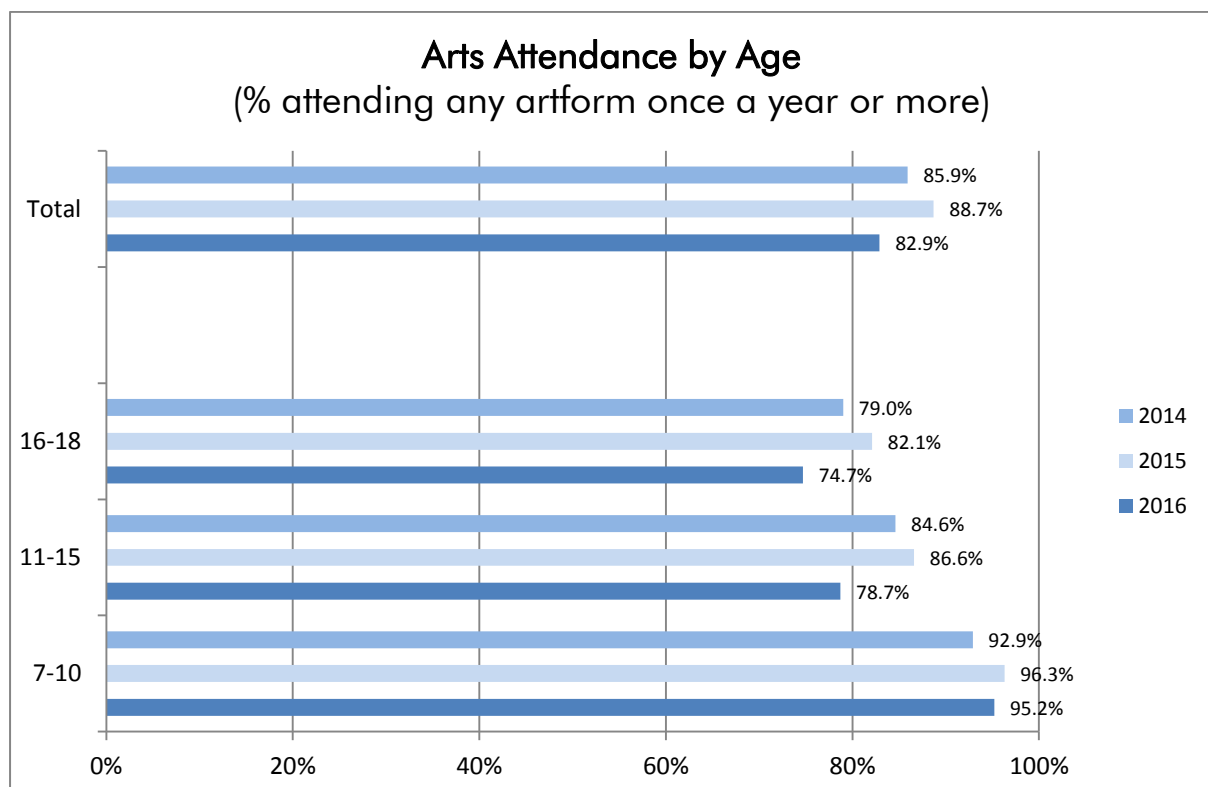
Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2013-2016

Once again, 2016 data shows higher levels of attendance amongst children and young adults from ABC1 households (87.9%) compared with those from C2DE households (78.5%). Overall, there is a decrease in attendance levels for both groups; a decrease of 2.6 percentage points since 2015 for ABC1 households and a decrease of 5.8 percentage points since 2015 for those living in C2DE households.

3.5 Attendance by Age

We continue to see the highest level of arts attendance amongst the 7-10 age group with attendance levels at 95.2% in 2016. Attendance levels are 16.5 percentage points higher than those aged 11-15 (78.7%) and, once again, the lowest attendance levels are amongst children and young people aged 16-18 years at 74.7%.

2016 data show there has been a decrease in arts attendance levels compared to 2015 particularly amongst age groups 11-15 (7.9 percentage points), and 16-18 years (7.4 percentage points). Whilst 2015 observed the largest increase in attendance levels amongst individuals aged 16-18, both age groups have the lowest arts attendance levels since 2013.

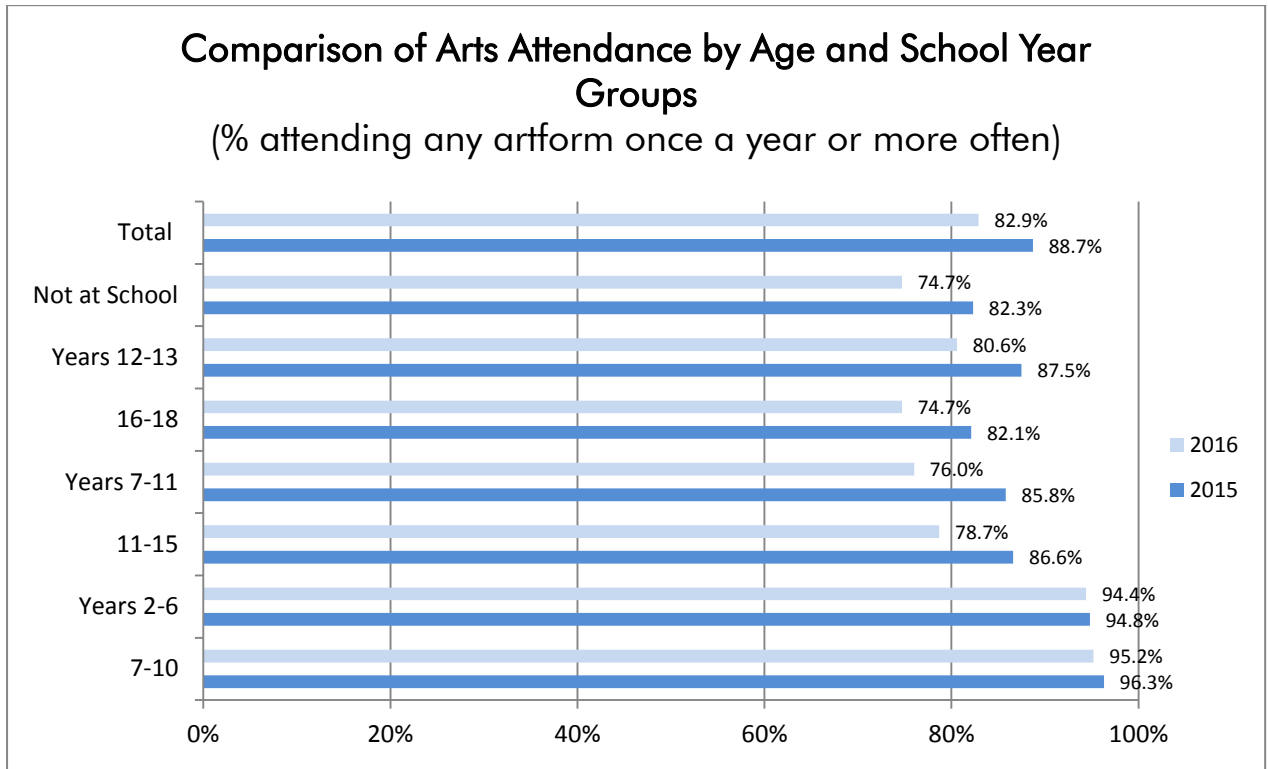


Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2013-2016

It is also interesting to compare attendance by age groups with attendance by school year groups, and it is evident that there is some correlation between the two. In 2016, children in school years 2-6, have almost identical levels of attendance as 7-10 year olds; 94.4% and 95.2% respectively. As 7-10 year olds fall into the school years 2-6 it suggests that the school environment may have some influence on the levels of attendance by children and young people of this age. Similarly the difference in arts attendance between 11-15 year olds and those in school years 7-11 is only 2.7 percentage points this year, suggesting a close correlation here, too. The biggest difference occurs between 16-18 year olds and those in school years 12-13. Here there is a difference of 5.9 percentage points, with 74.7% of 16-18 year olds reporting attending an arts event once a year or more often, compared to 80.6% of those in school years 12-13. 74.7% of those not in school, attended arts once a year

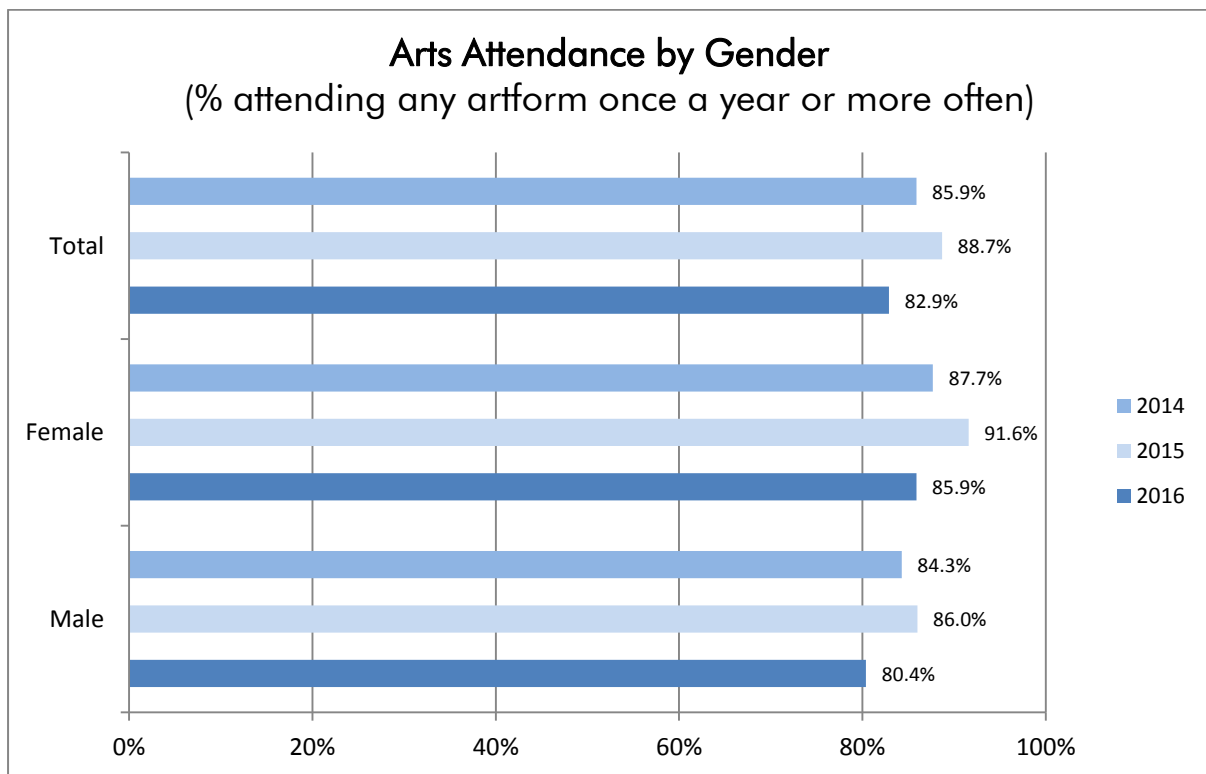
or more in 2016, down from 82.3% the previous year. This data suggests that 16-18 year olds are more likely to attend arts events if they are still in school.



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

3.6 Attendance by Gender

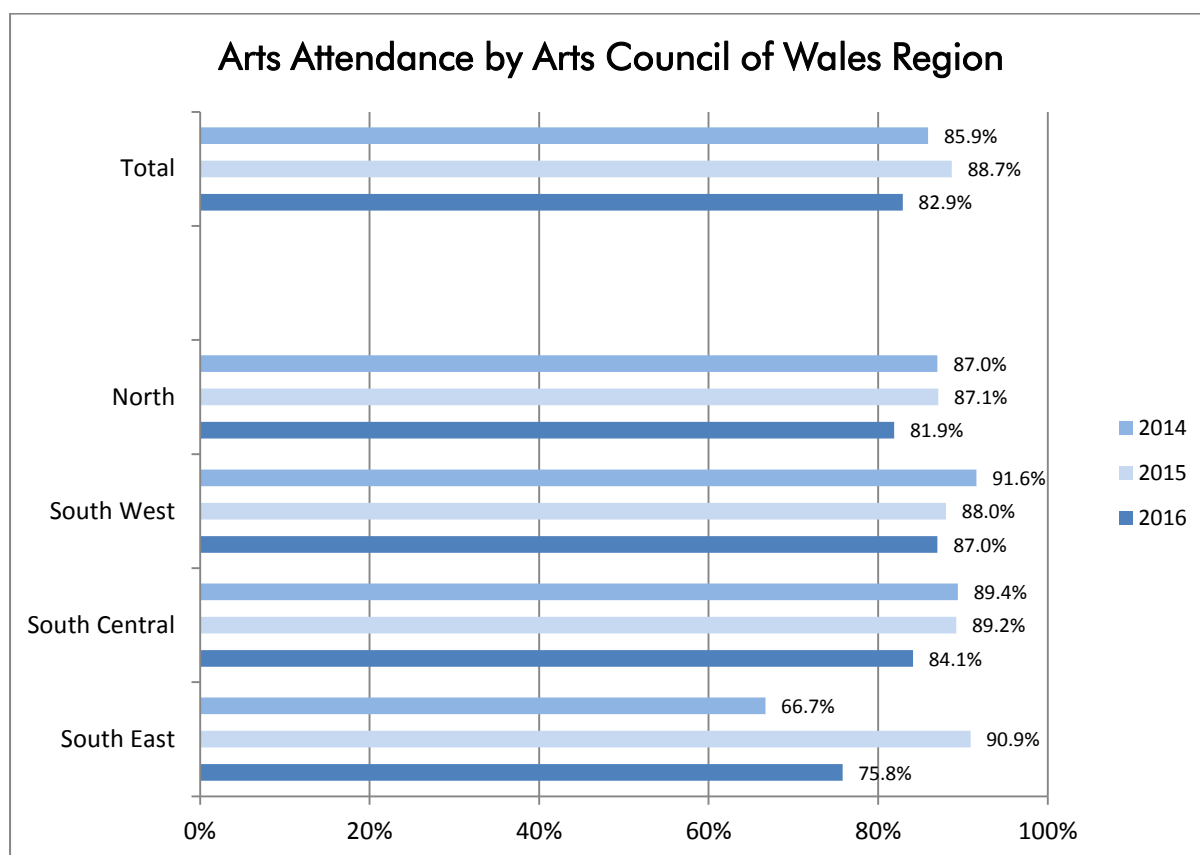


Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2014-2016

Continuing the long established trend, a higher proportion of girls attended the arts than boys in 2016 (85.9% compared with 80.4%). The 2016 data shows the gender gap at 5.5 percentage points. In addition, attendance levels have decreased greatly for both genders; 5.6 percentage points for boys and 5.7 for girls.

3.7 Attendance by Region

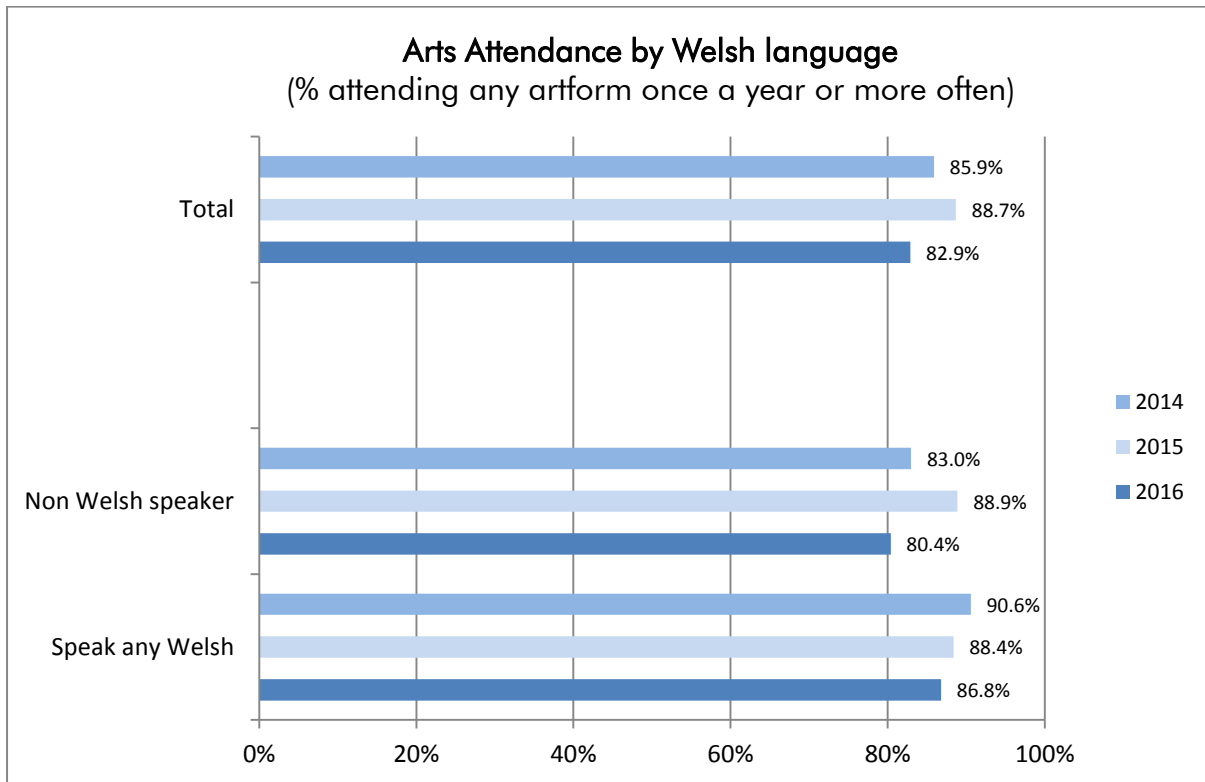


Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2014-2016

Overall, 2016 data shows that levels of attendance have decreased in each region. In 2016 the North saw a decrease in attendance of 5.2 percentage points. South Central saw a 5.1 percentage point decrease in attendance levels. The South West has the highest region of attendance levels at 87.0% (1.0 percentage points below from last year). 2015 saw a remarkable increase in the South East region in attendance levels at 90.9%, however 2016 has observed a 15.1 percentage decrease in attendance levels to 75.8%.

3.8 Attendance by Welsh Language



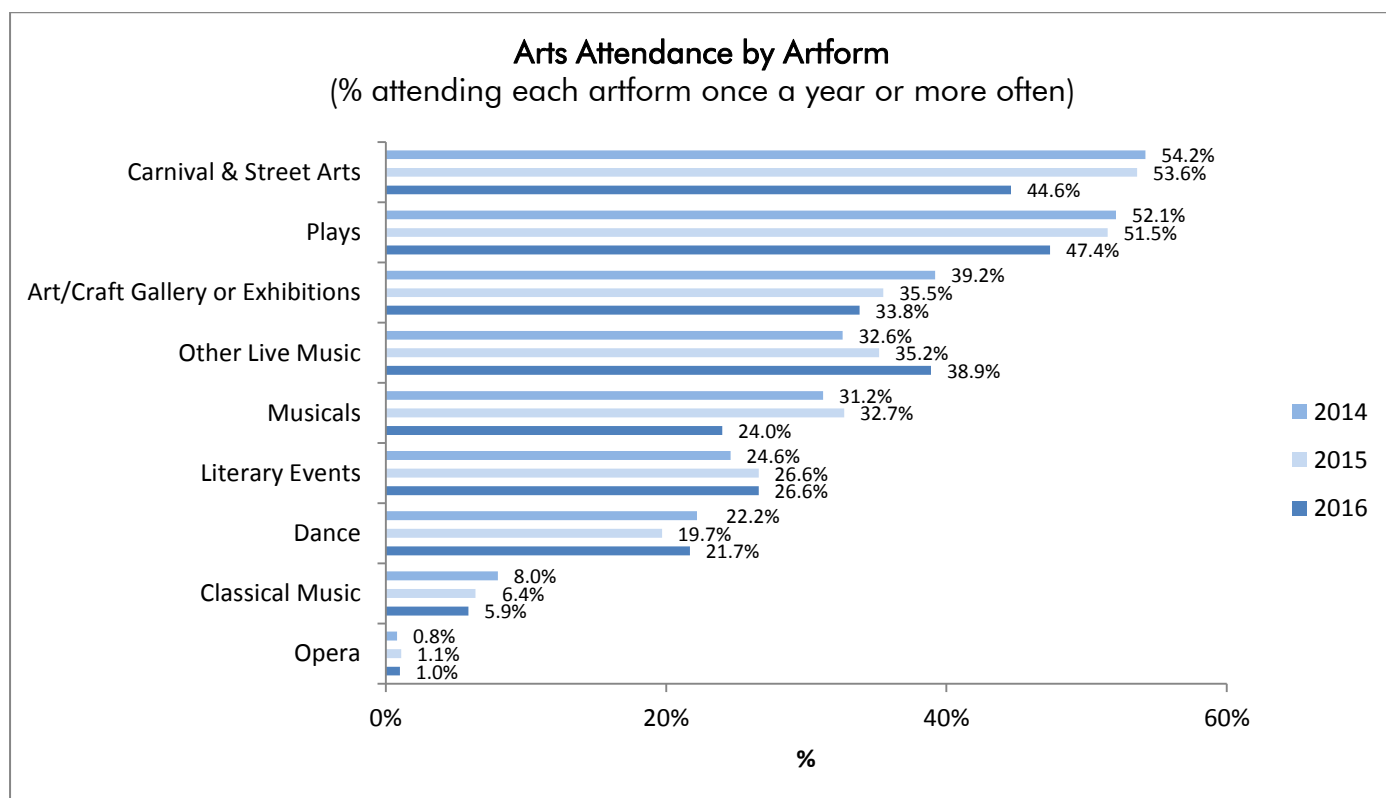
Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2014-2016

Whilst the 2015 data showed that non-Welsh speaking children and young people had 0.5 percentage points higher attendance levels than individuals who spoke any Welsh, 2016 data shows that attendance levels are 6.4 percentage points higher for children and young people who speak any Welsh. This shows that the gap between children and young people who speak Welsh compared to non-Welsh speaking individuals has increased.

3.9 Summary of Arts Attendance by Art Form

The following graph shows the proportion of children and young people who attend each art form once a year or more often. The graph shows the most recent findings from the 2016 survey, and attendance figures from the 2015 and 2014 surveys for comparison.



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2014-2016

The 2016 data shows that in terms of attendance levels, the most popular art-form among children and young adults is plays (47.4%). Carnival and street arts have seen the largest decrease in attendance levels amongst children and young people this year by 9.0 percentage points, from being the most popular art-form in 2015 to being the second most popular art-form in 2016. Attendance levels in literary events have remained consistent since 2015 (26.6%) but are now higher than attendance levels in musicals. Musical has seen the second largest decrease in attendance levels amongst children and young people since 2015 by 8.7 percentage points (24.0%). Art/Craft gallery or exhibitions has seen a year on year decrease in attendance levels amongst children and young people.

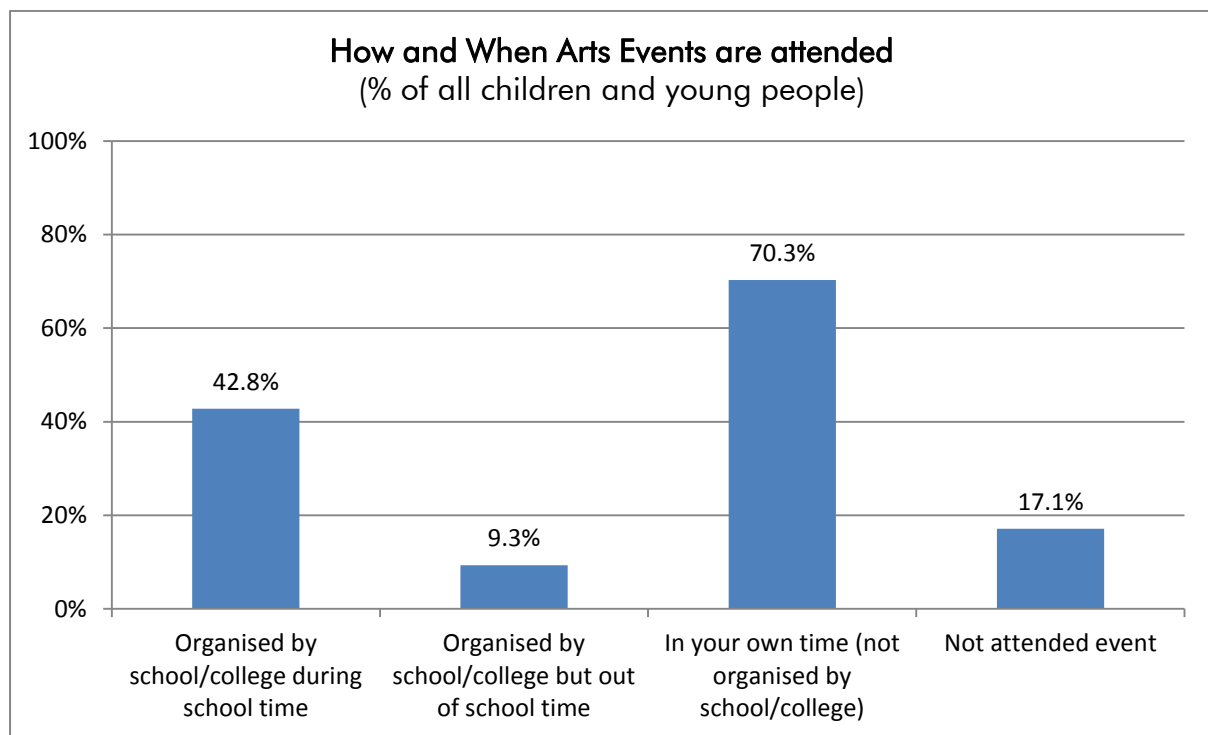
The only two art-forms to have increased in attendance levels since 2015 are Other Live Music and Dance. Other Live Music has enjoyed the largest a year-on year an increase in attendance among children and young people (up by 3.7 percentage

points to 38.9% in 2016) and replacing Art/Craft gallery or Exhibitions as being the third art-form with higher attendance levels respectively. The second art-form to have increased in attendance levels amongst children and young people is Dance up by 2.0 percentage points (21.7%).

Classical Music and Opera continue to have the lowest attendance levels amongst children and young adults with classical music decreasing each year. Opera remains the least popular attendance art-form, with levels fluctuating little from the 1.0% mark since 2014 (1.0% this year). However, with only 10 interviewees responding positively to this art-form in 2016, information from this small proportion of the sample should be interpreted with caution.

3.10 How and When the Arts are Attended

The majority of attendance to arts events by children and young people in 2016 was during their own time (not organized by school or college); 70.3%. A further 42.8% was carried out in school/college and during school time and 9.3% was organized by school/college but out of school time. These figures do not add up to 100% as the base is all children and young people, and so they could have attended more than one art-form (in more than one way). 17.1% of children and young people did not attend an event during the year.



Base: All 7-18 year olds: 1,021

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2016

4. Arts Participation

4.1. Frequency of Participation in Artistic Activities – Methodology

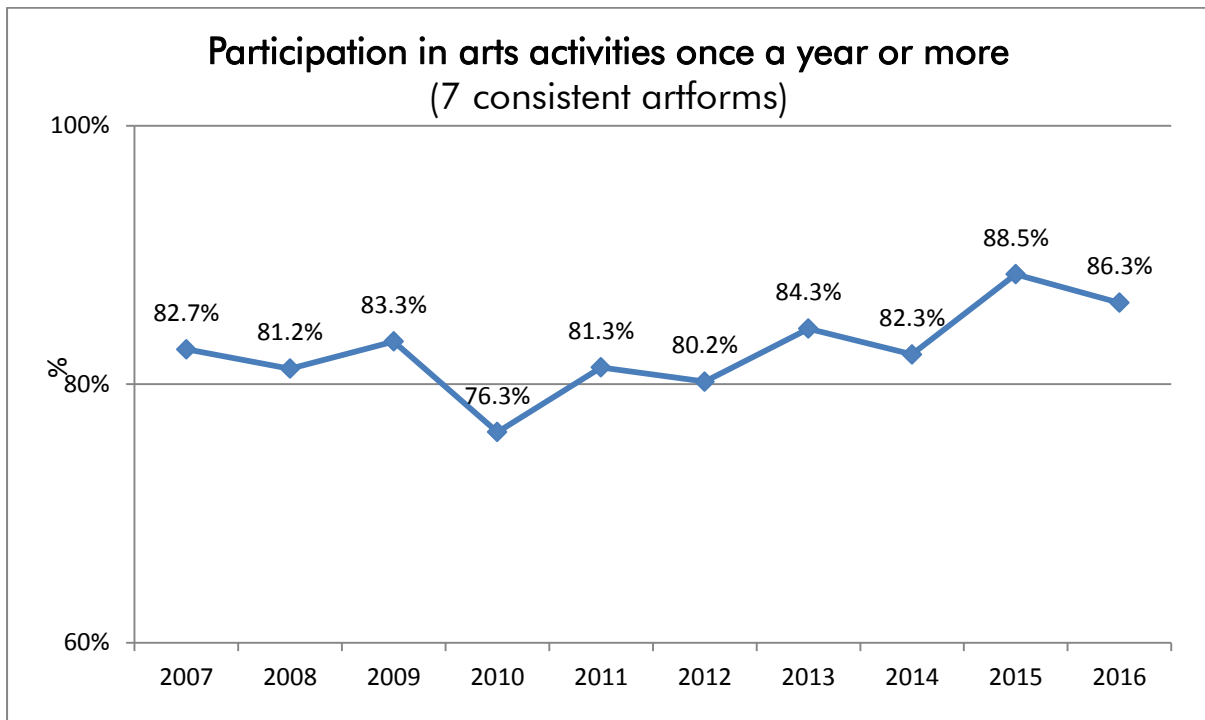
Respondents were asked to recall their participation in the arts by indicating how often they took part in each of these seven activities:

- Music activities
- Drama or theatrical activity
- Dance activity
- Film and video making or photography
- Visual arts and crafts
- Digital arts
- Creative writing

This section of the report will summarise overall participation in any of these artistic activities by, amongst other factors, demographic group, region and Welsh language ability. Details of participatory trends within specific art forms can be found in *Appendix 2* to this report.

It should be noted that up to 2009, the survey asked about 'media arts' as opposed to 'digital arts', which was introduced in 2010. Whilst broadly examining a similar type of activity, media arts are defined as website design and working with your PC, whereas digital arts are more clearly defined as follows: *creating and making arts using digital technology e.g. uploading, creating or remixing arts-related content (e.g. on YouTube, Flickr, etc.)*. The latter tends to record lower levels of participation (as it is more closely defined) and this needs to be taken into consideration when comparing nine-year trend data.

4.2. Frequency of Participation in Arts Activities



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2007-2016

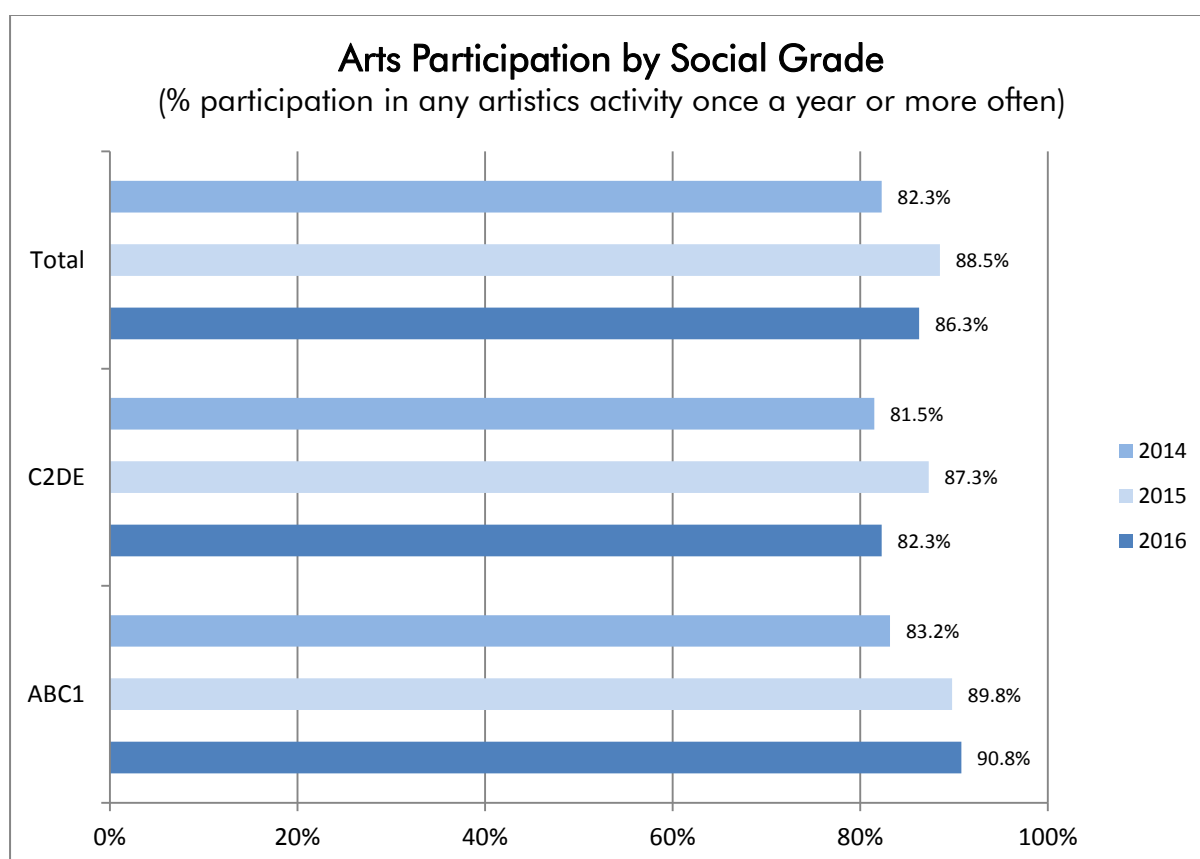
In 2016, 86.3% of children and young people took part in arts activities once a year or more; a decrease of 2.2 percentage points from the previous year.

Since 2007, whilst participation rates have fluctuated, there has only been one year when the rate has dipped below 80%. In 2010 the rate of participation amongst children and young people was 76.3%.

4.3. Participation by Demographic Grouping

This section examines the difference in overall arts participation by demographic group, region and Welsh language ability. Data for 2014, 2015 and 2016 are presented for comparison, and chart the proportion of children and young people in each demographic group that participate in an arts activity once a year or more often.

4.4. Participation by Social Grade



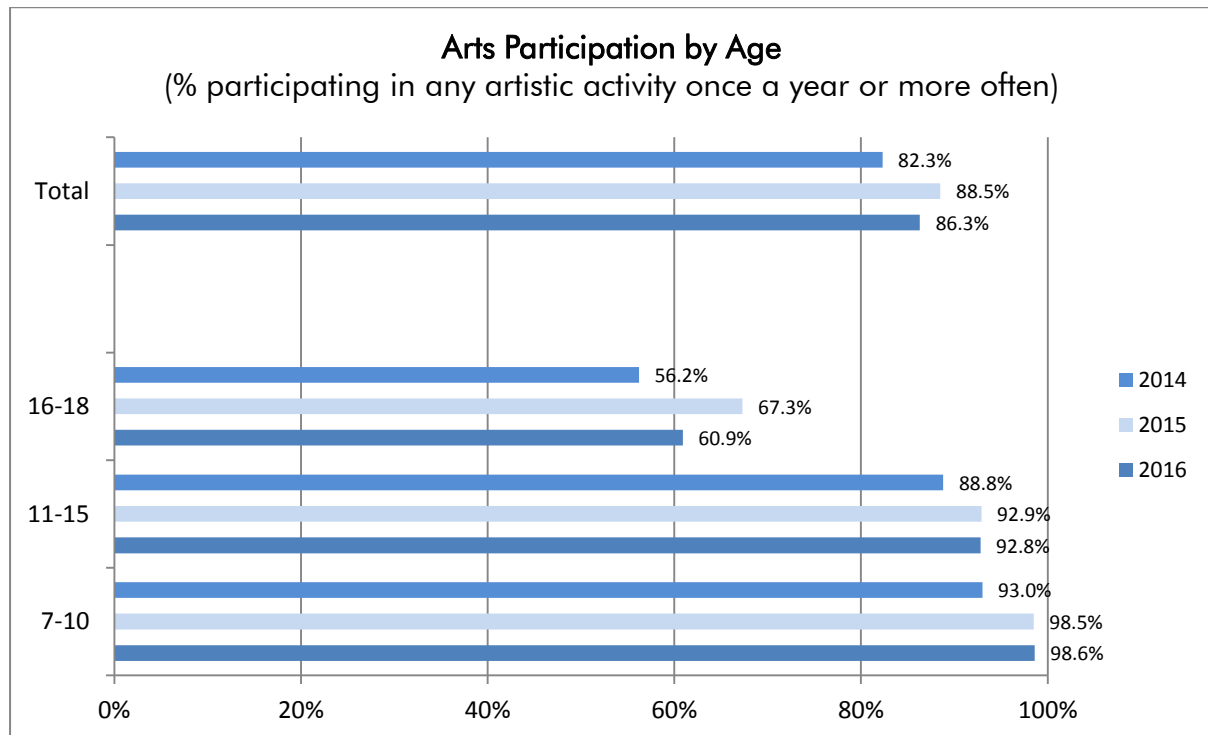
Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2014-2016

As in previous years, children and young people from ABC1 households (90.8%) remain more likely to have participated in the arts than their C2DE counterparts (82.3%). The gap between the two groups narrowed between 2013 and 2014 (to 1.7 percentage points), however since 2014 the gap between the two groups has been increasing and has become more evident from the 2016 data with more children and young people from ABC1 household participating in the arts than their C2DE counterparts (8.5 percentage points difference).

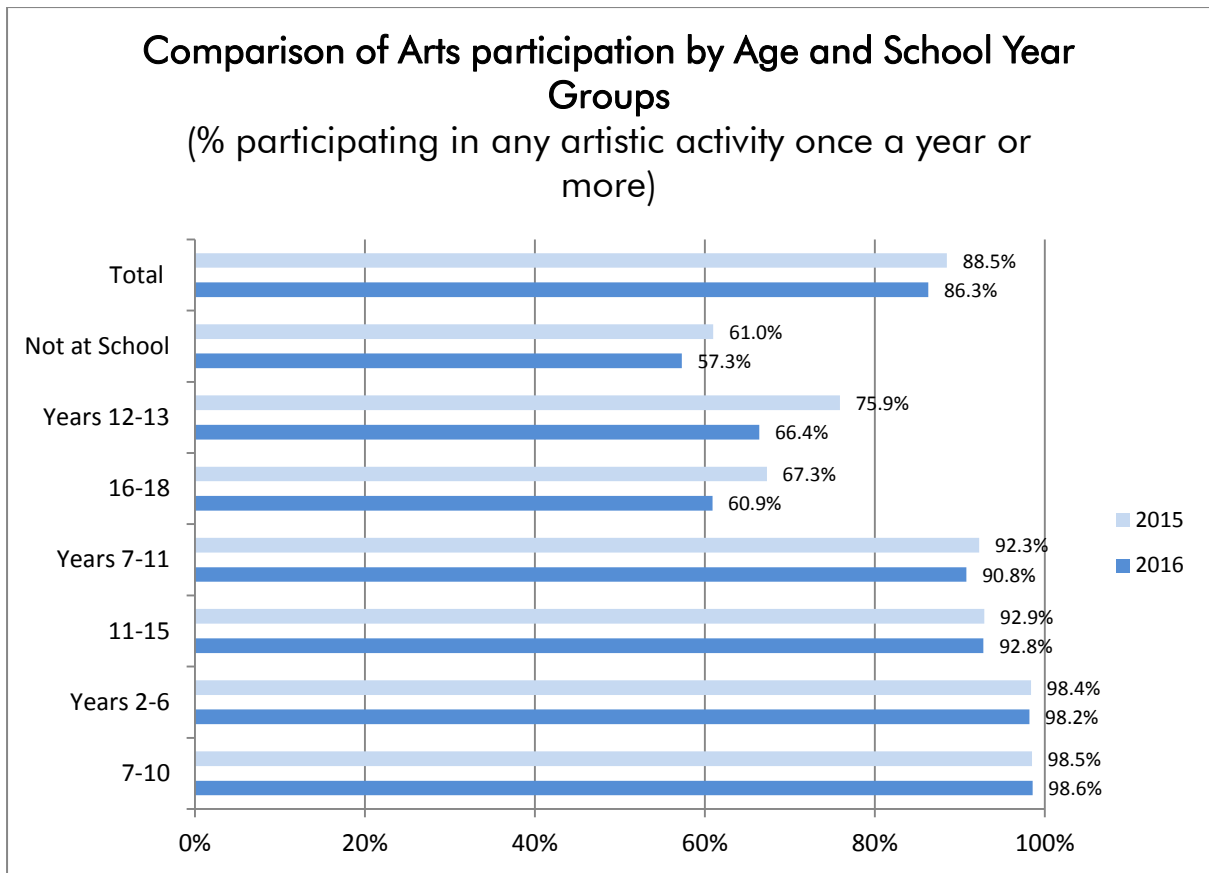
4.5 Participation by Age

Participation in the arts by age group follows a similar pattern to arts attendance in 2016, with the younger age groups having higher rates of participation compared with older groups; 98.6% among 7-10 year olds and 92.8% among 11-15 year olds. However, the difference between participation and attendance rates becomes more apparent when looking at the 16-18 year olds. Whilst attendance rates see a gradual decline as respondents get older, a more marked drop-off in participation is seen between the 7-15 year olds and the 16-18 year olds.



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2014-2016



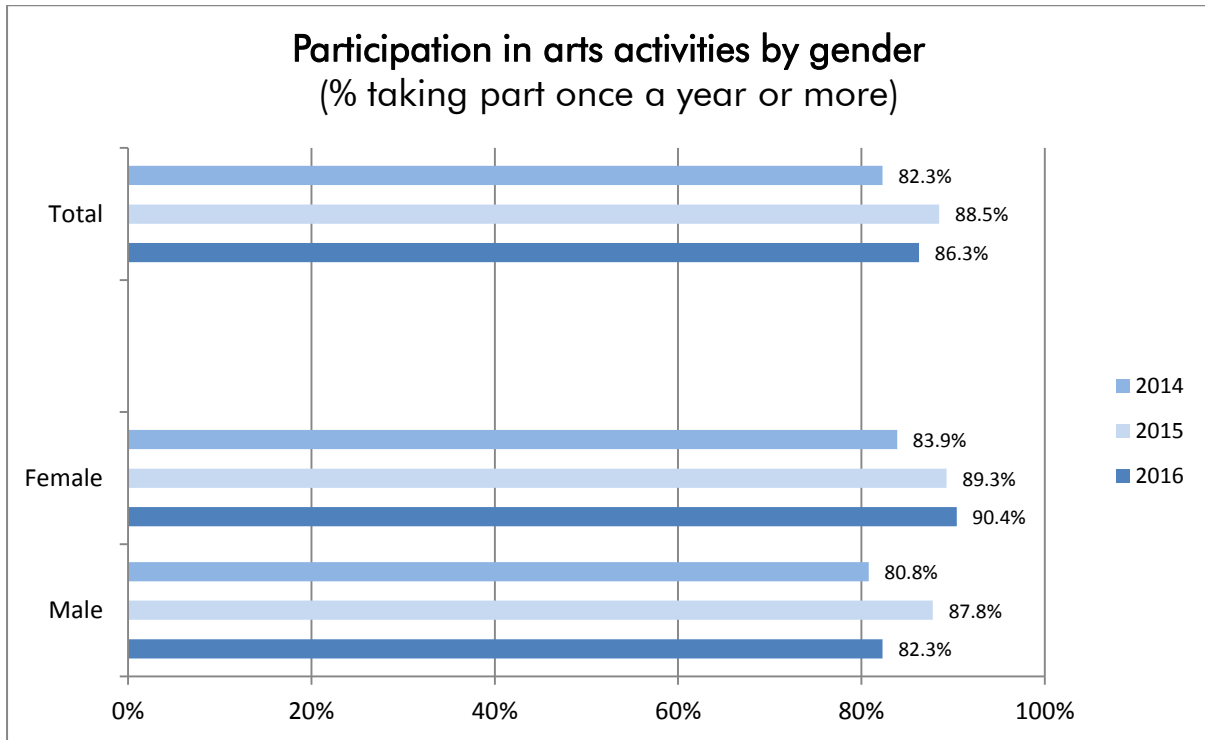
Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2015-2016

As with attendance to the arts among children and young people, it is evident that there appears to be a correlation between age and school year group, suggesting that the school/college environment may have some influence on levels of participation in the arts by children and young people. There are almost identical proportions of 7-10 year olds taking part in the arts as there are in school years 2-6. This also applies to 11-15 year olds and those in school years 7-11. Some of those in the oldest age group will no longer be in an education setting and seem to have lower levels of participation than those who still attend school, 60.9% of all 16-18 year olds compared to 66.4% of those in school years 12-13. 57.3% of those not in school take part in the arts once a year or more.

4.6 Participation by Gender

Girls remain more likely to take part in the arts once a year or more compared to boys, with 90.4% girls taking part once a year or more compared to 82.3% of boys. The difference between the two currently stands at 8.1 percentage points and has increased greatly from the previous year, when it was at 1.5 percentage points.



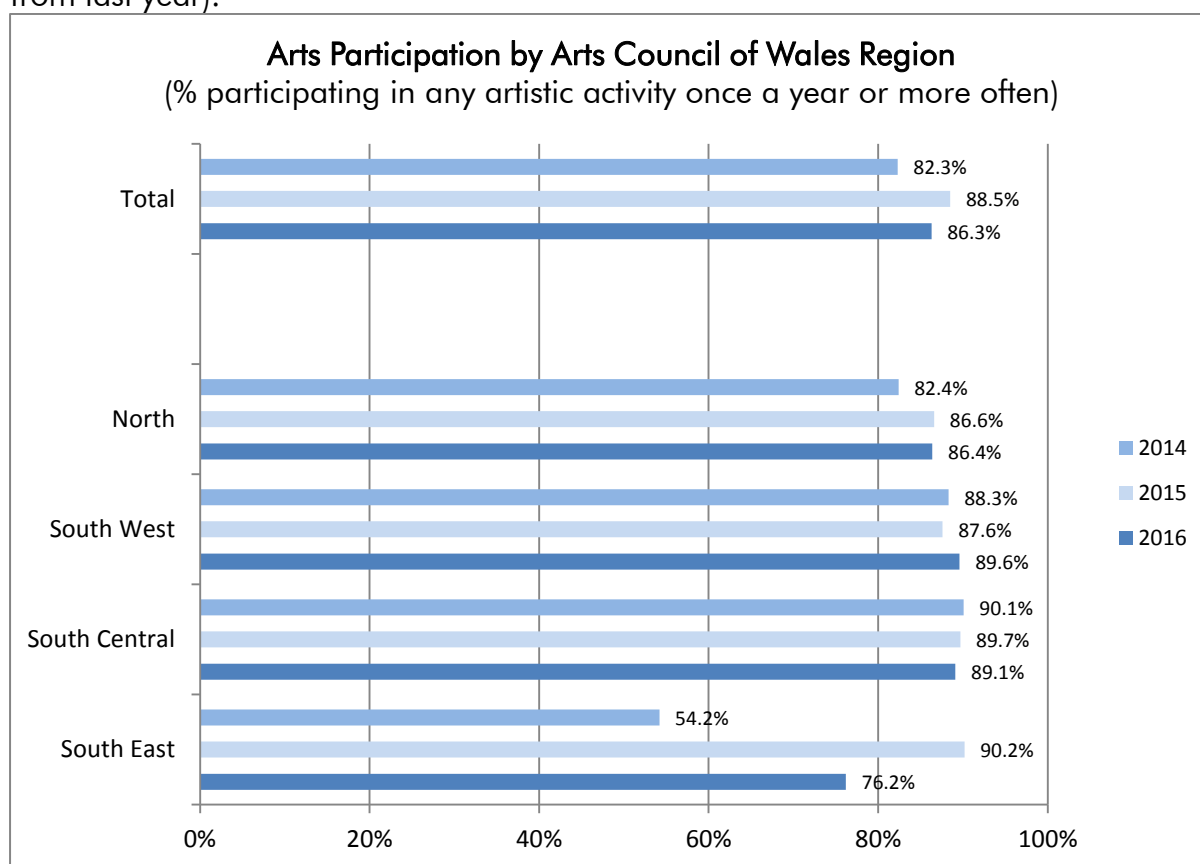
Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2014-2016

4.7 Participation by Region

From 2012 to 2014, the South Central region had the highest levels of participation among children and young people. In 2015, the highest participation levels were in the South East region, where 90.2% of children and young people said they took part in one or more arts activities at least once a year. In 2016 though, the highest participation levels have been found in the South West region, where 89.6% of children and young people say they take part in one or more arts activities at least once a year (up by 2.0 percentage points).

The North has remained fairly stable since last year; down only 0.2 percentage points, respectively. The region to have the lowest levels of participation in 2016 and the largest decrease since 2015 is the South East region (down by 14 percentage points from last year).



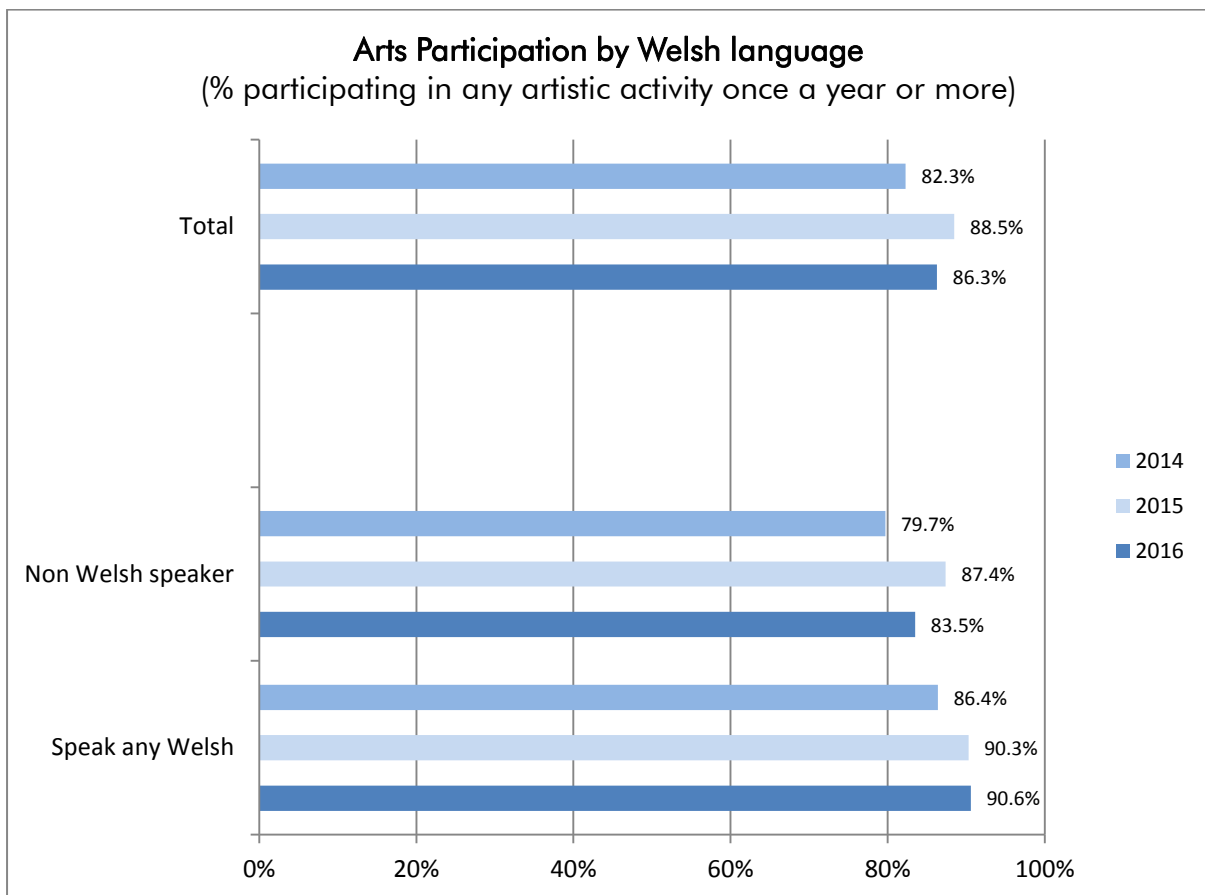
Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2014-2016

4.8 Participation by Welsh Language

The participation rates among Welsh speakers continues to be higher in 2016, with 90.6% of those who speak some level of Welsh taking part in the arts once a year or more compared to 83.5% of those who are not Welsh speakers. Non-Welsh speakers' participation has decreased by 3.9 percentage points in the previous year.

2015 recorded the gap between the two groups to be narrowing, however, 2016 has recorded the gap between children and young people who speak any Welsh and those who don't to have increased by 7.1 percentage points.

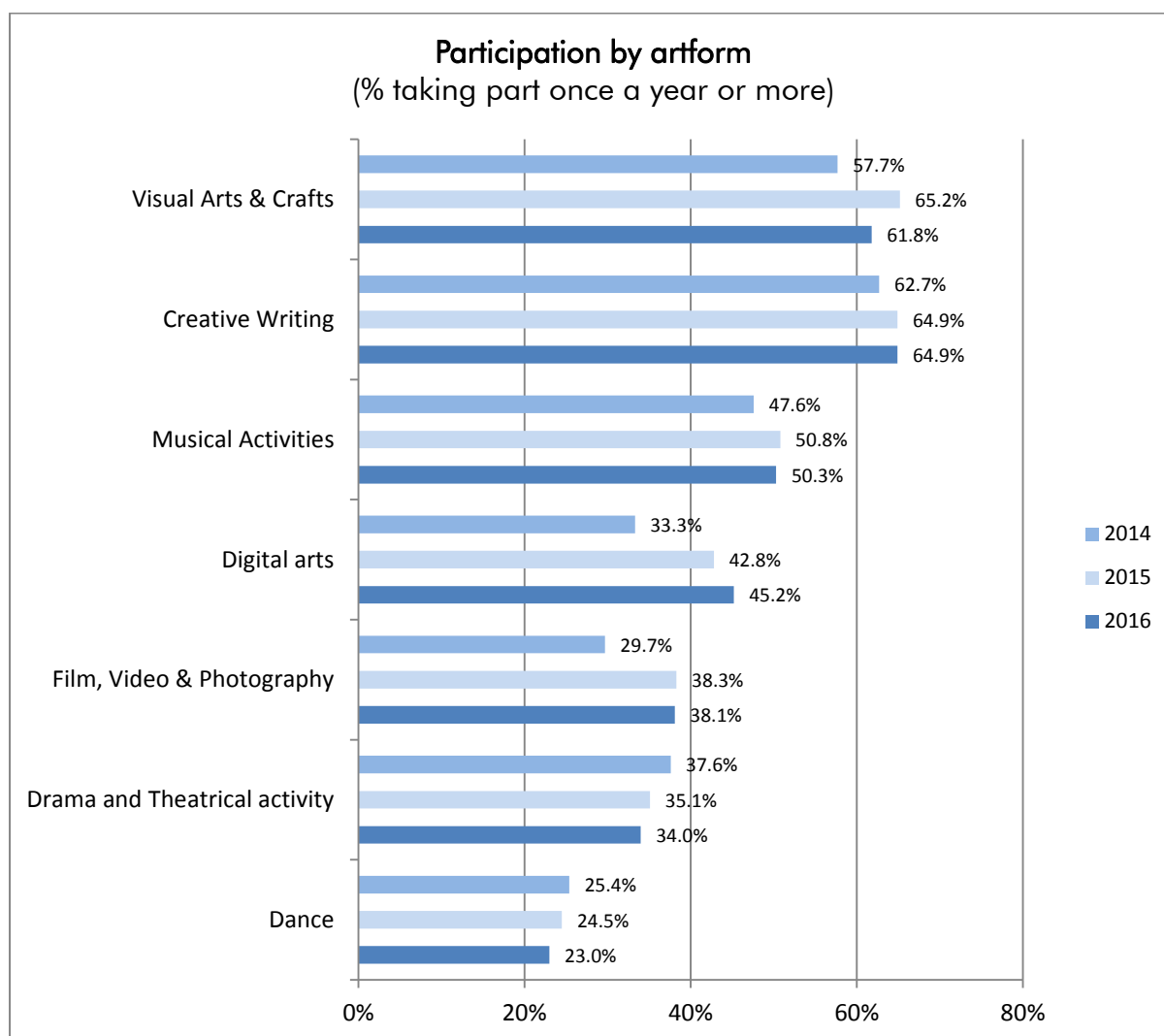


Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2014-2016

4.9 Summary of Arts Participation by Artistic Activity

The graph below shows the proportion of children and young people in Wales who participate in each arts activity once a year or more often. It shows the most recent findings from the 2016 survey, along with findings from the previous two years, for comparison.



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per wave)

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2014-2016

Overall participation to art-form activities amongst children and young people in 2016 has decreased slightly compared to 2015 data. The only art-form to have increased since last year and appears to have had an annual increase since 2014 in its participation levels, is digital arts (up 2.4 percentage points from last year).

The largest decrease in popularity is Visual Arts and Crafts activities (down 3.4 percentage points to 61.8%) thus making it the second most popular art-form. Participation in Creative Writing has remained the same as last years at 64.9% thus making it the most popular art-form for children and young people to participate in.

Participation in Musical Activities has decreased by 0.5 percentage points to 50.3% since last year, maintaining its third place in the art form ranking. Film, Video and & Photography has decreased slightly in popularity by 0.2 percentage points.

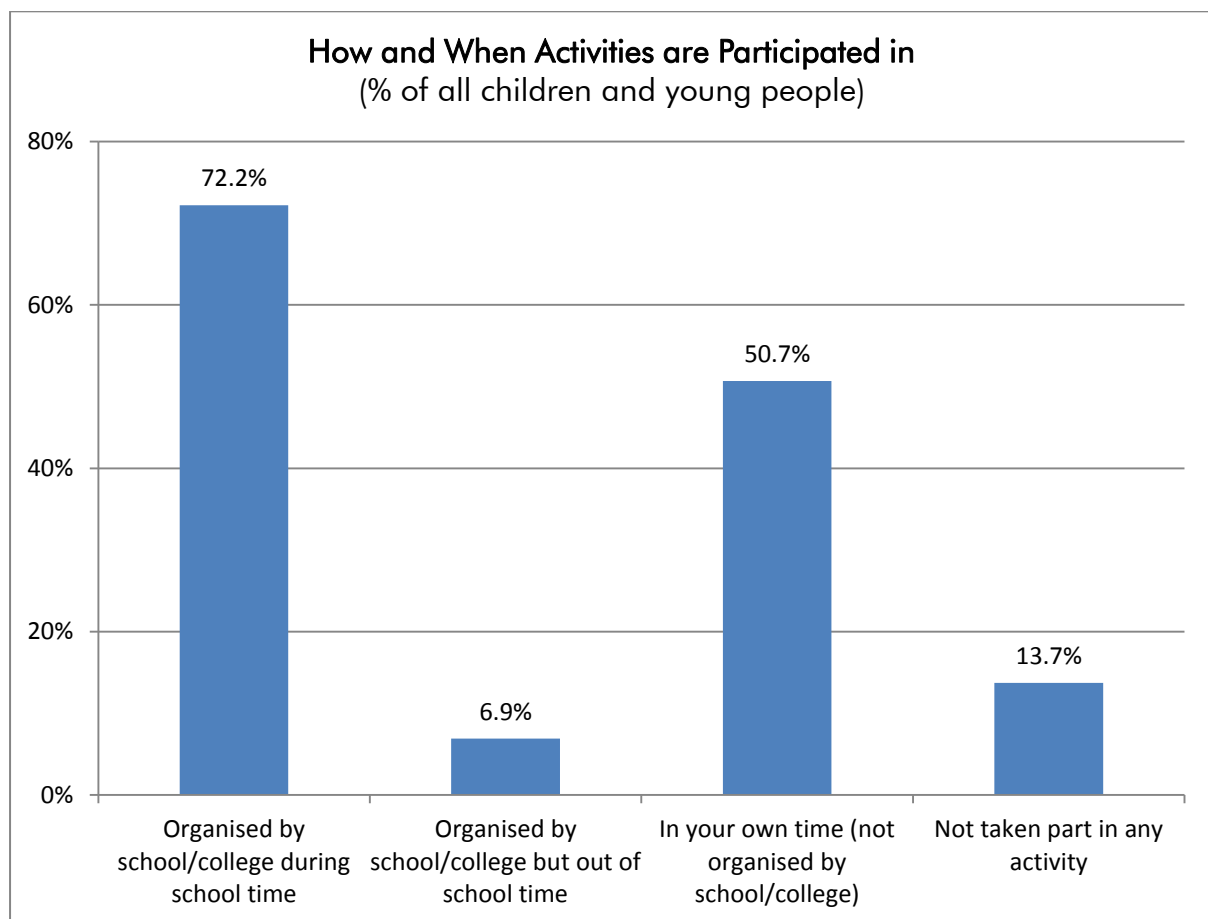
Drama and Theatrical activity have experienced a gradual decline in popularity since 2014 and the decline is still evident in 2016 (down by 1.1 percentage points).

The popularity of dance activity had increased annually between 2012 and 2014 but fell slightly between 2014 and 2015 (down 0.9 percentage points). In 2016 dance remains to be the art-form with the lowest levels of participation by children and young people at 23.0% (down 1.5 percentage points from 2015).

4.10 How and When Arts Activities are Participated in

During 2016, in contrast to attendance at arts events, most arts participation occurs as a result of an activity organised through school/college and during school/college time with 72.2% taking part in the arts this way. This is followed by taking part in activities in one's own time and organized outside the school/college setting, which involves 50.7% of those taking part in an activity once a year or more. 13.7% had not taken part in any activity and only 6.9% had taken part in an activity organized by their school/college but out of school/college time.

These figures do not add up to 100% as the base for each bar is all children and young people, who could have participated in more than one art-form in more than one way.



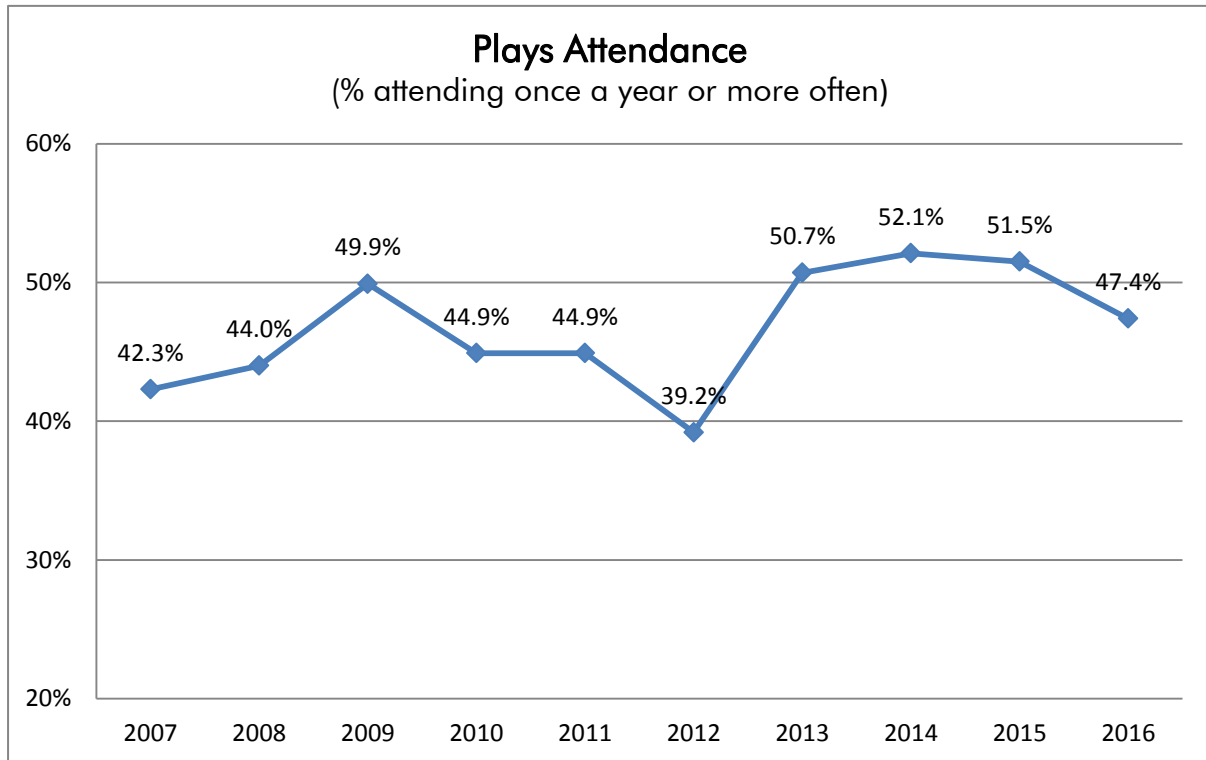
Base: All 7-18 year olds: 1,021

Source: Children's Omnibus survey 2016

Appendix 1: Arts Attendance by Art Form

Plays

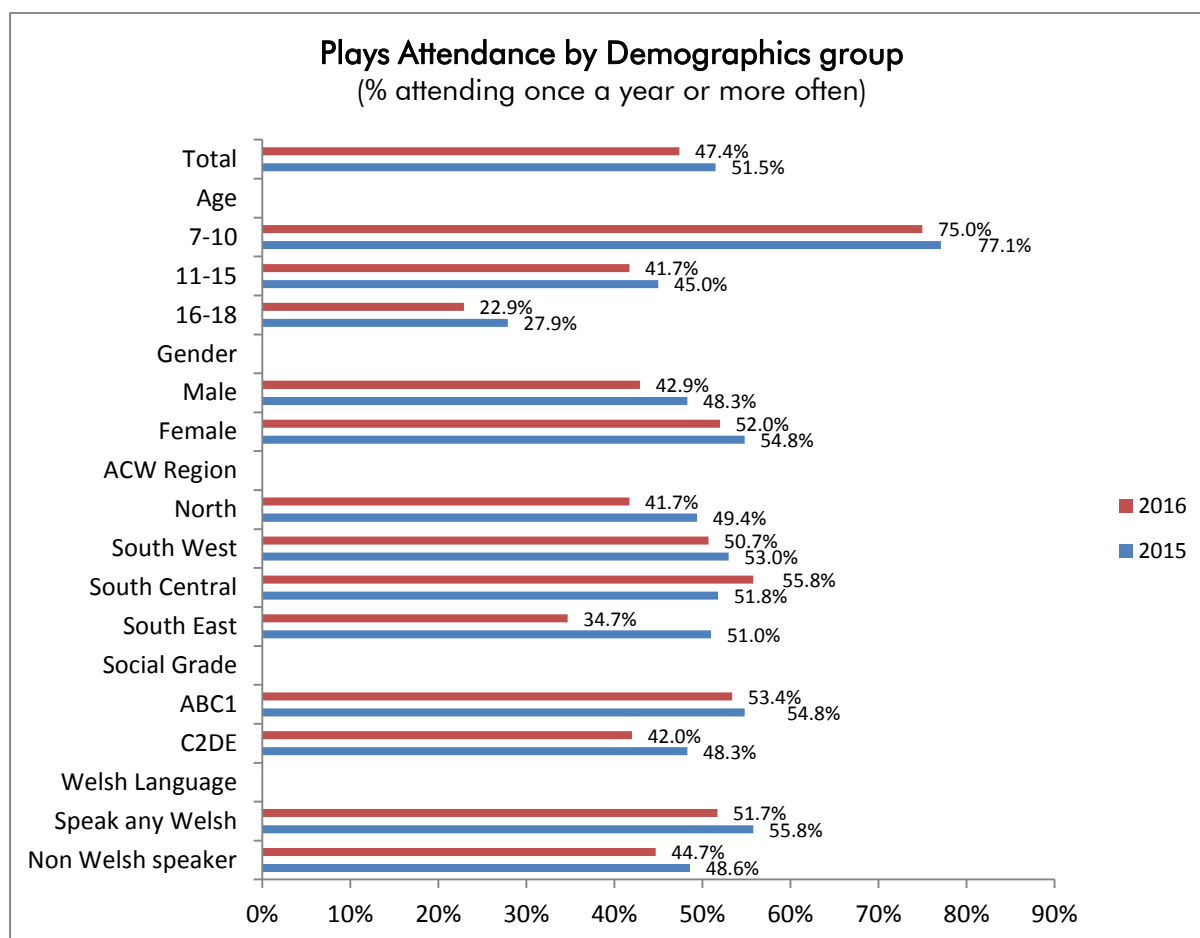
Figure 1: Trend in attendance to plays, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 2: Attendance to plays by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 1: How and when Plays are attended

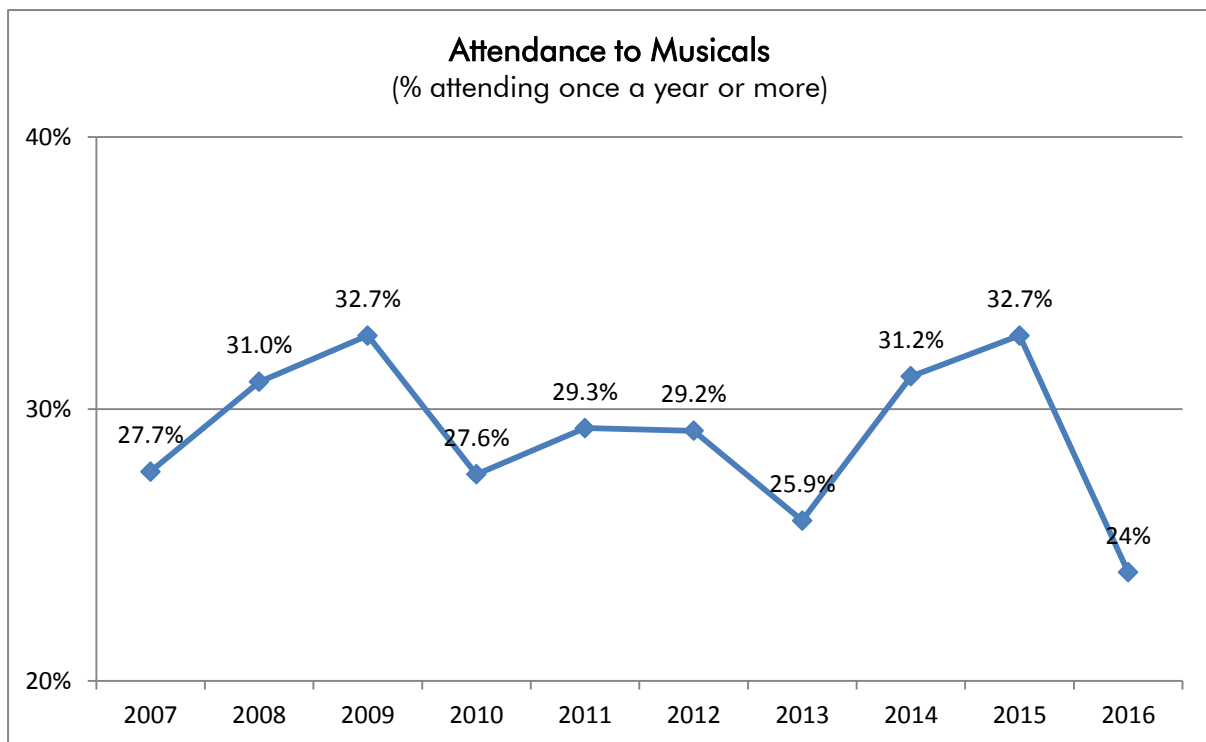
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	53.2%	7.7%	39.0%
2016	53.8%	8.3%	37.7%

Base: Those attending plays once a year or more often (525 in 2015 and 484 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Musicals

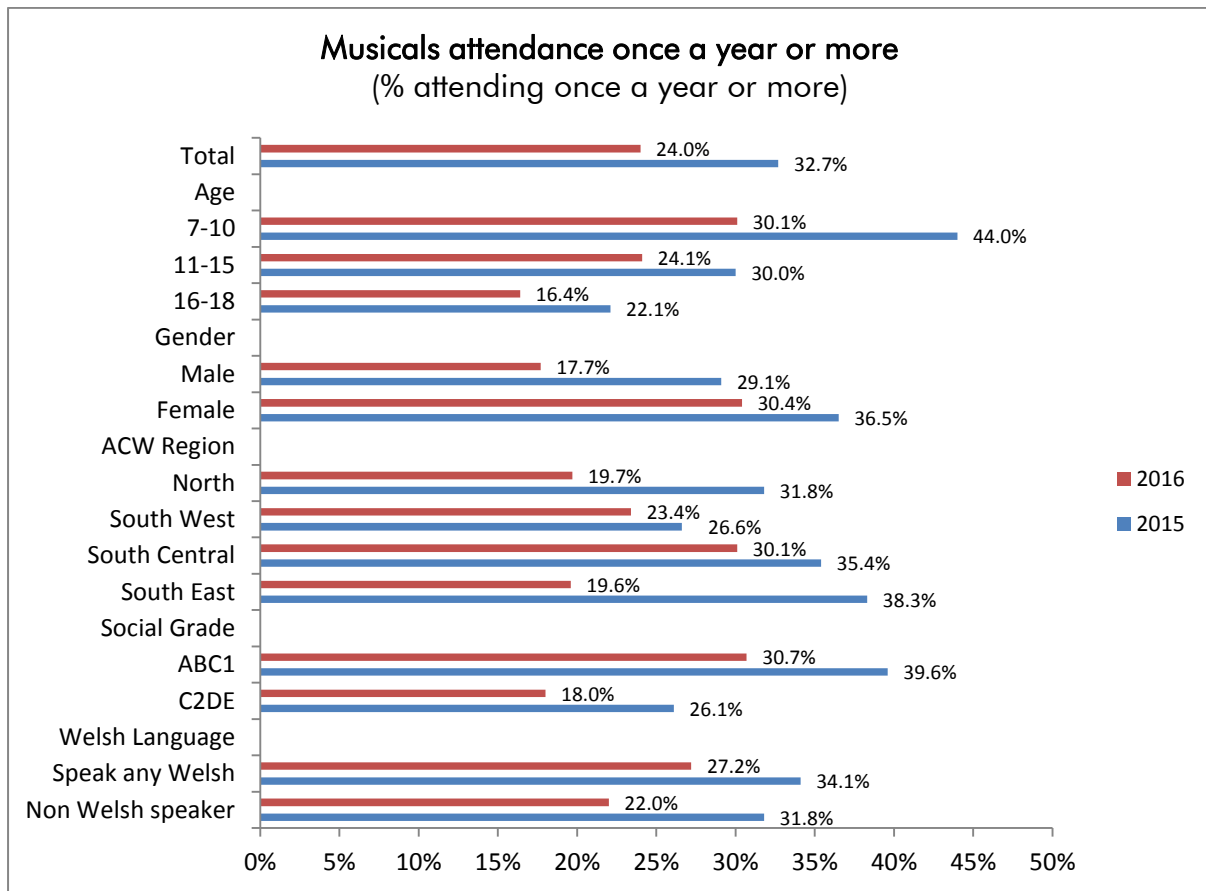
Figure 3: Trend in attendance to Musicals, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 4: Attendance to Musicals by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 2: How and when Musicals are attended

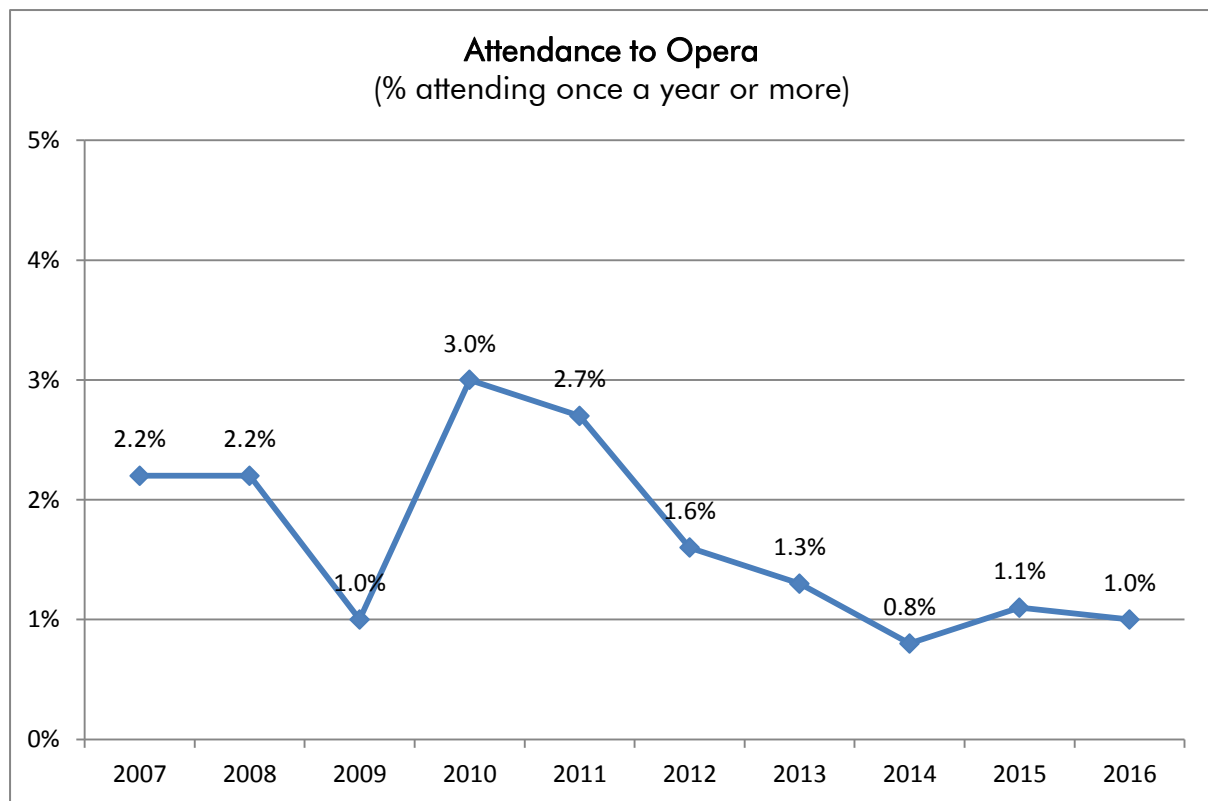
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	29.5%	8.0%	62.4%
2016	34.0%	7.4%	58.6%

Base: Those attending musicals once a year or more often (333 in 2015 and 245 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Opera

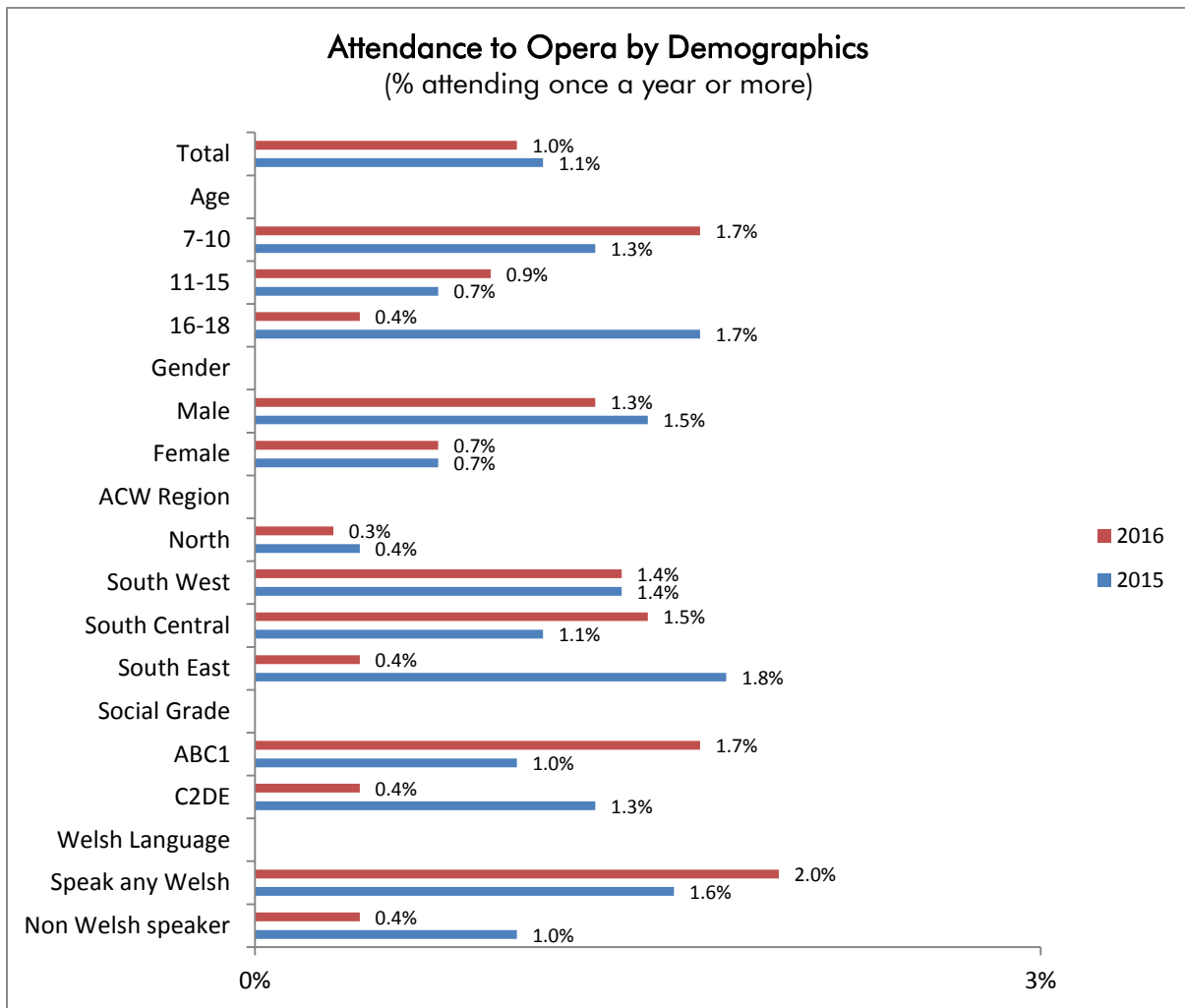
Figure 5: Trend in attendance to Opera, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 6: Attendance to Opera by key demographics, 2015-2016

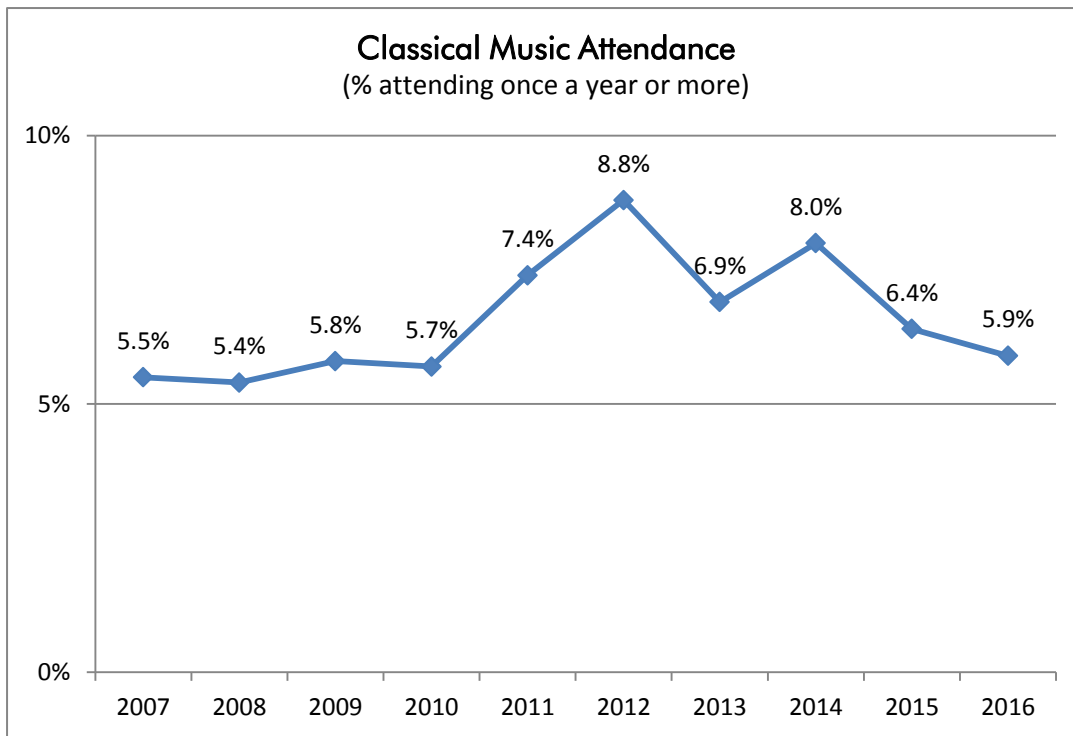


Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Classical Music Concerts

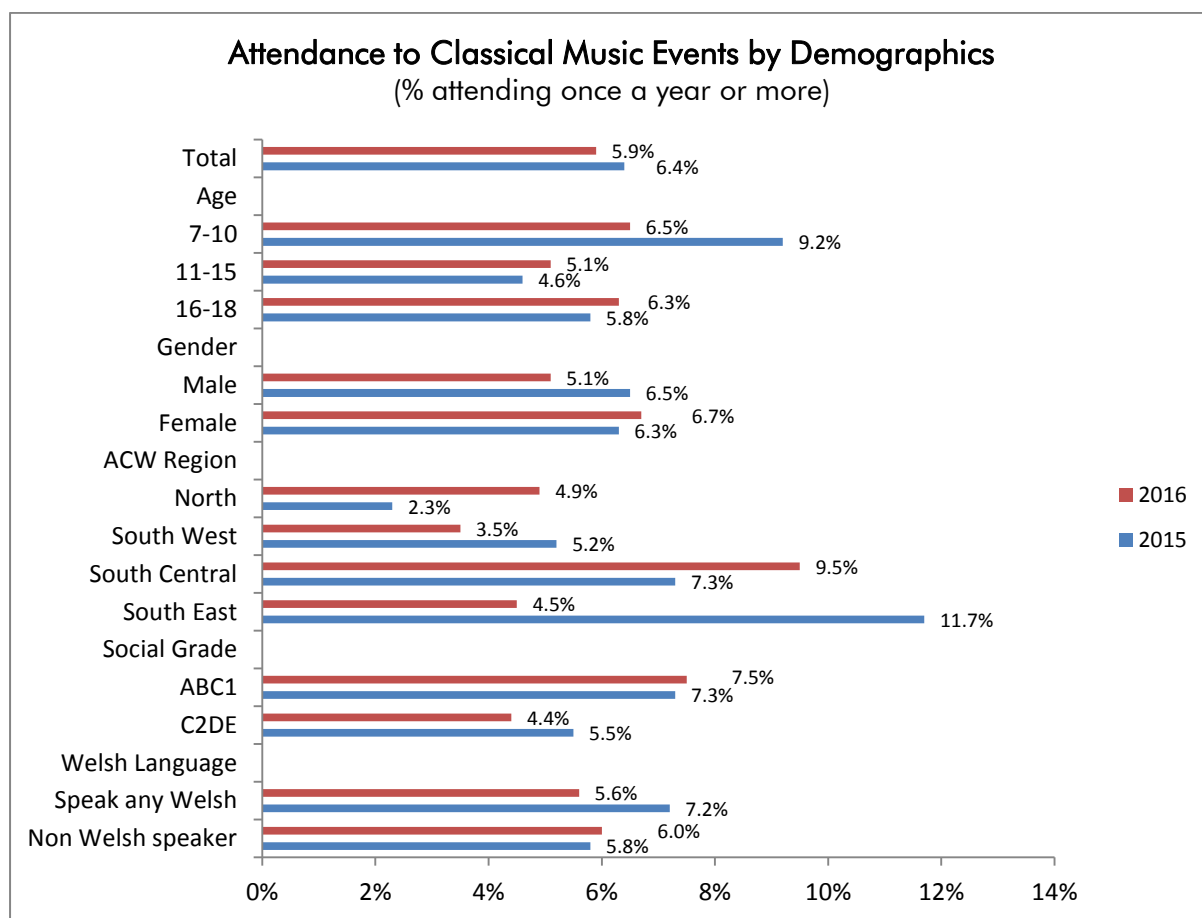
Figure 7: Trend in attendance to Classical Music concerts, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 8: Attendance to Classical Music concerts by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

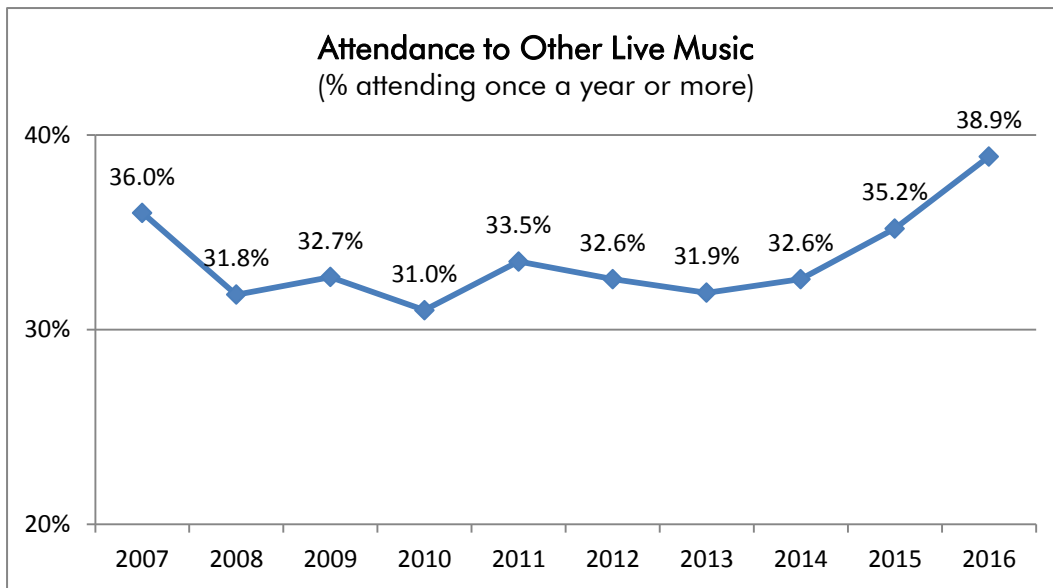
Table 3: How and when Classical Music concerts are attended
(please note the sample size is small for this artform)

	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	37.8%	4.1%	55.5%
2016	38.0%	1.0%	58.9%

Base: Those attending classical music concerts once a year or more often (65 in 2015 and 60 in 2016)
Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Other Live Music

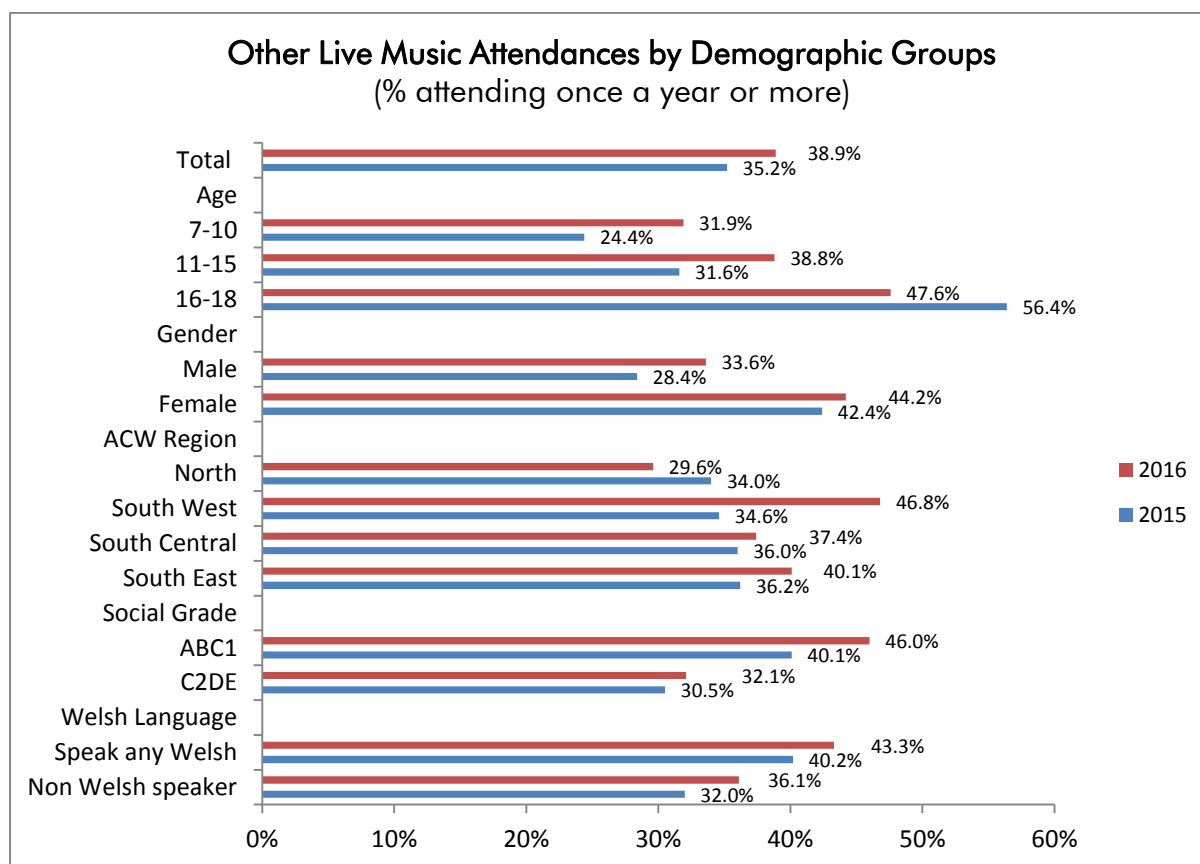
Figure 9: Trend in attendance to Other Live Music, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 10: Attendance to Other Live Music by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 4: How and when Other Live Music concerts are attended

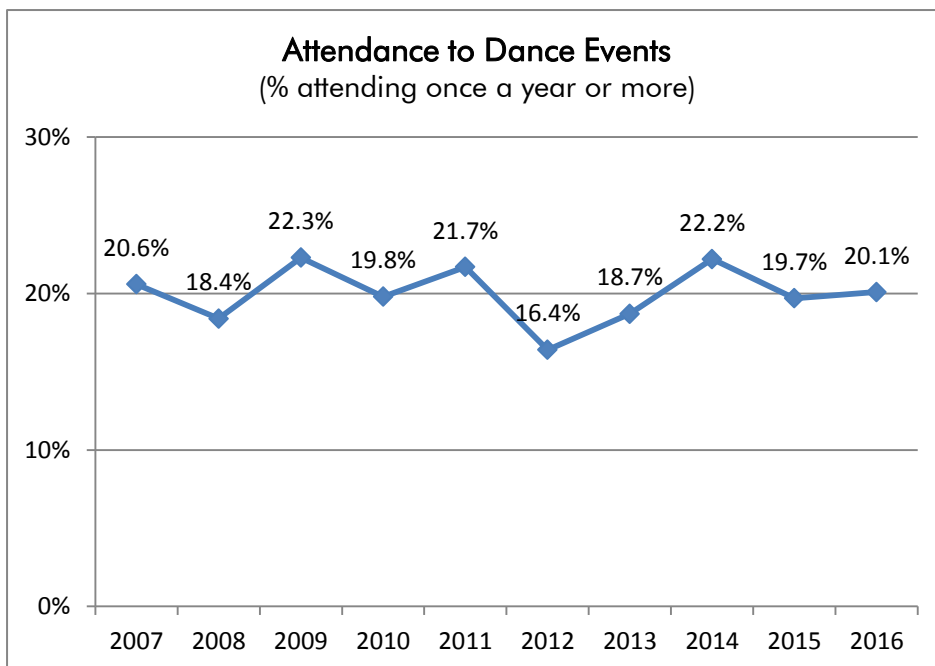
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	7.3%	2.2%	90.3%
2016	12.0%	2.8%	85.1%

Base: Those attending other live music once a year or more often (359 in 2015 and 397 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Dance

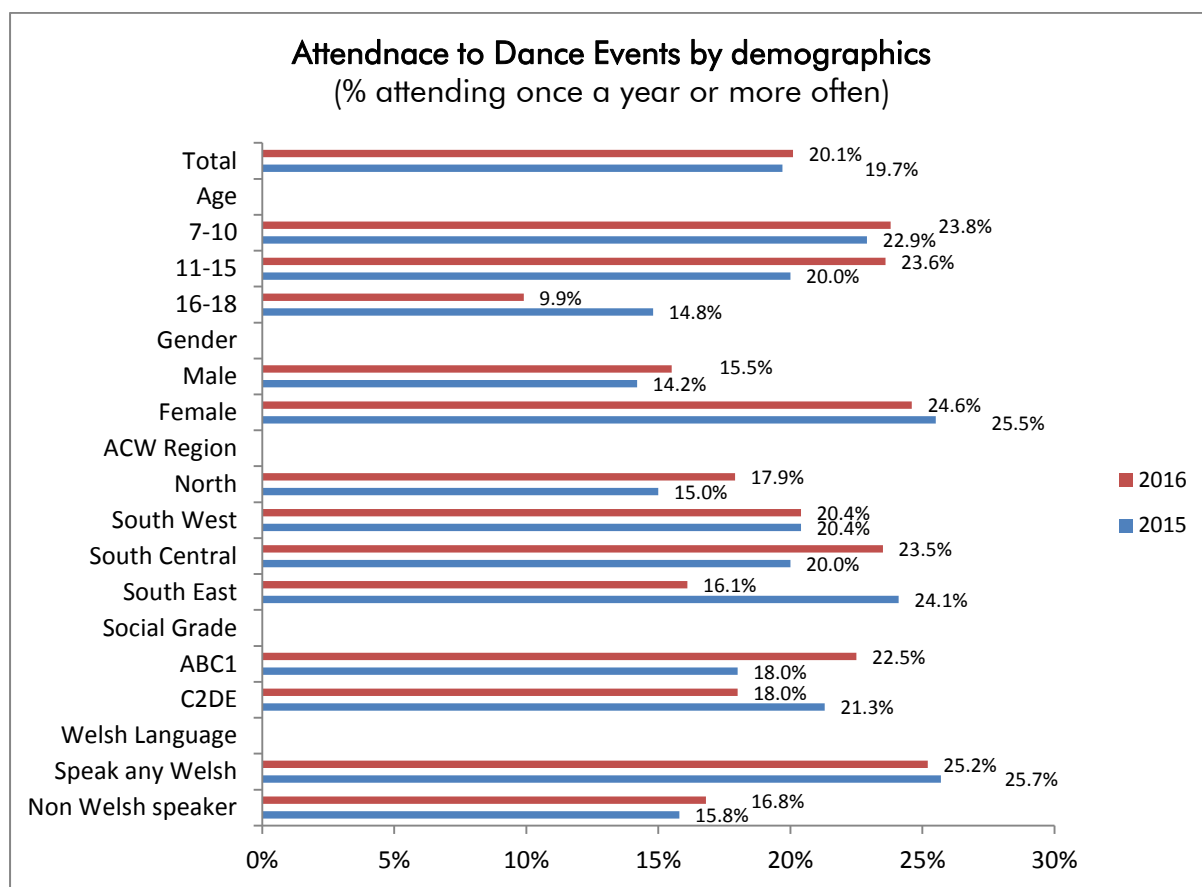
Figure 11: Trend in attendance to Dance, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 12: Attendance to Dance by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 5: How and when Dance events are attended

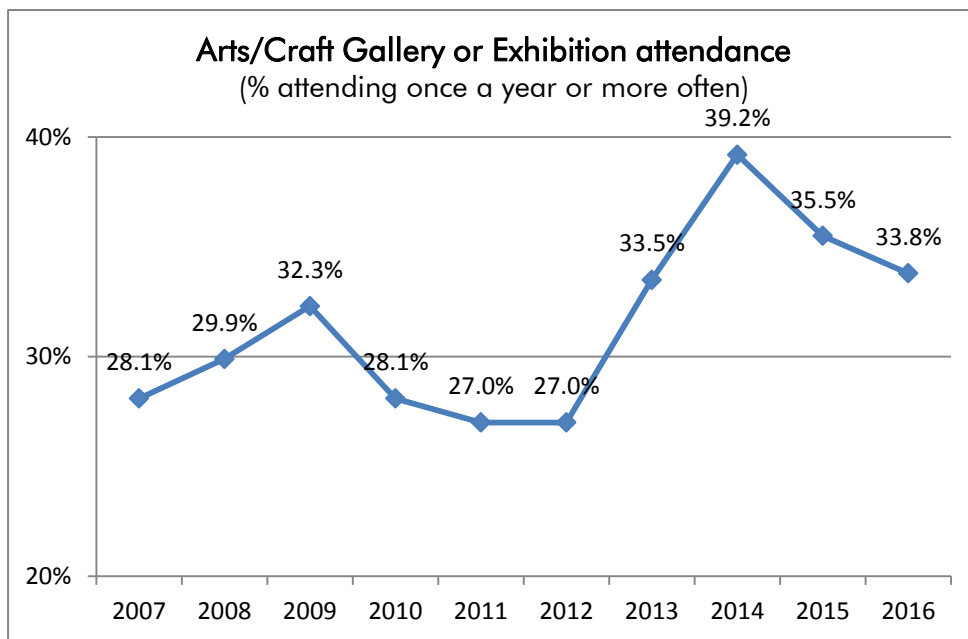
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	27.9%	4.4%	67.0%
2016	29.6%	5.5%	64.7%

Base: Those attending dance events once a year or more often (201 in 2015 and 205 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Art or Craft Galleries or Exhibitions

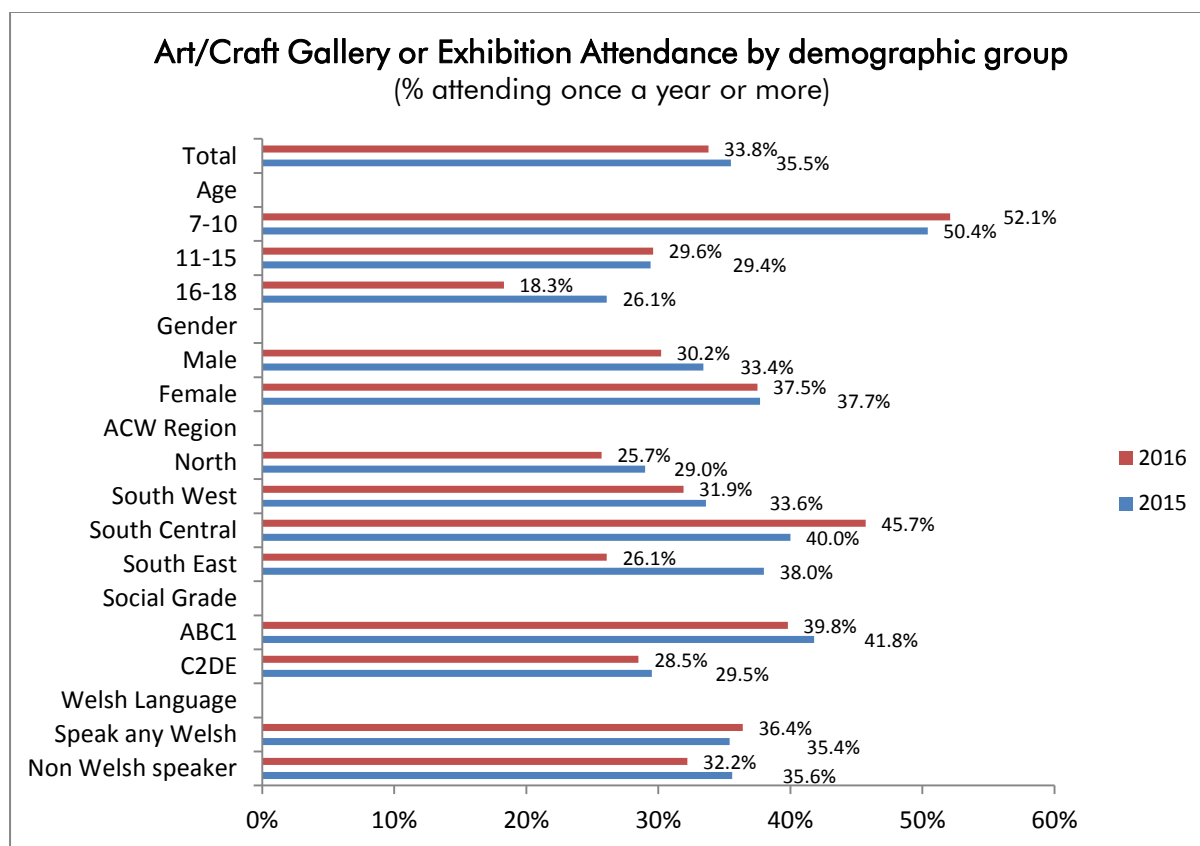
Figure 13: Trend in attendance to Art or Craft Galleries or Exhibitions, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 14: Attendance to Art or Craft Galleries or Exhibitions by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

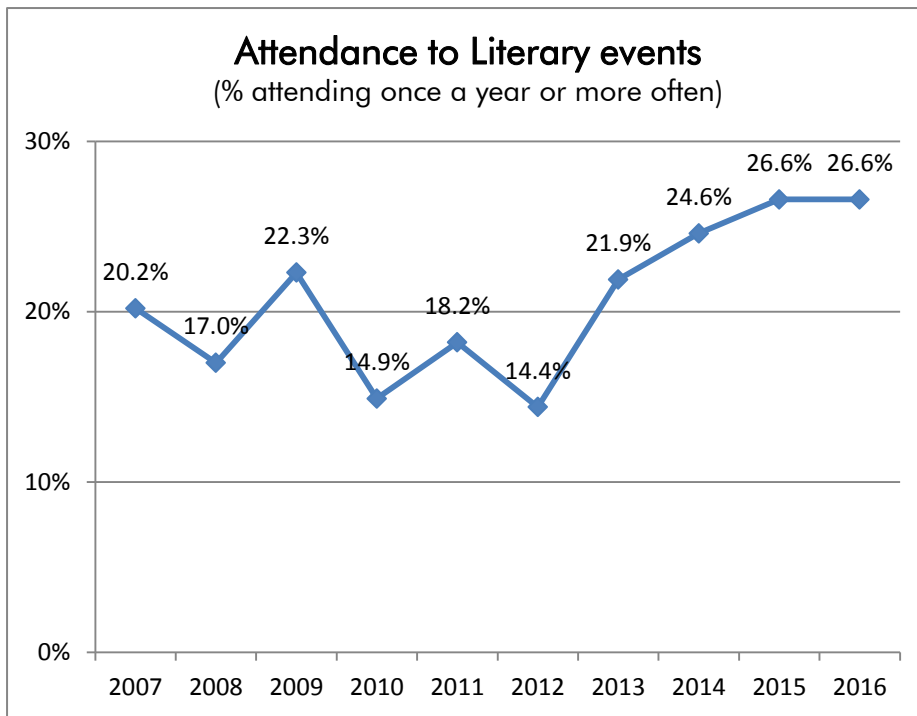
Table 6: How and when Art or Craft Galleries or Exhibitions are attended

	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	31.7%	3.2%	64.8%
2016	32.4%	5.2%	62.4%

Base: Those attending art/craft galleries or exhibitions once a year or more often (362 in 2015 and 345 in 2016)
Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Readings, Storytelling or other literary events

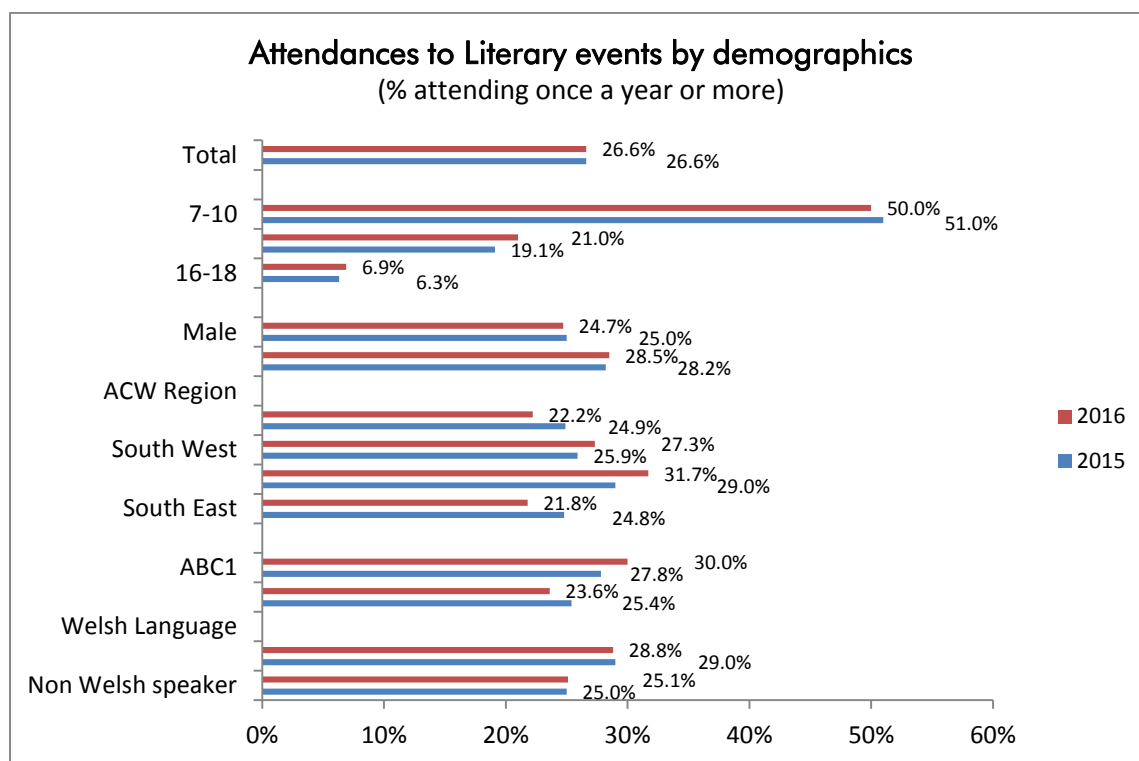
Figure 15: Trend in attendance to Literary events, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 16: Attendance to Literary events by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 7: How and when Readings, Storytellings or Literary events are attended

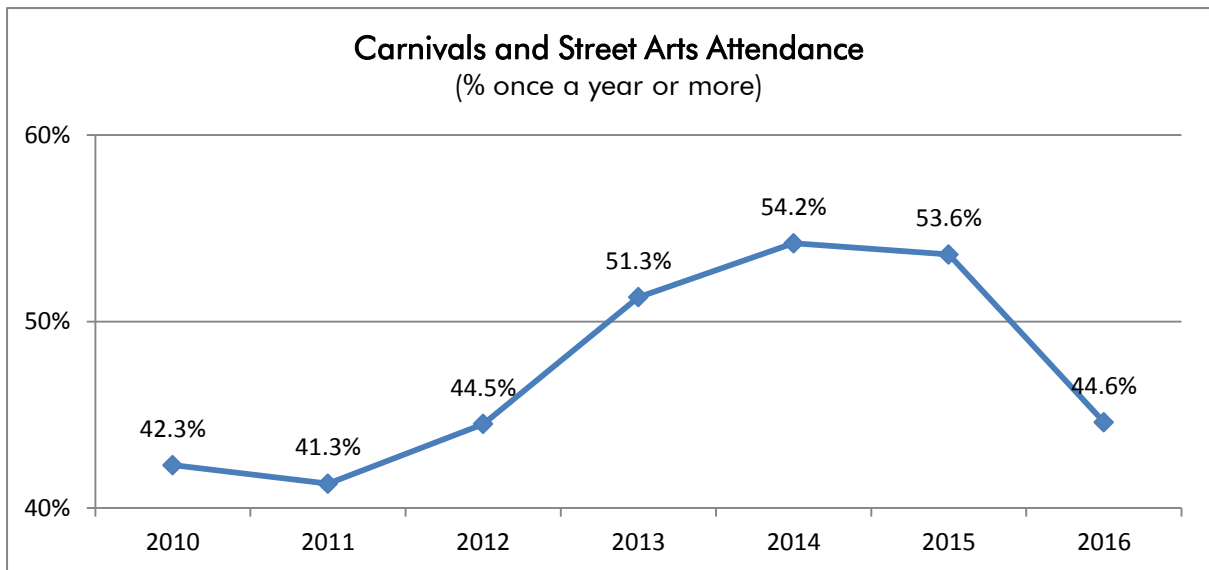
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	64.4%	2.2%	32.9%
2016	71.4%	4.2%	24.0%

Base: Those attending literary events once a year or more often (271 in 2015 and 271 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Carnivals and Street Arts

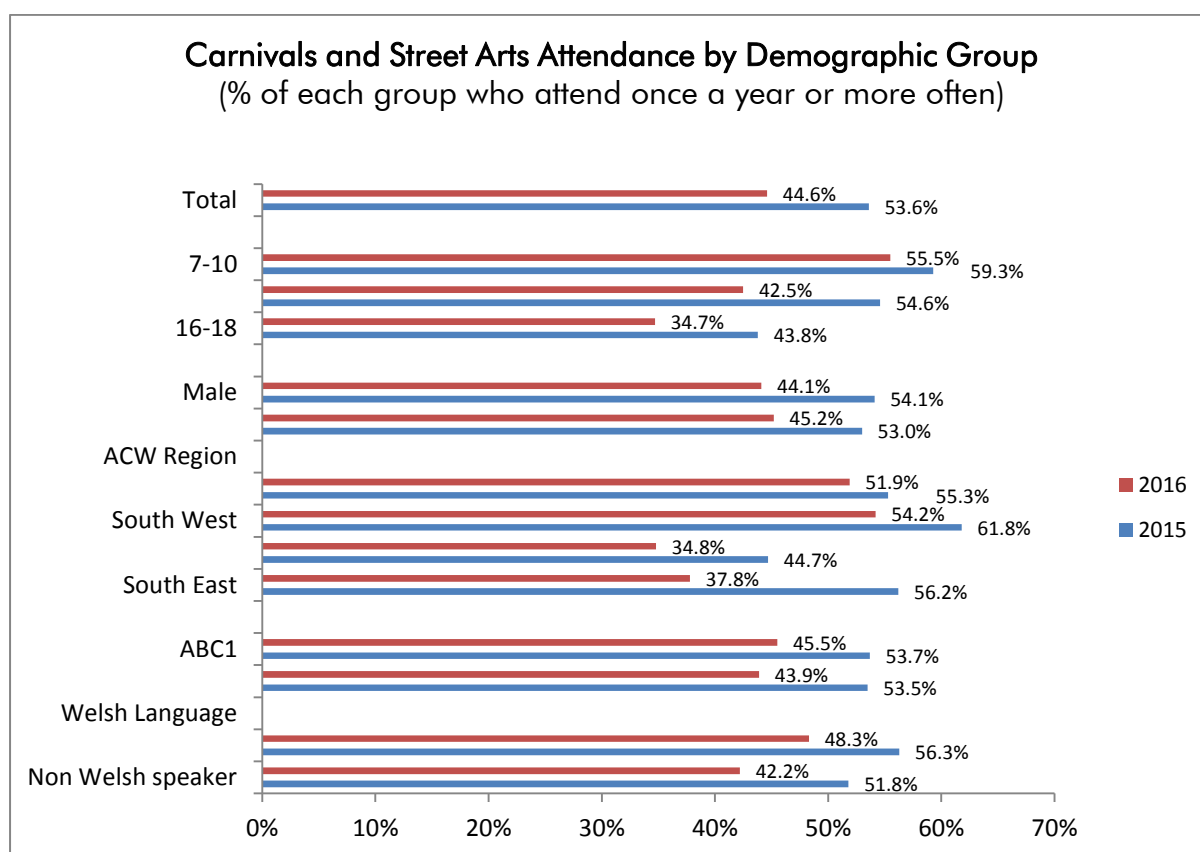
Figure 17: Trend in attendance to Carnivals and Street Arts, 2010-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2010-2016

Figure 18: Attendance to Carnivals and Street Arts by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 8: How and when Carnivals and Street Arts are attended

	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	2.1%	1.8%	96.1%
2016	3.6%	1.2%	94.9%

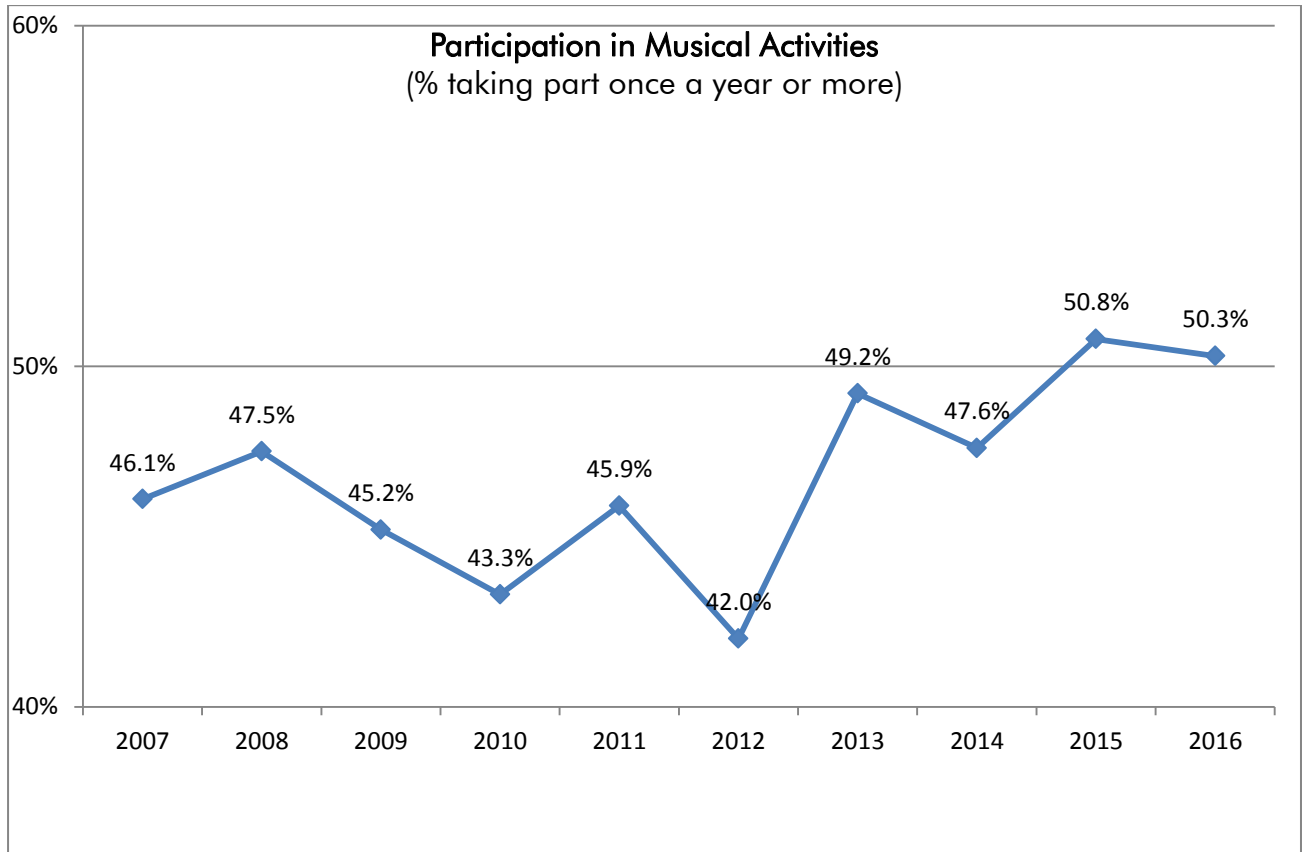
Base: Those attending carnivals and streets arts once a year or more often (546 in 2015 and 456 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Appendix 2: Arts Participation by Artistic Activity

Music Activities

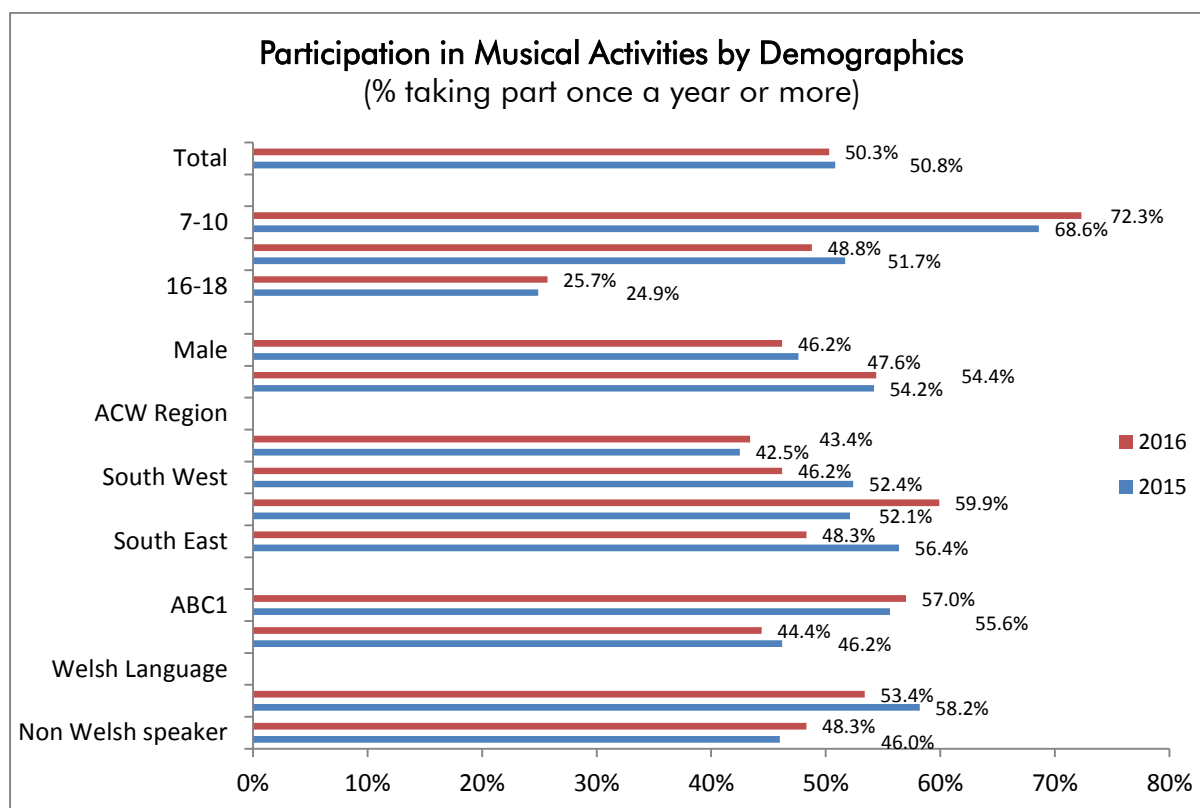
Figure 1: Trend in participation in Music Activities, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 2: Participation in Music Activities by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 1: How and when Music Activities are participated in

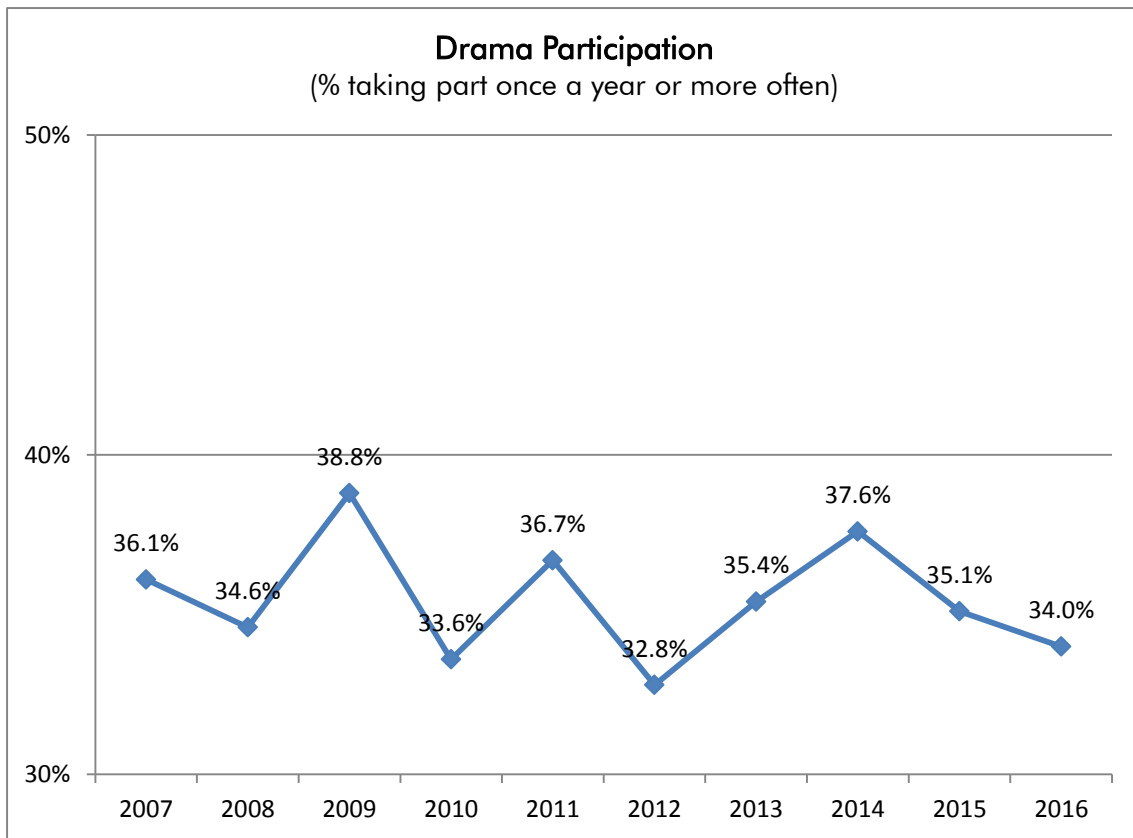
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	67.3%	2.9%	29.6%
2016	62.5%	4.2%	33.2%

Base: Those participating in music activities once a year or more often (518 in 2015 and 513 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Drama or Theatrical Activities

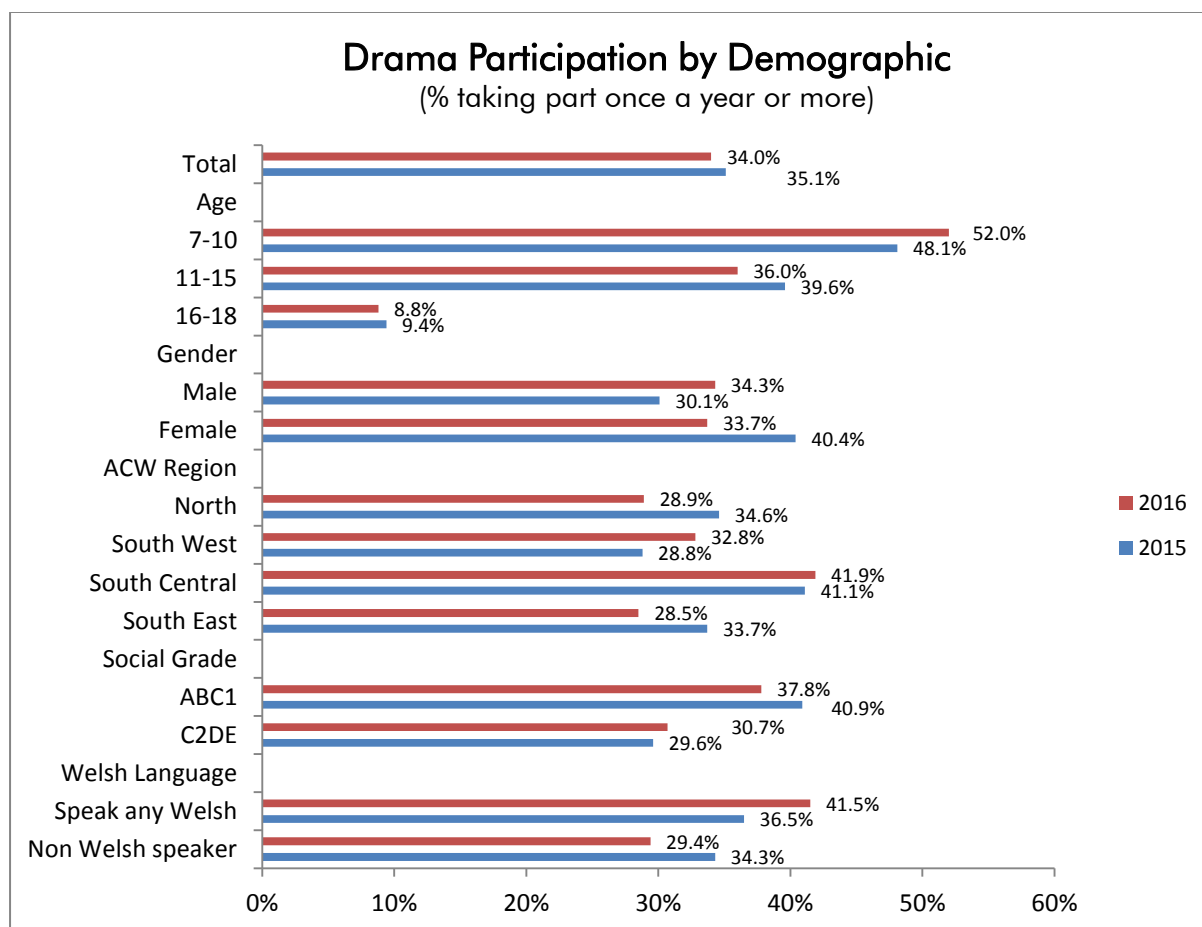
Figure 3: Trend in participation in Drama or Theatrical Activities, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 4: Participation in Drama or Theatrical Activities by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 2: How and when Drama or Theatrical Activities are participated in

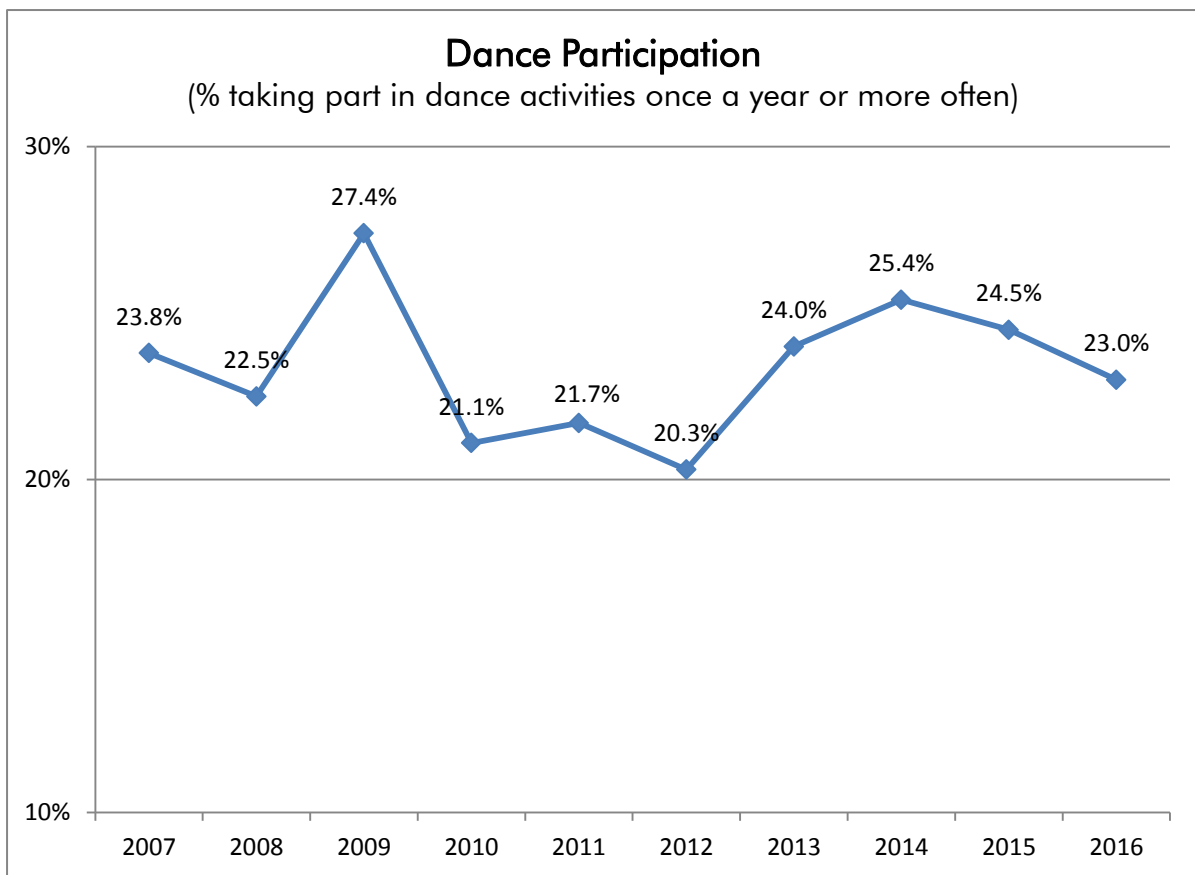
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	80.7%	3.2%	15.9%
2016	80.0%	4.4%	15.7%

Base: Those participating drama or theatrical activities once a year or more often (358 in 2015 and 348 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Dance Activities

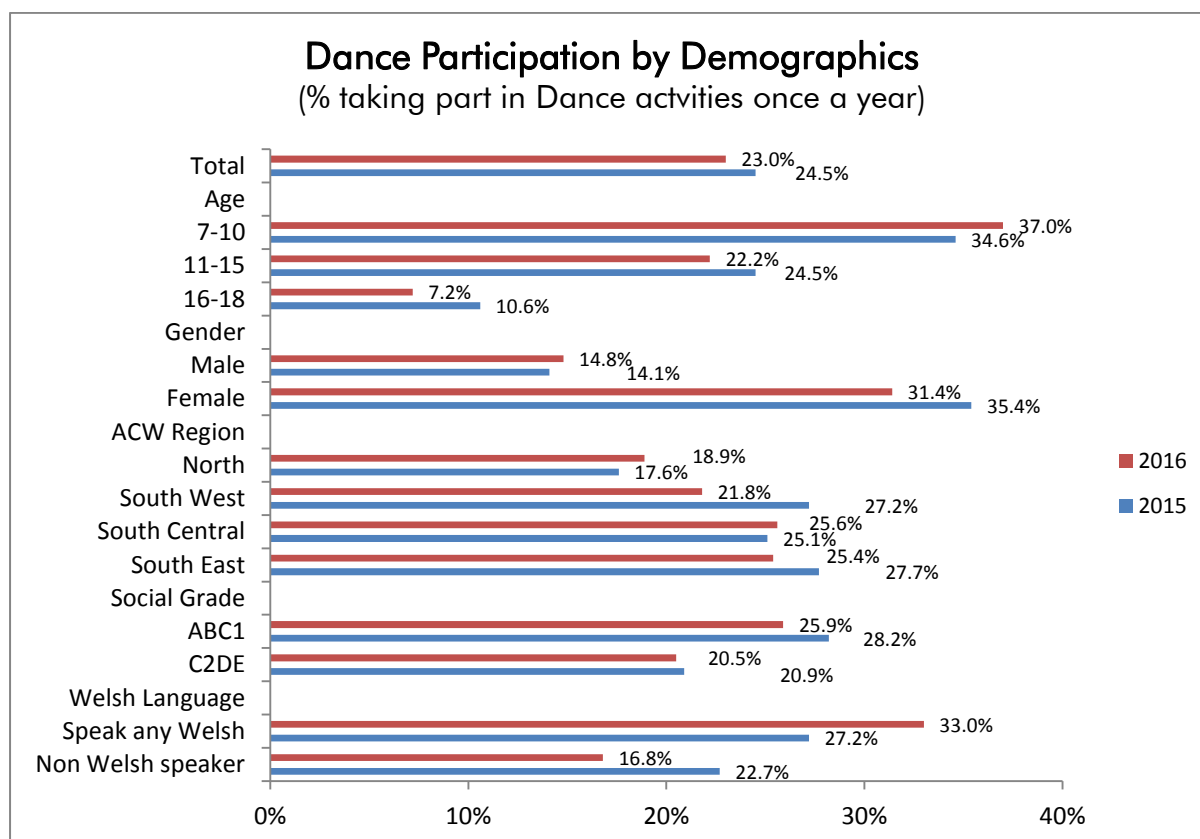
Figure 5: Trend in participation in Dance Activities, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 6: Participation in Dance Activities by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 3: How and when Dance Activities are participated in

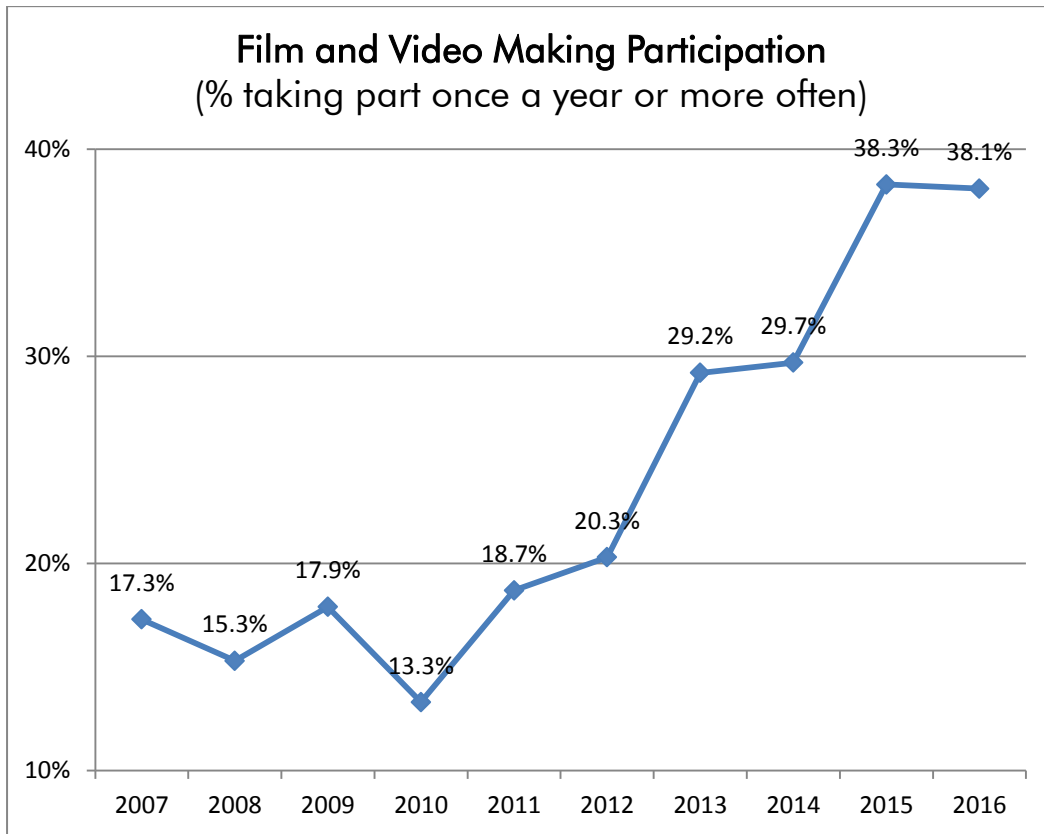
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	50.1%	4.3%	45.5%
2016	48.1%	5.9%	46.0%

Base: Those participating in dance activities once a year or more often (249 in 2015 and 235 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Film and Video Making or Photography

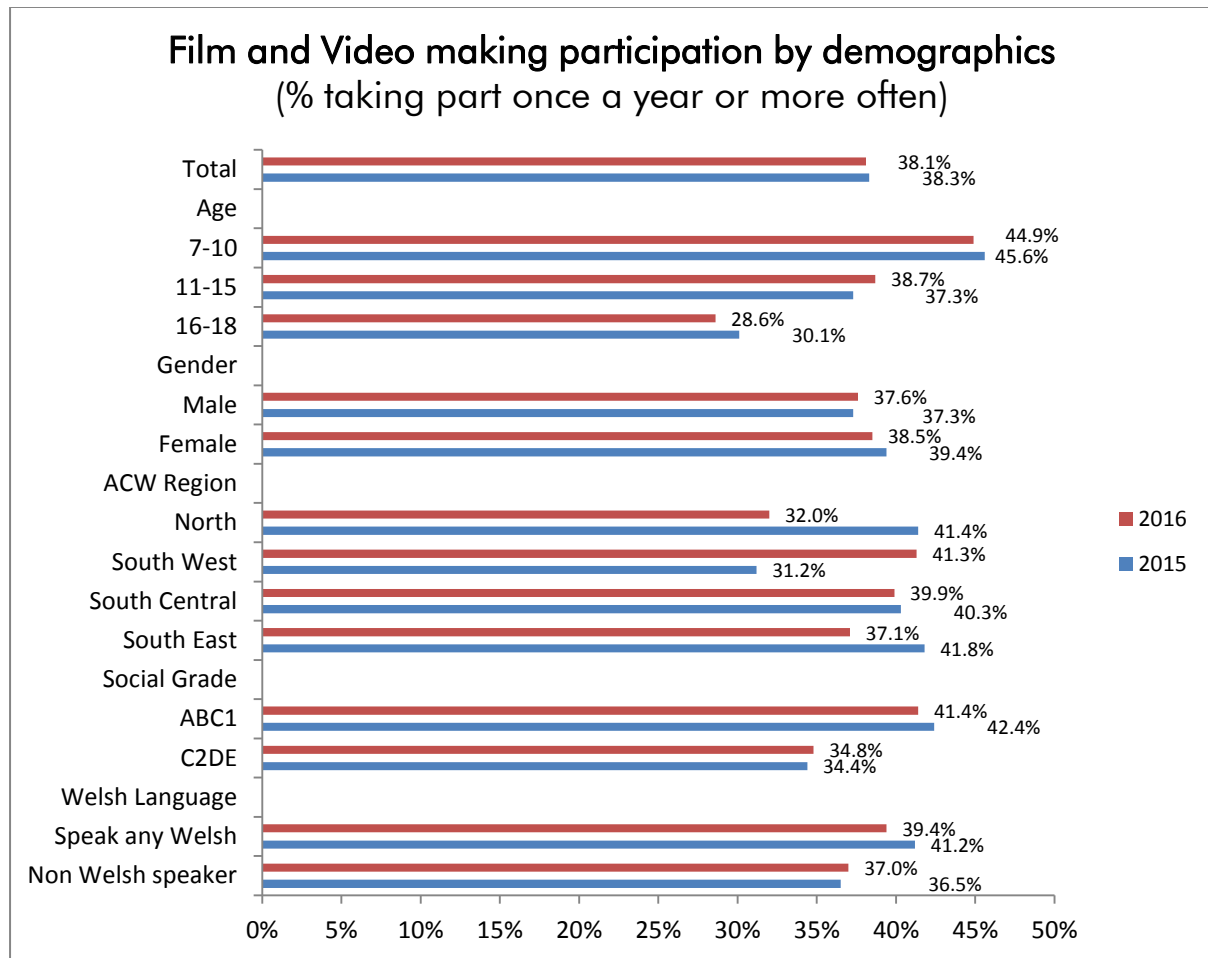
Figure 7: Trend in participation in Film and Video Making or Photography, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 8: Participation in Film and Video Making or Photography by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

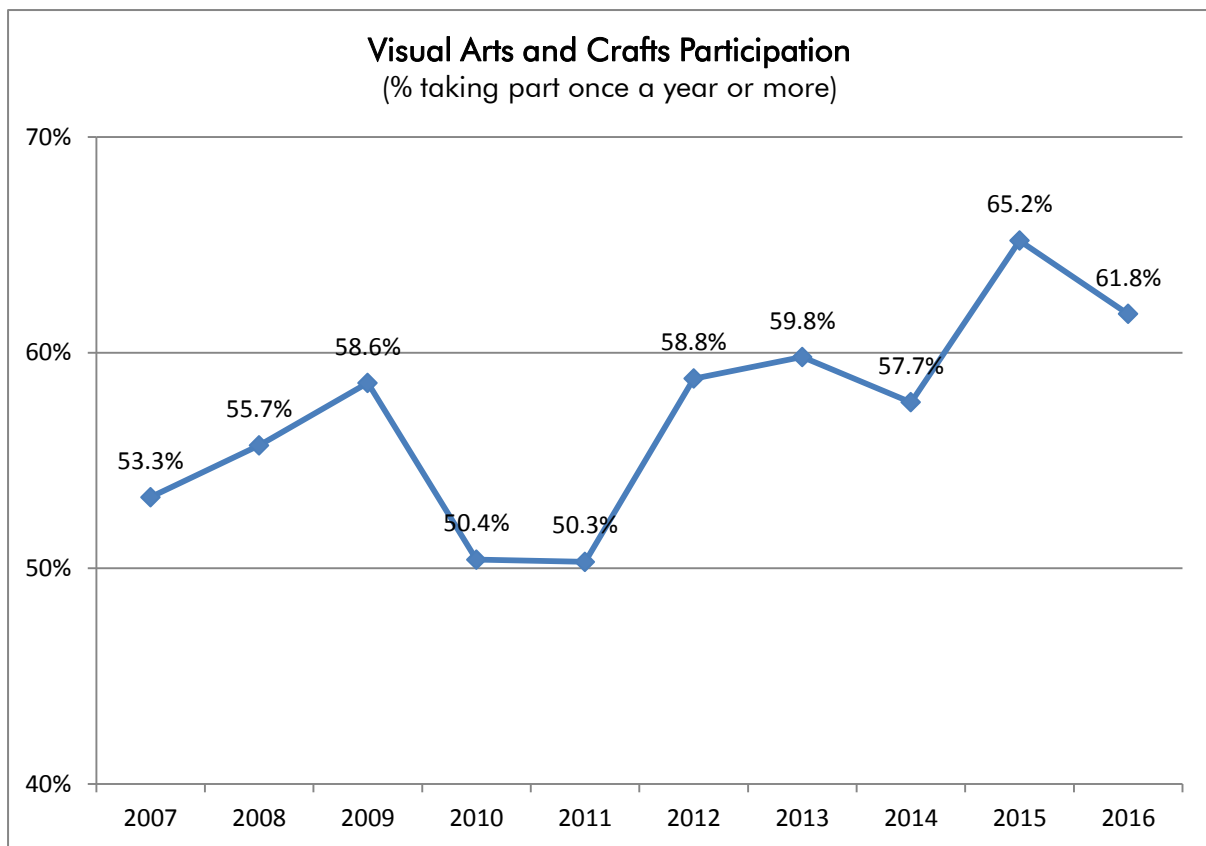
Table 4: How and when Film and Video Making or Photography are participated in

	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	37.1%	1.6%	61.2%
2016	39.3%	0.9%	59.0%

Base: Those participating in film and video making or photography once a year or more often (391 in 2015 and 389 in 2016) Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Visual Arts and Crafts Activities

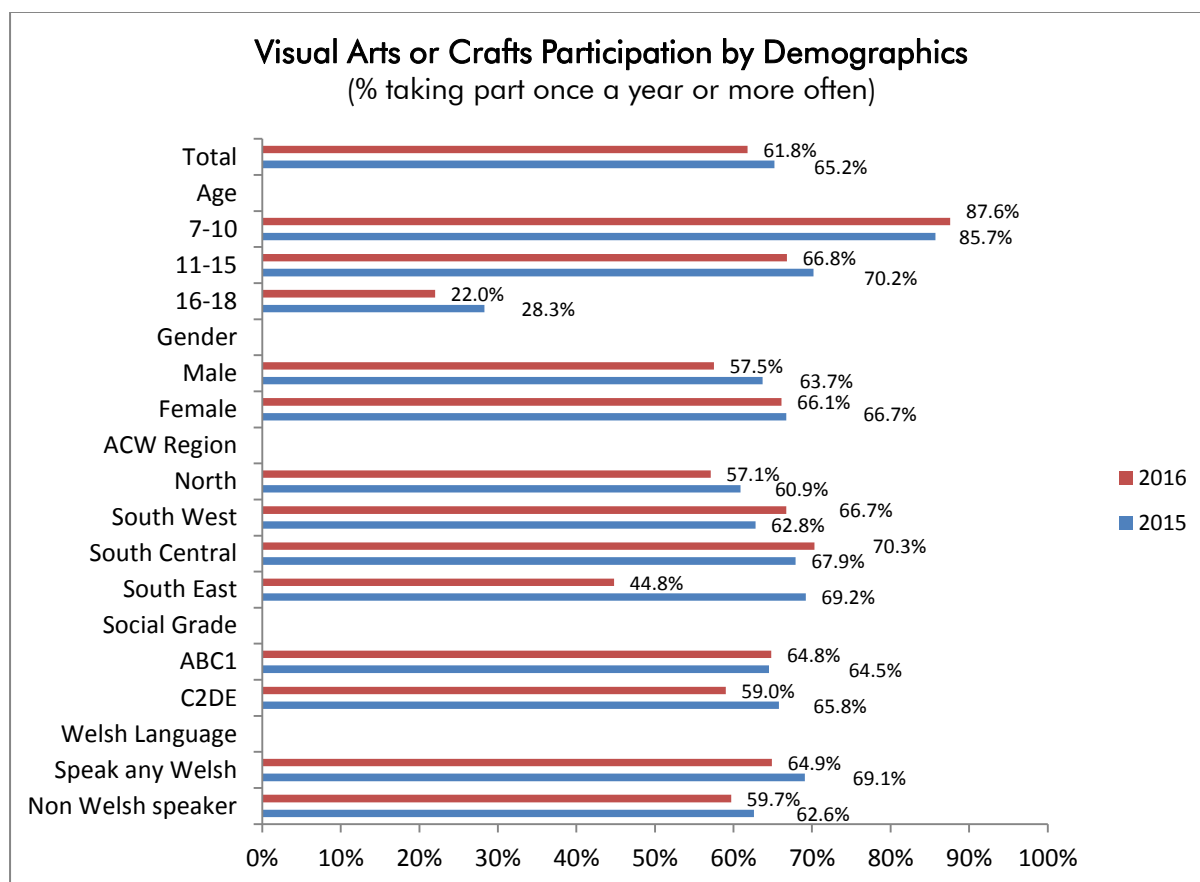
Figure 9: Trend in participation in Visual Arts and Crafts activities, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 10: Participation in Visual Arts and Crafts activities by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

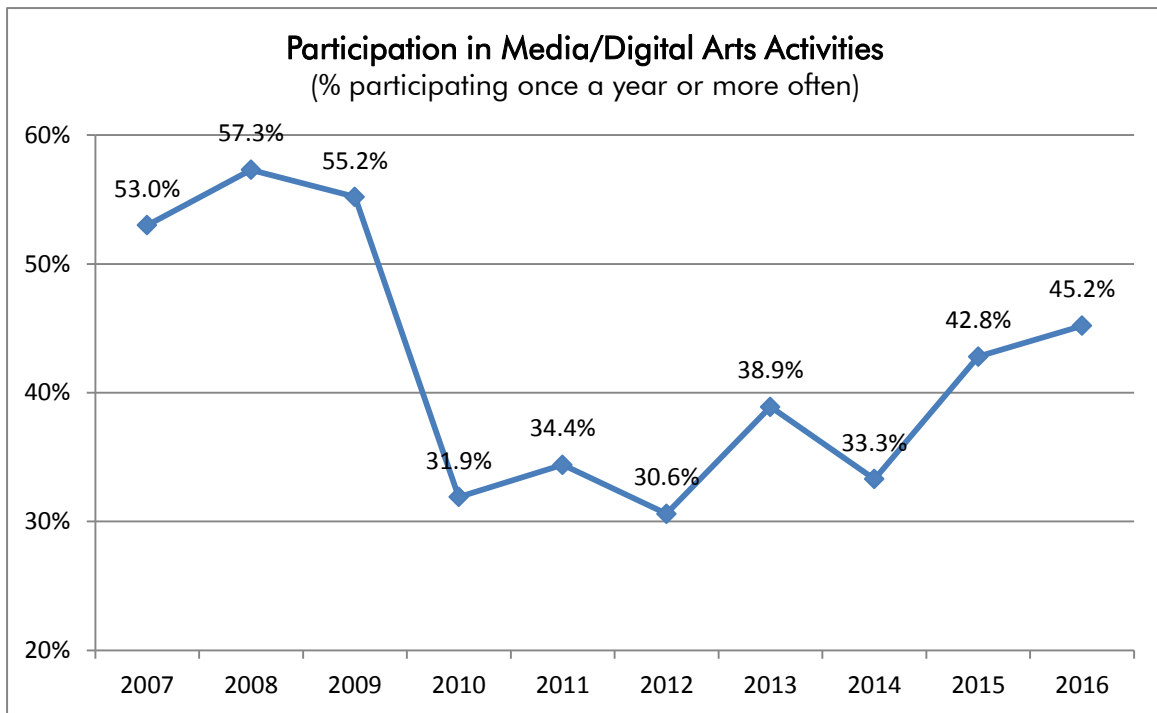
Table 5: How and when Visual Arts and Crafts activities are participated in

	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	65.1%	2.9%	31.9%
2016	67.9%	2.3%	29.5%

Base: Those participating in visual arts and crafts activities once a year or more often (664 in 2015 and 631 in 2016) Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Digital Arts Activities

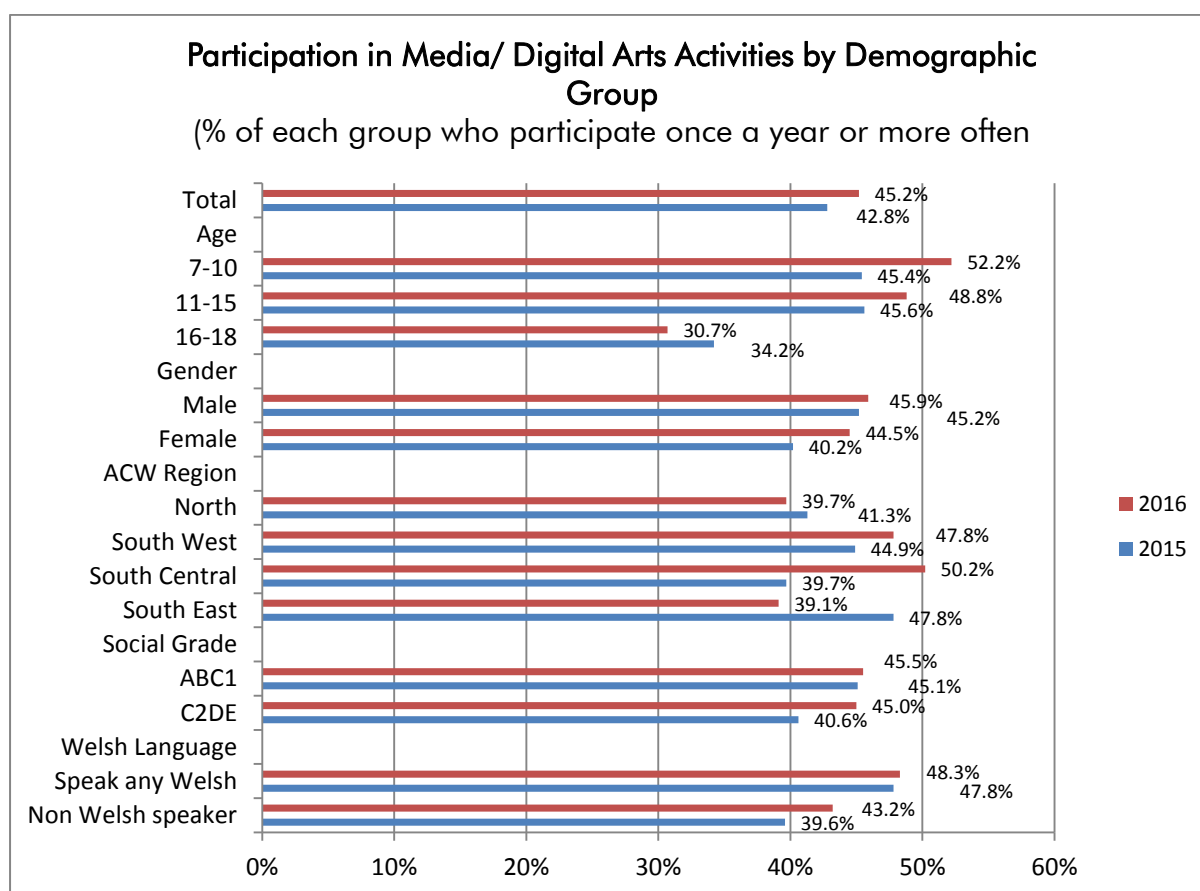
Figure 11: Trend in participation in Digital Arts activities, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 12: Participation in Digital Arts activities by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 6: How and when Digital Arts activities are participated in

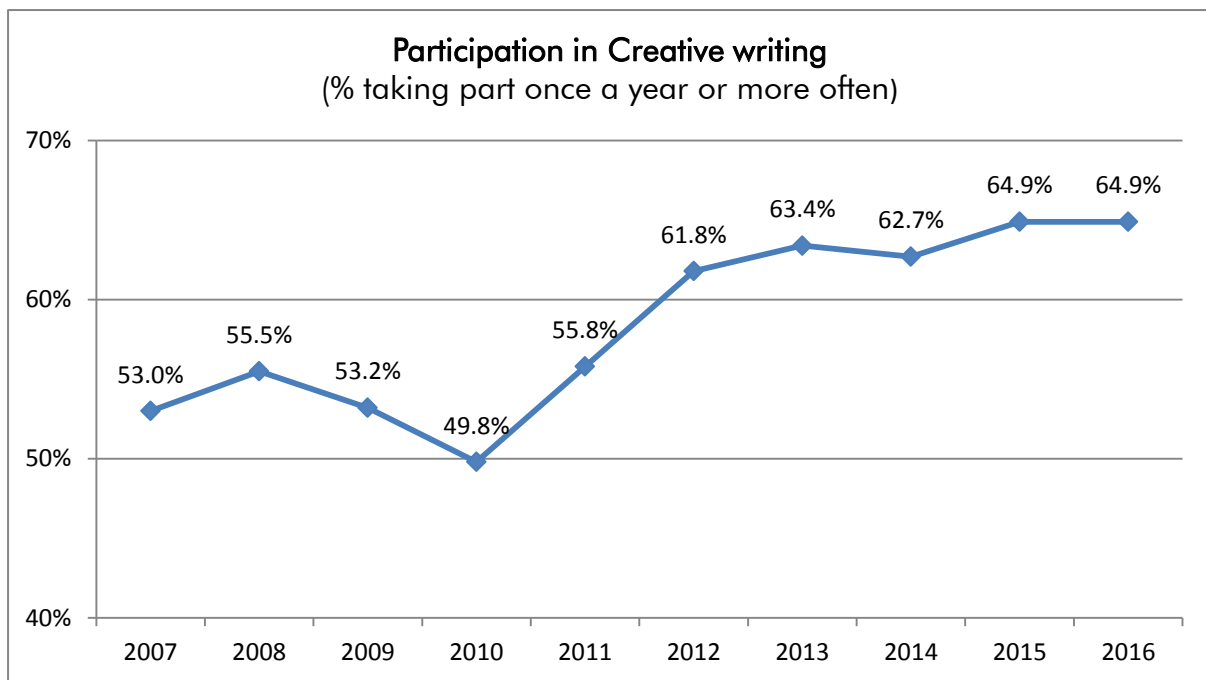
	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	40.4%	2.2%	57.1%
2016	49.4%	2.2%	48.3%

Base: Those participating in digital arts activities once a year or more often (436 in 2015 and 462 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Creative Writing Activities

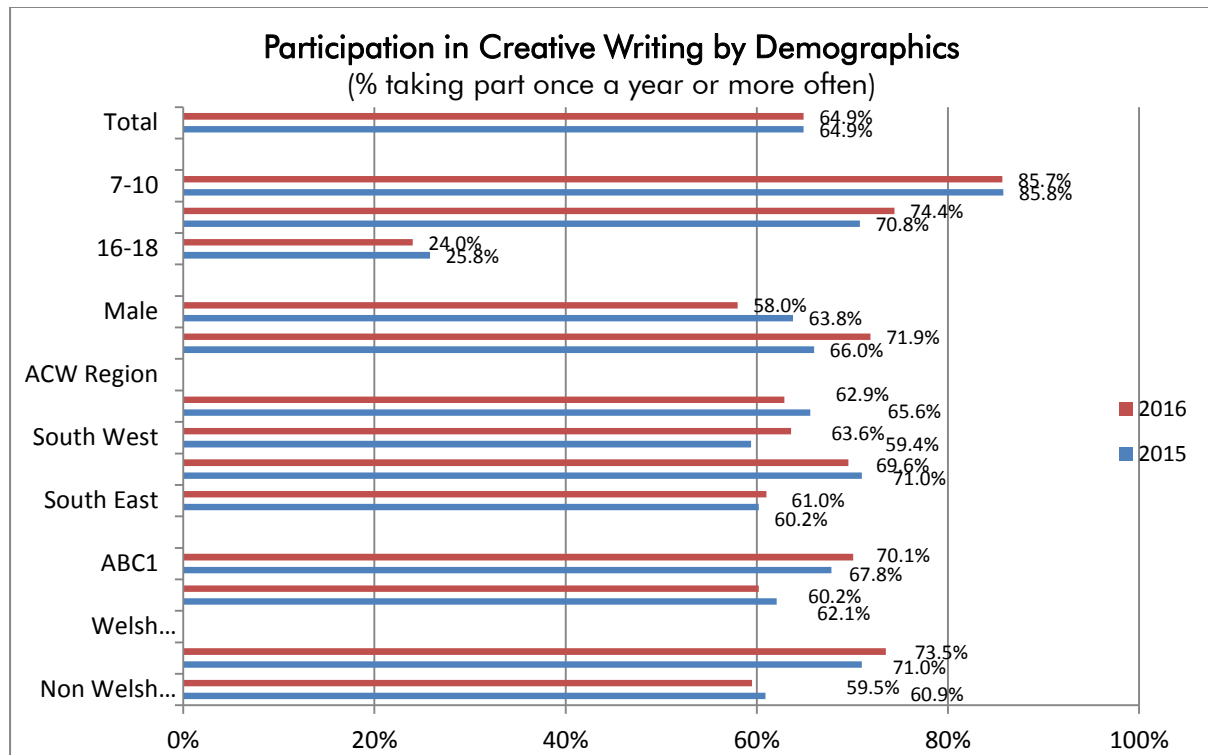
Figure 13: Trend in participation in Creative Writing activities, 2007-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2007-2016

Figure 14: Participation in Creative Writing activities by key demographics, 2015-2016



Base: All 7-18 year olds (at least 1,000 per year)

Source: Children's Omnibus Survey 2015-2016

Table 7: How and when Creative Writing activities are participated in

	Organised by school/college during school time	Organised by school/college but out of school time	In their own time (not organised by school/college)
2015	84.4%	1.4%	14.1%
2016	80.5%	2.3%	17.1%

Base: Those participating creative writing activities once a year or more often (661 in 2015 and 662 in 2016)

Source: Children's Omnibus 2015 and 2016

Appendix 3: Social Grade Definitions

The population can be divided into six socio-economic groups or social grades, which are based on the occupation of the Chief Income Earner in the household. Everyone in the household has the same social grade as the Chief Income Earner. To aid analysis, the first three grades and the last three grades are often grouped together into ABC1s and C2DEs which are seen as equating to the 'Middle Classes' and the 'Working Classes':

A "Upper Middle Class" - Higher managerial, administrative, professional e.g. Chief Executive, Company Director, Senior Civil Servant, Doctor, Judge, Barrister, Executive Accountant	}	ABC1s – professional, qualified and non-manual occupations
B "Middle Class" - Senior and intermediate managerial, administrative, professional e.g. Secondary School Teacher, Librarian, Computer Programmer, Probation Officer, Social Worker		
C1 "Lower Middle Class" - Supervisory, clerical, junior managerial e.g. Clerical/Office Workers, Shop Floor Supervisor, Bank Clerk, Sales Person, Student		
C2 "Skilled Working Class" - Skilled manual workers e.g. Electrician, Carpenter, Fire Fighter, Foreman	}	C2DEs – skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers and non-working people
D "Working Class" - Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers e.g. Shop Worker, Assembly Line Worker, Refuse Collector, Messenger, Bar Staff		
E Those wholly reliant on state benefits including the long-term unemployed and pensioners without private pensions. Casual labourers		

Appendix 4: 2016 Survey Questionnaire

Arts Council of Wales Final Questions –2016 Children’s Omnibus

SHOW CARD

Q1 How often do you go to each of the activities that I read out?

So firstly, how often do you

Go to Plays

-Several times a week
-Once a week
-2 or 3 times a month
-Once a month
-Once every 2 to 3 months
-2 or 3 times a year
-Once a year
-Less often
-Never

REPEAT FOR:

- Go to Musicals
- Go to Opera
- Go to Classical Music concerts
- Go to Other Live music
- Go to Dance performances
- Go to Art or Craft galleries or exhibitions
- Go to Readings, Storytellings or other Literature events
- Go to Carnivals and Street arts

SHOW CARD

Q2 When you last went to a play (ask for each activity attended at least once a year in Q1) was it:

- organised by school/college during school time
- organised by school/college but out of school time
- in your own time (not organised by school / college)

REPEAT FOR ALL ACTIVITIES ATTENDED ONCE A YEAR OR MORE OFTEN

SHOW CARD

Q3 And how often do you take part in each of the activities that I read out?

So firstly, how often do you

Take part in musical activities (such as singing or playing an instrument)

-Several times a week
-Once a week
-2 or 3 times a month
-Once a month
-Once every 2 to 3 months
-2 or 3 times a year
-Once a year
-Less often
-Never

REPEAT FOR:

Take part in drama or theatrical activity (e.g. acting, directing, technical work)

Take part in dance activity (not disco/clubbing)

Take part in film and video making or photography

Take part in visual arts or crafts (e.g. painting, textiles)

Take part in digital arts (creating and making arts using digital technology e.g. uploading, creating or remixing arts related content on, for example, YouTube, Flickr, etc.)

Take part in creative writing (e.g. poetry or stories)

SHOW CARD

Q4 When you last took part in musical activity (ask for each activity taken part in at least once a year in Q3) was it:

- in school/college during school time
- in school/college but out of school time
- in your own time (not in school / college)

REPEAT FOR ALL ACTIVITIES TAKEN PART IN ONCE A YEAR OR MORE OFTEN