



National Survey for Wales, 2016-17 Arts, Heritage, Libraries and Museums

12 October 2017
SB 53/2017

The National Survey for Wales included a number of questions about visits to and satisfaction with heritage sites, museums and libraries in Wales. Further questions were asked relating to attendance at arts events and participation in arts activities.

Key findings

- 60% of people visited arts events in Wales in the previous 12 months, 58% visited heritage sites over the same period, and 42% visited museums in Wales.
- 33% of people visited libraries in Wales at least once a year.
- Two-adult households with children were the kind of household most likely to visit an arts event (69% of these households), heritage site (71%), or museum (50%).
- 32% of people had visited all three (an arts event, heritage site and a museum) in the past year.
- The most common reason given for not visiting arts events, heritage sites or museums was that people said they were not interested (36% of those who did not go to an arts event, 35% for heritage sites and 36% for museums).
- Of those who went to heritage sites, 96% said they were satisfied. Similarly, 97% of people going to museums were satisfied; and of those who visited the library at least once a year, 95% were satisfied.
- 29% of people had actively taken part in an arts event in their leisure time within the last 12 months; varying from 37% of those with a qualification at degree level or higher to 11% of those with no qualifications.



About this bulletin

This bulletin provides a more detailed analysis of the 2016-17 survey results for the questions covering arts, heritage, libraries and museums.

The full questionnaire is available on the [National Survey web pages](#).

Additional tables can be accessed via the [Results viewer](#)

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Introduction

National Survey results help measure progress against a number of Welsh Government strategies relating to arts events, heritage sites and museums. Information on patterns of attendance and reasons for not attending are a key way to monitor interest, and to identify and remove barriers.

In September 2017 the first [Well-being of Wales](#) report was published. This report provides an update on progress being made in Wales towards the achievement of the 7 well-being goals and the 46 associated national indicators. Indicator 35 is a measure of the percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year. Results for the indicator will be captured through the survey during 2017-18, and will be reported on in 2018 when the Well-being of Wales report is updated.¹

Questions on arts events, heritage sites and museums were first asked in the 2014-15 National Survey. Many of the same questions were asked again in 2016-17 and this bulletin presents the latest findings and discusses changes over time. In addition, a new set of questions on attendance and satisfaction with libraries was introduced in 2016-17. Results from these questions can also be found in this bulletin.

This remainder of this section sets out some background to Welsh Government policy on museums, arts, heritage sites and libraries.

The aim of the [Fusion: Creating Opportunities through Culture](#) programme is to eliminate barriers to cultural participation and boost skills, engagement, self-esteem and aspiration, particularly in areas experiencing economic disadvantage. Fusion has enabled a wide range of cultural organisations to contribute to a shared anti-poverty agenda by developing new, exciting opportunities for people living in the most deprived communities in Wales. Fusion is aligned to wider Welsh Government policy priorities by supporting employability and skills, supporting the early years, and supporting health and well-being.

Museums

The Welsh Government's [Museums strategy for Wales](#) 2010-2015 set out 3 key principles: museums being available for everyone; museums caring for and developing collections for the nation; and working and managing the museum sector effectively. The overall aim of the strategy was to increase attendance and awareness by making museums accessible and enjoyable to all. [Spotlight on museums](#) is a survey of Wales' museums and provides further information on the sector.

Arts

The [Arts Council of Wales](#) is responsible for funding and developing the arts in Wales. Until recently they have conducted a survey on attendance and participation in arts events. However, due to different data collection methods and wording of questions, the surveys are not directly comparable. In 2016 the Arts in Wales Survey was incorporated into the National Survey which is now the main source of results for adults on arts attendance and participation.

¹ National indicators – see [Well-being of Future Generations Act](#)

Heritage

Cultural and heritage tourism is a significant economic force in Wales. Wales' heritage attractions include:

- 3 World Heritage Sites
- 30,000+ listed buildings, 500 conservation areas
- 4,100 scheduled monuments
- 390 registered historic parks and gardens
- 58 registered historic landscapes

[Cadw](#), the Welsh Government's Historic Environment Service, looks after heritage and historic places and opens many to the public.

Libraries

The Welsh Government supports libraries in public and educational settings. Recent investment and strategies such as [Libraries Inspire](#) seek to create library services that improve access to resources, including modernising library spaces to attract more and new audiences. Visits to libraries can also be made online, and the Welsh Government is working with public library services and the National Library of Wales to deliver a national digital library service.

Visits to arts events, heritage sites and museums

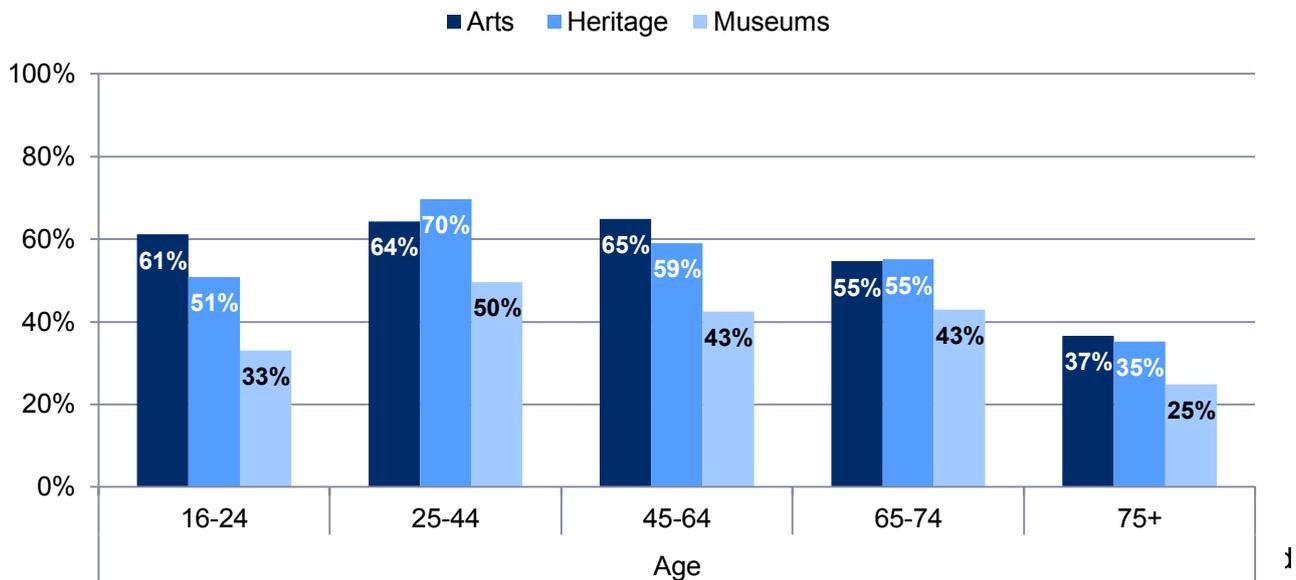
People were asked whether they had attended an arts event, heritage site or museum in the last 12 months. Respondents were given a list of suggested types of attractions which are shown in the following table:

In the last 12 months have you been to any of these events in Wales?		
Arts:	Heritage sites:	Museums:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Play / drama / pantomime / musical• Live music event• Opera, classical music performance• Film at an arts centre• Carnival / street arts / arts festival (e.g. music, dance, Eisteddfod)• Exhibition or collection of art, craft, photography or sculpture• Event including video art or electronic art• Event connected with books or writing• Circus (no animals)• Dance performance• Other arts events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A historic park or garden open to the public• A historic place of worship attended as a visitor (not to worship)• A monument such as a castle, fort or ruin• A site of archaeological interest (e.g. Roman villa, ancient burial site)• Other historic/ heritage site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visited a museum• Used a museum café or shop• Heard a talk given by a museum curator• Attended an event or workshop in a museum• Made an enquiry to a museum about a subject or item of interest• Used a museum for research purposes

60% of people reported that they had visited an arts event, 58% visited a heritage site and 42% visited a museum; these were similar results to those in 2014-15 (58%, 59% and 39% respectively). Attendance at these attractions was found to vary depending on age, health, employment status and qualification level.

Chart 1 shows that 25-44 year olds were the group most likely to visit heritage sites and museums. People aged 75 and over were the least likely group to visit all of the attractions.

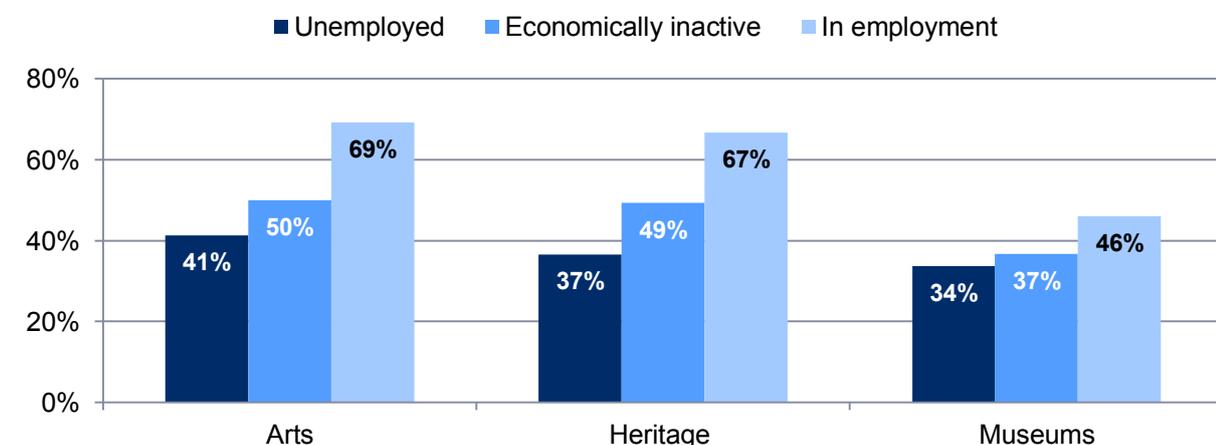
Chart 1: Visits by age group



with 31% of those with no qualifications. Similarly, 72% of those with qualifications equivalent to 'A' levels or above had attended heritage sites and 53% museums, compared with 29% and 23% respectively for those with no qualifications.

Chart 2 shows the relationship between employment status and attendance levels. For arts events, heritage sites and museums, those who were employed were more likely to attend than those who were unemployed. A similar pattern was apparent for arts events and heritage sites the last time these questions were asked (2014-15). However, in contrast to 2016-17, in 2014-15 unemployed people were no less likely to visit museums.

Chart 2: Visits by employment status

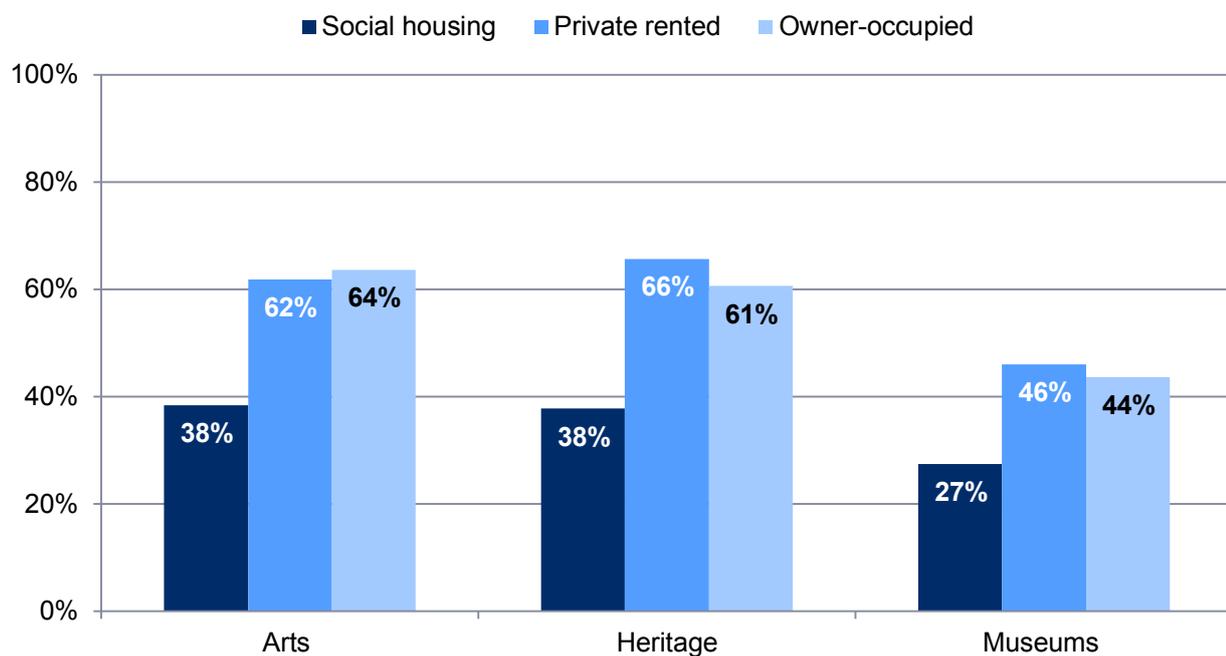


² Qualifications – see [Terms and definitions](#)

Analysing attendance by household type shows that respondents in two-adult households with children were most likely to attend arts events (69%), visit heritage sites (71%) and visit museums (50%). Single pensioner households were the household type least likely to visit arts events (40%), historic sites (41%) and museums (31%). A difference between households with children and households without was confirmed by analysing attendance by whether the household contained children under the age of 16 or not. Households with at least one child under 16 were more likely to visit arts events, heritage sites and museums (67%, 67%, 46%) compared with those without children (57%, 55%, 40%).

Chart 3 shows that visits to cultural attractions in Wales varied by tenure type.

Chart 3: Visits by tenure



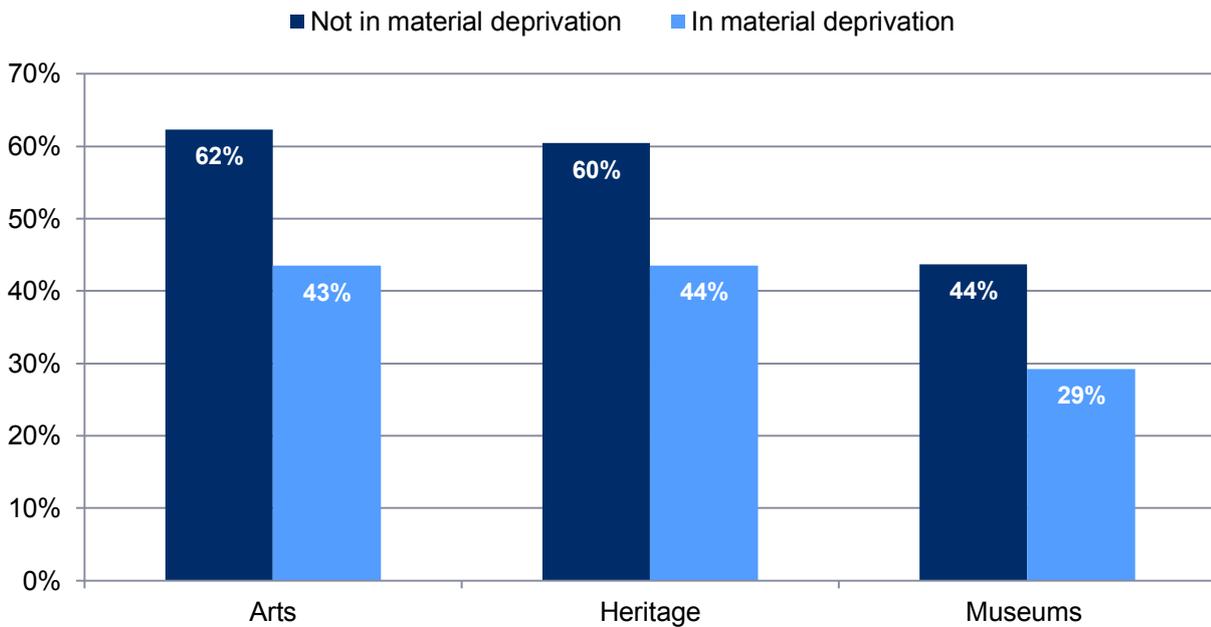
For arts events, heritage sites and museum visits, there was a marked difference between those living in social housing and those who were owner occupiers or private renters. For arts events and heritage sites this varied from 38% attendance for those in social housing to over 60% for those in the other tenure types. For museum visits this varied from 27% for those in social housing to around 45% for private renters and owner-occupiers.

The survey results show that adults in material deprivation were less likely to visit these types of attractions compared with those who were not materially deprived. Chart 4 shows 43% of people in material deprivation visited arts events (compared with 62% who were not deprived), 44% visited historic sites (compared with 60% non-deprived) and 29% (compared with 44% non-deprived) visited museums.

A similar pattern to that seen in Chart 4 was apparent when looking at attendance by WIMD³ areas. People living in the 20% most deprived areas in Wales were less likely to visit these attractions than those living in the 20% least deprived areas.

³ WIMD – see [Terms and definitions](#)

Chart 4: Visits by material deprivation

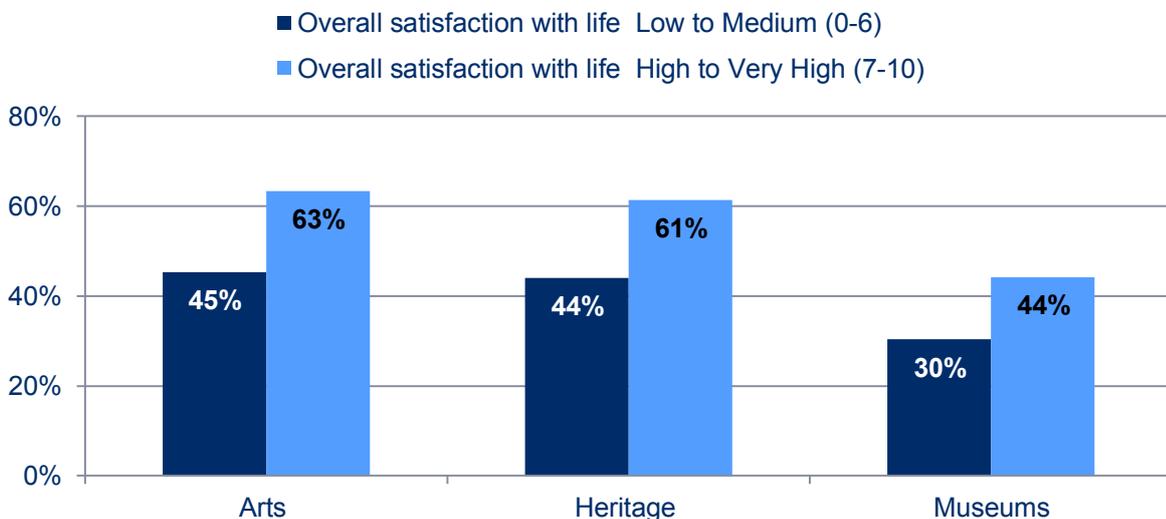


Health and well-being

The survey included a range of questions on personal well-being, including the extent to which the individual feels that the things they do in their life are worthwhile. The results showed that those with a low to medium score were less likely to attend arts events, heritage sites and museums, compared with those who feel that life is worthwhile who were more likely to visit these events.

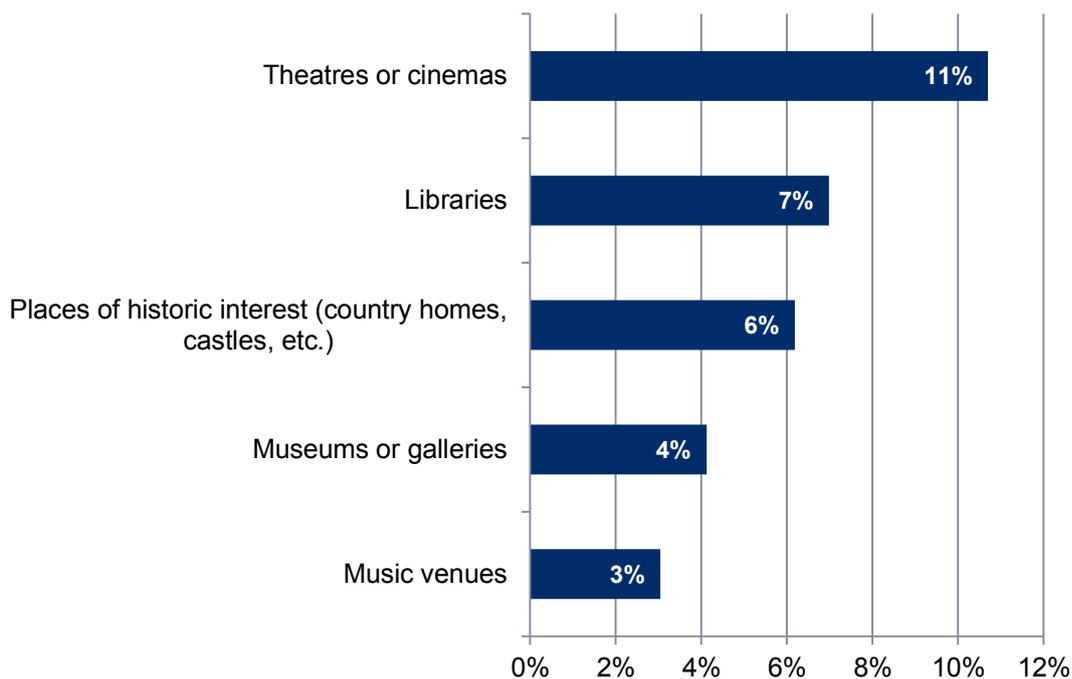
Chart 5 shows a similar finding: people with high or very high satisfaction levels with life were more likely to attend these types of attraction. 63% in the high satisfaction group visited arts events compared with 45% of people with low to medium life satisfaction. For heritage sites this was 61% compared with 44% and for museum visits 44% compared with 30%. As with all analysis of this type it is not possible to identify the direction of causality i.e. say whether high levels of well-being make attendance at such events more likely or whether attendance increases well-being.

Chart 5: Visits by satisfaction with life



People who categorised themselves as having a limiting long-standing illness, disability or infirmity were less likely to attend an arts event (50%) compared with those who did not have a limiting illness (64%). Similarly, people with a limiting long-standing illness were less likely to visit heritage sites (47%) and museums (33%) than those without such a condition (63% and 45% respectively). This same group of people were asked a set of questions on whether they had difficulty accessing buildings they needed to visit. Chart 6 shows that, of those with a limiting long-standing illness, access had proved a problem for some of those who had visited arts events, heritage sites or museums in the last 12 months.

Chart 6: Difficulty with access to buildings experienced by those with a limiting long-standing condition



Another possible barrier to going to such attractions is eyesight. 30% of people with poor eyesight had visited an arts event compared with 61% of people with good eyesight. 19% of people with poor eyesight had visited a heritage site compared with 59% of people whose sight was good. This was also true for museum visits: 18% compared with 42%.

Transport

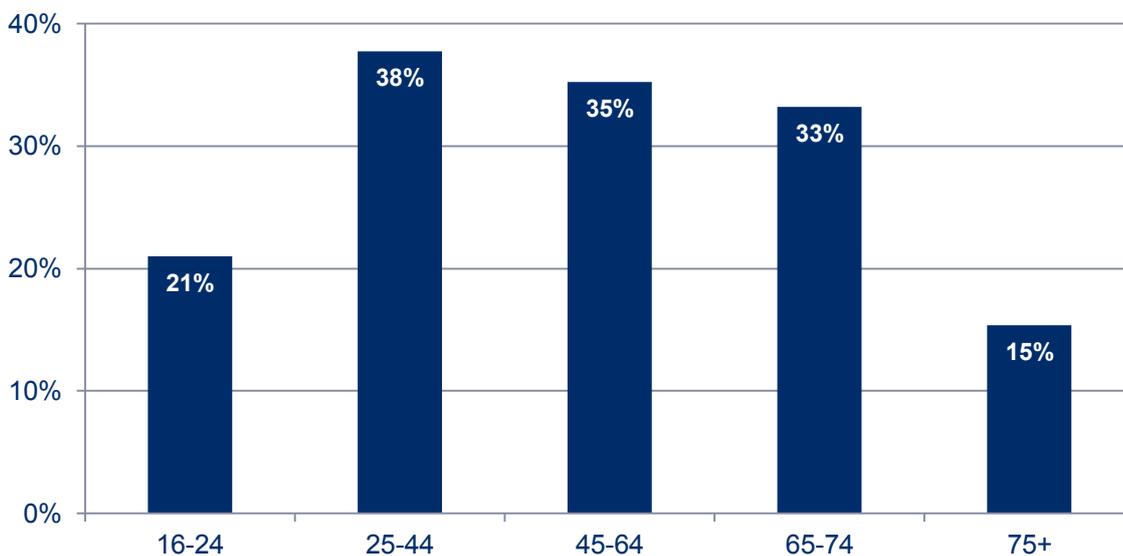
People who had the use of a car or van were more likely to attend arts events than those without (63% vs 38%), heritage sites (62% vs 33%) and museums (44% vs 24%). This may be partially explained by a lack of public transport to some of these attractions, but as with all cross analysis other factors may play a part (for example, having the use of a car is linked with not being in material deprivation). A map of heritage sites and castles can be found [here](#), which indicates the location of some of these historic places.

Visits to one or more attractions

The survey results also show the percentages of people who had attended one, two or all three of the attraction types. The most common visit for those who only attended one type of attraction were arts events (10%); the same figure for historic places was 9%, and for museums 3%. The most common combination of places that people visited was attending both an arts event and heritage site (15% of people). 3% attended an arts event and also visited a museum, and 4% visited a museum and also a heritage site. 32% of people had visited all 3 types of attraction (26% in 2014-15), compared with 26% who did not attend any such attractions (25% in 2014-15).

Chart 7 shows the pattern of those who attended all 3 types of place by age. People aged 25 to 44 were most likely to visit all 3 types of events (38%, a similar figure to 2014-15) followed by 45 to 64 year olds (35% in 2016-17).

Chart 7: Visits to all three types of attraction, by age

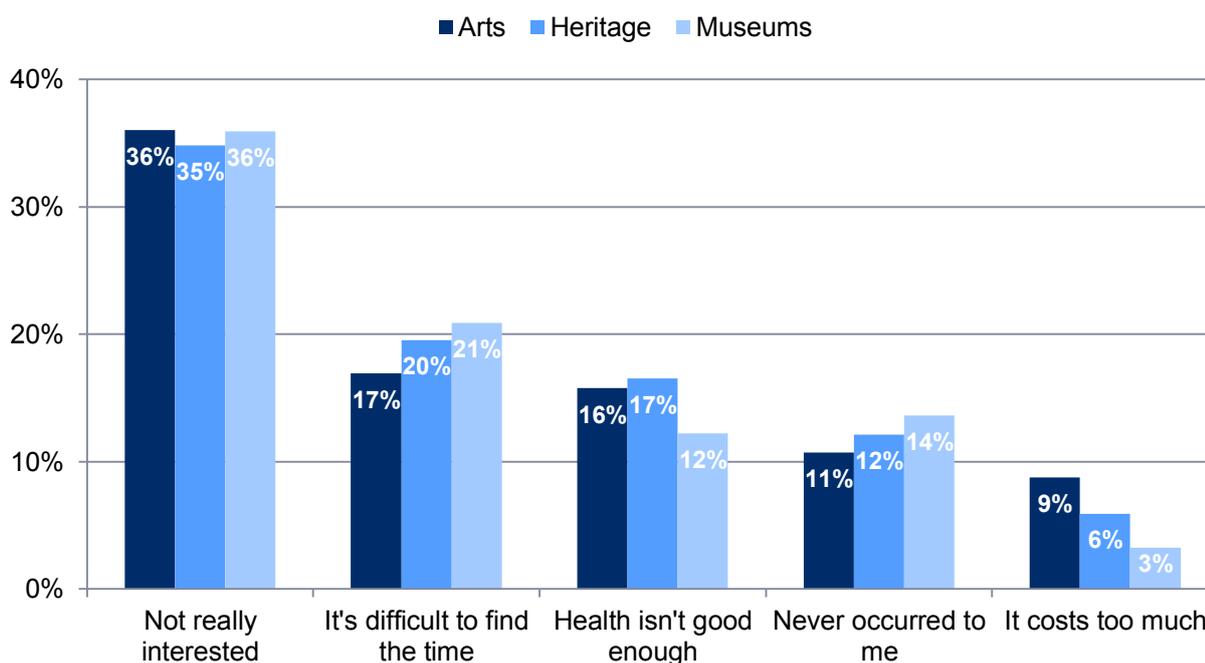


Reasons for not visiting arts events, heritage sites or museums

People who had not visited arts events, heritage sites or museums were asked why they did not attend. The most common reason people gave for not visiting arts events was that they were 'not really interested' (36%) followed by 'it's difficult to find the time' (17%). Not being interested in the event was also the most common response for heritage sites (35%) and museums (36%). Again, this was followed by it being difficult to find the time for heritage sites (20%) and museums (21%). These results are shown in Chart 8.

For 16-24 year olds, not being interested was the most common reason for not attending arts events (47%), heritage sites (50%), and museums (53%). The next most popular reasons were that it never occurred to them to visit one of the attractions and that it's difficult to find the time.

Chart 8: Reasons for not visiting an arts event, heritage site or museum



The two most common reasons for 25-44 year olds not visiting was that they were not really interested (31% for arts events, 32% for historic sites and 31% for museums) or that it was difficult to find the time (22% for arts events, 27% for heritage sites and 29% for museums). Similarly, for 45-64 year olds, not being interested was the most common reason for arts events (40%), heritage sites (36%) and museums (35%), followed by it being difficult to find time and health not being good enough. For those aged 75 and over, the main reason for not visiting was that their health was not good enough (39% for arts events, 43% for heritage sites and 38% for museums). The next most common reason was that they were not really interested.

This pattern of reasons given for not visiting an attraction showed little variation when the analysis looked at household type or tenure. Not being interested in the event was the most frequently given reason whether the household was in material deprivation or not. However, the reason 'It costs too much' was given by a higher proportion of those in deprivation than those who were not deprived. This was true for arts events, heritage and museums: for arts events, 26% of those in material deprivation gave the reason compared with 5% of those not in material deprivation; 20% of adults in material deprivation chose it costs too much for heritage sites compared with 2% of those who were not deprived, and; 16% for museums compared with 1%.

Visits to libraries

Libraries deliver a range of activities and events intended to enable people to learn, to improve their skills, to improve their health and well-being and to access culture. Such activities are used as ways of engaging with new library audiences who may not have visited the library otherwise. In 2016-17, two questions on libraries were asked for the first time. People were asked how often they visited a public library in Wales and for the 33% who had visited a library at least once a year they were then asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the experience overall. The results will help in monitoring the number of people accessing the services provided.

Chart 9: Frequency of library visits, by highest qualification

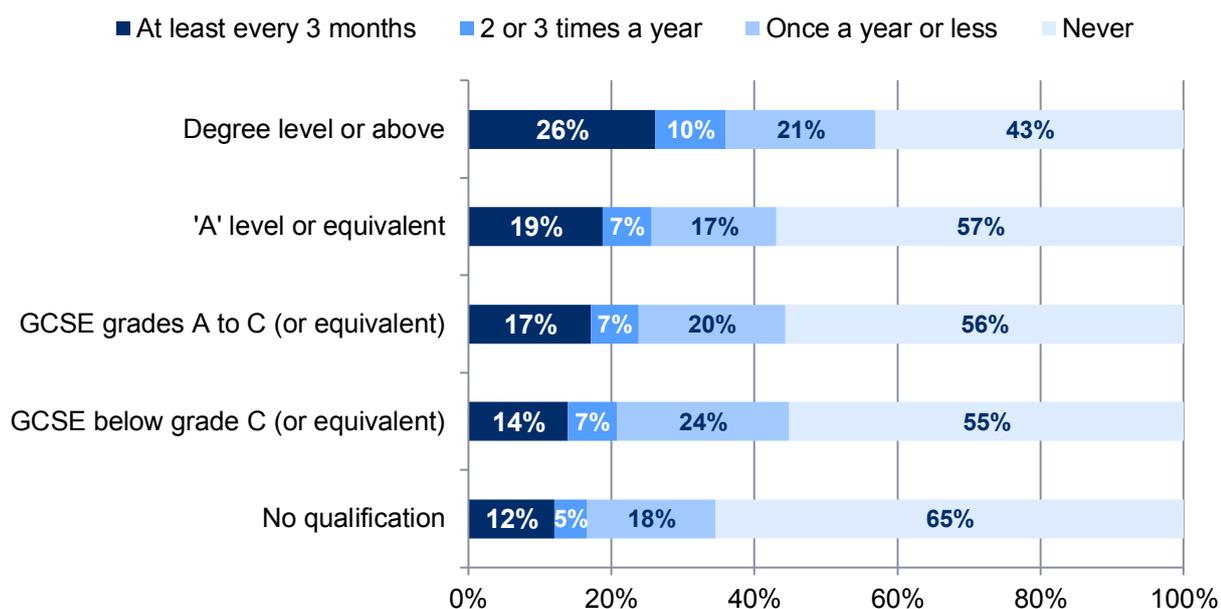


Chart 9 shows that people with degree-level qualifications were more likely to visit a library than people with no qualifications. Qualification levels were also associated with frequency of visits: 26% of people with the highest qualifications visited a library at least every three months compared with 14% or fewer of those with GCSE below grade C or no qualifications.

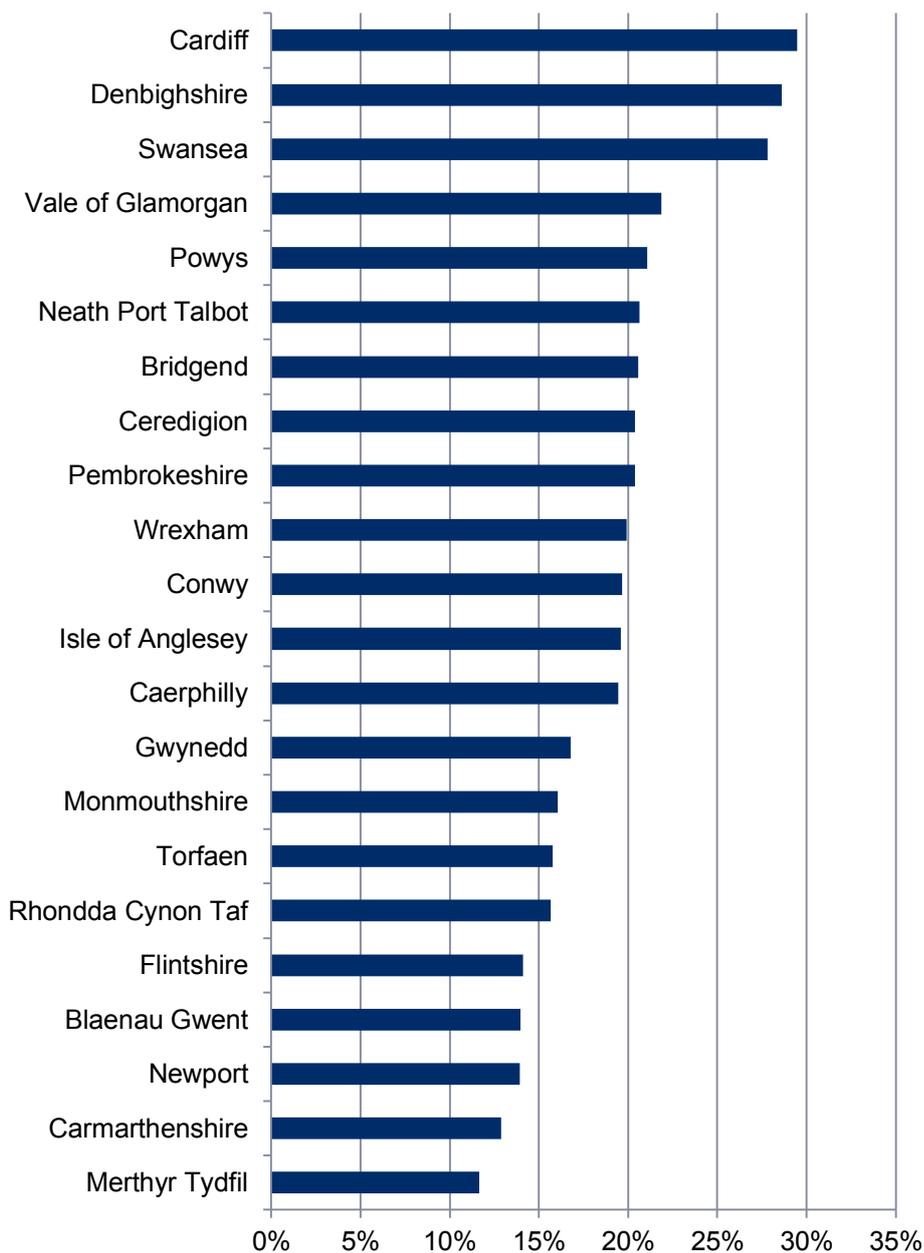
Young adults aged 16 to 24 were the group least likely to visit libraries regularly: 15% visited at least every three months compared with 23% of those aged 25 to 44 and 23% of those aged 65 to 74. This ties in with the analysis that shows households with children and pensioner households are those most likely to visit a library at least every three months.

Women were generally more likely to visit libraries than men. 23% of women visited at least every three months, compared with 17% of men.

Many libraries now provide more than a book lending service. For some people, the library provides a means of accessing the internet. While it's not possible to identify the proportion of people who use the library for this purpose it's worth noting that a similar percentage of people from households without internet access visit a library regularly, when compared with people who do have household internet access.

Library provision is a statutory requirement of local authorities. Chart 10 shows that the proportion of people who visit a library at least once every three months varies across local authorities. 29% of people who live in Cardiff visit a library this frequently, with Denbighshire and Swansea having approximately the same attendance levels. People in Merthyr Tydfil had the lowest proportion of people who visited a library, at least once every three months, at 12%. As with other geographical analysis this variation may be due to factors other than the local authority e.g. the characteristics of the population living in those areas.

Chart 10: Visits to a library at least once every 3 months, by local authority



Adult material deprivation does not appear to be associated with library visits or frequency of visit. This finding differs from that for visits to arts events, heritage sites and museums.

Satisfaction with heritage sites , museums and libraries

Information on satisfaction provides useful evidence of where public services are working well and where improvement may be needed. The National Survey asks a number of questions about satisfaction including those referring to visits to heritage sites, museums and libraries. Of those who visited heritage sites, 96% were satisfied with their visit and 97% were satisfied with their museum visit. Looking at satisfaction by gender, women were more likely to be very satisfied with their visit compared with men. For heritage sites, 75% of women were very satisfied compared with 67% of men. Likewise, for museums, 76% of women were very satisfied compared with 69% of men.

Chart 11: People ‘very satisfied’ with visit, by age

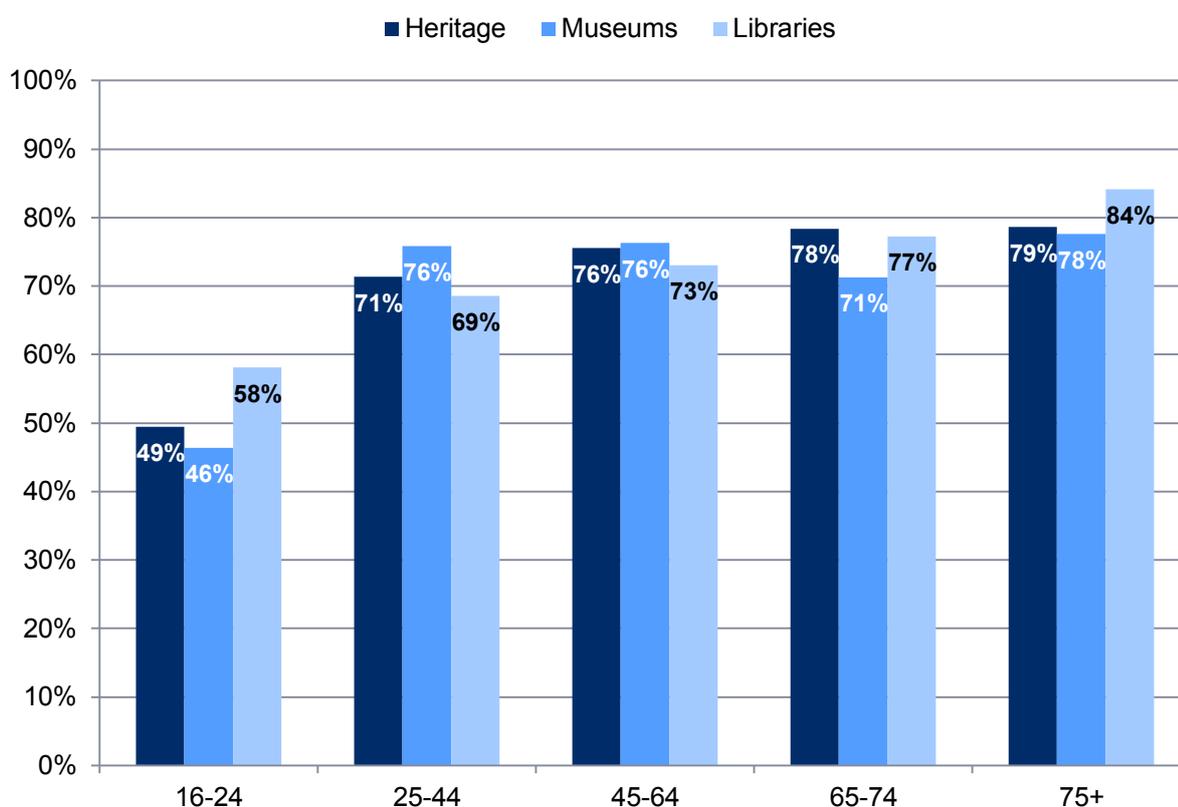


Chart 11 shows satisfaction shows that 16-24 year olds were the group least likely to be very satisfied with their visit to heritage sites, museums and libraries whereas people aged 75 and over were the most satisfied with their visits to all three types of place.

Participation in arts activities

A question on participation was asked for the first time in the 2016-17 survey. People were asked if they had participated in any of the following activities:

- Music of any kind
- Drama or theatrical activity
- Dance activity
- Film or video making, or photography (not family, holiday or party snaps)
- Visual arts and crafts, e.g., painting, sculpting, pottery, wood-turning, jewellery making, weaving or textiles
- Creative writing
- Creating or making art work or animation using digital technology
- Circus skills, street arts or another physical theatre activity

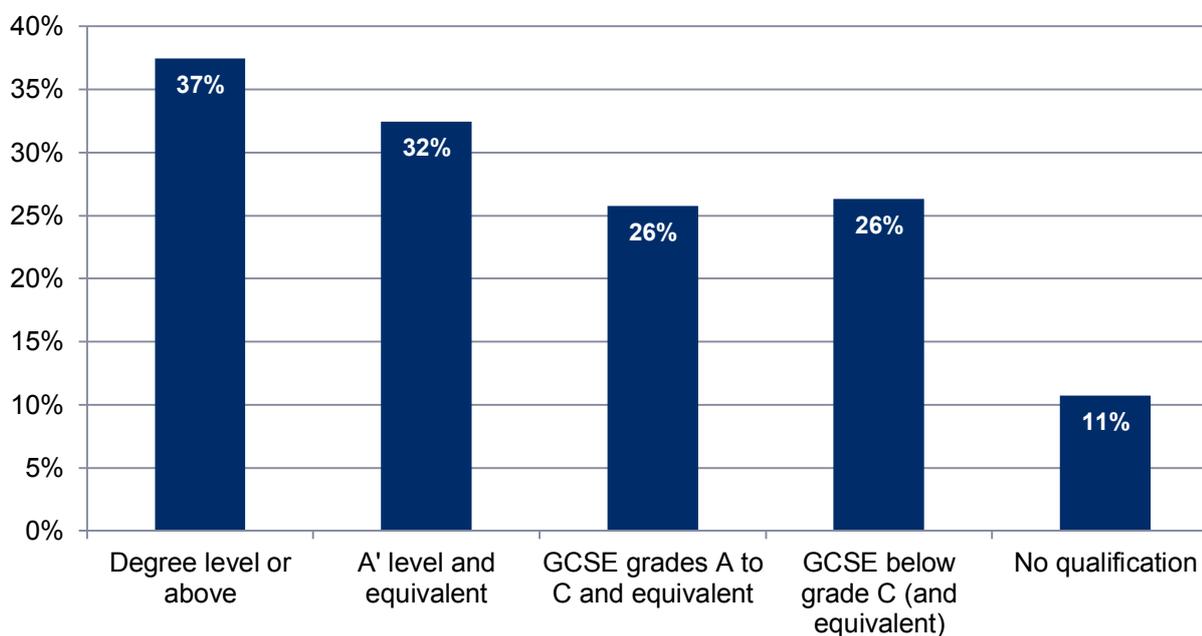


29% of people said they had taken part in an arts event in the last 12 months during their leisure time. Looking at how age affects participation, adults aged 16-24 were the group most likely to take part in arts activities (35%) whilst those aged 75 and over were least likely (18%).

Separately, those with high life satisfaction were more likely to participate in arts activities (32%) compared with those who reported low life satisfaction (19%).

Analysis by qualification reveals that there was a relationship between the qualification type and percentage of people that participated. Chart 12 shows that people with 'A' levels and above were more likely to participate in arts events than those with lower qualifications. (Note: many of the 11% with no qualifications are also in the 75 and over age group.)

Chart 12: Participation in arts activities by highest qualification



The results also showed that people in the most deprived quintile (WIMD) were less likely to participate (25%) compared with those in the least deprived quintile (34%). Similarly, 22% of materially deprived adults took part in arts activities compared with 30% who were not deprived.

Participation rates also varied depending on where people lived – rates were lowest in Neath Port Talbot (17%), followed by Denbighshire (18%) and Merthyr Tydfil (20%), and the highest reported participation levels were in Wrexham (43%), Conwy (41%) and Gwynedd (39%). This variation is likely to be associated with many factors (e.g. distance to activity, cost) and not solely the local authority.

Further analysis – participation in arts activities

Chart 12 suggests there is a relationship between someone's highest level of qualifications and whether they take part in an arts activity. Cross-analysis also indicated that deprivation (both WIMD and material deprivation) and local authority area may have an effect on participation rates.

However, these factors are often linked to each other (for example, some areas have a higher proportion of people in material deprivation). To get a clearer understanding of the effect of each particular factor we have used statistical methods to separate out the effects of different factors on whether a person decides to take part in an arts activity. These methods allow us to look at the effect of one factor while keeping other factors constant (sometimes called “controlling for other factors”).⁴

Using this approach, we found that the following were factors were linked to being likely to take part in arts activity:

- being female;
- having a high level of qualifications;
- volunteering regularly;
- not having a limiting long-standing illness; and
- not being in material deprivation.

Although simple cross-analysis found that different age groups had different levels of participation, this further analysis showed that this apparent difference disappeared once other factors were controlled for. Similarly, the local authority where people lived was not a significant factor when the other factors were taken into account.

⁴ This method is known as logistic regression. Information about the method can be found in [Regression analysis](#)

Terms and definitions

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is used as the official measure of deprivation in Wales. Deprivation is a wider concept than poverty. Deprivation refers to wider problems caused by a lack of resources and opportunities. The WIMD is constructed from eight different types of deprivation. These are: income, housing, and employment, access to services, education, health, community safety and physical environment. Wales is divided into, 1,909 Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) each having about 1,600 people. Deprivation ranks have been worked out for each of these areas: the most deprived LSOA is ranked 1, and the least deprived 1,909. For this bulletin, we have grouped the people living in the 20 % of LSOAs that are most deprived based on WIMD score and compared them against the 20% of the LSOAs that are least deprived.

Material deprivation

Material deprivation is a measure which is designed to capture the consequences of long-term poverty on households, rather than short-term financial strain.

Non-pensioner adults were asked whether they had things like 'a holiday away from home for at least a week a year', 'enough money to keep their home in a decent state of decoration', or could 'make regular savings of £10 a month or more'. The questions for adults focussed on whether they could afford these items. These items are really for their 'household' as opposed to them personally which is why they were previously called 'household material deprivation'.

Pensioners were asked slightly different questions such as whether their 'home was kept adequately warm', whether they had 'access to a car or taxi, when needed' or whether they had their hair done or cut regularly'. These also asked whether they could afford them, but also focussed on not being able to have these items for other reasons, such as poor health, or no one to help them etc. these questions were less based on the household and more about the individual.

Those who did not have these items were given a score, such that if they didn't have any item on the list, they would have a score of 100, and if they had all items, they had a score of 0. Non-pensioners with a score of 25 or more were classed as deprived and pensioners with a score of 20 or more were classed as deprived.

Parents of children were also asked a set of questions about what they could afford for their children.

Qualifications

Respondents' highest qualifications have been grouped according to the National Qualification Framework (NQF) levels, where level 1 is the lowest level of qualifications and level 8 is doctoral degree or equivalent. For the National Survey, respondents have been grouped into 5 groups, those with no qualifications are in the lowest category and respondents with qualifications at levels 4 to 8 have been grouped together in the highest qualification category. More information about the NQF levels.

To provide more meaningful descriptions of the qualifications, these short descriptions have been used in this bulletin.

National Qualification Framework levels	Description used in bulletin
NQF levels 4-8	Degree level or above (Level 4+)
NQF level 3	A level and equivalent (Level 3)
NQF level 2	GCSE grades A to C and equivalent (Level 2)
Below NQF level 2	GCSE below grade C (below Level 2)
No qualifications	No qualifications

Key quality information

Background

The National Survey for Wales is carried out by The Office for National Statistics on behalf of the Welsh Government. The results reported in this bulletin are based on interviews completed in 2016-17 (30 March 2016 – 31 March 2017).

The sample was drawn from the Royal Mail Small Users Postcode Address File (PAF), whereby all residential addresses and types of dwellings were included in the sample selection process as long as they were listed as individual addresses. If included as individual addresses on the PAF, residential park homes and other dwellings were included in the sampling frame but community establishments such as care homes and army barracks are not on the PAF and therefore were not included.

The National Survey sample in 2016-17 comprised 21,666 addresses chosen randomly from the PAF. Interviewers visited each address, randomly selected one adult (aged 16+) in the household, and carried out a 45-minute face-to-face interview with them, which asked for their opinions on a wide range of issues affecting them and their local area. A total of 10,493 interviews were achieved.

Interpreting the results

Percentages quoted in this bulletin are based on only those respondents who provided an answer to the relevant question. Some topics in the survey were only asked of a sub-sample of respondents and other questions were not asked where the question is not applicable to the respondent. Missing answers can also occur for several reasons, including refusal or an inability to answer a particular question.

Where a relationship has been found between two factors, this does not mean it is a causal relationship. More detailed analysis is required to identify whether one factor causes change in another.

The results are weighted to ensure that the results reflect the age and sex distribution of the Welsh population.

Quality report

A summary [Quality Report](#) is available, containing more detailed information on the quality of the survey, which includes the relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity and comparability and coherence of the data. It also includes a summary of the methods used to compile the results.

Sampling variability

Estimates from the National Survey are subject to a margin of uncertainty. Part of the uncertainty comes from the fact that any randomly-selected sample of the population will give slightly different results from the results that would be obtained if the whole population was surveyed. This is known as sampling error. Confidence intervals can be used as a guide to the size of the sampling error. These intervals are calculated around a survey estimate and give a range within which the true value is likely to fall. In 95% of survey samples, the 95% confidence interval will contain the 'true' figure for the whole population (that is, the figure we would get if the survey covered the entire population). In general, the smaller the sample size the wider the confidence interval. Confidence intervals are included in the tables of survey results published on StatsWales.

As with any survey, the National Survey is also subject to a range of other sources of error: for example, due to non-response; because respondents may not interpret the questions as intended or may not answer accurately; and because errors may be introduced as the survey data is processed. These kinds of error are known as non-sampling error, and are discussed further in the quality report for the survey.

Significant differences

Where the text of this release notes a difference between two National Survey results (in the same year), we have checked to ensure that the confidence intervals for the two results do not overlap. This suggests that the difference is statistically significant (but as noted above, is not as rigorous as carrying out a formal statistical test), i.e. that there is less than a 5% (1 in 20) chance of obtaining these results if there is no difference between the same two groups in the wider population.

Checking to see whether two confidence intervals overlap is less likely than a formal statistical test to lead to conclusions that there are real differences between groups. That is, it is more likely to lead to "false negatives": incorrect conclusions that there is no real difference when in fact there is a difference. It is also less likely to lead to "false positives": incorrect conclusions that there is a difference when there is in fact none. Carrying out many comparisons increases the chance of finding false positives. Therefore, when many comparisons are made the conservative nature of the test is an advantage because it reduces (but does not eliminate) this chance.

Where National Survey results are compared with results from other sources, we have not checked that confidence intervals do not overlap.

Regression analysis

After considering the survey results, factors we considered likely to have an influence on household superfast broadband connection were incorporated in the regression model. The final model consisted of those factors that remained significant even after holding the other factors constant. These significant factors are those that have been discussed in this bulletin

More details on the methodology used in the regression analysis are available in [Technical Report: Approach to regression analysis and models produced](#).

National Statistics status

The [United Kingdom Statistics Authority](#) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators ("national indicators") that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016.

Information on indicators, narrative and associated technical information - [Well-being of Wales](#)
Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and additional questions in the 2017-18 National Survey will ensure indicator 35 "Percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year" will be populated. These results can be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

Further details

The document is available at: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey>

Next update

The 2017-18 survey results will be published in June 2018, and will include more detailed questions on arts, museums, heritage and libraries. More in-depth reporting on those topics will follow. See the [question viewer](#) spreadsheet for details of the 2017-18 questions.

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics. Please email us at surveys@gov.wales

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