

**Museum (non-)visitors in the  
NEPS data –  
What can we learn from  
secondary data analysis?**

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# THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION – THE IDEA BEHIND NEPS

- Education as a lifelong process in modern societies raising new questions concerning:
  - Development of educational careers and competencies throughout the life span
  - Influence on competencies through learning opportunities in the family, educational institutions, workplaces, and private life
  - Correlations of acquisition of competencies and educational achievement throughout the life span
  
- However:
  - Most educational studies in Germany are still cross-sectional (e.g., PISA)
  - Available longitudinal studies limited concerning educational phases and/or regions
  - Available studies limited in accounting for development of competencies over the life span
  - Some very good longitudinal studies exist outside of Germany

## ➤ NEPS

Cf.: Blossfeld, H.-P., Roßbach, H.-G. & von Maurice, J. (Eds.). (2011). Education as a lifelong process: The German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) [Special Issue]. *Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft*, 14. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

# DESIGN OF NEPS: SAMPLES

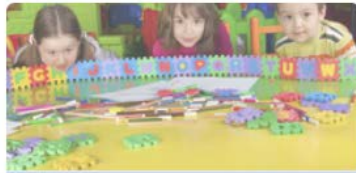
NEPS

National Educational Panel Study



**Starting Cohort 1 – Early Childhood**  
Education from the very beginning

3,431



**Starting Cohort 2 – Kindergarten**  
Early education from Kindergarten to elementary school

3,007



**Starting Cohort 3 – Grade 5**  
Paths through lower secondary school: Educational pathways of students in Grade 5 and higher

6,112



**Starting Cohort 4 – Grade 9**  
School and vocational training: Educational pathways of students in Grade 9 and higher

16,425



**Starting Cohort 5 – First-Year Students**  
From higher education to the labor market

17,910



**Starting Cohort 6 – Adults**  
Adult education and lifelong learning

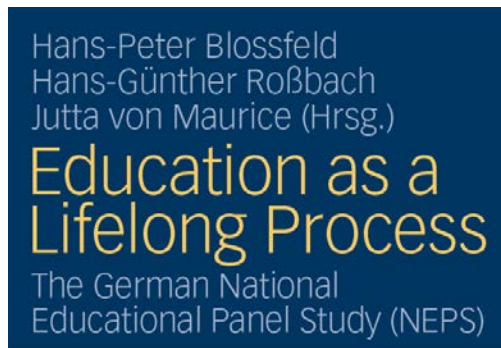
13,576

- Values refer to gross panel sample of the first survey wave
- Participants include persons from individual context , e.g. childminders, parents, educators, teachers, principals, besides respondents themselves

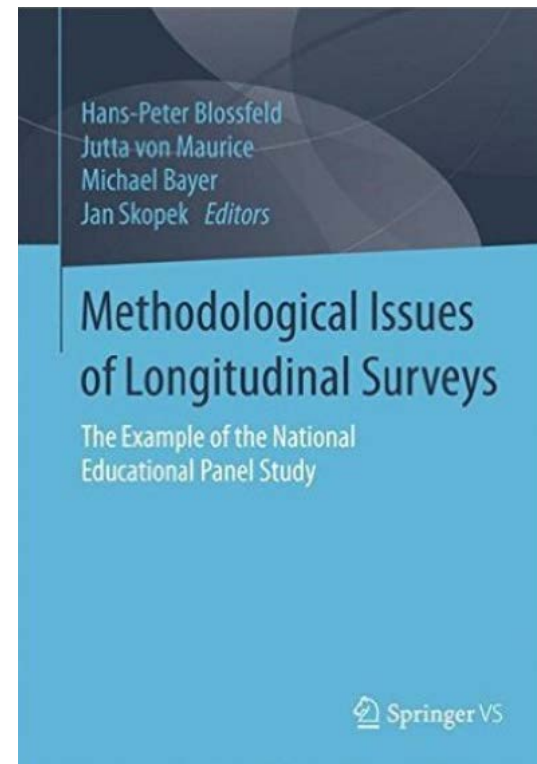
Cf.: Blossfeld, H.-P., Roßbach, H.-G. & von Maurice, J. (Eds.). (2011). Education as a lifelong process: The German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) [Special Issue]. *Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft*, 14. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

# MORE INFORMATION ON NEPS

- [www.neps-data.de](http://www.neps-data.de)
- Publications:



Zeitschrift für  
**ZfE** Erziehungs-  
wissenschaft



# FOCUS: VISITOR STUDIES – SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

- Traditional visitor studies usually focus on visitors
- Panel data provides access to information usually not accessible by visitor studies
  - Limited time, scope and methodological/technical possibilities with individual studies
  - Panels provide comprehensive data about respondents and their environments
  - Panels allow tracing changes in the lives and environments of respondents
- Secondary data analysis may be beneficial for visitor studies
  - NEPS: information about visits to a museum 12 months prior to interview
  - SC6 sample drawn to be representative of adults in Germany
  - Further data available on competence measures (reading, mathematics, sciences, ICT literacy)  
and non-cognitive skills (e.g. personality, motivation, social skills)

Cf.: Blossfeld, H.-P., Roßbach, H.-G. & von Maurice, J. (Eds.). (2011). Education as a lifelong process: The German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) [Special Issue]. *Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft*, 14. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

## ■ Challenges

- Dependent on survey programme (content), timing and data release
- Different focus than museum visitor structure (e.g. museum visit in general vs. different museum types, lack of depth)

How often have you done the following things in the past 12 months...  
...visited a museum or an art exhibition?

## ■ Skills & Prerequisites

- Getting access to the data (Data Use Agreement)
- Access to and ability to use statistical software (e.g. SPSS, STATA)
- Profound statistical expertise (highly complex panel data, multiple layers of information)

- Validation of / comparison with existing visitor-structure data

	<b>KULMON* - Berlin</b> ( <i>n</i> = 1073 visitors)	<b>NEPS** - Berlin</b> ( <i>n</i> = 248 visitors)
<b>Age</b>	<i>M</i> = 47.51 ( <i>SD</i> =18.15) (Min=14, Max=91) 17.15% age from 60 to 69	<i>M</i> = 48.83 ( <i>SE</i> =2.48) (Min=27, Max=70) 18.09% age from 60 to 69
<b>Gender</b>	46.13% male	45.09% male
<b>Educational level</b>	42.78% higher tertiary education / university degree	20.70% higher tertiary education / university degree

\* Data from “Besucher-Monitoring an tourismusaffinen Berliner Kulturinstitutionen” (KULMON), Berlin Tourismus Marketing GmbH, focus: museums, 2014 & 2015

\*\* NEPS SC6:8.0.0, doi:10.5157/NEPS:SC6:8.0.0; weighted results

- Nationally representative and reliable information about (non-)visitors (for Germany in 2014/2015)

Sample: NEPS SC6 wave 7,  $N = 9,770$  adults

44.74% non-visitors

55.21% visitors of a museum or art exhibition in the past 12 months prior to interview



# INFORMATION ABOUT NON-VISITORS

Traditionals or  
Hedonists

48 years of age  
Age cohort: 40-49 years

married

seldom go to  
cinema

no children  
(in household)

do not visit opera,  
ballet, classical concert,  
theatre or  
rock/pop-concerts

satisfied with  
family life

do not own any  
works of art



intermediate vocational  
qualification **or** basic  
vocational training,  
**rarely** higher tertiary education

26 to 100 books  
rarely any classical literature  
Leisure reading: 1 hour/week

net household income (per  
month): 2,500 up to below  
3,000€

lower controllers **or**  
unskilled workers  
(EGP)

NEPS SC6:8.0.0, doi:10.5157/NEPS:SC6:8.0.0; weighted results

# LESSON LEARNED I

- Are there other (big) data sources for secondary data analysis in visitor studies?

(e.g. Active Lives Survey, 2015-2016; National Survey of Culture, Leisure and Sport, 2014-2015; Continuous Household Survey, 2014-2015; Cultural Capital and Social Exclusion (CCSE), 2003-2004)

- Potential for collaboration
  - Combining statistical knowledge with visitor study expertise in analysing the data
  - Submitting items to survey programme
- Existing data sources: Providing other (maybe also) relevant variables? → New research questions are possible

## LESSON LEARNED II

- What can we learn from secondary data analysis?
  - Meaningful results based on population samples
  - Chance for interdisciplinary collaboration
  - New insights into visitors **AND** non-visitors
    - Foundation for audience development e.g. “personas”

- However, some questions still remain unanswered...



WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD  
TO YOUR QUESTIONS AND  
COMMENTS!

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