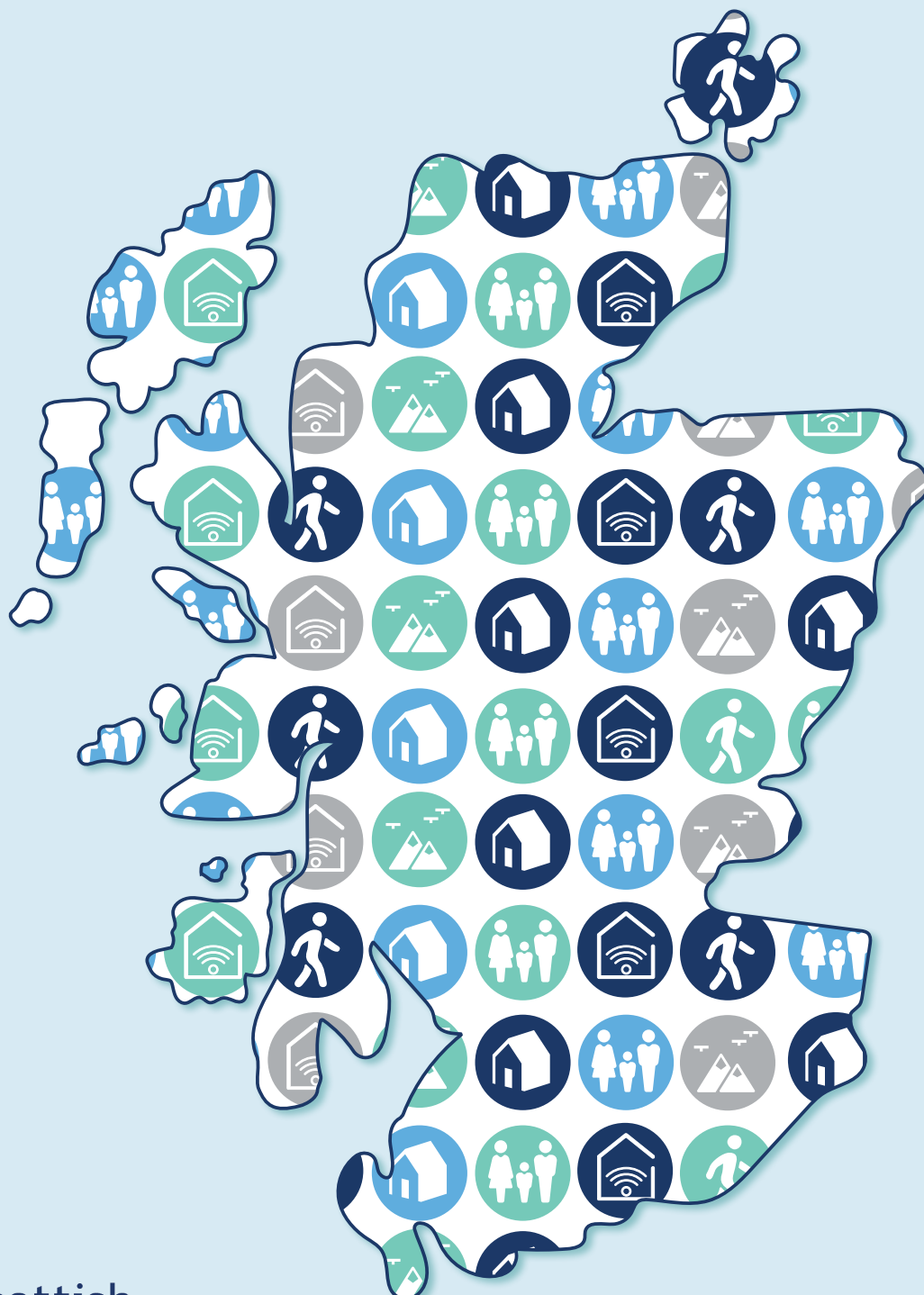


Scottish Household Survey 2020 Telephone Survey Culture and Heritage Report

An Experimental Statistics Publication for Scotland



Contents

List of Tables and Figures.....	4
1. Executive Summary	7
2. Introduction	12
2.1 Introduction to the Scottish Household Survey	12
2.2 Impact of Covid-19	12
2.3 Interpreting the results.....	13
2.4 Measuring Attendance and Participation	13
2.5 Changes from last year's report.....	14
3. Cultural Engagement	15
4. Attendance at Cultural Events and Places.....	15
4.1 Frequency of Attendance	16
4.2 Attendance by Gender	17
4.3 Attendance by Age	19
4.4 Attendance by Highest Level of Qualification	21
4.5 Attendance by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)	23
4.6 Attendance by Net Annual Household Income	25
4.7 Attendance by Disability	27
4.8 Attendance by Ethnicity.....	29
4.9 Attendance by Sexual Orientation	30
4.10 Attendance by Religion	31
4.11 Attendance by Marital Status	32
4.12 Attendance by Economic Status	33
4.13 Attendance by two-fold Urban Rural Classification	34
5. Participation in Cultural Activities.....	36
5.1 Frequency of Participation in Cultural Activities	37
5.2 Participation by Gender	37
5.3 Participation by Age.....	39
5.4 Participation by Highest Level of Qualification.....	41
5.5 Participation by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	43

5.6	Participation by Net Annual Household Income	45
5.7	Participation by Disability	47
5.8	Participation by Ethnicity	49
5.9	Participation by Sexual Orientation	50
5.10	Participation by Religion.....	51
5.11	Participation by Marital Status	52
5.12	Participation by Economic Status	53
5.13	Participation by two-fold Urban Rural Classification.....	54
6.	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services.....	56
6.1	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by gender	56
6.2	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by age	57
6.3	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by highest level of qualification	59
6.4	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by SIMD	60
6.5	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by net annual household income.....	61
6.6	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by disability	62
6.7	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by ethnicity.....	63
6.8	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by sexual orientation	64
6.9	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by religion	65
6.10	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by marital status	66
6.11	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by economic status	67
6.12	Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by two-fold Urban Rural Classification	68
	ANNEX 1: Glossary.....	70
	ANNEX 2: Changes to the Questionnaire.....	72

List of Tables and Figures

Figure 4.1: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months	16
Table 4.1: Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture nowadays	17
Figure 4.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by gender	18
Table 4.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by gender	19
Figure 4.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by age.....	20
Table 4.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by age.....	21
Figure 4.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification	22
Table 4.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification	23
Figure 4.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	24
Table 4.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	25
Figure 4.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by net annual household income.....	26
Table 4.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by net annual household income.....	27
Figure 4.7: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by disability	28
Table 4.7: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by disability	29
Table 4.8: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by ethnicity	30
Table 4.9: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by sexual orientation	31
Table 4.10: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by religion.....	32

Table 4.11: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by marital status	33
Table 4.12: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by economic status	34
Table 4.13: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by two-fold Urban Rural Classification	35
Figure 5.1: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months	36
Table 5.1: Frequency of participation in cultural activities nowadays	37
Figure 5.2: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender	38
Table 5.2: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender	39
Figure 5.3: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by age	40
Table 5.3: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by age	41
Figure 5.4: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification	42
Table 5.4: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification	43
Figure 5.5: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	44
Table 5.5: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	45
Figure 5.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by net annual household income.....	46
Table 5.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by net annual household income.....	47
Figure 5.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by disability	48
Table 5.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by disability	49
Table 5.8: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by ethnicity	50
Table 5.9: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by sexual orientation	51
Table 5.10: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by religion	52
Table 5.11: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by marital status	53

Table 5.12: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by economic status	54
Table 5.13: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by two-fold Urban Rural Classification	55
Table 6.1a: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by gender	56
Table 6.1b: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by gender; service users in the past 12 months only	57
Table 6.2a: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by age	58
Table 6.2b: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by age; service users in the past 12 months only	59
Table 6.3: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by highest level of qualification	60
Table 6.4: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by SIMD	61
Table 6.5: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by net annual household income	62
Table 6.6: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by disability	63
Table 6.7: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by ethnicity	64
Table 6.8: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by sexual orientation	65
Table 6.9: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by religion	66
Table 6.10: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by marital status	67
Table 6.11: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by economic status	68
Table 6.12: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by two-fold Urban Rural Classification	69

1. Executive Summary

Introduction

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) provides evidence on the composition, characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of private households and individuals across Scotland.

It provides data each year on engagement with culture and heritage in Scotland, how often people visit different cultural places/events or take part in different cultural activities, and on satisfaction levels with local authority cultural services.

This report provides further information on cultural attendance and participation to that provided in the SHS Key Findings publication¹ by providing further analysis across protected and socio-economic characteristics. These include disaggregations by gender, age, qualification level, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), household income, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, economic status and two-fold urban rural classification.

Impact of Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has had significant impacts on the evidence available through the SHS. In particular, the pandemic interrupted data collection, and necessitated a change of mode of collection to interviews via one-way video link and telephone. There have been reductions in response rates, changes in respondent profiles, and potential mode effects. The implications of Covid-19 on the SHS methodology are set out in a supplementary report². In particular, it has not been possible to provide break downs at sub-national or local authority level; it is also not possible to provide comparisons with previous years' data.

Covid-19, and the restrictions put in place to restrict spread of the virus, will likely have had an impact on the results. A range of cultural and heritage venues were operating under capacity restrictions, or were closed to the public, at various points after March 2020; social distancing requirements may also have impacted on individuals' ability to attend or participate in some cultural activities. While it is not possible to quantitatively compare attendance and participation across activities with previous years, owing to limitations summarised above, these issues should also be borne in mind when interpreting the data.

Cultural Engagement

Cultural engagement in Scotland was high in 2020, with 86 per cent of adults were culturally engaged, either having attended a cultural event / visited a place of culture or having participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months.

¹ [Scottish Household Survey 2020 - telephone survey: key findings - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2020-key-findings/pages/introduction/)

² [Scottish Household Survey 2020: methodology and impact of change in mode - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2020-methodology-and-impact-of-change-in-mode/pages/introduction/)

Attendance at Cultural Events and Visiting Places of Culture

In 2020, 44 per cent of adults in Scotland had attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months. When trips to the cinema are excluded, the attendance figure was lower at 39 per cent.

The most common places that adults attended were historic places (18 per cent) and the cinema (17 per cent). There was a lower share of adults that visited the library (13 per cent), museums (12 per cent) and art galleries and theatres (8 per cent).

56 per cent of adults had not attended a cultural event or visited a place of culture in the last 12 months.

The 2020 data also show that:

- Attendance at a cultural event or place in the last 12 months was broadly similar between women and men. 45 per cent of women had attended or visited a cultural event or place compared to 43 per cent of men.
- **Younger age groups had notably higher rates of attending a cultural event or visited places of culture in the last 12 months than older age groups.** A higher share of 16 to 24 year olds (55 per cent) had attended or visited a cultural event or place compared to the overall population.
- A higher share of adults with degrees or professional qualifications attended cultural events and visit places of culture than the population overall, and attendance was lowest for those with no qualifications or 'other' qualifications (58 per cent compared to 20 per cent).
- **Rates of cultural attendance were highest among those living in the 'least deprived' SIMD quintile.** There was a 17 percentage point difference in cultural attendance (including cinema) between those living in the 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas (36 per cent compared with 53 per cent).
- **Cultural attendance was higher among households with greater net annual household income.** Half of those with a net annual household income of over £30,000 had attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months. Whereas, 29 per cent of respondents with a net annual household income of between £0 and £10,000 had attended or visited a cultural event or place.
- **Cultural attendance was lower among adults that reported having a disability.** 32 per cent of those that reported a disability had attended or visited a cultural event or place compared with 48 per cent attendance for those that reported having no disability.
- Cultural attendance was highest for 'White: Other' adults (65 per cent). 51 per cent of minority ethnic adults had attended or visited a cultural event or place compared 48 per cent for 'White: Other British' adults and with 42 per cent for 'White: Scottish' adults. However, these differences were found not to be statistically significant.
- No statistically significant differences were observed for cultural attendance between adults of different sexual orientation.

- Cultural attendance was highest for those who said their religion was 'Other Christian' (51 per cent), and lower for those who said 'Church of Scotland' (36 per cent) and 'Roman Catholic' (38 per cent).
- Cultural attendance (including cinema) was highest for single adults (49 per cent) and lower for widowed adults (25 per cent) and divorced / separated adults (37 per cent).
- Cultural attendance (including cinema) was highest for adults in employment (48 per cent) and lowest for those permanently retired from work (34 per cent).
- Cultural attendance for those living in urban areas compared to those living in rural areas is broadly the same. 45 per cent of adults living in urban areas had visited a cultural place or attended a cultural event compared with 42 per cent of adults living in rural areas.

Participation in Cultural Activities

In 2020, 83 per cent of adults in Scotland participated in a cultural activity.

Reading was by far the most common cultural activity. When reading is excluded, participation was 62 per cent. The next most popular activity was viewing performances online (27 per cent), followed by crafts (23 per cent).

Less than one in five people (17 per cent) had not participated in any cultural activity in the last 12 months.

In 2020, the cultural activity that was done the most frequently was reading a book for pleasure. Of those who read for pleasure, 85 per cent had done so at least once a week, and a further 9 per cent had read less often than once a week, but at least once a month. 66 per cent of those who had played a musical instrument, had done so at least once a week.

The 2020 data also indicate that:

- **More women than men reported having participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months.** 88 per cent of women had participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months compared with 78 per cent of men, though this varied by activity.
- **Cultural participation was broadly similar for all age groups in 2020. However, when reading was excluded from the measure, younger age groups were more likely than older age groups to participate in cultural activities,** reflecting the high level of reading amongst older age groups. 76 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds had participated in cultural activities when reading was excluded compared to 44 per cent of those aged 75 and over.
- **Participation in cultural activities was highest among adults with a degree or professional qualification (92 per cent) and lowest for those with no qualifications (66 per cent).**
- **Participation in cultural activities was highest among adults living in the least deprived areas (89 per cent) and lowest for those living in the most deprived areas (75 per cent).**
- Cultural participation was broadly similar for those with a net annual household income above £30,000 and those with a net annual household income below £10,000. However, when reading is excluded, participation was

notably lower for those with a net annual household income of less than £10,000 (50 per cent) compared to those with a net annual income of above £30,000 (65 per cent).

- **Cultural participation between adults that reported having a disability and those that reported having no disability is broadly similar.** However, the difference is greater when reading is excluded, with participation for those reporting a disability being 53 per cent and, for those with no disability, it was 65 per cent.
- **Compared to the average, cultural participation was higher for 'White: Other' adults (92 per cent) in 2020.** Cultural participation between minority ethnic adults (80 per cent) was broadly similar to 'White: Scottish' adults (82 per cent).
- Cultural participation was similar between adults of different sexual orientation, with 83 per cent of both heterosexual / straight adults and gay, lesbian or bisexual adults having participated in a cultural activity in the 12 last months from the date interviews took place.
- Cultural participation (including reading) across different religious groups was broadly similar, with the only notable difference observed between adults who said their religion was 'Other Christian' (88 per cent), and for those who said 'Roman Catholic' (79 per cent).
- Cultural participation across various marital statuses is broadly similar. However, when reading is excluded, single adults were observed to have higher cultural participation (70 per cent) compared to the other marital status groups.
- Cultural participation between various economic statuses is broadly similar. However, when reading is excluded, adults in employment had a larger level of cultural participation (64 per cent) compared to adults permanently retired from work (51 per cent).
- **Participation in cultural activities was higher among adults living in rural areas (87 per cent) and lower for those living in urban areas (82 per cent).**

Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services

Satisfaction data includes responses from both those who have used services and those who have not. This data is available for most protected and socio-economic characteristics. Data on users' views alone is only available for gender and age.

2020 data show that 47 per cent of adults were very or fairly satisfied with their local authority libraries, and 42 per cent were very or fairly satisfied with museums and galleries and with theatres or concert halls.

Levels of satisfaction with local authority cultural services were considerably higher amongst those who had used the services asked about. 2020 data shows that **around nine in ten adults were either very or fairly satisfied with each of the three services** (between 89 per cent and 91 per cent).

Data for 2020 also show:

- When asked of both service users and non-users, **more women than men were very or fairly satisfied with library services** (51 per cent of women

compared to 42 per cent of men). For museums and galleries, and theatres or concert halls, satisfaction levels between women and men is broadly similar.

- For service users, satisfaction levels between women and men is broadly similar for the listed cultural services.
- Satisfaction levels were broadly similar between age groups for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between women and men. However, compared to the average, adults aged between 60 and 74, were statistically more likely to be very or fairly satisfied with library services (52 per cent compared to 47 per cent) and theatres or concert halls (47 per cent compared to 42 per cent). For service users, there was no significant difference between age groups for levels of satisfaction of the listed cultural services.
- Satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults with some form of qualification for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls. However, compared to the average, adults with no qualifications, were statistically less likely to feel very or fairly satisfied with library services (37 per cent compared to 47 per cent), museums and galleries (22 per cent compared to 42 per cent) and theatres or concert halls (25 per cent compared to 42 per cent).
- Satisfaction levels were broadly similar for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls between adults: living in different areas of deprivation; with different levels of net annual household income; that reported having a disability and those that reported having no disability; and of different economic status.
- For both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of most ethnicities for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls. However, compared to the average adults of 'White: Other' ethnicity were notably more likely to be very or fairly satisfied about museums and galleries and the least likely to offer no opinion.
- Satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of different sexual orientation for library services and theatres or concert halls. However, for museums and galleries, adults that are gay, lesbian or bisexual are significantly more likely to be very or fairly satisfied.
- Satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of different religion for museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls. However, for library services, adults of 'Church of Scotland' or 'Other religion' are significantly more likely to be very or fairly satisfied (both 52 per cent) compared to adults with no religion (43 per cent).
- Satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of different marital status for museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls. However, for library services, widowed adults are significantly more likely to be very or fairly satisfied (52 per cent) compared to single adults (43 per cent).
- Satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults living in urban areas and those living in rural areas for library services. However, adults living in urban areas were notably more likely to be very or fairly satisfied with museums and galleries and theatre or concert halls (both 43 per cent) compared to those living in rural areas (35 per cent and 36 per cent respectively).

2. Introduction

2.1 Introduction to the Scottish Household Survey

Since 1999, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) has ran as a face-to-face survey of a sample of people in private residences all over Scotland. It is interviewer-administered in people's homes, which is voluntary and provides evidence on the composition, characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of private households and individuals.

The Scottish Government's vision for culture, as set out in The Culture Strategy for Scotland³ is for a country where culture is valued, protected and nurtured, and where its transformative potential is experienced by everyone. The SHS is a key source of data on people's engagement with and attitudes to culture and heritage in Scotland. The core (annual) and biennial question sets provide data on how often people visit different cultural places/events or take part in different cultural activities, and on satisfaction levels with local authority cultural services⁴.

The SHS Key Findings publication⁵ provides key data on cultural attendance and participation at Scotland-level in 2020. This report adds to that publication by providing additional detail on attendance and participation across various protected and socio-economic characteristics. These include disaggregations by gender, age, qualification level, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), household income, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, economic status and two-fold urban rural classification.

2.2 Impact of Covid-19

Covid-19, and the restrictions put in place from March 2020 onwards to restrict the spread of the virus, have had a significant effect on opportunities for cultural attendance and participation. A range of cultural and heritage venues were operating under capacity restrictions, or were closed to the public, at various points after March 2020; social distancing requirements may also have impacted on individuals' ability to attend or participate in some cultural activities.

SHS Data Collection

Covid-19 has also had an impact on the data available on cultural attendance and participation. Owing to Covid-19 restrictions, face-to-face interviewing in people's homes was paused in March 2020. Sustained restrictions on face-to-face interviewing required researchers to change the mode of collection to remote data collection, either by telephone or by video.

⁴ For latest data from the biennial questions, please see the SHS 2019 Cultural Report, available at: [Scottish household survey 2019: culture and heritage - report - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2019/culture-and-heritage-report/pages/12.aspx)

⁵ [Scottish Household Survey 2020 - telephone survey: key findings - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2020/telephone-survey/key-findings/pages/12.aspx)

The telephone/video link version of the SHS was piloted in October 2020 and rolled out in early 2021. Overall, 16 per cent of household respondents undertook the SHS interview by one-way video link, and 84 per cent by telephone.

Response rates for this revised approach were lower than usual. Around 3,000 households were interviewed for the 2020 SHS telephone/video survey, compared to around 10,500 for the 2019 SHS. When response rates are lower, there is greater potential for non-response bias within the results. Also, due to the smaller sample sizes, the 2020 data cannot be disaggregated in as many ways as usual. For example, it is not possible to provide data for individual local authorities.

The revised approach meant that there was a change in the profile of respondents, for example there was a higher share of owner occupied households than usual and a lower share of rented households. There are also potential mode effects (respondents answering differently over the telephone than they would have face-to-face) and seasonal effects (the telephone survey took place during October 2020 and January to March 2021, whereas SHS face-to-face surveys normally run throughout the year). To mitigate against these effects and lower sample sizes, a different weighting methodology was applied.

2.3 Interpreting the results

For the reasons set out above, it is not possible to determine whether differences between 2020 results and previous years represent genuine changes in views and experiences, or are due to changes in how the survey was carried out. Most estimates were consistent with previous findings, or show changes that were plausible and could be attributed to the impact of the pandemic. However, the analysis found evidence of changes to estimates of a number of key measures, which appear to be driven by the change in approach.

Therefore, the results are not comparable to previous years and no time series analysis is provided. It instead focuses on within-year differences between groups (e.g. age, gender, disability). The results provide a snapshot of people's views and experiences of culture and heritage during the pandemic across these various groups. Difficulty in making comparisons between the 2020 survey and previous years does not mean that the data from the 2020 SHS is poor quality. All surveys are subject to different types of error and bias that cannot be fully addressed through weighting.

Finally, all sub-group comparisons reported in this publication have been tested for statistical significance. **Only differences that are statistically significant at the 95 per cent confidence level are described as differences** in the text of this report, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

2.4 Measuring Attendance and Participation

In this report, "Cultural Attendance" refers to "the percentage of adults who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months". Respondents to the SHS are asked: "in the last 12 months have you been to any of these events or

places?". They are given a list of 15 options to choose from, such as cinemas, museums, libraries, and live music events.

Similarly, "Cultural Participation" refers to "the percentage of adults who have participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months". Respondents to the SHS are asked: "in the last 12 months have you done any of these activities?". They are given a list of 15 options to choose from such as reading for pleasure, dancing, and crafts. The full list of response options for the cultural attendance and participation questions are provided in [Annex 1](#).

To attempt to capture the impact that Covid-19 restrictions had on access to cultural places and activities in 2020, some additional adjustments were made to the section of the questionnaire regarding frequency of cultural attendance and participation. This included asking how often they went to a cultural event/place or did a cultural activity nowadays, rather than in the last 12 months and adding a response option to indicate that they "Don't go nowadays due to COVID". For a more detailed overview of the changes to the questionnaire, see [Annex 2](#).

2.5 Changes from last year's report

Previous standalone SHS reports for culture contained analysis of the core set of annual culture data on attendance, participation and satisfaction with local cultural services, but also of the additional set of biennial questions on the impact of culture and heritage, and on aspirations and barriers to cultural attendance and participation. The biennial questions were not asked in 2020 so are not covered in this report.

However, this edition of the report features additional disaggregations that were not explored in the previous report, including information on ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, economic status and two-fold urban rural classification. Given the lower response rates for the 2020 SHS telephone / video survey, for some of these disaggregations, certain sub-groups have been grouped together to allow for larger base samples that are sufficiently reliable for analysis. For example, for the purposes of analysis by sexual orientation, sub-groups 'Gay / lesbian' and 'Bisexual' have been grouped together, even though they have been recorded separately.

The report explores statistically significant differences between sub-groups of the various protected and socio-economic characteristics. However, it does not feature any year-on-year comparisons given the comparability issues discussed above.

3. Cultural Engagement

Cultural engagement is a composite measure of both cultural attendance and participation. Each of these is reported separately in the sections to follow.

Cultural engagement in Scotland was high in 2020, with 86 per cent of adults were culturally engaged, either having attended or visited a cultural event or place or having participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months.

4. Attendance at Cultural Events and Places

Cultural attendance is captured in the SHS by asking respondents if they have attended specific events or places from the available list asked of respondents in the survey at least once in the last 12 months.

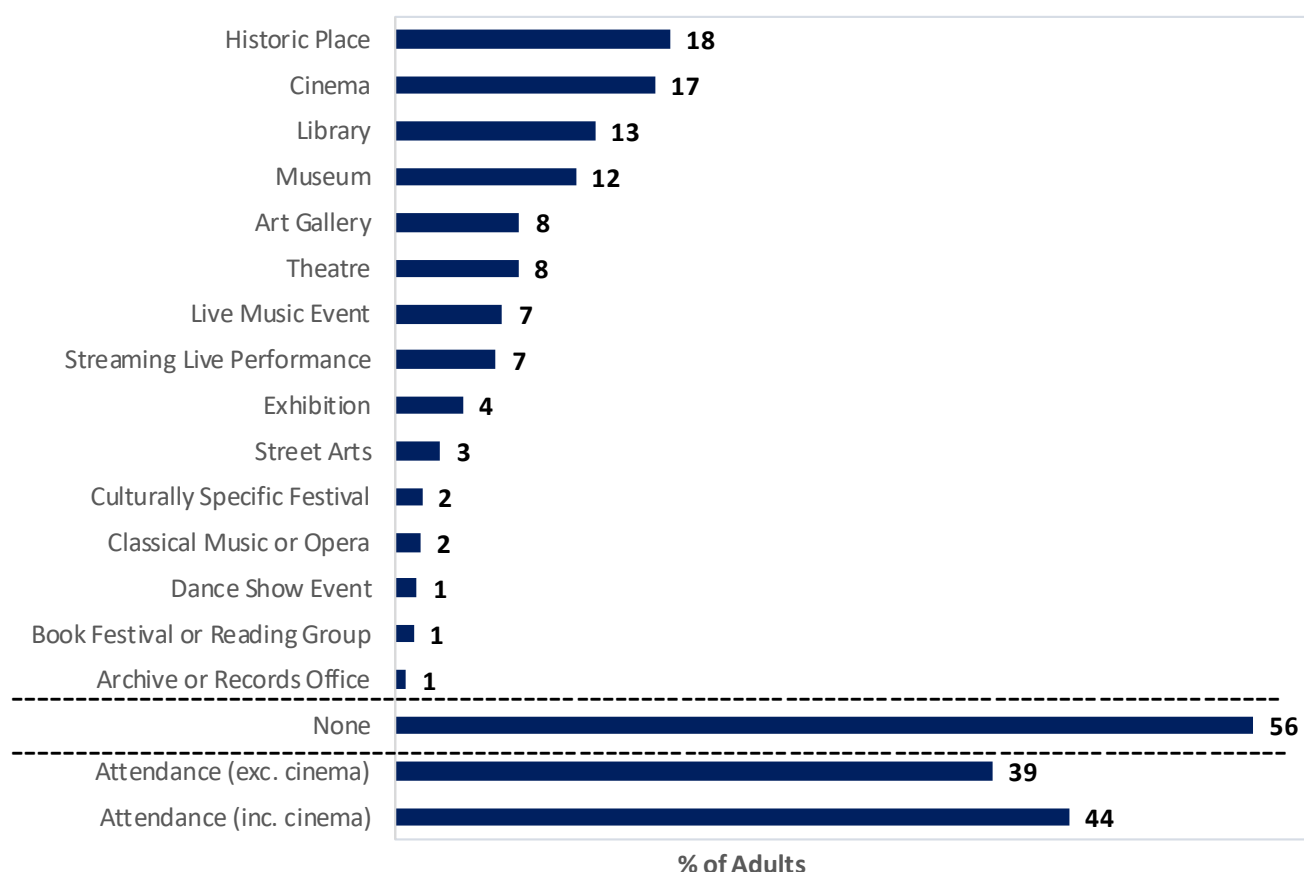
In previous years, results for cultural attendance have been presented both including and excluding visits to the cinema, to help illustrate different facets of cultural attendance. To maintain consistency with presentation of the data in previous years' reports, cultural attendance is reported with cinema visits both included and excluded in this report.

In 2020, 44 per cent of adults in Scotland had attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months. When trips to the cinema are excluded, the attendance figure was lower at 39 per cent.

Figure 4.1 shows that the most common places that adults attended were historic places (18 per cent) and the cinema (17 per cent). There was a lower share of adults that visited the library (13 per cent), museums (12 per cent) and art galleries and theatres (8 per cent).

56 per cent of adults had not attended a cultural event or visited a place of culture in the last 12 months. This may in part reflect the impact of Covid-19 on opportunities for attending different cultural and heritage settings during 2020.

Figure 4.1: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months
Percentage of adults, 2020 data (base: 2,790)



4.1 Frequency of Attendance

In 2020, 9 per cent of adults who go to the library did so at least once per week and 19 per cent went at least once a month (Table 4.1).

In 2020, a new response was added to allow respondents to indicate that they do not go nowadays due to Covid. 16 per cent of adults reported that they did not go to an art gallery due to Covid and 13 per cent of adults said the same for going to museums and classical music or opera events.

Table 4.1: Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture nowadays

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Don't go nowadays due to Covid	Don't know	Base
Cinema	3	4	80	12	1	440
Library	9	19	61	10	2	400
Classical Music or Opera	0	7	73	13	6	70
Live Music Event	2	4	81	11	1	210
Theatre	2	3	81	12	2	210
Dance Show Event	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	50
Historic Place	2	10	79	8	1	480
Museum	1	4	79	13	2	330
Art Gallery	1	3	79	16	2	250
Exhibition	0	4	83	10	3	140
Street Arts	0	9	74	12	5	70
Culturally Specific Festival	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	50
Book Festival or Reading Group	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	40
Archive or Records Office	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	20
Streaming Live Performance	4	8	75	10	3	180

Note:

1) [u] = suppressed value. This is where the base is less than 50 and such data are judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.

2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.

4.2 Attendance by Gender

In 2020, attendance at a cultural event or place in the last 12 months was similar between women and men.

45 per cent of women had attended or visited a cultural event or place compared to 43 per cent of men (Figure 4.2). After excluding trips to the cinema, 40 per cent of women attended or visited a cultural event or place compared to 39 per cent of men.

Figure 4.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by gender

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 1,250 [Men])

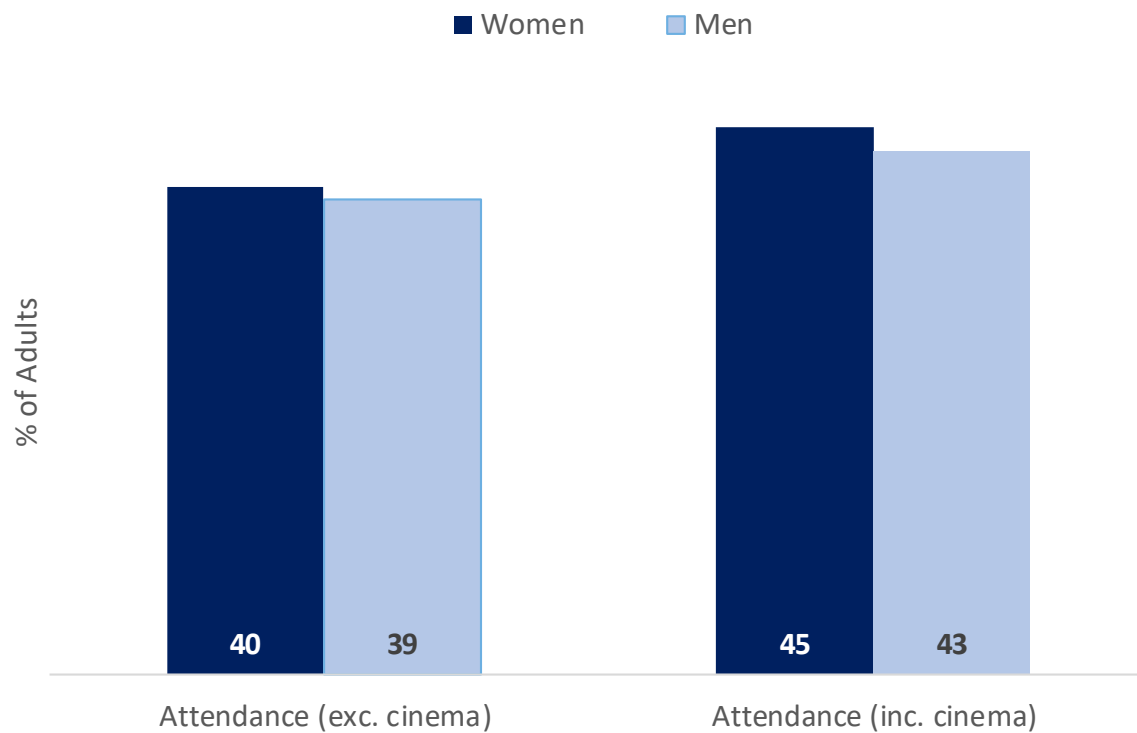


Table 4.2 shows that gender differences in attendance were observed for particular cultural events and places. More men than women visited a historic place (21 per cent compared with 15 per cent). However, women were more likely than men to attend the theatre (9 per cent compared with 6 per cent) or stream a live performance (8 per cent compared with 5 per cent). However, attendance was broadly similar across the majority of places or events (cinema, art galleries, street arts, for example).

Table 4.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by gender

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Women	Men	All
Cinema	17	17	17
Library	14	13	13
Classical Music or Opera	2	1	2
Live Music Event	7	8	7
Theatre	9	6	8
Dance Show Event	2	1	1
Historic Place	15	21	18
Museum	11	12	12
Art Gallery	8	8	8
Exhibition	4	4	4
Street Arts	3	3	3
Culturally Specific Festival	2	2	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	0	1
Archive or Records Office	0	1	1
Streaming Live Performance	8	5	7
None	55	57	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	40	39	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	45	43	44
Base	1,530	1,250	2,790

Note:

- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.
- 2) 'Gender described in another way' and 'Refused' not included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

4.3 Attendance by Age

In 2020, notably higher portions of younger age groups attended cultural events or visited places of culture in the last 12 months than older age groups.

A higher share of 16 to 24 year olds (55 per cent) had attended or visited a cultural event or place compared to 23 per cent of those aged 75 and over (Figure 4.3). The pattern holds when cinema attendance is excluded (48 per cent and 21 per cent).

Figure 4.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by age

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 110 [16 to 24])

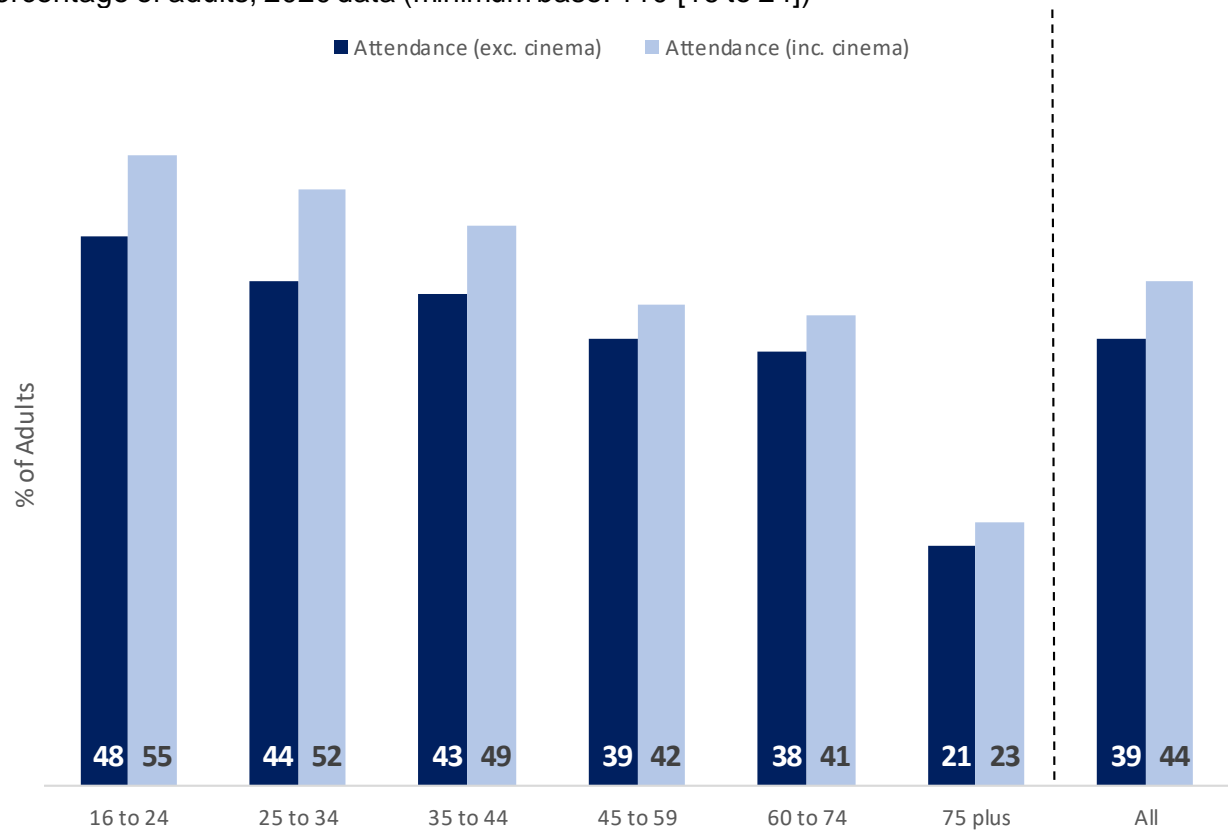


Table 4.3 shows that attendance at some cultural events or places, was lower for certain age groups. Compared to the average, adults aged over 75, were less likely to go to a historic place, the cinema, a museum, a live music event, a venue that streams live performances, the theatre, an art gallery or to watch streets arts.

Table 4.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by age

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Cinema	25	23	22	15	13	6	17
Library	10	16	18	12	13	12	13
Classical Music or Opera	0	2	1	2	2	1	2
Live Music Event	9	8	8	9	7	1	7
Theatre	12	7	6	8	8	4	8
Dance Show Event	0	1	2	2	2	0	1
Historic Place	17	20	23	20	15	6	18
Museum	10	15	15	13	11	5	12
Art Gallery	10	7	10	8	9	4	8
Exhibition	2	3	4	6	5	2	4
Street Arts	1	5	4	4	3	0	3
Culturally Specific Festival	1	2	3	1	2	0	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Archive or Records Office	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
Streaming Live Performance	7	11	7	7	6	1	7
None	45	48	51	58	59	77	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	48	44	43	39	38	21	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	55	52	49	42	41	23	44
Base	110	250	310	720	1,010	400	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

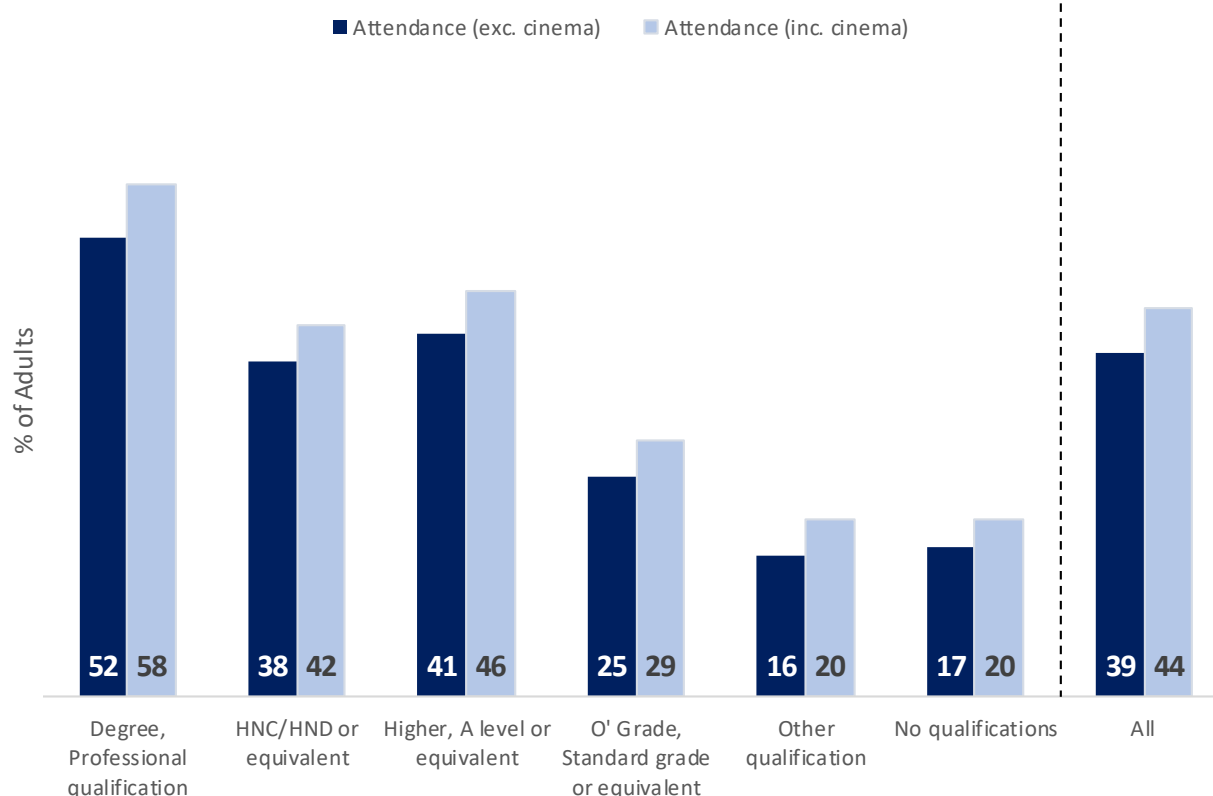
2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.

4.4 Attendance by Highest Level of Qualification

In 2020, a higher portion of adults with degrees or professional qualifications (58 per cent) attended cultural events and visit places of culture than the Scottish population overall (44 per cent); attendance was lowest for those with no qualifications or 'other' qualifications (20 per cent) (Figure 4.4). The pattern holds when cinema attendance is excluded, 52 per cent compared to 17 per cent for adults with no qualifications and 16 per cent for adults with 'other' qualifications. In general, attendance declined with the level of qualifications.

Figure 4.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification⁶

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 100 [Other qualification])



As with the overall figure, attendance across most individual events or places was generally highest for adults with a degree or professional qualification (Table 4.4). There were notable differences between those with a degree or professional qualification, and those with no qualifications, for the majority of individual events or places. The most marked differences between these groups can be seen for visits to a historic place (27 per cent and 7 per cent respectively), trips to the cinema (24 per cent and 5 per cent respectively) and museum visits (20 per cent and 2 per cent respectively).

⁶ “Qualifications not known” have been excluded from this figure.

Table 4.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	All
Cinema	24	15	18	11	10	5	17
Library	18	10	13	9	7	8	13
Classical Music or Opera	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Live Music Event	9	8	8	5	5	3	7
Theatre	10	9	10	3	5	3	8
Dance Show Event	2	2	1	0	0	1	1
Historic Place	27	16	15	8	5	7	18
Museum	20	11	10	2	7	2	12
Art Gallery	14	5	7	3	3	1	8
Exhibition	7	5	2	0	3	0	4
Street Arts	5	3	1	1	0	0	3
Culturally Specific Festival	3	1	1	1	1	0	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
Archive or Records Office	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Streaming Live Performance	11	4	6	4	2	1	7
None	42	58	54	71	80	80	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	52	38	41	25	16	17	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	58	42	46	29	20	20	44
Base	1,170	330	420	370	100	380	2,790

Note:

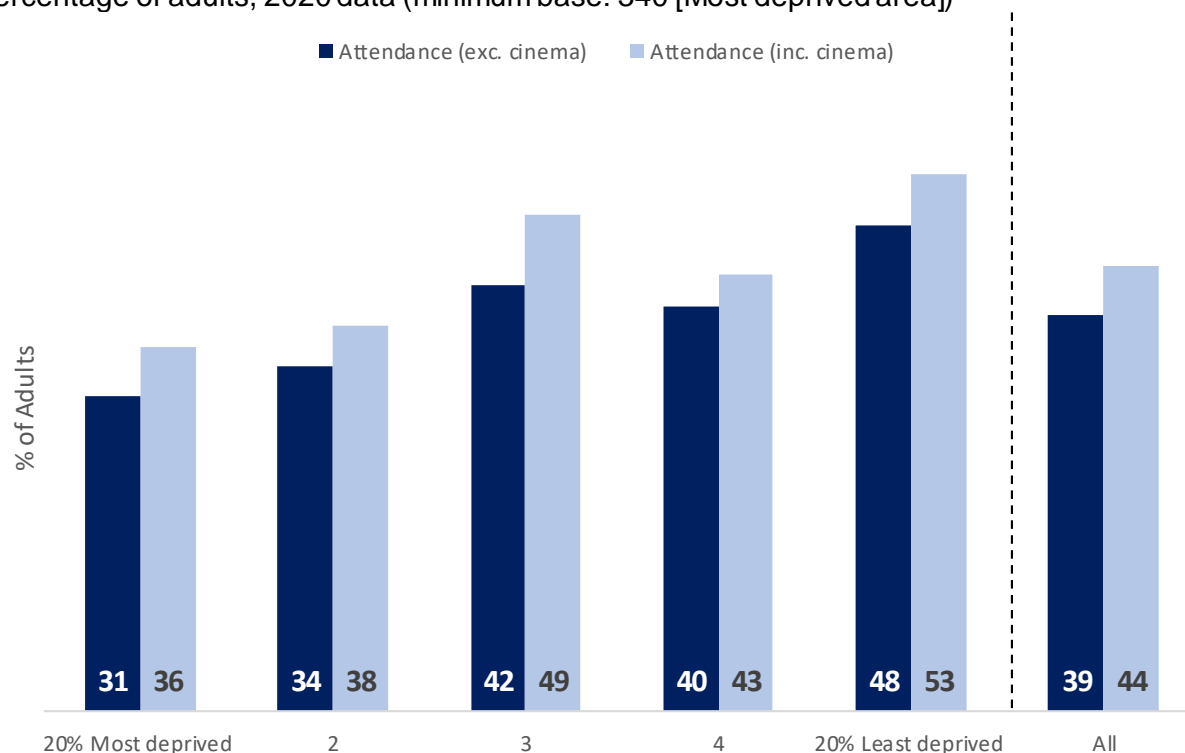
- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) 'Qualifications not known' have been excluded from this figure.

4.5 Attendance by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

In 2020, rates of cultural attendance were highest among those living in the 'least deprived' SIMD quintile, as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2020). Figure 4.5 shows there was a significant difference in cultural attendance (including cinema) between those living in the 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas (36 per cent compared with 53 per cent). When cinema attendance is excluded, the difference was similar, with 31 per cent of those living in the most deprived areas and 48 per cent in the least deprived areas attending or visiting a cultural event or place.

Figure 4.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 340 [Most deprived area])



As with the overall figure, attendance at individual events or places was for the most part higher for adults living in the least deprived areas (Table 4.5). There were substantial differences between those living in the 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas for most individual events or places. The most noticeable differences between those living in the most and least deprived areas can be seen for visits to historic places (12 per cent and 23 per cent respectively), art galleries (4 per cent and 13 per cent respectively), museums (7 per cent and 15 per cent respectively), and theatres (4 per cent and 12 per cent respectively). However, visits to libraries are similar between the most and least deprived areas (15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

Table 4.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	20% Most deprived	2	3	4	20% Least deprived	All
Cinema	15	15	21	16	19	17
Library	15	11	15	11	16	13
Classical Music or Opera	1	1	1	2	3	2
Live Music Event	6	11	5	7	8	7
Theatre	4	9	8	6	12	8
Dance Show Event	1	0	1	1	2	1
Historic Place	12	13	17	20	23	18
Museum	7	10	12	14	15	12
Art Gallery	4	4	9	10	13	8
Exhibition	2	3	4	5	6	4
Street Arts	2	2	2	4	4	3
Culturally Specific Festival	2	2	2	1	2	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	1	1	0	1	1
Archive or Records Office	1	0	1	1	1	1
Streaming Live Performance	7	6	8	5	8	7
None	64	62	51	57	47	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	31	34	42	40	48	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	36	38	49	43	53	44
Base	340	430	660	750	620	2,790

Note:

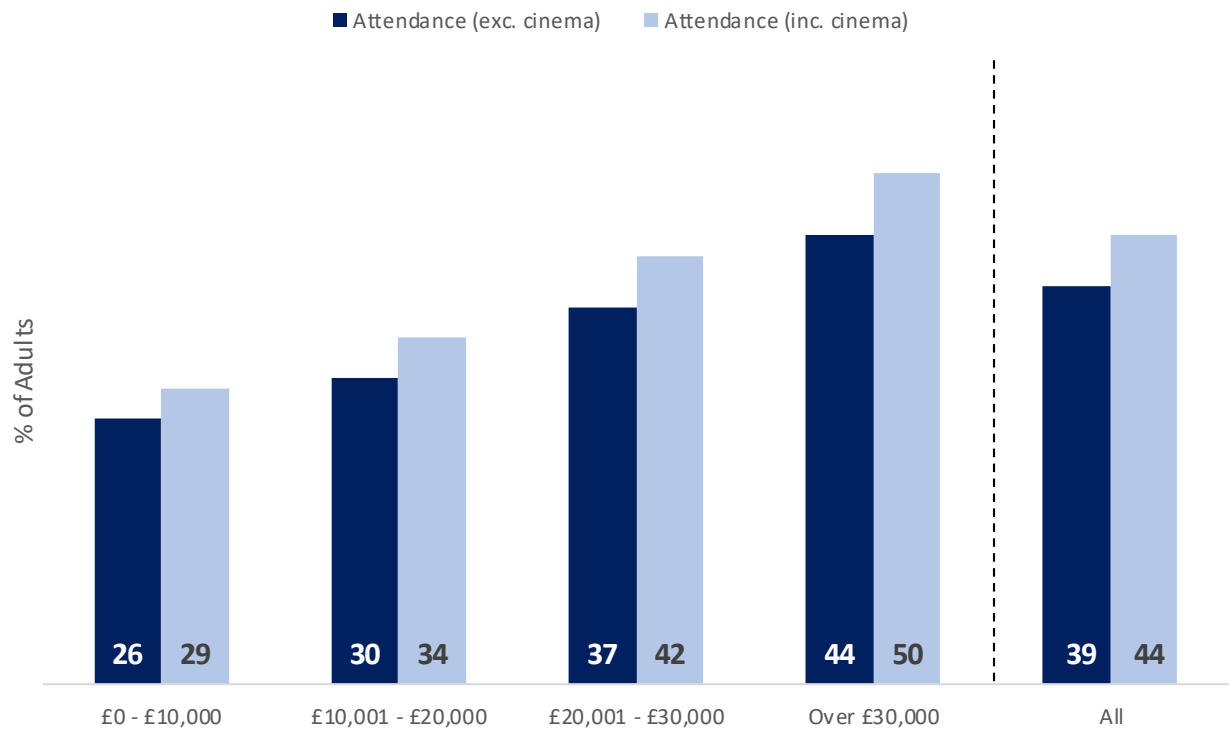
1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

4.6 Attendance by Net Annual Household Income

In 2020, cultural attendance was generally higher among those with greater net annual household income. Half of those with a net annual household income of over £30,000 had attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months (Figure 4.6). Whereas, 29 per cent of respondents with a net annual household income of between £0 and £10,000 had attended or visited a cultural event or place. The pattern holds when cinema attendance is excluded (44 per cent compared to 26 per cent).

Figure 4.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by net annual household income

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 190 [£0 - £10,000])



A larger share of those with a net annual household income of over £30,000 attended or visited certain individual cultural events and places than households with a net annual household income of less than £10,000 (Table 4.6). The biggest differences between those in these income groups can be seen for trips to historic places (22 per cent and 7 per cent respectively), visits to the cinema (21 per cent and 8 per cent respectively) and museum visits (13 per cent and 3 per cent respectively).

Table 4.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by net annual household income

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	£0 - £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Cinema	8	10	16	21	17
Library	12	16	15	12	13
Classical Music or Opera	2	1	2	2	2
Live Music Event	5	4	6	9	7
Theatre	2	6	8	9	8
Dance Show Event	1	1	2	1	1
Historic Place	7	8	16	22	18
Museum	3	9	13	13	12
Art Gallery	2	5	10	9	8
Exhibition	1	2	5	5	4
Street Arts	4	0	5	3	3
Culturally Specific Festival	0	1	1	2	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	0	2	1	1	1
Archive or Records Office	0	0	1	1	1
Streaming Live Performance	4	3	6	9	7
None	71	66	58	50	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	26	30	37	44	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	29	34	42	50	44
Base	190	630	600	1,290	2,790

Note:

- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) 'Unknown or low' incomes have been excluded from this table.

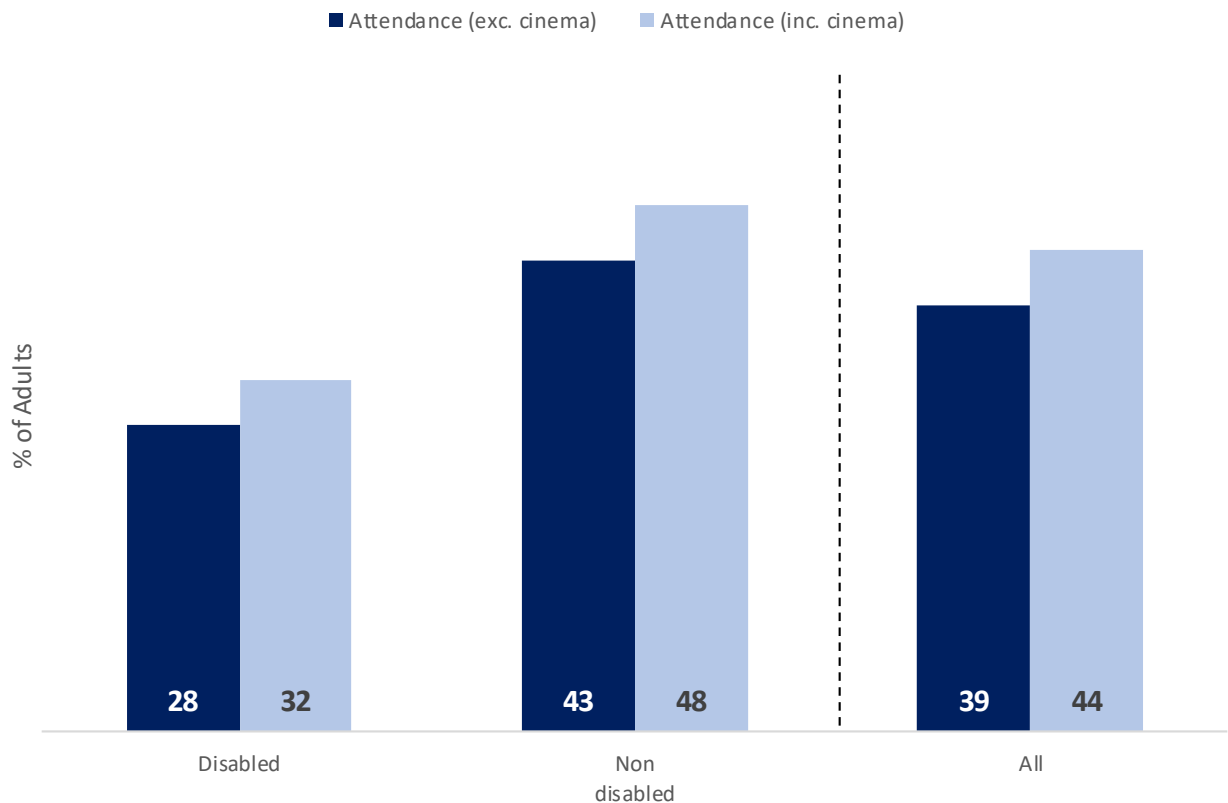
4.7 Attendance by Disability

In the SHS, 'disability' is defined as the presence of any physical or mental health condition or illness that is expected to last 12 months or more, and that reduces the person's ability to carry out day-to-day activities.⁷ **In 2020, cultural attendance was lower among adults that reported having such a condition.** 32 per cent of those that reported a disability had attended or visited a cultural event or place compared with 48 per cent attendance for those that reported having no disability (Figure 4.7). When cinema is excluded, attendance for those with a disability was 28 per cent and for those with no disability, it was 43 per cent.

⁷ [Scottish Household Survey 2020: methodology and impact of change in mode - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2020/methodology-and-impact-of-change-in-mode/pages/10.aspx), Household questionnaire, Health and disability, p.35

Figure 4.7: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by disability

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 720 [disabled])



Attendance for around half the individual events or places were significantly higher for adults that did not report a disability (Table 4.7). The largest difference in attendance between these groups can be seen for trips to historic places (20 per cent and 9 per cent respectively). Other notable differences can be seen for visits to the cinema (19 per cent and 13 per cent respectively).

Table 4.7: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by disability

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Disabled	Non-disabled	All
Cinema	13	19	17
Library	10	14	13
Classical Music or Opera	1	2	2
Live Music Event	7	8	7
Theatre	6	8	8
Dance Show Event	1	1	1
Historic Place	9	20	18
Museum	9	13	12
Art Gallery	5	9	8
Exhibition	2	5	4
Street Arts	1	4	3
Culturally Specific Festival	1	2	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	2	1	1
Archive or Records Office	1	1	1
Streaming Live Performance	5	7	7
None	68	52	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	28	43	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	32	48	44
Base	720	2,060	2,790

Note:

- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.
- 2) A disability is defined in the SHS as a long-term limiting physical or mental health condition.
- 3) 'Don't Know' and 'Refused' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

4.8 Attendance by Ethnicity

The SHS asked respondents to describe their ethnic background. These are coded based on each respondents' answer and are categorised in this report as either: 'White: Scottish', 'White: Other British', 'White: Other' or 'Minority Ethnic Groups'. The majority of respondents were 'White: Scottish' or 'White: Other British'. Therefore, to allow for a base sample that is judged to be sufficiently reliable for analysis, adults who answered 'Irish', 'Gypsy/Traveller', 'Polish' and 'other white ethnic groups' were grouped as 'White: Other' and adults that were 'Mixed or multiple', 'Asian', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', 'Arab' or 'any other ethnic groups' were included in the 'Minority Ethnic Groups' category.

In 2020, cultural attendance (including cinema) was highest for 'White: Other' adults (65 per cent). 51 per cent of minority ethnic adults had attended or visited a cultural event or place compared with 42 per cent for 'White: Scottish' adults and 48 per cent for 'White: Other British' adults (Table 4.8). However, these differences were found not to be statistically significant.

For certain cultural events and places, notable differences were observed between 'White: Other' adults and 'White: Scottish' adults including for visits to historic places, museums and art galleries.

Table 4.8: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by ethnicity

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	White: Scottish	White: Other British	White: Other	Minority Ethnic Groups	All
Cinema	16	20	26	19	17
Library	12	19	17	19	13
Classical Music or Opera	1	4	1	0	2
Live Music Event	7	9	12	2	7
Theatre	8	10	7	4	8
Dance Show Event	1	2	0	0	1
Historic Place	16	23	31	15	18
Museum	10	19	25	14	12
Art Gallery	7	12	18	6	8
Exhibition	3	9	8	1	4
Street Arts	3	3	8	4	3
Culturally Specific Festival	1	3	3	0	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	3	1	0	1
Archive or Records Office	1	1	1	0	1
Streaming Live Performance	6	10	13	3	7
None	58	52	35	49	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	36	45	63	43	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	42	48	65	51	44
Base	2,100	490	120	70	2,790

Note:

- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) For the purposes of the analysis presented in this table, 'White: Other' includes Irish, Gypsy/Traveller, Polish and other white ethnic groups and 'Minority ethnic groups' includes mixed or multiple, Asian, African, Caribbean or Black, Arab or any other ethnic groups

4.9 Attendance by Sexual Orientation

Respondents are asked to describe their sexual orientation as either: 'Heterosexual / straight', 'Gay / lesbian', 'Bisexual', 'Other', or 'Refused / prefer not to say'. To allow for a base sample that is deemed to be sufficiently reliable analysis in this report, adults that were 'Gay / lesbian' and 'Bisexual' were grouped together. Estimates for adults with sexual orientation categorised as 'Refused / prefer not to say' or 'Other' were suppressed because of the small sample size.

In 2020, no statistically significant differences were observed for cultural attendance between adults of different sexual orientation. 44 per cent of heterosexual / straight adults had visited a cultural place or attended a cultural event compared with 50 per cent of gay, lesbian or bisexual adults (Table 4.9).

Across each activity, no significant difference in cultural attendance was observed between heterosexual / straight adults and gay, lesbian or bisexual adults.

Table 4.9: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by sexual orientation

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Heterosexual / Straight	Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual	All
Cinema	17	22	17
Library	13	19	13
Classical Music or Opera	2	3	2
Live Music Event	7	7	7
Theatre	8	10	8
Dance Show Event	1	2	1
Historic Place	18	14	18
Museum	12	19	12
Art Gallery	8	13	8
Exhibition	4	3	4
Street Arts	3	6	3
Culturally Specific Festival	2	0	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	7	1
Archive or Records Office	1	1	1
Streaming Live Performance	7	11	7
None	56	50	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	39	46	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	44	50	44
Base	2,710	60	2,790

Note:

- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) 'Other' and 'Refused / preferred not to say' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

4.10 Attendance by Religion

SHS respondents are asked which religion, religious denomination or body that they belong to. These are coded based on each respondents answer and are categorised in this report as either: 'None', 'Church of Scotland', 'Roman Catholic', 'Other Christian' or 'Another religion'. The 'Another religion' category groups together those who described their religion as Muslim, Buddhist, Sikh, Jewish, Hindu, Pagan or other in order to have a base sample that was sufficiently reliable for analysis.

In 2020, cultural attendance (including cinema) was highest for those who said their religion was 'Other Christian' (51 per cent), and lower for those who said 'Church of Scotland' (36 per cent) and 'Roman Catholic' (38 per cent) (Table 4.10). Attendance between adults that said their religion was 'Other Christian' and adults that were of 'Another religion' or no religion was found to be broadly similar.

Table 4.10: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by religion

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	None	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Another religion	All
Cinema	19	11	18	19	11	17
Library	13	12	12	15	29	13
Classical Music or Opera	2	2	1	1	0	2
Live Music Event	8	6	9	8	2	7
Theatre	7	9	6	14	1	8
Dance Show Event	1	2	0	1	0	1
Historic Place	20	12	11	25	17	18
Museum	13	9	8	16	12	12
Art Gallery	10	4	5	11	7	8
Exhibition	5	2	1	5	2	4
Street Arts	4	2	1	3	6	3
Culturally Specific Festival	2	1	1	1	0	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	0	1	1	1	1
Archive or Records Office	1	1	1	1	1	1
Streaming Live Performance	8	4	3	8	6	7
None	53	64	62	49	54	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	42	33	31	49	42	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	47	36	38	51	46	44
Base	1,360	740	300	320	60	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.

4.11 Attendance by Marital Status

SHS respondents are asked to describe their legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status. These are coded based on each respondents answer and are categorised in this report as either: 'Single', 'Married / Civil Partnership', 'Divorced / Separated', or 'Widowed / Bereaved civil partner'.

In 2020, cultural attendance (including cinema) was highest for single adults (49 per cent) and lower for widowed adults (25 per cent) and divorced / separated adults (37 per cent) (Table 4.11). Attendance between single adults and adults that are married or in a civil partnership was found to be broadly similar.

Table 4.11: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by marital status

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Single	Married / Civil partnership	Divorced / Separated	Widowed / Bereaved civil partner	All
Cinema	22	15	16	9	17
Library	14	13	12	12	13
Classical Music or Opera	1	2	3	1	2
Live Music Event	8	8	8	2	7
Theatre	8	8	8	6	8
Dance Show Event	1	1	0	1	1
Historic Place	18	19	14	5	18
Museum	12	13	12	5	12
Art Gallery	10	8	5	5	8
Exhibition	4	5	4	1	4
Street Arts	3	3	3	0	3
Culturally Specific Festival	2	1	1	0	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	1	2	0	1
Archive or Records Office	1	1	0	0	1
Streaming Live Performance	9	6	5	1	7
None	51	56	63	75	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	43	40	33	21	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	49	44	37	25	44
Base	730	1,390	350	310	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

4.12 Attendance by Economic Status

SHS respondents are asked to describe their current economic status and these are categorised in this report as either: 'In employment', 'Permanently retired from work', and 'Other'. The latter category groups together those that are unemployed or inactive, including adults that are: looking after the home or family; in education; in government work or training scheme; permanently sick or disabled; unable to work due to short-term illness or injury; or any other specified economic situation. This was in order to create a base sample that was sufficiently reliable for analysis as the individual sample size of each would be insufficient to be analysed separately.

In 2020, cultural attendance (including cinema) was highest for adults in employment (48 per cent) and lowest for those permanently retired from work (34 per cent) (Table 4.12). Differences between adults in employment and adults with 'Other' economic status were found to be broadly similar.

For certain cultural events and places, notable differences were observed between employed adults and retired adults including for visits to cinema, historic places, museums, attendance at live music events and streaming live performances.

Table 4.12: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by economic status

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	In employment	Permanently retired from work	Other	All
Cinema	21	10	17	17
Library	14	12	15	13
Classical Music or Opera	2	2	0	2
Live Music Event	9	5	7	7
Theatre	8	7	8	8
Dance Show Event	2	1	0	1
Historic Place	21	12	15	18
Museum	14	9	8	12
Art Gallery	9	8	6	8
Exhibition	5	5	2	4
Street Arts	4	2	2	3
Culturally Specific Festival	2	1	1	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	1	1	1
Archive or Records Office	1	1	0	1
Streaming Live Performance	9	3	4	7
None	52	66	54	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	43	31	39	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	48	34	46	44
Base	1,330	1,130	320	2,790

Note:

- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.
- 2) 'Other' includes adults that are unemployed or inactive.

4.13 Attendance by two-fold Urban Rural Classification

The two-fold classification⁸ simply distinguishes between people who live in urban and rural areas. In 2020, cultural attendance was broadly similar for those living in urban areas compared to those living in rural areas. 45 per cent of adults living in urban areas had visited a cultural place or attended a cultural event compared with 42 per cent of adults living in rural areas (Table 4.13).

Across each activity, no significant difference in cultural attendance was observed between adults living in urban areas and adults living in rural areas.

⁸ [Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2016 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot)

Table 4.13: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by two-fold Urban Rural Classification

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Urban areas	Rural areas	All
Cinema	17	16	17
Library	13	13	13
Classical Music or Opera	1	2	2
Live Music Event	8	6	7
Theatre	8	6	8
Dance Show Event	1	1	1
Historic Place	17	19	18
Museum	12	9	12
Art Gallery	8	9	8
Exhibition	4	5	4
Street Arts	3	2	3
Culturally Specific Festival	2	2	2
Book Festival or Reading Group	1	1	1
Archive or Records Office	1	0	1
Streaming Live Performance	7	6	7
None	55	58	56
Attendance (exc. cinema)	40	38	39
Attendance (inc. cinema)	45	42	44
Base	2,020	770	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

5. Participation in Cultural Activities

Cultural participation is captured in the SHS by asking respondents if they have done at least one activity from the available list in the last 12 months. To maintain consistency with previous years' approaches, cultural participation is reported with reading books for pleasure both included and excluded.

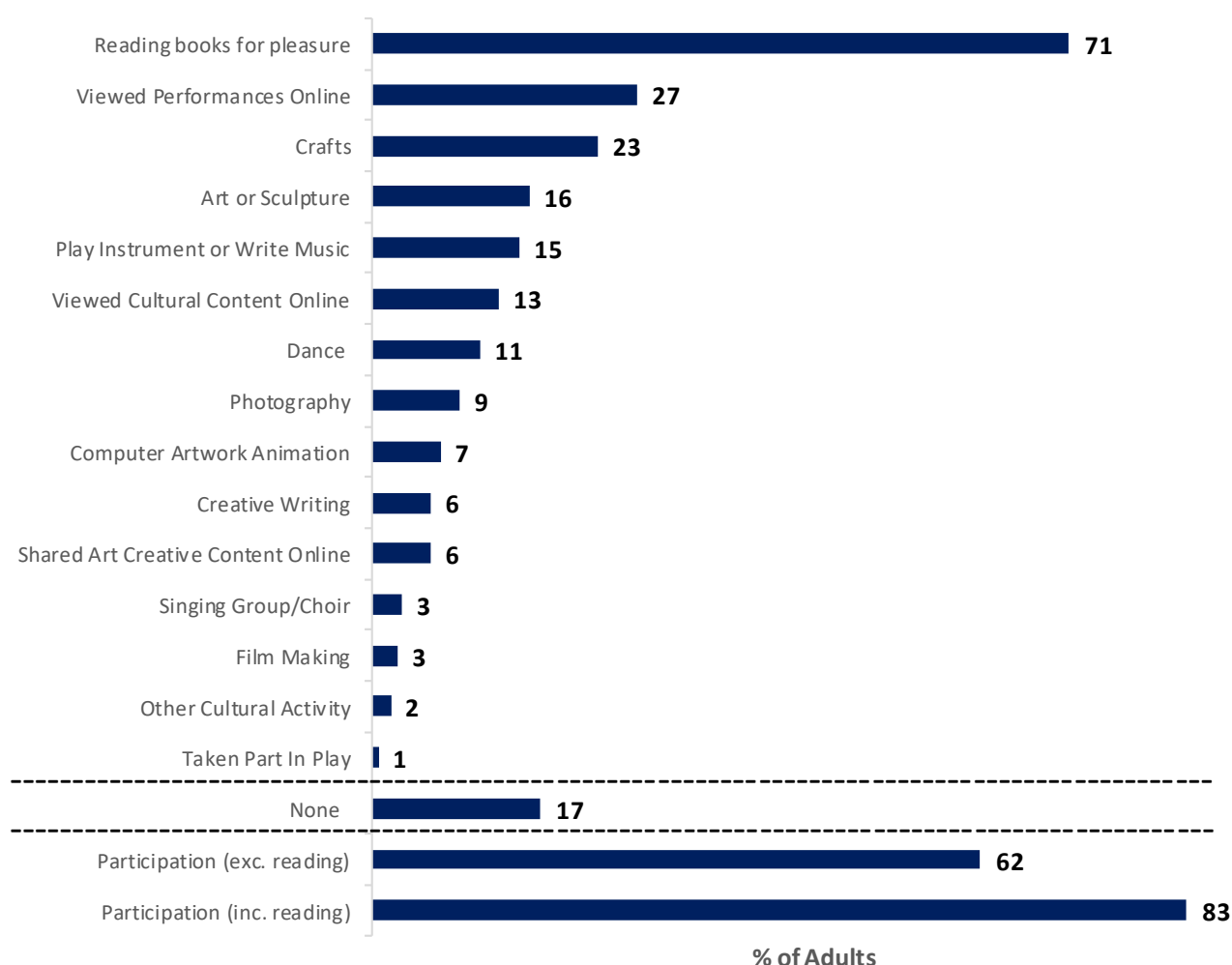
In 2020, 83 per cent of adults in Scotland participated in a cultural activity

(Figure 5.1). Reading was by far the most common cultural activity. When reading is excluded, participation was 62 per cent. The next most popular activity was viewing performances online (27 per cent), followed by crafts (23 per cent).

Less than one in five people (17 per cent) had not participated in any cultural activity in the last 12 months.

Figure 5.1: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (base: 2,790)



5.1 Frequency of Participation in Cultural Activities

In 2020, the cultural activity that was done the most frequently was reading a book for pleasure (Table 5.1). Of those who read for pleasure, 85 per cent had done so at least once a week, and a further 9 per cent had read less often than once a week, but at least once a month. 66 per cent of those who had played a musical instrument, had done so at least once a week.

Adults participated in cultural activities more frequently than they had attended cultural events or places of culture. However, it is important to recognise that opportunities for participation in some cultural activities may have been adversely affected by Covid-19, particularly those involving participation in group activities.

Table 5.1: Frequency of participation in cultural activities nowadays
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Don't know	Base
Reading books for pleasure	85	9	6	0	2,090
Play Instrument or Write Music	66	23	11	0	400
Dance	58	15	27	0	250
Photography	57	27	16	0	240
Crafts	55	28	16	0	770
Singing Group/Choir	54	15	26	5	110
Other Cultural Activity	49	20	25	6	50
Art or Sculpture	47	25	28	0	370
Viewed Performances Online	43	25	31	1	710
Viewed Cultural Content Online	40	29	31	0	370
Computer Artwork Animation	37	37	23	3	150
Shared Art Creative Content Online	37	29	34	0	140
Creative Writing	36	36	27	0	150
Film Making	19	38	43	0	60
Taken Part In Play	[u]	[u]	[u]	[u]	20

Note:

- 1) Sorted by the activity that has the highest occurrence of participation at least once a week.
- 2) [u] = suppressed value. This is where the base is less than 50 and such data are judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.
- 3) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.

5.2 Participation by Gender

In 2020, similarly to attendance patterns, **more women than men reported having participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months**. 88 per cent of women had participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months compared with 78 per cent of men, though this varied by activity (Figure 5.2). When reading is excluded, the difference between women and men was slightly larger (12 percentage points).

Figure 5.2: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender
 Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 1,250 [men])

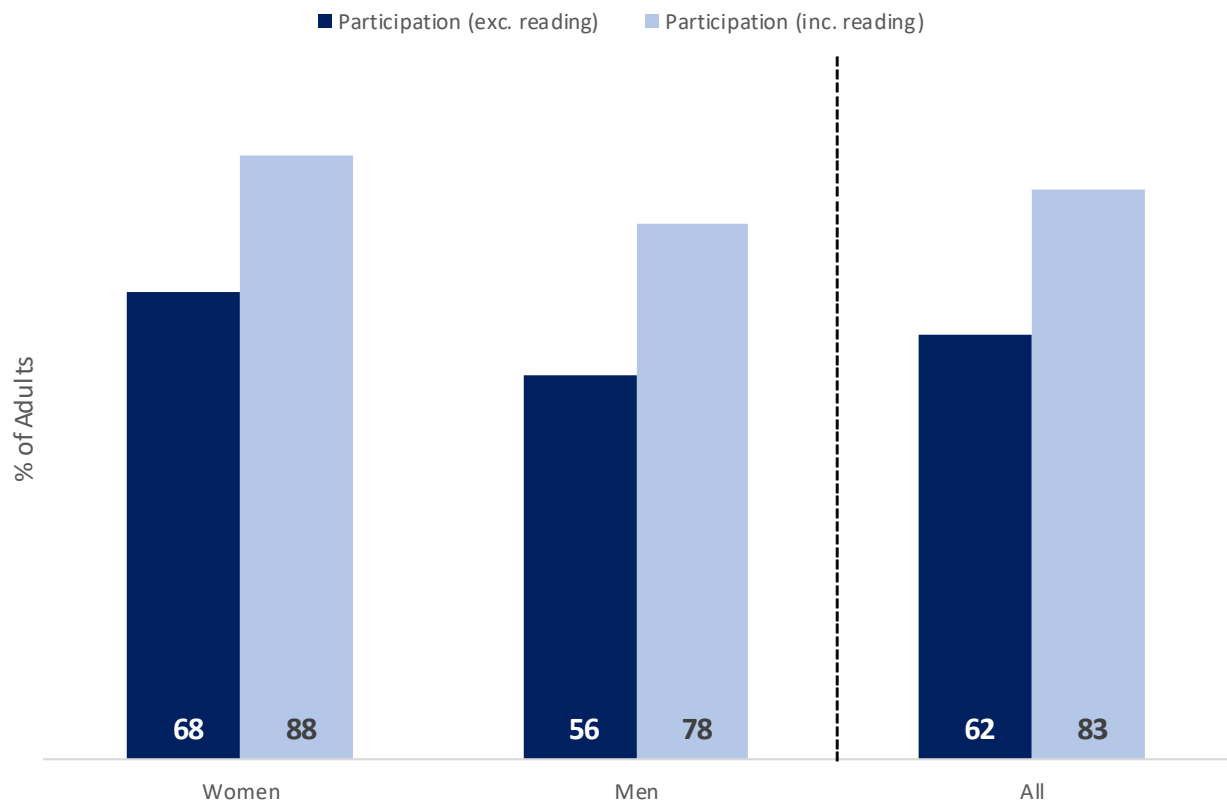


Table 5.2 shows more women than men participated in a number of cultural activities including crafts (35 per cent compared with 10 per cent), reading books for pleasure (78 per cent compared with 64 per cent) and dance (17 per cent compared with 4 per cent).

However, men had higher participation rates than women, in certain cultural activities – including playing a musical instrument or writing music (20 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women) and photography (11 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women).

Table 5.2: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Women	Men	All
Reading books for pleasure	78	64	71
Dance	17	4	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	12	20	15
Taken Part In Play	1	1	1
Singing Group/Choir	4	2	3
Art or Sculpture	19	12	16
Photography	7	11	9
Film Making	2	4	3
Computer Artwork Animation	5	9	7
Crafts	35	10	23
Creative Writing	6	5	6
Viewed Performances Online	28	27	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	12	13	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	5	7	6
Other Cultural Activity	1	2	2
None	12	22	17
Participation (exc. reading)	68	56	62
Participation (inc. reading)	88	78	83
Base	1,530	1,250	2,790

Note:

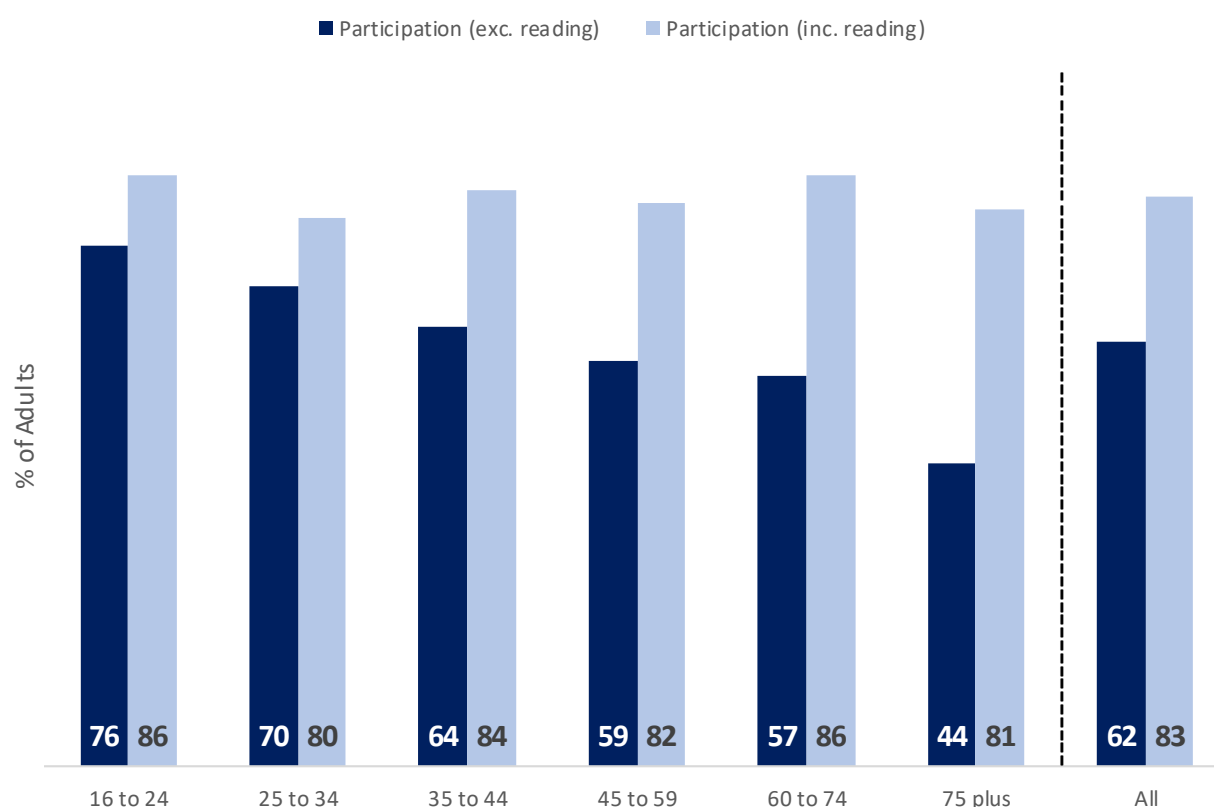
- 1) Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.
- 2) Gender 'Identified in another way' and 'Refused' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

5.3 Participation by Age

In contrast to attendance patterns, overall cultural participation was broadly similar for all age groups in 2020.

However, participation in cultural activities was higher among younger age groups when reading was excluded from the measure. 76 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds had participated in cultural activities when reading was excluded compared to 44 per cent of those aged 75 and over (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by age
 Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 110 [16 to 24])



In general older age groups were more likely to read books for pleasure and do craftwork such as knitting, woodwork and pottery than younger age groups. 75 per cent of those aged 75 and over read books for pleasure (compared to 59 per cent for those aged 16 to 24) and 27 per cent did crafts (compared to 9 per cent for those aged 16 to 24).

For other cultural activities, younger adults, particularly those aged 16 to 24, were more likely than older age groups to participate (Table 5.3). The biggest difference can be seen for viewing performances online (36 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds compared to 11 per cent of those aged 75 and over). Adults aged 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 were more likely to do art or sculpture compared to those aged 60 to 74 and 75 and over.

Table 5.3: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by age

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Reading books for pleasure	59	67	73	73	76	75	71
Dance	19	13	12	11	6	4	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	24	23	16	13	11	6	15
Taken Part In Play	2	0	1	1	0	0	1
Singing Group/Choir	5	1	3	3	2	5	3
Art or Sculpture	21	27	19	12	10	8	16
Photography	11	11	8	10	9	3	9
Film Making	4	7	4	3	1	0	3
Computer Artwork Animation	9	10	8	6	4	3	7
Crafts	9	23	22	22	29	27	23
Creative Writing	11	8	6	4	4	3	6
Viewed Performances Online	36	37	31	28	20	11	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	8	14	17	14	12	6	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	14	8	6	4	4	2	6
Other Cultural Activity	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
None	14	20	16	18	14	19	17
Participation (exc. reading)	76	70	64	59	57	44	62
Participation (inc. reading)	86	80	84	82	86	81	83
Base	110	250	310	720	1,010	400	2,790

Note:

1) Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

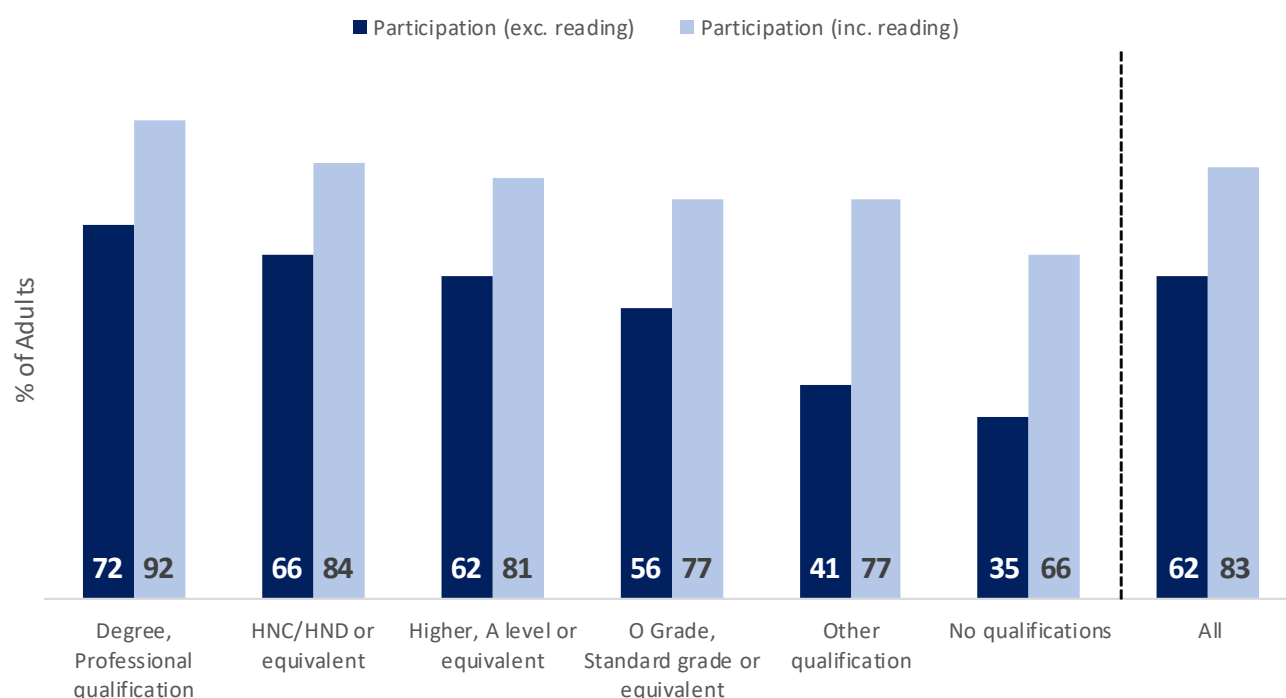
2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.

5.4 Participation by Highest Level of Qualification

Similarly to cultural attendance, in 2020, **participation in cultural activities was highest among adults with a degree or professional qualification (92 per cent) and lowest for those with no qualifications (66 per cent)** (Figure 5.4). In general, and similarly to cultural attendance patterns, there was a decrease in participation with level of qualifications. When reading is excluded, the difference in participation between the two groups was even greater (72 per cent for those with a degree or professional qualifications compared with 35 per cent for those with no qualifications).

Figure 5.4: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification⁹

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 100 [other qualification])



Similar to attendance patterns, larger portions of those with a degree or professional qualification than those with no qualifications participated in most individual cultural activities listed in the question (Table 5.4). In the last 12 months, 84 per cent of those with a degree or professional qualification read books for pleasure compared with 54 per cent of those with no qualifications, and there was a similar difference for viewing performances online (35 per cent compared with 6 per cent).

⁹ 'Qualifications not known' have been excluded from this figure as estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

Table 5.4: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	All
Reading books for pleasure	84	69	66	58	64	54	71
Dance	14	8	11	10	11	2	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	21	13	14	12	3	7	15
Taken Part In Play	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Singing Group/Choir	4	1	4	2	3	1	3
Art or Sculpture	19	15	16	15	12	5	16
Photography	14	8	9	4	5	2	9
Film Making	5	4	4	0	0	0	3
Computer Artwork							
Animation	10	5	6	3	4	2	7
Crafts	28	22	19	18	17	18	23
Creative Writing	8	5	7	4	4	1	6
Viewed Performances							
Online	35	30	30	22	12	6	27
Viewed Cultural Content							
Online	20	13	9	6	4	3	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	8	6	8	2	1	1	6
Other Cultural Activity	2	1	2	3	0	1	2
None	8	16	19	23	23	34	17
Participation (exc. reading)	72	66	62	56	41	35	62
Participation (inc. reading)	92	84	81	77	77	66	83
Base	1,170	330	420	370	100	380	2,790

Note:

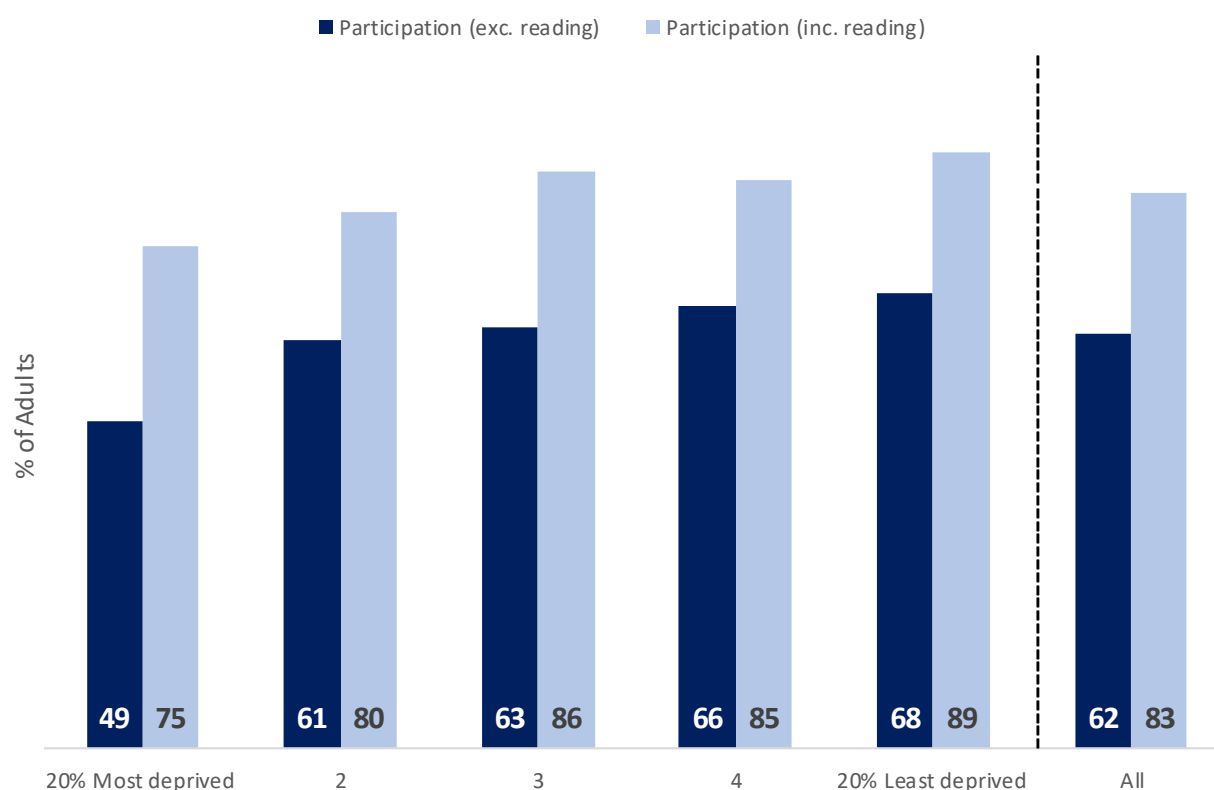
- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) 'Qualifications not known' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

5.5 Participation by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

In 2020, a larger portion of those in the 'least deprived' areas participated in cultural activities (89 per cent) compared with those living in the most deprived areas (75 per cent) (as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD, 2020)) (Figure 5.5). This is consistent with the differences observed for cultural attendance. When reading is excluded, the pattern was similar with 49 per cent of those in the most deprived areas and 68 per cent of those in the least deprived areas of Scotland having participated in a cultural activity.

Figure 5.5: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 340 [most deprived area])



Participation for some cultural activities, such as reading, playing an instrument or writing music and viewing cultural performances online, was higher for adults living in the least deprived areas compared to those in the most deprived areas (Table 5.5). The most marked differences between those living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas and those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were reading a book for pleasure (78 per cent and 64 per cent respectively) and viewing performances online (30 per cent and 20 per cent respectively).

However, participation was similar between those living in the least and most deprived areas, in certain activities such as art and sculpture, photography, film making, computer artwork animation, dancing and crafts.

Table 5.5: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	20% Most deprived	2	3	4	20% Least deprived	All
Reading books for pleasure	64	67	73	72	78	71
Dance	9	10	11	11	12	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	9	12	18	19	17	15
Taken Part In Play	1	0	0	1	1	1
Singing Group/Choir	2	4	3	4	2	3
Art or Sculpture	14	13	17	18	15	16
Photography	7	8	11	11	7	9
Film Making	2	2	4	4	3	3
Computer Artwork Animation	7	5	8	5	7	7
Crafts	21	22	22	24	24	23
Creative Writing	8	4	6	6	3	6
Viewed Performances Online	20	25	28	33	30	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	8	13	12	15	14	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	5	6	10	5	5	6
Other Cultural Activity	1	3	2	1	1	2
None	25	20	14	15	11	17
Participation (exc. reading)	49	61	63	66	68	62
Participation (inc. reading)	75	80	86	85	89	83
Base	340	430	660	750	620	2,790

Note:

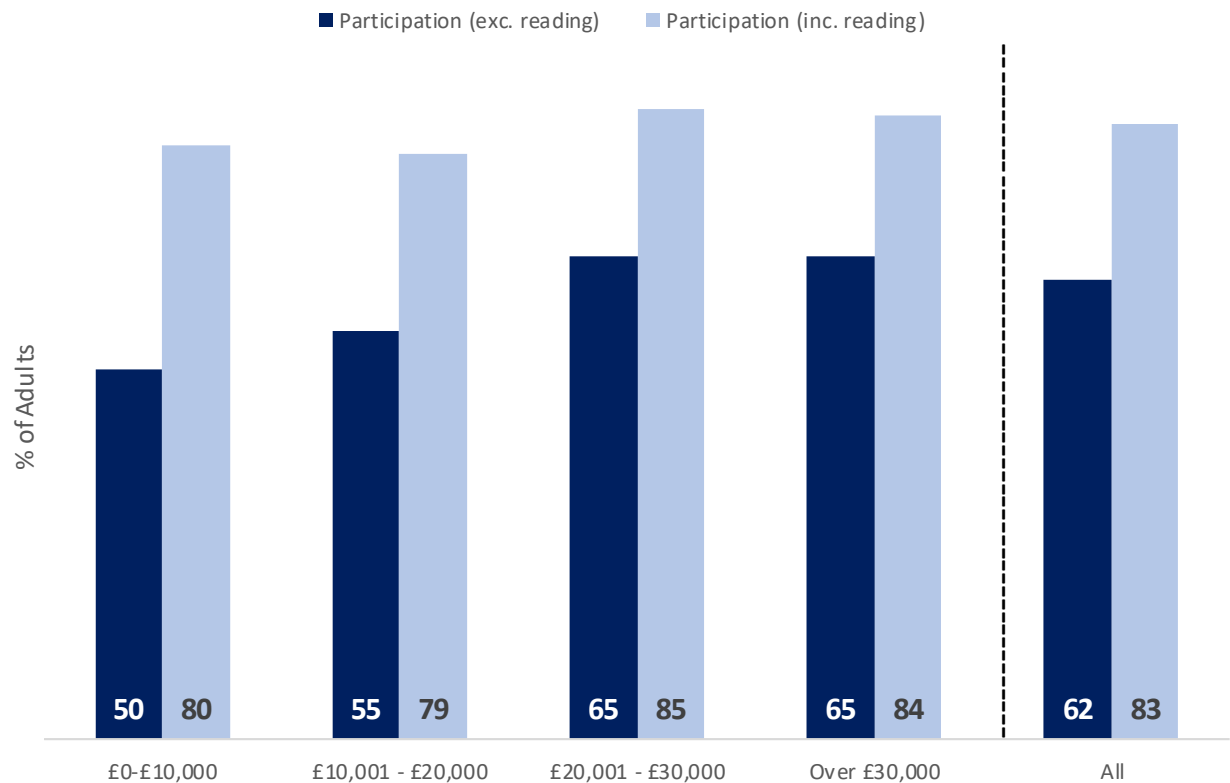
1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed.

5.6 Participation by Net Annual Household Income

In 2020, cultural participation was broadly similar for those with a net annual household income above £30,000 and those with a net annual household income below £10,000 (Figure 5.6). However, when reading is excluded, participation was notably lower for those with a net annual household income of up to £10,000 (50 per cent) compared to those with a net annual income of above £30,000 (65 per cent).

Figure 5.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by net annual household income

Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 190 [£0 - £10,000])



Across certain activities, participation was highest for adults with a net annual household income of over £30,000 (Table 5.6). Notable differences between those with net annual household income above £30,000 and those with a net annual household income of up to £10,000 can be found in activities such as viewing cultural content online, dancing and photography.

Table 5.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by net annual household income
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	£0-£10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Reading books for pleasure	67	68	70	73	71
Dance	4	10	12	11	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	13	11	16	16	15
Taken Part In Play	0	0	1	1	1
Singing Group/Choir	4	2	3	3	3
Art or Sculpture	12	15	17	16	16
Photography	3	8	10	10	9
Film Making	5	1	3	4	3
Computer Artwork Animation	5	3	8	8	7
Crafts	24	26	28	21	23
Creative Writing	11	3	6	6	6
Viewed Performances Online	23	19	32	30	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	7	6	14	15	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	8	4	6	7	6
Other Cultural Activity	1	1	3	2	2
None	20	21	15	16	17
Participation (exc. reading)	50	55	65	65	62
Participation (inc. reading)	80	79	85	84	83
Base	190	630	600	1,290	2,790

Note:

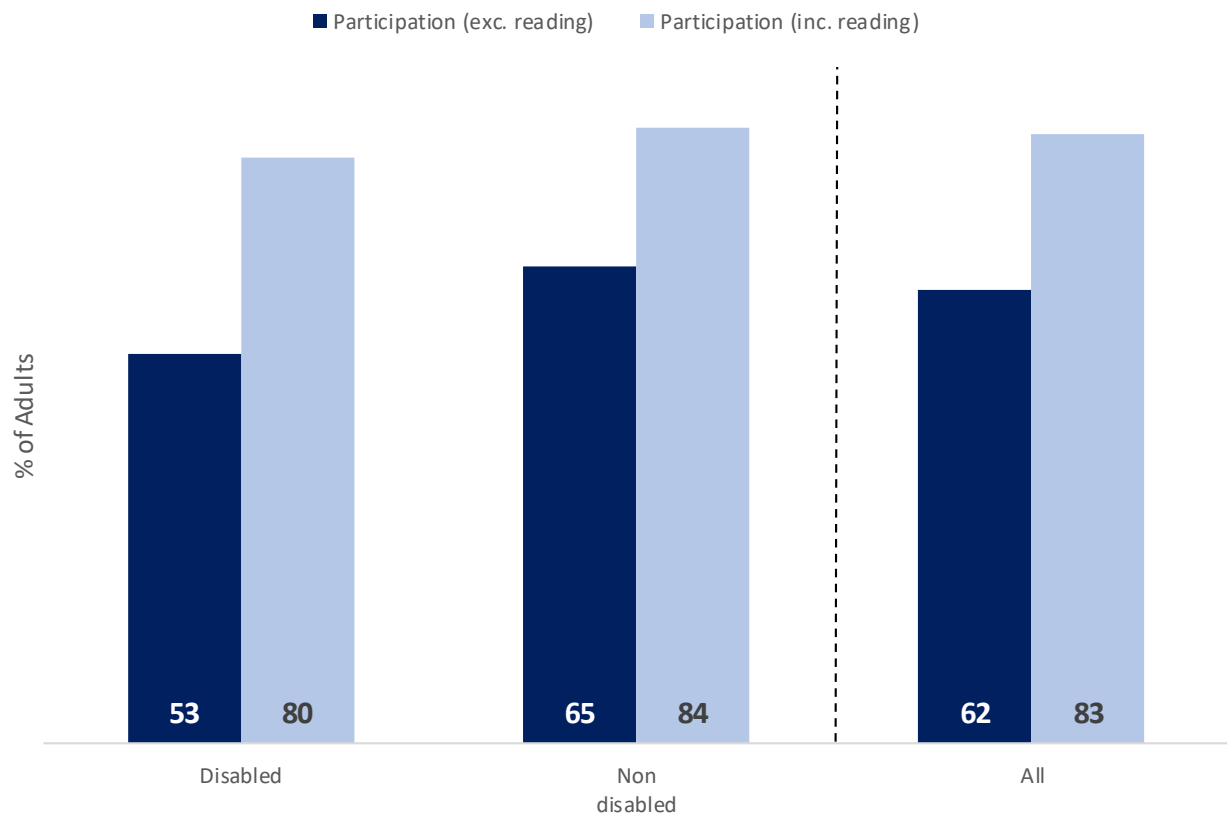
- 1) Columns may not add to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed.
- 2) 'Unknown or low' incomes have been excluded from this table.

5.7 Participation by Disability

In the SHS, 'disability' is defined as the presence of any physical or mental health condition or illness that is expected to last 12 months or more, and that reduces the person's ability to carry out day-to-day activities.¹⁰ **In 2020, cultural participation between adults that reported having such a condition and those that reported having no disability is broadly similar** (Figure 5.7). The difference is notably greater when reading is excluded, with participation for those reporting a disability being 53 per cent and, for those with no disability, it was 65 per cent.

¹⁰ [Scottish Household Survey 2020: methodology and impact of change in mode - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2020/methodology-and-impact-of-change-in-mode/pages/10.aspx), Household questionnaire, Health and disability, p.35

Figure 5.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by disability
 Percentage of adults, 2020 data (minimum base: 720 [disabled])



The most marked difference can be seen for viewing performances online. 29 per cent of those with no disability had viewed performances online in the last 12 months compared with 20 per cent of those with a disability. 73 per cent of those with no disability had read in the last 12 months, compared 66 per cent of those with a disability.

Participation is more similar across certain activities. For example, participation in computer artwork animation, film making, singing in a group/choir, art or sculpture, crafts, and sharing artistic or creative content that you have created yourself is similar for both groups (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by disability
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Disabled	Non-disabled	All
Reading books for pleasure	66	73	71
Dance	6	12	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	12	16	15
Taken Part In Play	0	1	1
Singing Group/Choir	3	3	3
Art or Sculpture	15	16	16
Photography	7	10	9
Film Making	3	3	3
Computer Artwork Animation	7	7	7
Crafts	22	23	23
Creative Writing	4	6	6
Viewed Performances Online	20	29	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	10	13	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	5	6	6
Other Cultural Activity	1	2	2
None	20	16	17
Participation (exc. reading)	53	65	62
Participation (inc. reading)	80	84	83
Base	720	2,060	2,790

Note:

- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed.
- 2) A disability is defined in the SHS as a long-term limiting physical or mental health condition.
- 3) 'Don't Know' and 'Refused' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

5.8 Participation by Ethnicity

Compared to the average, cultural participation (including reading) was higher for 'White: Other' adults (92 per cent) in 2020. Cultural participation between minority ethnic adults (80 per cent) was broadly similar to 'White: Scottish' adults (82 per cent) (Table 5.8). However, there was a notable difference between these groups for viewing cultural content online, with 24 per cent of minority ethnic adults reporting that they viewed cultural content online in the last 12 months whereas only 10 per cent of 'White: Scottish' adults reported doing so.

Table 5.8: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by ethnicity
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	White: Scottish	White: Other British	White: Other	Minority Ethnic Groups	All
Reading books for pleasure	69	80	86	60	71
Dance	10	10	17	18	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	14	17	22	21	15
Taken Part In Play	1	1	3	2	1
Singing Group/Choir	3	4	4	3	3
Art or Sculpture	14	20	20	17	16
Photography	8	12	17	11	9
Film Making	3	4	5	5	3
Computer Artwork Animation	6	7	7	10	7
Crafts	22	27	30	15	23
Creative Writing	5	8	9	10	6
Viewed Performances Online	27	28	39	21	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	10	20	23	24	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	5	10	9	11	6
Other Cultural Activity	1	2	1	10	2
None	18	13	8	20	17
Participation (exc. reading)	60	67	72	64	62
Participation (inc. reading)	82	87	92	80	83
Base	2,100	490	120	70	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.

3) For the purposes of the analysis presented in this table, 'White: Other' includes Irish, Gypsy/Traveller, Polish and other white ethnic groups and 'Minority ethnic groups' includes mixed or multiple, Asian, African, Caribbean or Black, Arab or any other ethnic groups

5.9 Participation by Sexual Orientation

In 2020, cultural participation (including reading) was similar between adults of different sexual orientation, with 83 per cent of both heterosexual / straight adults and gay, lesbian or bisexual adults having participated in a cultural activity in the 12 last months (Table 5.9).

Across each activity, no significant difference for cultural participation was observed between heterosexual / straight adults and gay, lesbian or bisexual adults.

Table 5.9: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by sexual orientation

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Heterosexual / Straight	Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual	All
Reading books for pleasure	71	80	71
Dance	10	13	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	16	14	15
Taken Part In Play	1	0	1
Singing Group/Choir	3	3	3
Art or Sculpture	15	27	16
Photography	9	16	9
Film Making	3	11	3
Computer Artwork Animation	6	13	7
Crafts	23	23	23
Creative Writing	6	9	6
Viewed Performances Online	27	40	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	13	8	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	6	14	6
Other Cultural Activity	2	0	2
None	17	17	17
Participation (exc. reading)	62	70	62
Participation (inc. reading)	83	83	83
Base	2,710	60	2,790

Note:

- 1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) 'Other' and 'Refused / prefer not to say' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

5.10 Participation by Religion

In 2020, cultural participation (including reading) across different religious groups was broadly similar, with the only notable difference observed between adults who said their religion was 'Other Christian' (88 per cent), and for those who said 'Roman Catholic' (79 per cent) (Table 5.10).

Compared to the average, adults of 'Another religion' were less likely to have viewed performances online in the last 12 months (13 per cent compared to 27 per cent).

Table 5.10: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by religion

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	None	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Another religion	All
Reading books for pleasure	71	72	67	76	76	71
Dance	11	7	12	14	7	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	17	12	13	21	9	15
Taken Part In Play	1	1	1	1	3	1
Singing Group/Choir	3	5	2	5	0	3
Art or Sculpture	19	9	11	17	11	16
Photography	11	6	6	9	11	9
Film Making	4	2	1	3	5	3
Computer Artwork Animation	8	5	1	8	11	7
Crafts	23	27	16	24	23	23
Creative Writing	6	4	6	5	17	6
Viewed Performances Online	32	23	21	24	13	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	13	9	12	16	16	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	8	3	3	4	14	6
Other Cultural Activity	1	2	3	1	8	2
None	17	17	21	12	15	17
Participation (exc. reading)	65	57	54	67	57	62
Participation (inc. reading)	83	83	79	88	85	83
Base	1,360	740	300	320	60	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.

5.11 Participation by Marital Status

In 2020, cultural participation (including reading) across various marital statuses is broadly similar. However, when reading is excluded, single adults were observed to have the highest cultural participation (70 per cent) compared to the average (62 per cent) and other groups. They were also notably more likely to take part in activities such as art or sculpture or play instrument or write music than the other groups (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by marital status
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Single	Married / Civil partnership	Divorced / Separated	Widowed / Bereaved civil partner	All
Reading books for pleasure	68	72	76	76	71
Dance	14	8	11	5	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	21	13	11	8	15
Taken Part In Play	1	1	0	0	1
Singing Group/Choir	3	3	3	5	3
Art or Sculpture	22	12	11	10	16
Photography	11	8	11	3	9
Film Making	4	3	0	0	3
Computer Artwork Animation	8	6	4	1	7
Crafts	18	25	25	31	23
Creative Writing	8	4	5	4	6
Viewed Performances Online	35	23	30	10	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	15	11	16	5	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	9	5	4	2	6
Other Cultural Activity	2	2	1	2	2
None	15	18	16	17	17
Participation (exc. reading)	70	58	60	51	62
Participation (inc. reading)	85	82	84	83	83
Base	730	1,390	350	310	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

5.12 Participation by Economic Status

In 2020, cultural participation (including reading) between various economic statuses is broadly similar. However, when reading is excluded, adults in employment had a larger level of cultural participation (64 per cent) compared to adults permanently retired from work (51 per cent) (Table 5.12)

For most cultural activities, adults in employment had higher levels of participation compared to adults who are permanently retired. Employed adults were more likely to: view performances online; play an instrument or write music; do art or sculpture; dance; do computer artwork animation; try photography or film making; view cultural content online or share art or creative content online that they have created themselves. However, retired adults were more likely to have done crafts in the last 12 months compared to employed adults and those of 'Other' economic status.

Table 5.12: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by economic status
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	In employment	Permanently retired from work	Other	All
Reading books for pleasure	72	76	62	71
Dance	11	5	16	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	18	9	17	15
Taken Part In Play	1	0	0	1
Singing Group/Choir	3	4	3	3
Art or Sculpture	17	8	20	16
Photography	12	7	5	9
Film Making	5	0	2	3
Computer Artwork Animation	9	3	4	7
Crafts	22	29	16	23
Creative Writing	6	4	8	6
Viewed Performances Online	30	17	34	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	14	10	11	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	7	3	9	6
Other Cultural Activity	1	1	3	2
None	17	16	17	17
Participation (exc. reading)	64	51	69	62
Participation (inc. reading)	83	84	83	83
Base	1,330	1,130	320	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

2) 'Other' includes adults that are unemployed or inactive.

5.13 Participation by two-fold Urban Rural Classification

In 2020, participation in cultural activities (including reading) was higher among adults living in rural areas (87 per cent) and lower for those living in urban areas (82 per cent) (Table 5.13). However, across most activities, participation is broadly similar, with the most marked difference being for crafts, with 28 per cent of adults from rural areas taking part in crafts compared to 22 per cent for those living in urban areas.

Table 5.13: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by two-fold Urban Rural Classification

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Urban areas	Rural areas	All
Reading books for pleasure	70	74	71
Dance	11	10	11
Play Instrument or Write Music	15	17	15
Taken Part In Play	1	1	1
Singing Group/Choir	3	3	3
Art or Sculpture	16	13	16
Photography	9	12	9
Film Making	3	1	3
Computer Artwork Animation	7	4	7
Crafts	22	28	23
Creative Writing	6	5	6
Viewed Performances Online	27	28	27
Viewed Cultural Content Online	12	14	13
Shared Art Creative Content Online	6	7	6
Other Cultural Activity	2	1	2
None	18	13	17
Participation (exc. reading)	61	65	62
Participation (inc. reading)	82	87	83
Base	2,020	770	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

6. Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services

This section presents the reported levels of satisfaction (including users and non-users of these services) for three different types of local authority cultural service (libraries, museums and galleries, theatres or concert halls).

Data on overall satisfaction for services is presented for protected and socio-economic characteristics, where respondents include both those who have used services and non-users. However, data for reporting user views is only published by gender and age.

Overall, 2020 data show that 47 per cent of adults were very or fairly satisfied with their local authority libraries, and 42 per cent were very or fairly satisfied with museums and galleries and with theatres or concert halls

Levels of satisfaction with local authority cultural services were considerably higher among those who had used the services asked about. 2020 data shows that around nine in ten adults were either very or fairly satisfied with each of the three services (between 89 per cent and 91 per cent).

6.1 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by gender

When asked of both service users and non-users, notably more women (51 per cent) than men were very or fairly satisfied with library services (42 per cent).

For museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between women and men (Table 6.1a).

Table 6.1a: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by gender

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Women	Men	All
Libraries			
Very/fairly satisfied	51	42	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	9	11	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	4
No opinion	36	44	40
Museums and galleries			
Very/fairly satisfied	43	41	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	11	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3
No opinion	44	45	44
Theatres or concert halls			
Very/fairly satisfied	44	40	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	12	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3
No opinion	44	46	45
Base	1,530	1,250	2,790

Note:

1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.

2) 'Gender identified in another way' and 'Refused' not included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

Table 6.1b shows levels of satisfaction with local authority culture services amongst those adults who have used these services in the past year only. **For service users, there was no significant difference between women and men for levels of satisfaction for the listed cultural services.**

Table 6.1b: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by gender; service users in the past 12 months only

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Women	Men	All
Libraries			
Very/fairly satisfied	87	94	90
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	4	2	3
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	4	4
No opinion	5	0	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>420</i>
Museums and galleries			
Very/fairly satisfied	91	91	91
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	3	4	3
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	4	3
No opinion	3	1	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>350</i>
Theatres or concert halls			
Very/fairly satisfied	89	88	89
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	6	7	6
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	0	1
No opinion	4	5	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>250</i>

Note:

- 1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) Users are identified as those who have said they have used services within the last 12 months.
- 4) 'Gender identified in another way' and 'Refused' not included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

6.2 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by age

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between age groups for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls. However, compared to the average, adults aged between 60 and 74, were statistically more likely to be very or fairly satisfied with library services (52 per cent compared to 47 per cent) and theatres or concert halls (47 per cent compared to 42 per cent) (Table 6.2a).

Table 6.2a: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by age

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Libraries							
Very/fairly satisfied	40	41	50	46	52	49	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	15	10	9	9	9	6	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	2	6	4	3	3	4
No opinion	39	47	35	42	35	42	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries							
Very/fairly satisfied	39	42	41	42	46	37	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	13	9	13	11	11	8	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	6	2	6	2	2	2	3
No opinion	42	48	41	45	41	52	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls							
Very/fairly satisfied	41	41	39	41	47	39	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	17	9	11	10	10	8	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	1	1	5	4	2	1	3
No opinion	41	49	45	45	41	52	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.

2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.

Table 6.2b shows levels of satisfaction with local authority culture services amongst age groups who have used these services in the past year only. These age groupings have been expanded to provide sample sizes that are sufficient enough to be reliable for publication and analysis. For service users, there was no significant difference between age groups for levels of satisfaction of the listed cultural services.

Table 6.2b: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by age; service users in the past 12 months only

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	16 to 39	40 to 59	60 or over	All
Libraries				
Very/fairly satisfied	86	91	92	90
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	5	1	2	3
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	6	4	4
No opinion	5	1	2	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>420</i>
Museums and galleries				
Very/fairly satisfied	94	93	84	91
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	0	4	8	3
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	2	2	3
No opinion	1	1	6	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>350</i>
Theatres or concert halls				
Very/fairly satisfied	84	95	88	89
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	9	2	7	6
Very/fairly dissatisfied	0	3	0	1
No opinion	7	0	5	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>250</i>

Note:

- 1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) Users are identified as those who have said they have used services within the last 12 months.

6.3 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by highest level of qualification

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults with some form of qualification for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls. However, compared to the average, adults with no qualifications, were statistically less likely to be feel very or fairly satisfied with library services (37 per cent compared to 47 per cent), museums and galleries (22 per cent compared to 42 per cent) and theatres or concert halls (25 per cent compared to 42 per cent) (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by highest level of qualification
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Degree or professional	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher/A-level or equivalent	O/standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualification	All
Libraries							
Very/fairly satisfied	49	50	44	46	50	37	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	11	10	10	17	11	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	7	2	0	2	4
No opinion	39	36	39	42	34	50	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,170</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries							
Very/fairly satisfied	47	46	42	39	41	22	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	9	16	8	12	26	11	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	1	6	4	0	2	3
No opinion	41	38	44	46	33	65	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,170</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls							
Very/fairly satisfied	46	46	44	39	37	25	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	9	11	8	15	26	11	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	3	2	1	2	3
No opinion	43	40	45	44	36	62	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,170</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.

2) 'Qualifications not known' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

6.4 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by SIMD

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults living in different areas of deprivation for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls.

50 per cent of adults living the 20 per cent least deprived areas were very or fairly satisfied with library services compared to 47 per cent of adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas. 47 per cent of adults living the 20 per cent least deprived areas were very or fairly satisfied with museums and galleries compared to 41 per cent of adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas. 45 per cent of adults living the 20 per cent least deprived areas were very or fairly satisfied with library services compared to 39 per cent of adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (Table 6.4). However, none of these differences were found to be statistically significant.

Table 6.4: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by SIMD

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	20% Most deprived	2	3	4	20% Least deprived	All
Libraries						
Very/fairly satisfied	47	45	49	43	50	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	12	10	9	10	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	6	3	5	3	4
No opinion	42	38	38	43	37	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries						
Very/fairly satisfied	41	39	40	41	47	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	13	11	11	10	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	1	4	3	5	3	3
No opinion	50	45	46	42	40	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls						
Very/fairly satisfied	39	45	41	40	45	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	13	10	13	9	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	1	2	3	4	2	3
No opinion	51	40	46	43	44	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.

6.5 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by net annual household income

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults with different levels of net annual household income for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls.

55 per cent of adults with net annual household income equal to or less than £10,000 were very or fairly satisfied with library services compared to 45 per cent of adults with incomes over £30,000. 40 per cent of adults with net annual household income equal to or less than £10,000 were very or fairly satisfied with museums and galleries compared to 42 per cent of adults with incomes over £30,000. 37 per cent of adults with net annual household income equal to or less than £10,000 were very or fairly satisfied with theatres or concert halls compared to 42 per cent of adults with incomes over £30,000 (Table 6.5). However, none of these differences were found to be statistically significant.

Table 6.5: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by net annual household income

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	£0 - £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Libraries					
Very/fairly satisfied	55	46	51	45	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	7	9	9	10	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	5	3	4	4
No opinion	34	40	37	41	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries					
Very/fairly satisfied	40	38	46	42	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	10	9	11	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	4	2	4	3
No opinion	48	49	44	43	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls					
Very/fairly satisfied	37	40	45	42	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	9	10	9	11	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	2	3	3
No opinion	51	47	44	44	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.

2) 'Unknown or low' incomes have been excluded from this table.

6.6 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by disability

In the SHS, 'disability' is defined as the presence of any physical or mental health condition or illness that is expected to last 12 months or more, and that reduces the person's ability to carry out day-to-day activities.¹¹ When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults that reported having a disability and those that reported having no disability for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls (Table 6.6).

¹¹ [Scottish Household Survey 2020: methodology and impact of change in mode - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2020/methodology-and-impact-of-change-in-mode/pages/11.aspx), Household questionnaire, Health and disability, p.35

Table 6.6: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by disability

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Disabled	Non-disabled	All
Libraries			
Very/fairly satisfied	45	47	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	10	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	4	4
No opinion	41	40	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>2,060</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries			
Very/fairly satisfied	42	42	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	11	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	3	3
No opinion	44	44	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>2,060</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls			
Very/fairly satisfied	40	42	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	12	11	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3
No opinion	46	45	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>2,060</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

- 1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.
- 2) A disability is defined in the SHS as a long-term limiting physical or mental health condition.

6.7 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by ethnicity

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of most ethnicities for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls (Table 6.7). However, compared to the average adults of 'White: Other' ethnicity were notably more likely to be very or fairly satisfied about museums and galleries and the least likely to offer no opinion.

Table 6.7: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by ethnicity

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	White: Scottish	White: Other British	White: Other	Minority Ethnic Groups	All
Libraries					
Very/fairly satisfied	46	47	49	52	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	9	9	11	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	7	2	4
No opinion	41	40	35	36	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries					
Very/fairly satisfied	40	47	60	41	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	10	7	12	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	3	2	3
No opinion	46	39	30	45	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls					
Very/fairly satisfied	41	46	49	38	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	8	10	13	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3	2	3
No opinion	46	43	38	47	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

- 1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) 'Don't know' and 'Refused' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

6.8 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by sexual orientation

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of different sexual orientation for library services and theatres or concert halls (Table 6.8). However, for museums and galleries, adults that are gay, lesbian or bisexual are significantly more likely to be very or fairly satisfied than heterosexual / straight adults. Although, it is worth noting that heterosexual / straight adults are more likely to have no opinion compared to gay, lesbian or bisexual adults.

Table 6.8: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by sexual orientation
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Heterosexual / Straight	Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual	All
Libraries			
Very/fairly satisfied	47	57	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	2	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	11	4
No opinion	40	30	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,710</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries			
Very/fairly satisfied	41	60	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	7	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	5	3
No opinion	44	28	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,710</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls			
Very/fairly satisfied	42	52	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	9	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	9	3
No opinion	45	29	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,710</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

- 1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) 'Other' and 'Refused / prefer not to say' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

6.9 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by religion

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of different religion for museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls (Table 6.9). However, for library services, adults of 'Church of Scotland' or 'Other religion' are significantly more likely to be very or fairly satisfied (both 52 per cent) compared to adults with no religion (43 per cent). Although, it is worth noting that adults with no religion were more likely to have no opinion than adults from these two religious groups.

Table 6.9: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by religion

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	None	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Another religion	All
Libraries						
Very/fairly satisfied	43	52	47	52	57	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	9	5	9	9	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	8	3	2	4
No opinion	43	36	40	36	32	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries						
Very/fairly satisfied	41	43	43	45	40	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	12	11	7	11	12	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	4	4	2	3
No opinion	45	44	46	41	45	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls						
Very/fairly satisfied	40	44	42	46	47	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	13	8	7	12	9	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	3	6	2	2	3
No opinion	46	45	46	40	42	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

- 1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.
- 2) Estimates with base numbers close to 50 should also be treated with caution, as even though these estimates have been published, they are subject to high levels of sampling error and have a high degree of uncertainty around them.
- 3) 'Other' and 'Refused / prefer not to say' responses have not been included in table as all estimates for this sub-group are suppressed because of the small sample size.

6.10 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by marital status

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of different marital status for museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls (Table 6.10). However, for library services, Widowed / Bereaved civil partner adults are significantly more likely to be very or fairly satisfied (52 per cent) compared to single adults (43 per cent).

Table 6.10: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by marital status
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Single	Married / Civil partnership	Divorced / Separated	Widowed / Bereaved civil partner	All
Libraries					
Very/fairly satisfied	43	48	50	52	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	10	11	6	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	4	3	3	4
No opinion	43	39	36	39	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>1,390</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries					
Very/fairly satisfied	40	43	43	42	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	11	13	8	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	3	2	2	3
No opinion	46	43	41	48	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>1,390</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls					
Very/fairly satisfied	39	43	47	43	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	11	10	7	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	2	1	3
No opinion	47	44	41	48	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>1,390</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.

6.11 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by economic status

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults of different economic status for library services, museums and galleries and theatres or concert halls (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by economic status
Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	In employment	Permanently retired from work	Other	All
Libraries				
Very/fairly satisfied	46	49	46	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	8	9	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	3	4
No opinion	39	39	43	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,130</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries				
Very/fairly satisfied	43	41	38	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	10	11	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	2	2	3
No opinion	41	47	49	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,130</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls				
Very/fairly satisfied	43	43	36	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	9	13	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	2	3
No opinion	43	47	49	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,130</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.

2) 'Other' includes adults that are unemployed or inactive.

6.12 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services by two-fold Urban Rural Classification

When asked of both service users and non-users, satisfaction levels were broadly similar between adults living in urban areas and those living in rural areas for library services (Table 6.12). However, adults living in urban areas were notably more likely to be very or fairly satisfied with museums and galleries (43 per cent) compared to rural areas (35 per cent). Adults living in urban areas were also notably more likely to be very or fairly satisfied with theatres or concert halls (43 per cent) compared to rural areas (36 per cent).

Table 6.12: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services by two-fold Urban Rural Classification

Percentage of adults, 2020 data

Adults	Urban areas	Rural areas	All
Libraries			
Very/fairly satisfied	47	46	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	9	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	4	4
No opinion	40	41	40
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Museums and galleries			
Very/fairly satisfied	43	35	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	12	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	5	3
No opinion	43	49	44
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Theatres or concert halls			
Very/fairly satisfied	43	36	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	12	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	3
No opinion	44	50	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>2,790</i>

Note:

1) Columns may not sum to 100 per cent and bases may not sum to total due to rounding.

Annex 1: Glossary

Cultural engagement is defined as those adults who have either attended at least one type of cultural event or place, or who have participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months.

"In the last 12 months" refers to the 12 months prior to the respondents interview and not the calendar year January-December 2020.

Attendance at a cultural event or visiting a place of culture can cover any of the following:

- Cinema
- Library (including mobile and online)
- Classical music performance or opera
- Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)
- Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play
- Dance show / event - e.g. ballet
- Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site
- Museum
- Art gallery
- Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts
- Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)
- Culturally specific festival (e.g. Mela / Feis / local Gala days)
- Book festival or reading group
- Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)
- Streaming of a live performance (e.g. theatre or dance) into a local venue such as a cinema or community hall
- None

Attendance at any cultural event or visiting any place of culture means that people attend at least one event/place from the available list asked of respondents in the survey (rather than each and every cultural event or place of culture).

Participation in a cultural activity can cover any of the following:

- Read books for pleasure (including on a Kindle or other mobile device)
- Dance, either for fitness or not for fitness
- Played a musical instrument or written music
- Taken part in a play (including backstage)
- Sang in a singing group or choir
- Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture
- Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')
- Film- making/ video-making as an artistic activity
- Used a computer to produce artwork or animation
- Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.
- Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry
- Viewed performances (e.g. music or dance) online on a smartphone, computer, smart TV etc

- Viewed cultural content online (e.g. museum or heritage collections or artist's work)
- Shared art or creative content online that you have created yourself (such as digital art, music, dance, videos or recordings)
- Other cultural activity
- None

Participation in any cultural activity means that people do at least one activity from the available list asked of respondents in the survey (rather than each and every cultural activity).

Annex 2: Changes to the Questionnaire

Due to the implications of Covid-19, the questionnaire for culture and heritage was slightly amended for the 2020 survey to better understand the nature and frequency of attendance and participation at cultural events, places and activities during a year that was impacted by the pandemic and subsequent lockdowns.

Frequency of Cultural Attendance and Participation

In previous years, the question asked “How often do you go to this type of event / do this activity in the last 12 months”. An alternation was made to replace “in the last 12 months” with “**nowadays**”. This was to get respondents to think about how often they attend or participate in an event / activity currently, which may be different to before / during lockdown.

In addition, a response was added to allow the respondent to indicate that they “**Don’t go nowadays due to COVID**”.

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The data collected for this statistical / social research publication:

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☒ are available via an alternative route on the Scottish Government webpage at [Scottish Household Survey 2020 - telephone survey: key findings - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2020/telephone-survey/key-findings/pages/index.aspx)

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