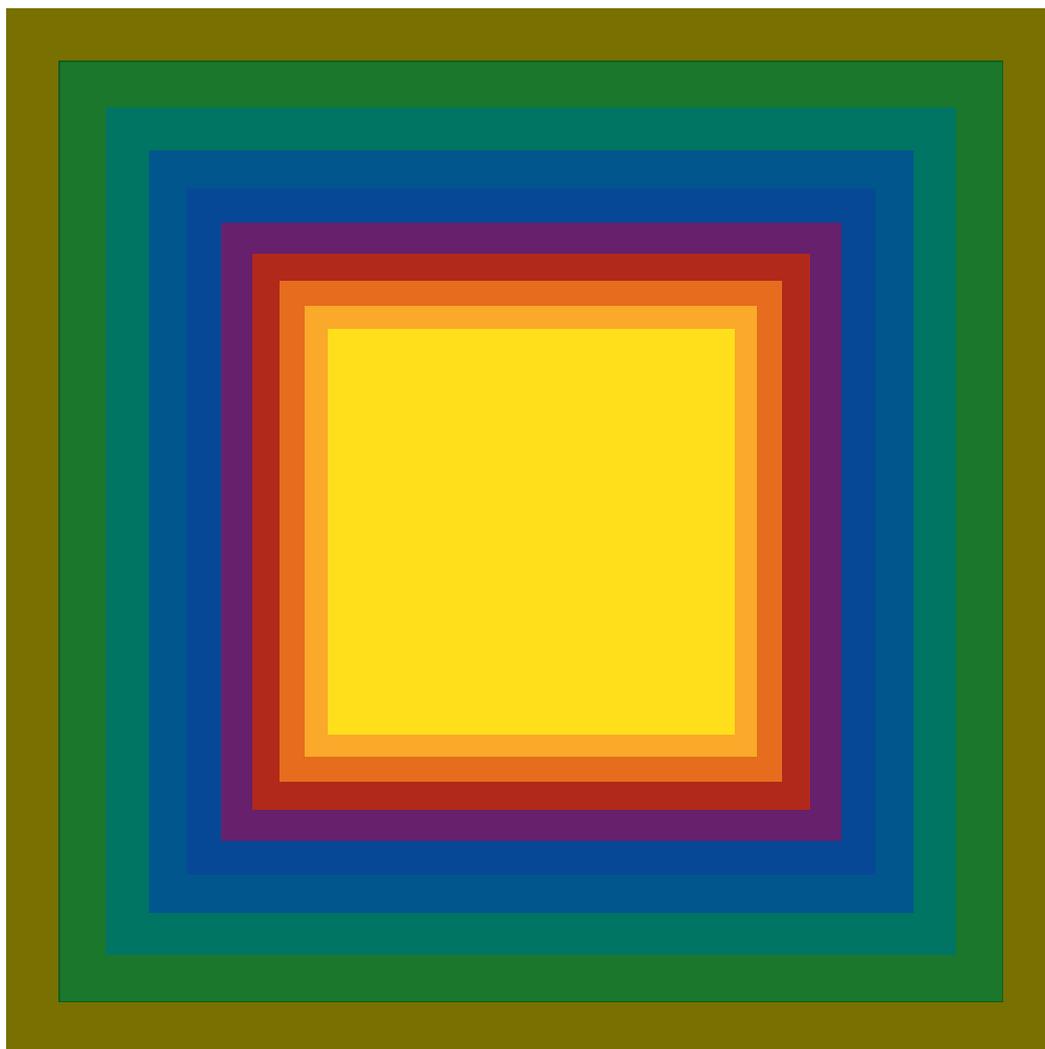


Den kulturella välfärden

Elitens privilegium eller möjlighet för alla?



Svenska folkets kulturvanor 1976–1999

En rapport grundad på Välfärdsstatistiken/ULF

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En rapport grundad på Statistiska Centralbyråns
undersökningar av levnadsförhållanden – ULF

Cultural Welfare

A privilege for the elite – or a chance for all?

Cultural habits in Sweden 1976–1999

Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs

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Foreword

Culture has a natural place in welfare policy. The Instrument of Government states that "...cultural welfare shall be one of the fundamental aims of public activity". In a series of balance sheets for welfare presented in the past year various areas of society have been examined from the perspective of welfare.

The specific profile of Swedish cultural policy consists of the social dimension that has permeated cultural policy ever since the decisions made in 1974. In both the 1974 and the 1996 cultural policy bills there is a central goal of levelling cultural inequalities. In the 1974 decision this goal was formulated in terms of a cultural policy that should "be framed with regard to the needs of underprivileged groups" while the 1996 bill includes a goal concerning "the opportunity for everyone to participate in cultural life". Both formulations concern winning over new groups to culture and creative activities.

One of the tasks that the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs is instructed to carry out is to follow developments in the field of culture and provide co-ordinated documentation to the government. The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs now also holds the formal responsibility for cultural statistics in the decentralised state statistics organisation. The 1996 cultural policy bill also mentions analysis of cultural habits as one of the tasks of the Council.

This report presents and analyses overall statistics about the cultural habits of the Swedish population for the first time. The material is based on special analyses of Statistics Sweden's Living Conditions Survey (ULF). This material affords the opportunity to offer both detailed and statistically reliable pictures of how the patterns of cultural habits have developed since the 1970s.

One task assigned to the Swedish Council for Cultural Affairs by the government is to develop methods and draw up indicators that can serve as tools for analysis in the management by objectives and results, which has been introduced in the planning of public sector activities. It is hoped that the report will be able to serve as a basis for such a discussion and provide fuel for the cultural policy debate, both at the national level and at the regional and local levels. Another hope is that sociology researchers will become interested in the material for a continued cultural-sociological analysis.

Göran Nordström, Statistics Sweden, has compiled the results in the report. Sten Månsson, Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs, is responsible for the project and has also written the introductory chapter of the report.

Kristina Rennerstedt
Director-General of the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs

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Summary

Statistics Sweden (SCB) has been commissioned by the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs to carry out an extensive survey of the population's cultural habits. This report presents the distribution of cultural habits among various groups and the trend since the middle of the 1970s. The statistical data consists of Statistics Sweden's Living Conditions Surveys (ULF), which have been carried out every year since 1975.

ULF is aimed at following welfare trends in the population within various areas. ULF is carried out mainly in the form of face-to-face interviews annually with a random sample of about 7 500 people from Sweden's adult population aged 16–84 years. Appendix 1 provides a more detailed description of ULF.

In the introductory chapter 2 of the report other surveys that have measured cultural and media habits over the years are also presented.

Culture occupies an increasing place in our lives

The results of the ULF surveys by and large confirm obvious differences in cultural habits that were already well known, between for example men and women, young and old, native Swedes and immigrants, blue and white collar workers, those living in densely populated areas and those in sparsely populated areas etc. But in several respects we can see that old patterns are changing, where such differences as between social classes, gender and between young and old are being evened out. But in other respects unfortunately, we can see that differences have, if anything, increased rather than decreased. This applies not least to reading books, which seems to be becoming more extensive among women but decreasing among men. In that we can now look back about 20 years, in some cases even more, our understanding is increasing of the connections between more comprehensive social changes and the cultural habits of the population. Some important observations are presented in brief below:

- Visits to restaurants have increased very much in the entire population, but particularly among older people.
- Book reading has increased for women but decreased for men since the beginning of the 1980s, which means that the gap between the sexes has become even greater.
- Visits to libraries have increased considerably for men and women in the 1990s, but the differences in favour of women remain.
- Theatre and concert attendance has risen steeply since the middle of the 1970s. It is still true that considerably more women than men go to the theatre.
- Cinema attendance increased somewhat for men and a lot for women in the same period. In contrast to the middle of the 1970s, now slightly more women than men go to the cinema. Older people have also become more inclined to go to the cinema.
- Participation in study circles has fallen considerably since the start of the 1980s both among men and women. The decline has been steeper for white-collar workers than blue-collar workers.
- Attendance at religious services fell steadily in the 1970s and 1980s. In the 1990s the decline came to a stop.
- Visiting a sporting event has become increasingly common, particularly among women. Hence the trend is towards a balance of the sexes.
- Reading periodicals has increased somewhat for men and considerably for women.
- Reading weeklies has fallen, particularly among men.
- Playing music has fallen among women.
- Folk dancing and ballet/jazz ballet has fallen considerably among women. There has also been a decline in dancing for pleasure both among men and women.
- Photography and filming has declined steeply in the 1990s, particularly among men.

- Sewing, knitting, weaving and similar have declined very sharply among women since the beginning of the 1980s.
- Access to a computer in the home has shown a very steep increase in all the population groups reported.
- The populations in the counties of Gotland and Stockholm seem to have an appreciable interest in culture as regards visiting different types of events.
- People with physical disabilities are considerably less active culturally than people with full physical capacity.

Spectator activities are increasing – own activities declining

Table 1.1 below presents the percentages of the population aged 16–84 years who have carried out various cultural activities on average for the years 1998–99, in some cases only for 1999. In addition a presentation is given of the trends for a time series for the years in which the questions were put to persons aged 16–84 years in ULF, i.e. 1982, 1983, 1990, 1991, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999. The trends have been calculated with the help of regression analysis, where consideration has been given to the fact that over the years both upswings and downturns can have taken place for the respective activities. The result is a percentage figure that expresses the difference between the estimated percentage level at the final point of the regression line (1999) and the level at its start (1982). A plus sign indicates an increase in percentage points and a minus sign a decrease. An asterisk indicates if the change is statistically significant at the 5 per cent level.

The most common leisure time activities primarily include visiting restaurants, pubs or cafés, as well as reading books or other literature. It is also very common to visit libraries, go to the cinema. The least common of the activities asked about are folk dancing, ballet or jazz ballet, singing in choirs or other groups. Among the more infrequent leisure time activities are woodwork or metalwork, playing musical instruments and painting, drawing or working in clay.

If we look instead more closely at the rate and direction in which the various activities have developed in the population we gain almost the same

picture. Apart from the very strong increase in access to personal computers in the home, visits to concerts, cinemas, libraries and particularly restaurants have been rising in the 1980s and 1990s. On the other hand, participation in study circles has fallen, as has reading of weeklies. The decline in book reading, however, only applies to men and not to women, though this is not apparent in table 1.1.

Another activity that has shown a relatively strong increase in the population is the pursuit of own hobbies, while mainly sewing, knitting, weaving or similar have declined considerably. Among other declining activities to be noted are dancing, playing musical instruments and photography.

Table 1.1 Cultural activities at some time. Present 1998-99, *) 1999 as percentage. Trend 1982-99 in percentage points where + = increase, - = decrease and * = the increase is significant at 5 % level Individuals 16-84 years, 1) 16–74 years

| | Present | Trend |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Theatre | 40.3 | +9.4 * |
| Concerts | 45.8 | +14.8 * |
| Art museums/art exhibitions | 37.4 | +7.5 * |
| Other museums than art museums | 42.2 | -1.5 |
| Libraries | 58.9 | +10.4 * |
| Study circles or courses | 22.8 | -7.5 * |
| Cinema | 57.5 | +11.5 * |
| Religious service or revivalist meeting | 36.9 | -5.3 * |
| Lectures or talks *) | 24.2 | . . |
| Sporting events *) | 48.5 | +7.2 |
| Restaurants, pubs or cafés (pleasure) | 86.8 | +24.3 * |
| Reading books | 79.5 | -1.1 |
| Fiction *) | 68.1 | . . |
| Reading periodicals | 76.0 | +7.4 * |
| Reading weeklies | 73.2 | -5.6 * |
| Playing musical instruments | 15.1 | -2.4 * |
| Singing in a choir or other group | 5.9 | +0.5 |
| Painting, drawing, sketching, clayworking | 16.9 | -1.2 |
| Folk dancing, ballet/jazz ballet ¹⁾ *) | 3.8 | -5.0 * |
| Photographing or filming *) | 48.9 | -6.8 |
| Diaries, poems, articles, letters etc. | 36.3 | +1.9 |
| Discotheque or other dance halls ¹⁾ *) | 41.0 | -4.6 |
| Dance restaurant or similar ¹⁾ *) | 28.6 | . . |
| Sewing, knitting, weaving or similar | 30.8 | -14.0 * |
| Wood or metalworking | 14.6 | +0.8 |
| Pursuit of a hobby *) | 35.4 | +16.4 |
| Computer in the home | 64.9 | +44.2 * |

More older people are attending cultural events

The increase in visits to restaurants, pubs or cafés has mainly been in the older age groups where there was great potential for increase. A certain socio-economic levelling has taken place in that the proportion of blue-collar workers increased more than white-collar workers, but the levels are still considerably higher for the white-collar groups than the blue-collar groups.

Almost half of the population attends a concert at some time, 46 per cent. The increase for men is 16 percentage points and for women 14 percentage points since the beginning of the 1980s. The greatest increase here is for people aged 30–64 years. The percentage among white-collar workers and self-employed people has risen more than among blue-collar workers. Now the percentage for senior level white-collar workers is 66 per cent, while the percentage for blue-collar workers is only half as high, 33 per cent.

Cinema attendance has also risen considerably: by 15 percentage points for women and 8 for men. Now 57 per cent of men and 58 per cent of women go to the cinema at some time during the year. The increase has been greatest for people aged 45 to 64 years. Also with regard to cinema attendance the blue-collar workers lag behind white-collar workers somewhat. We can also see a relatively strong increase in the medium-sized towns.

Library visits have risen by 13 percentage points for women and 8 for men. 54 per cent of the men and 64 per cent of the women now visit a library at some time. The most substantial increase has taken place among people aged 65 or over. But visits have also shown a marked increase for non-skilled blue-collar workers. There is, however, a long way to go before any age or socio-economic levelling can be declared.

36 per cent of the men and 46 of the women go to the theatre. This has also become more popular in recent decades and the trend is the same for both sexes. It can again be noted that the older age group accounts for much of the increase. A somewhat greater increase has taken place among skilled workers than among senior white-collar workers, so a certain tendency towards socio-economic levelling can be said to exist, but there are still major differences in level between the groups.

Visits to art museums or art exhibitions have risen by 8 percentage points and the proportion of

visitors is now 37 per cent of the population. The older groups again account for much of the increase, but the distance to the younger age groups is still very great. A considerable increase can be noted for foreign citizens and we can also note that the population in urban areas has drawn ahead of other regions by another few percentage points.

Of the visiting activities where there has been a decrease, the fall in study circle participation of 8 percentage points for the whole population is of particular note. The percentage of men who participate at least once in a year is now 20 per cent and among women 26 per cent. People aged 20–44 have reduced their share by about 15 percentage points. Considerable falls can also be noted for most of the population groups reported. The most distinct decrease is among those with a high educational level and for people in white-collar occupations. Urban areas also distinguish themselves in this way. It is probable that the decline is largely due to the fact that many courses are now arranged by employers.

Attendance at religious services has fallen by 6 percentage points, down to 42 per cent for women and by 4 percentage points to 32 per cent for men. In contrast to other visiting activities the decline has been greater among older people than younger people. White-collar workers have reduced their share relatively, as have people in the sparsely populated areas of Norrland.

Visits to museums other than art museums have shown a tendency towards a minor decrease for the population as a whole, but for younger people the fall has been 14 percentage points. For the older age group there has instead been an increase and at present the figure for visits of 65–74 year-olds is almost at the same level as for people aged 16–29, 37 per cent. We can also see a decline that has become greater with a rising educational level.

More periodicals - fewer and fewer weeklies

Reading habits have changed in the past 20 years. Reading weekly newspapers has declined in the past 20 years while reading periodicals has become more common, particularly among women. Book reading has remained fairly constant at around 80 per cent of the population. But in a comparison between the sexes we can note that book reading among men has fallen by 5 percentage points to the present figure of 73 per cent. As far as women are concerned we can instead see an increase of 3 percentage points, so that now 86 per cent read a book

at least sometime. Even between the various age groups the trend is different. For younger people book reading has declined by about 5 percentage points, while it has risen to a corresponding degree for older people. Book reading has also fallen somewhat, both among blue-collar workers and white-collar workers.

Reading weeklies has fallen by 8 percentage points for men and by 4 percentage points for women. A decline can be seen in all age-groups and a somewhat steeper decline for blue-collar workers than for white-collar workers. Slightly more marked also for those with a low educational level.

For periodicals, on the other hand, we can note a vigorous upswing, particularly among women, where the rise has been 10 percentage points since the beginning of the 1980s. The women's present 70 per cent is thus approaching that of men, which is now 82 per cent. For 16-19 year-olds a relatively strong rise is shown, of 15 percentage points. On the other hand, no changes are apparent either between the various educational groups or the socio-economic groups, with the exception of the self-employed, who have increased their periodical reading by 12 percentage points and the skilled workers, whose increase was 7 percentage points.

A decline in own creative activity

The only own creative activities for which we cannot see any decline are choir singing and writing. The others have all decreased to a greater or lesser extent.

Writing letters, poems, diaries etc concerns 36 per cent of the population and no significant change has taken place in the population as a whole since the beginning of the 1980s.

Singing in a choir or singing group has stayed the same all through the 1980s and 1990s. 6 per cent sing in a choir, but among 16-19 year-olds the figure is as high as 11 per cent.

As far as painting, drawing and clayworking in leisure time are concerned there is a certain falling trend. 17 per cent of the population devote themselves to these activities.

Playing music has declined in the population and the steepest decline has been among the youngest. At the beginning of the 1980s every third 16-19 year-old played some musical instrument. Now it is every fourth. There have also been considerable decreases among single people with children. Even if there has also been a steep fall among those with

a high educational level and intermediate level white-collar workers, there are still wide socio-economic differences. Among white-collar workers at intermediate and senior level, playing music is twice as common (20 per cent) as among non-skilled workers.

Dancing at discotheques or other dance halls seems to have declined somewhat in the 1980s and 1990s. Dancing for pleasure now attracts 41 per cent of the population aged 16-74 years. The younger pensioners' dancing has fallen by 8 percentage points.

A leisure-time activity that is already rare, folk dancing or ballet/jazz ballet has declined by 5 percentage points to the present figure of 4 per cent of the entire population. The fall seems to have been mainly among 20-29 year-olds.

Photography and filming have also decreased in the population to a relatively high degree and half of the population aged 16-84 now devote themselves to this at some time. There has been a steep fall here among 16-29 year-olds. For old-age pensioners photography has instead increased relatively.

Is knitting disappearing?

A very severe fall in the textile activities of sewing, knitting, weaving and similar has been seen since the beginning of the 1980s and here it is solely a matter of women's declining interest. The fall is greater the younger the age group we observe. In the 20-29 year-old age group the percentage of women who sew, knit or weave has been halved, while the decline is not as great among the older groups.

More and more home computers in all groups

Access to a computer in the home has undergone an almost revolutionary development in the population only in the last 5-6 years. Now 65 per cent of the population aged 16-84 years has a computer at home, which is an increase of 44 percentage points since 1994. The trend has been most rapid in the 30-44 year age group, but the percentage is highest among young people aged 16-19, where 9 out of 10 have access to a computer at home. People of 65 and older are, however, lagging behind considerably, particularly women. Of the 65-74 year olds, 28 per cent have access to a home computer and of the

75-84 year olds the figure is only 11 per cent. Here it is not only deterioration in health that plays a major part, but also a widespread reluctance among the elderly to use the new information technology.

With regard to other population groups the trend has been strongest among cohabiting adults with children, those with a high educational level and among the population in urban areas. The fact that the trend has not been as strong for senior level white-collar workers may be because the level for them was already relatively high at the beginning of the period. The same phenomenon can be interpreted for the urban areas in relation to the smaller communities. The trend in computer access has, however, been less positive for those with a low level of education, the non-skilled workers, self-employed and farmers, early retirees and long-term unemployed as well as the population of Norrland's sparsely populated areas.

By means of newly added questions in the ULF Living Conditions Surveys in 1998–2000 it can be confirmed that there are fairly large differences between the sexes as regards the actual use of the computer. Among men aged 16-84 years, 62 per cent use the computer at some time and 51 per cent use it at least every week. The corresponding percentages for women are 51 and 34 per cent. Of young people aged 16-19 the differences between the sexes are less. 9 out of 10 men aged 16-19 use the computer at home some time and 8 out of 10 use it every week. The women in the same age group are almost equally diligent: 8 out of 10 and 7 out of 10 respectively. Among old-age pensioners the differences between men and women are, however, very great. Every third man aged 65-74 uses the home computer at some time, but only every seventh woman. Among the very oldest, the 75-84 year-olds, the percentages are 13 per cent for the men, but only 3 per cent for the women.

But if we only count those who have access to a computer in the home the percentage of users increases, above all for men of 65 years and above. Their percentage is then at a level close to that applicable to men aged 45-64.

Rich cultural life in Stockholm and Gotland

The range of various cultural events on offer is unevenly distributed in the country, which is shown by the fact that the levels of various activities are far higher in the county of Stockholm than in Norrbotten, for example. But the county of Gotland also, perhaps not unexpectedly, has a high percentage for several of the cultural indicators. If we weigh in visits to libraries, book and periodical reading it would seem that the interest in literature is somewhat higher in the counties of Stockholm, Uppsala, Gotland, Östergötland and Västerbotten. As regards participation in religious services or revival meetings we see a clear predominance for the counties of Småland. Stockholm and Gävleborg are among the counties where participation is relatively low.

Disability is an obstacle to culture

Cultural activities decline as physical disability increases. Visiting theatres, concerts and art museums or other museums and in particular the cinema, or playing a musical instrument, are very uncommon among the disabled and severely disabled compared with people of normal mobility. The percentages increase, however, to a great extent for the disabled after sex and age standardisation, but are, nevertheless, considerably lower than for normally mobile people in the population.

Less common activities among the disabled are also visiting libraries, reading books and writing diaries, letters, poems or similar. For participation in religious services, however, there is no difference.

As regards access to a computer, this is 4 times more common among normally mobile people than among people with severe disabilities and almost 3 times more common than among people with less serious disabilities. The differences fall considerably, however, after sex and age standardisation.

List of terms

Translation guide to tables

1 Generella redovisningsgrupper

Standard categories

Åldersgrupper

Age Groups

16–74 år
16–84 år
16–19 år
16–24 år
20–29 år
25–44 år
30–44 år
45–64 år
65–74 år
75–84 år

Ages 16–74
Ages 16–84
Ages 16–19
Ages 16–24
Ages 20–29
Ages 25–44
Ages 30–44
Ages 45–64
Ages 65–74
Ages 75–84

Hushållstyp

Type of household

Ensamstående utan barn
Ensamstående med barn
Sammanboende utan barn
Sammanboende med barn

Single adult, no children
Single adult with children
Cohabiting adults, no children
Cohabiting adults with children

Nationalitet

Nationality

Infödda svenskar
2:a generationens invandrare
Naturaliserade invandrare
Utländska medborgare
Finländska medborgare
Utomnordiska medborgare

Native-born Swedes
2nd-generation immigrants
Naturalized immigrants
Foreign citizens
Finnish citizens
Non-Nordic nationals

Utbildning

Level of Education

Förgymnasial utbildning
Gymnasial utbildning
Eftergymnasial utbildning

Pre-secondary education
Secondary education
Post-secondary education

| | |
|---|---|
| Socioekonomiska grupper | <i>Socioeconomic status</i> |
| Samtliga arbetare | All blue-collar workers |
| Ej facklärda arbetare | Unskilled/semiskilled |
| Facklärda arbetare | Skilled |
| Samtliga tjänstemän | All white-collar employees |
| Lägre tjänstemän | Lower level |
| Tjänstemän på mellannivå | Intermediate level |
| Högre tjänstemän (inkl. fria yrkes- utövare med akademikeryrken) | Senior level |
| Tjänstemän på mellan- och högre nivå | Intermediate and Senior level |
| Jordbrukare | Farmers |
| Företagare | Self-employed |
| Förvärvsarbetande | Gainfully employed |
| Hemarbetande | Home workers |
| Ålderspensionärer | Old-age pensioners |
| Förtidspensionerade/ långvarigt Arbetslösa | Early retirees and Long-term unemployed |
| Län | <i>County</i> |
| Största kommunerna | <i>Largest Municipalities</i> |
| H-region | <i>Region</i> |
| H1 Stockholm | 1. Stockholm |
| H2 Göteborg och Malmö | 2. Gothenburg and Malmö |
| H3 Större städer | 3. Other large urban areas |
| H4 Södra mellanbygden | 4. Southern and central Sweden (excl. 1–3 above) |
| H5 Norra tätbygden. | 5. Northern densely populated areas |
| H6 Norra glesbygden | 6. Northern sparsely populated areas |

2 Tabellhuvuden (tabeller i tabelldelen)

Table Headings (tables in the table section)

| <u>minst någon gång</u> | | | <u>mer än 5 ggr</u> | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------|--------------------------|---------|------|
| 1982-83 | 1990-91 | 1999 | 1982-83 | 1990-91 | 1999 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| <u>At some time</u> | | | <u>More than 5 times</u> | | |
| 1982-83 | 1990-91 | 1999 | 1982-83 | 1990-91 | 1999 |

Tabell 11.1 Kulturvanor och rörelseförmåga 1996-1999. Personer 16-84 år
Skattade andelar samt köns- och åldersstandardiserade värden

| 1=skattade andelar | Normalt | | Nedsatt rörelse | | Rörelse- | | Därav svårt | | Hela be- | |
|--------------------|---------|---|-----------------|---|----------|---|---------------|---|------------|---|
| 2=Kön/ålders- | rörliga | | förmåga | | hindrade | | rörelsehindr. | | folkningen | |
| Standardiserat | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Table 11.1 Cultural habits and physical ability 1996-1999. Persons aged 16-84
 Estimated percentages and sex/age standardised percentages

| 1= Estimated percentages | Normal | | Reduced | | Physically | | Severely | | Total | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------|---|----------|---|------------|---|
| 2= Sex/age | physical ability | | physical ability | | disabled | | disabled | | population | |
| Standardised | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

3 Indikatorer/ Indicators

| | |
|---|--|
| Teater | <i>Theatre</i> |
| Konsert | <i>Concerts</i> |
| Teater eller konsert | <i>Theatre or Concerts</i> |
| Konstmuseum/annat museum | <i>Art museums/other museums</i> |
| Konstmuseum/konstutställning | <i>Art museums/art exhibitions</i> |
| Annat museum än konstmuseum | <i>Other museums than art museums</i> |
| Bibliotek | <i>Libraries</i> |
| Studiecirklar eller kurser | <i>Study circles or courses</i> |
| Bio | <i>Cinema</i> |
| Gudstjänst eller väckelsemöte | <i>Religious service or revivalist meeting</i> |
| Föreläsningar eller föredrag | <i>Lectures or talks</i> |
| Åskådare vid något idrottsevenemang | <i>Sporting events</i> |
| ...idrottsevenemang i annat än lagidrott | <i>...other sporting events than team sports</i> |
| Restaurang, pub eller kafé (nöje) | <i>Restaurants, pubs or cafés (pleasure)</i> |
| Bokläsning | <i>Reading books</i> |
| Skönlitteratur | <i>Fiction</i> |
| Tidskriftsläsning | <i>Reading periodicals</i> |
| Veckotidningsläsning | <i>Reading weeklies</i> |
| Spela musikinstrument | <i>Playing musical instruments</i> |
| Sjunga i kör eller annan grupp | <i>Singing in a choir or other group</i> |
| Måla, rita, teckna eller arbetat med lera | <i>Painting, drawing, sketching, clayworking</i> |
| Folkdans, balett/jazzbalett | <i>Folk dancing, ballet/jazz ballet</i> |
| Fotografera eller filma | <i>Photography or filming</i> |
| Dagbok, dikter, artiklar, brev o. dyl. | <i>Diaries, poems, articles, letters etc.</i> |
| Diskotek eller annan danslokal | <i>Discotheque or other dance halls</i> |
| Dansrestaurang eller liknande | <i>Dance restaurant or similar</i> |
| Sy, sticka, väva eller liknande | <i>Sewing, knitting, weaving or similar</i> |
| Trä- eller metallslöjda | <i>Wood or metalworking</i> |

Indikatorer (forts.)/ Indicators (continued)

| | |
|--|---|
| Utöva någon hobby | <i>Pursuit of a hobby</i> |
| Tillgång till dator i hemmet | <i>Computer in the home</i> |
| Tillgång till Internet i hemmet | <i>Internet in the home</i> |
| Någon användning av datorn | <i>Any use of the home computer</i> |
| Därav minst varje vecka | <i>– at least once a week</i> |
| För att lära mer om datorn | <i>To learn more about the computer</i> |
| Därav minst varje vecka | <i>– at least once a week</i> |
| Ord- eller bildbehandling, kalkylering | <i>Word or image processing, spreadsheets</i> |
| Därav minst varje vecka | <i>– at least once a week</i> |
| Spela spel | <i>Playing games</i> |
| Därav minst varje vecka | <i>– at least once a week</i> |
| Göra annat | <i>Other</i> |
| Därav minst varje vecka | <i>– at least once a week</i> |
| Användning av Internet | <i>Use of Internet</i> |
| Därav minst varje vecka | <i>– at least once a week</i> |
