

# Fields of participation and lifestyle in the UK: a reanalysis of the Taking Part Survey using Multiple Factor Analysis

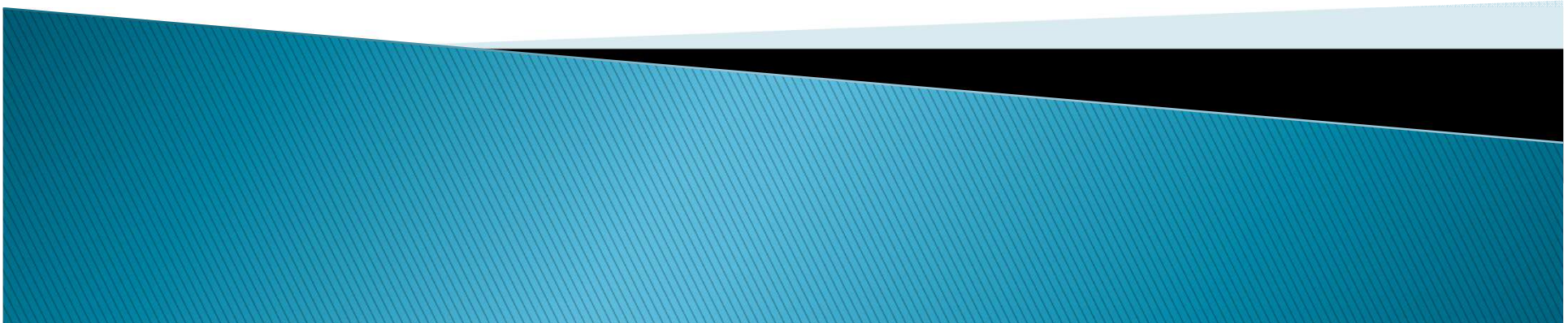


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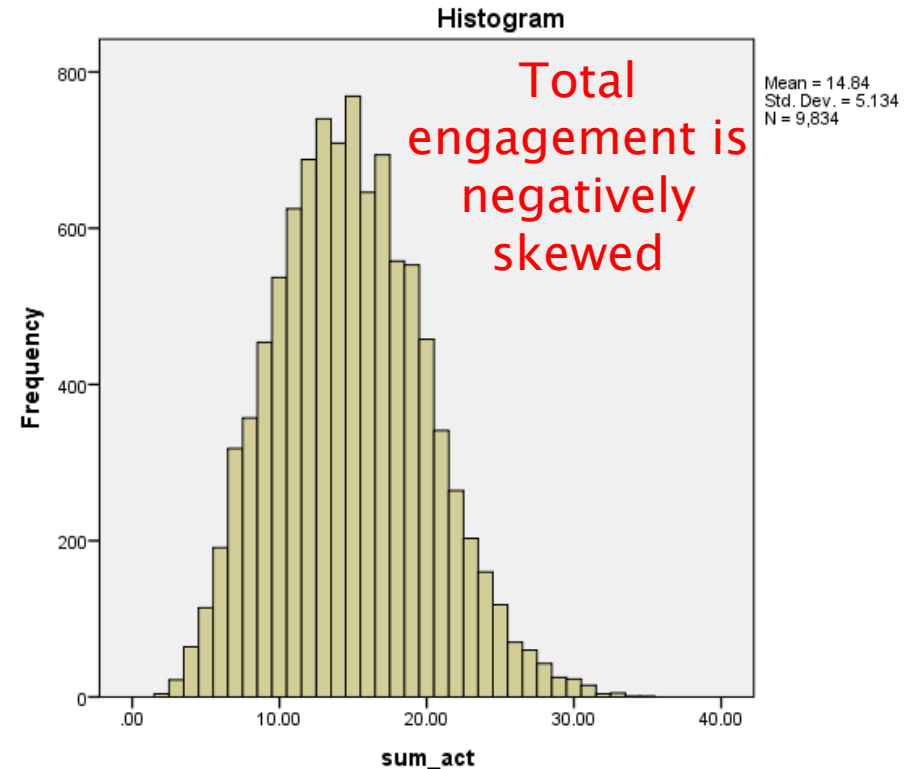
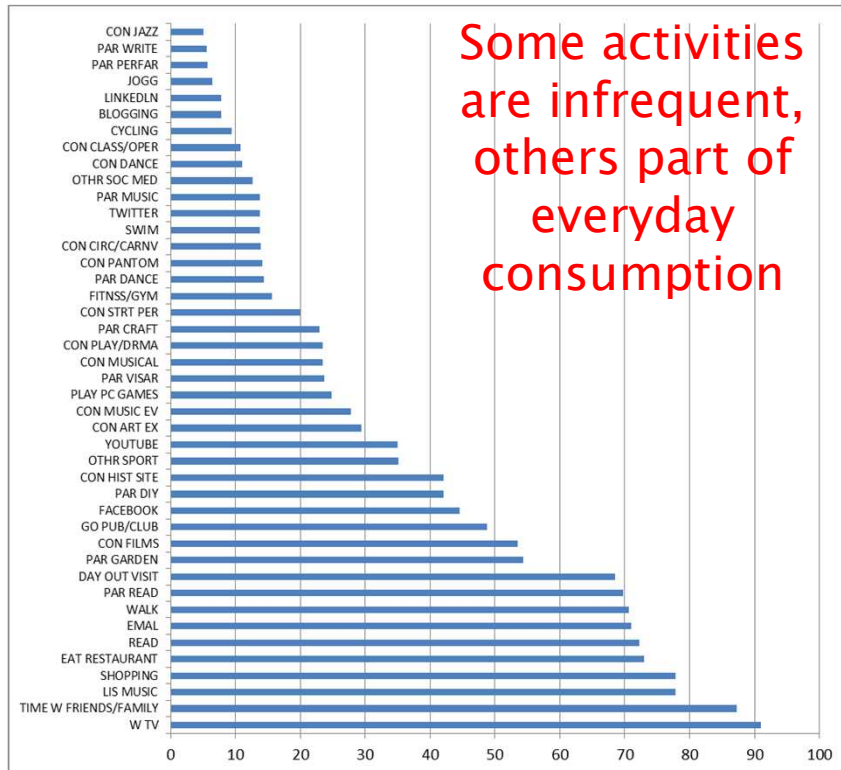
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# Problem

- ▶ Understanding participation from a quantitative perspective is not easy.
- ▶ Participation is not straightforward to quantify (activities are too specific, participation is multidimensional).
- ▶ Moreover, available datasets are not focused on measuring non-art participation.
- ▶ However, surveys provide useful insights about overall trends and patterns.
- ▶ There is hope...

# Quantifying participation



Individuals engage at least 2 activities

151,532,656,696 different combinations of 15 activities

N	Valid	9834	Minimum	2
	Missing	0	Maximum	35 (43)
Mean		14.8419	Percentiles	25
Std. Deviation		5.13445	50	15
			75	18

# UEP's motivation

- ▶ Quantification of participation is challenging.
- ▶ Value of non-arts participation...
- ▶ ...using available datasets from survey research
- ▶ Bourdieusian approach and quantitative research.
- ▶ Objective is explore how cultural engagement is socially distributed and account the value of participation as element of social distinction.

# Taking Part Survey

The Taking Part survey is an annual survey on participation in England and Wales and collects data on many aspects of leisure, culture and sport in England, as well as an in-depth range of socio-demographic information on respondents. For DCMC:

- ▶ Provides a central, reliable evidence source that can be used to analyse cultural and sporting engagement, providing a clear picture of why people do or do not engage.
- ▶ Meets the needs and interests of everyone who uses Taking Part data, including relevant public bodies and the public.
- ▶ Underpins further research on driving engagement and the value and benefits of engagement.

# Variables TPS 2013

## Indicators commonly found in cultural participation surveys

<b>Free time activities</b>	Free time activity - Spend time with friends/family Listen to music Watch TV Days out or visits to places Eat out at restaurants Go to pubs/bars/clubs Shopping	<b>'Doings'</b>	
<b>Participation (last 12 months)</b>	Ballet + other dances Sing, played musical instrument, write music Performed play, opera, carnival, street arts, circus Painting, photography, films, computer arts Textile, wood, other crafts Read literature Write literature or poetry DIY Gardening		<b>'Creative doings'</b>
<b>Internet/soc media/Video games</b>	Email that can be accessed at least once a month (work or ho Facebook Twitter LinkedIn Youtube Other social media Blog: Writing or following Play computer games		

<b>Arts consumption (last 12 months)</b>	Film at a cinema or other venue Play/drama Pantomime Musical Jazz performance Other live music event Any kind of exhibition Street arts Circus and carnivals Classical and opera Dance performance Visits to historic sites
<b>Sports (last 4 weeks)</b>	Continuous walk lasting at least 30 minutes? Swimming or diving [indoors]? Cycling [health, recreation, ...]? Health, fitness, gym or conditioning activities? Jogging, cross-country, road running? Any other sport

# Research framework

*Pierre Bourdieu:* Differences in status or lifestyle can be explained as differences in social or economic class.

*Distinction* establishes the concept of homology between the space of aesthetic preferences and that of social class structures. Individuals' social position is defined in a multidimensional social space which has three axes (volume of capitals, composition, and trajectories). Lifestyles are socially structured and reflect the individual's position in the social space. This however is not direct, but is mediated by another key Bourdieusian concept: *habitus*. For Bourdieu, struggles for different social positions take place in fields.

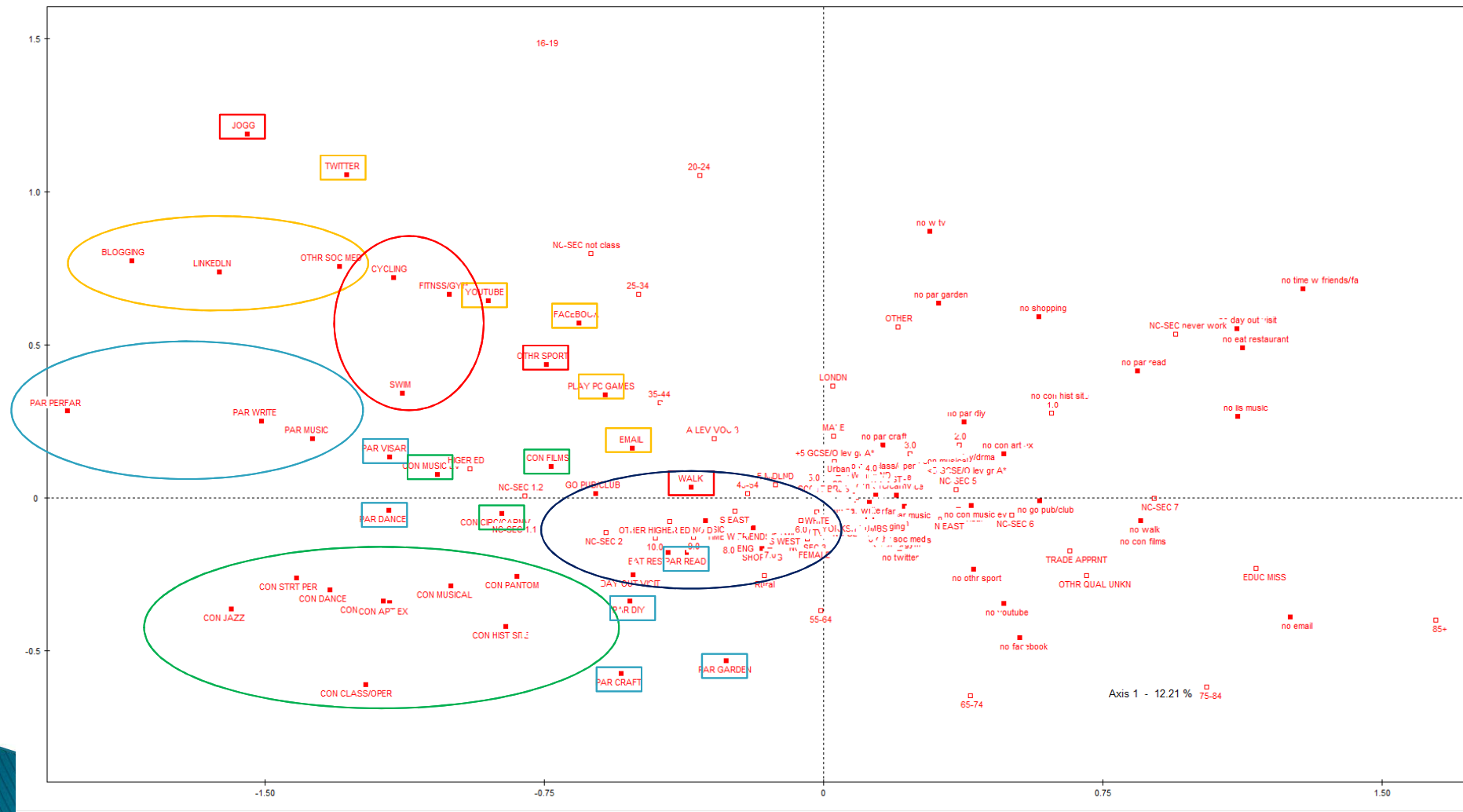
- ▶ Some limitations: Geography, networks.
- ▶ Moreover: How to quantify the importance of different forms of participation as elements of distinction? Method is flawed.

# Method: MCA and MFA

- ▶ Under the Bourdieusian approach, multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) is considered to be the most appropriate methods to understand social reality.
- ▶ The objective of MCA is the dimension reduction, providing summary values that can be plotted as clouds to visualise interrelations among categorical variables and individuals.
- ▶ Supplementary variables (in this case, sociodemographics) may be included to aid interpretation of results.
- ▶ Multiple factor analysis (MFA) is an extension of MCA for the analysis of variables grouped under a given structure.
- ▶ Software: SPAD 8.



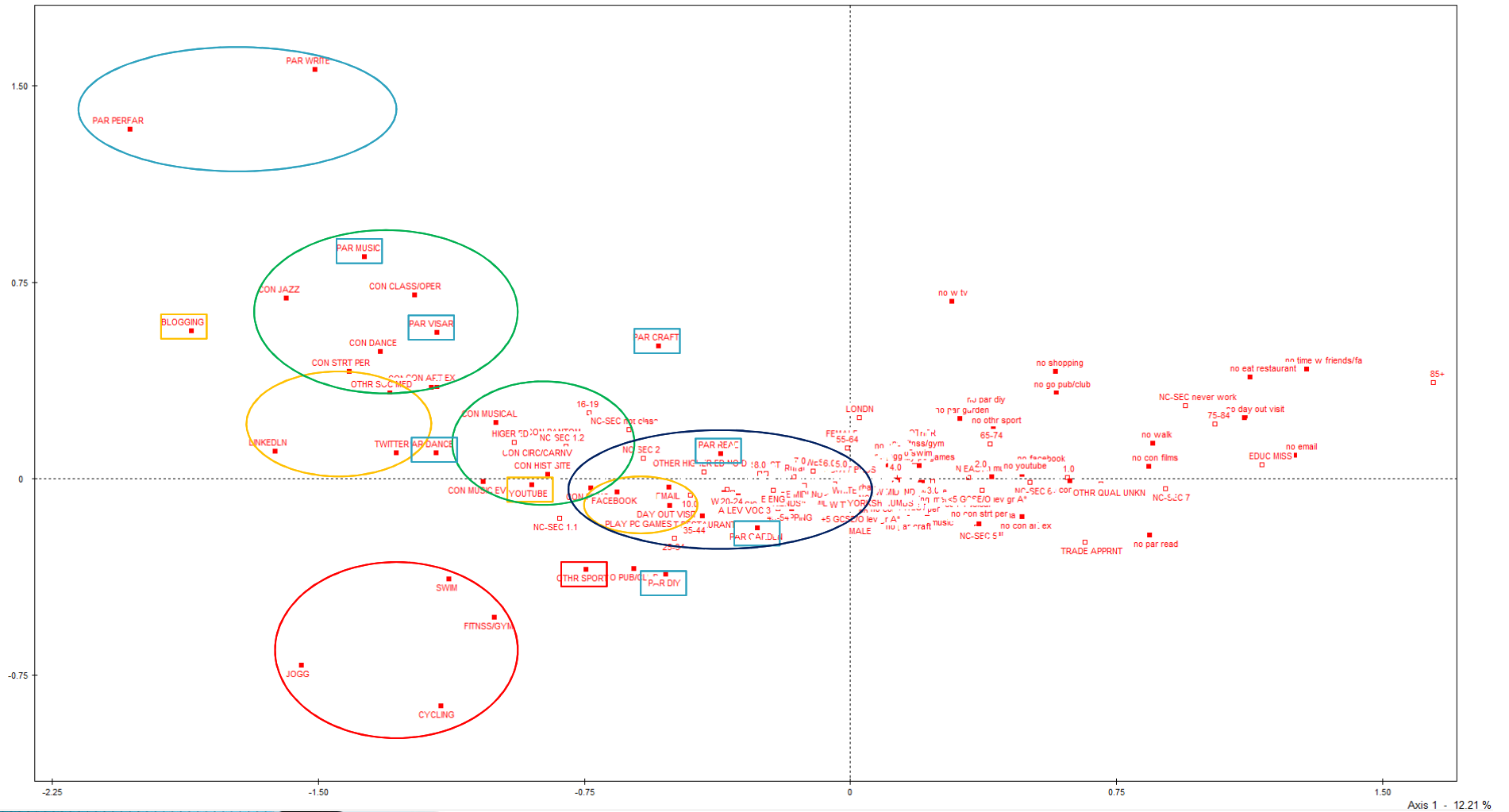
# Results (I-II)



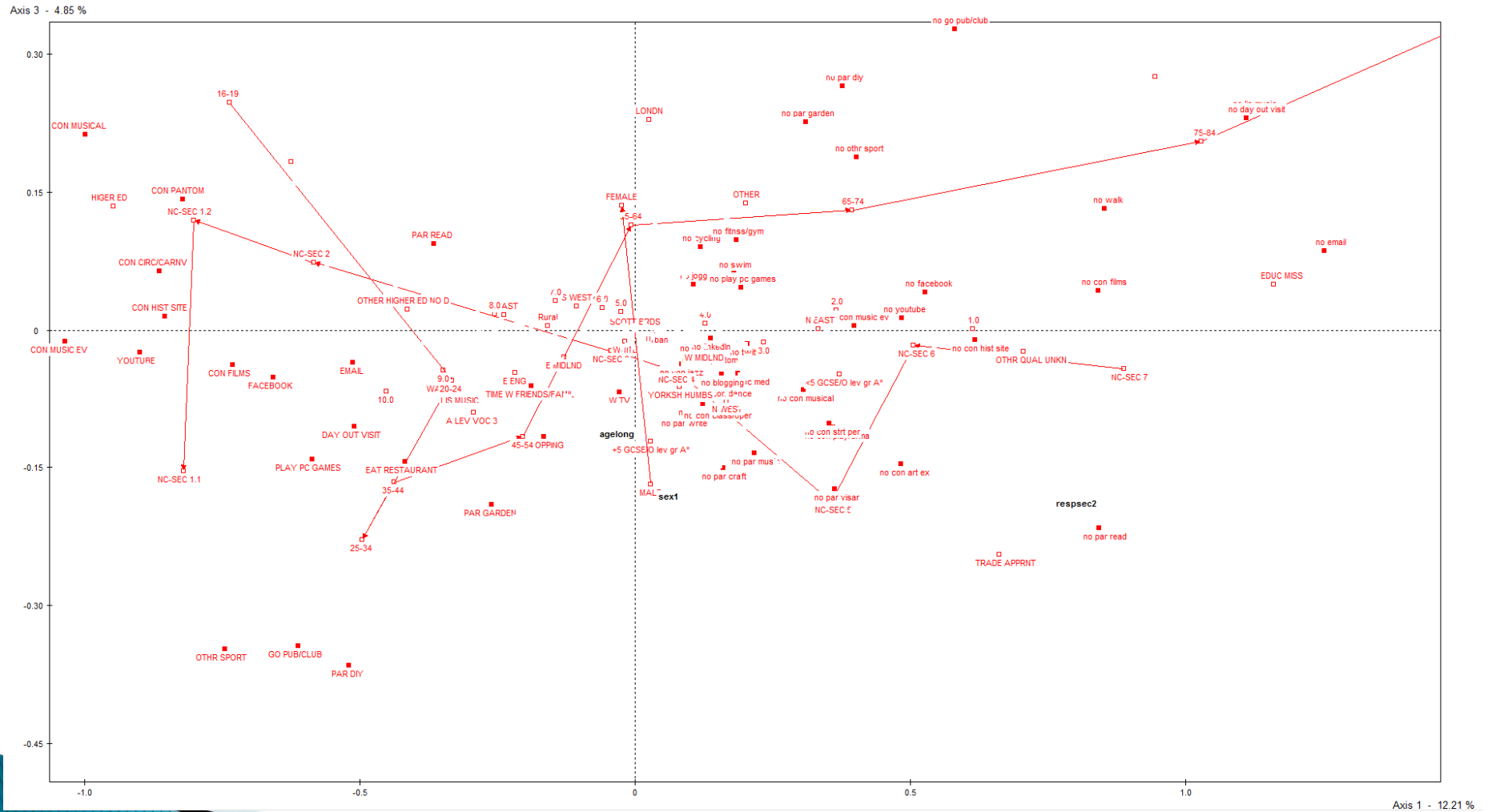


# Results (I-III)

Axis 3 - 4.85 %



# Results (I-III)



# Importance of different fields of everyday participation

- ▶ Still needs further exploration, but from our analysis we conclude is important.

## Influence of each field in the construction of the social space of lifestyles

Free time	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.54</b>	<b>22.64</b>	5.12
Participation	21.92	<b>28.07</b>	<b>48.64</b>	9.59	<b>54.41</b>
Consumption	<b>26.67</b>	9.33	10.85	6.43	8.49
Sports	15.27	17.50	19.51	<b>35.12</b>	<b>26.02</b>
Soc media	17.49	<b>26.77</b>	2.46	<b>26.22</b>	5.97

## Degree of association between each field and the social space of lifestyles

Free time	<b>0.66</b>	0.478	0.425	0.426	0.205
Participation	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.642</b>	<b>0.727</b>	0.336	<b>0.745</b>
Consumption	<b>0.783</b>	0.38	0.354	0.256	0.301
Sports	<b>0.591</b>	0.45	0.423	<b>0.514</b>	<b>0.567</b>
Internet	<b>0.635</b>	<b>0.552</b>	0.239	<b>0.452</b>	0.235

# Conclusion

- ▶ Arts consumption is not the most important element of distinction.
- ▶ Everyday participation defines clear lifestyles.
- ▶ Patterns of participation are made of practices from specific fields.
- ▶ They are associate to class, age and education.
- ▶ But also gender, place and ethnicity.
- ▶ Homology across fields?
- ▶ Next: Include indicators to quantify the value of participation.

# UNDERSTANDING EVERYDAY PARTICIPATION

ARTICULATING CULTURAL VALUES

Thank you for your attention!



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