

Report: Equality and diversity in arts and culture with, by and for children and young people

ETHNICITY

Black and minority ethnic children less likely than white children to be taken to arts events by parents when growing up.

Black and minority ethnic children and young people less likely to consider creative sector careers, reflected in university subject uptake.

Black and minority ethnic more likely than white children and young people to use libraries, and libraries use increases with age.

Intergenerational transmission of cultural tastes, preferences and behaviours.

DISABILITY

A higher proportion of children with a disability than not take part in arts and crafts activities.

Non-disabled children and young people aged 11-15 twice as likely to visit a museum with school than disabled peers.

Pupils from special schools less likely to visit cultural venues.

Arts and cultural organisations report barriers: awareness, training, budgeting.

Gender-based divergence with age, reflected in GCSE and A Level (and later in cultural sector workforce where women outnumber men).

Boys more likely to be interested in digital activity.

Girls have higher rates of participation in performing and visual arts.

Boys less likely to engage in almost all arts activities.

Parents less likely to encourage boys to participate in the arts.

Lack of focus on diversity in some programmes for young people.

A key role and influence.
Curriculum changes lead interviewees to perceive arts becoming less of a priority in state schools.

SCHOOLS

GENDER

Significant costs can be associated with extra-curricular arts activities.

Digital engagement and production - an enabler but potentially a barrier in relation to socio-economic background.

A key influence.
Working with parents and families is vital for raising engagement. Children and young people living with a lone parent are less likely to visit museums and galleries than those with both.

FAMILIES

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Levels of engagement drop off as children and young people get older - especially mid to late teens.

Research evidence base is inconsistent.

Children and young people