

Suggested table: change `prj.manuscript.title` in `config.R`

Jordi Lopez Sintas, Abahgna Ghahraman

Abstract

Lorem ipsum...

Keywords— one, two, three, four

1 Introduction

2 Theoretical Framework

3 3 Research Design

3.1 3.1 Data and variables

The data for our study came from a Spanish survey on habits and cultural practices for 2006-2007 (see Ministry of Culture (2007) for technical details). Surveyed were 14 822 Spanish and non-Spanish individuals of both sexes, aged 15 years and older, and resident in Spain at the time of interview. The survey was conducted in four waves (1 per quarter) between March 2006 and February 2007; each quarterly survey was based on a representative random sample of about 25% of the sampled individuals (all four quarterly surveys were used for our analysis), stratified by autonomous communities and municipalities according to size. Stratification by autonomous community was necessary to produce a representative sample with a 95% confidence level, not only at an aggregate level (age and gender) but also at the autonomous community level (Ministry of Culture, 2007:11). In the interest of brevity, background data referring to the research described below are provided in supplementary form in Tables A1-A6.

3.1.1 3.1.1 Cultural spcace: musical listening indicators

Individuals interviewed were asked about the kind of music he/she normally listen to. Individuls were given a list of musical genres and they just had to choose the ones they usually listen to. The following multiple answers (21 in total) were possible: songs for children (chl), songwriters (swr), ballads (bls), flamenco (flk), new flamenco (nfl), other spanish folk songs (flk), international pop rock (ipp), Spanihs poprock (spp), latino poprock (lpp), blues (bls), jazz (jzz), world music (wrl), reggea (rgg), rap (rap), electronic music and techno (tcn), hardrock (hrk), house (hus), classical music (cls), Lyrical music (lyr), opera (opr), operetta (opt). Desciptors are provided in Table~1.

3.1.2 3.1.2. Social space: indicators of individual position

According to Bourdieu???s theoretical framework, the properties of individuals are indicators of their social position, such that variations in individual properties ??? level and structure of capital, age, gender, etc. ??? are variations in the individual???s social position that are visible in a social map. The Ministry of Culture survey on which we based our research elicited information on education as an indicator of cultural capital, and on occupational status as an indicator of economic capital, but provided no occupational breakdown, and collected no information on incomes. As a proxy for economic capital in our study, therefore, we used occupational status, namely, the following five categories: employed persons; entrepreneurs and self-employed workers (freelancers); unemployed persons; people receiving old-age or disability pensions and individuals performing unpaid domestic tasks (homemakers); and students. Educational attainment was recorded in three categories, as follows: third-level post-graduate

education, third-level graduate education, and upper secondary education or below. Age, interpreted here as an indicator of an individual's life stage, was assigned to five categories. In order to complete the description of the social space, four additional variables were included, as follows: personal situation (five categories); number of individuals aged 15 and over in the household (three categories); habitat where the household was located (five categories); and sex (Table~2).

3.2 3.2 Analysis

3.2.1 3.2.1 Uncovering the music schemes

Correlation Classification Analysis

3.2.2 3.2.2 Interpreting the music schemes

4 Findings

5 Discussions

6 Conclusions

7 References

8 Tables

	Genre Name	Description	Abb.	Percentage of Yes
1	Children	Children's songs	chl	3.4%
2	Songwriter	Songwriter	swr	28.2%
3	Ballad	Melodic songs	bld	32.8%
4	Flamenco	Flamenco	flm	18.4%
5	NewFlamenco	NewFlamenco	nfl	13.1%
6	Folk	Other Spanish folk music	flk	13.3%
7	SpanishPopRock	SpanishPopRock	spp	48.8%
8	LatinPopRock	LatinPopRock	lpp	30.8%
9	InternationalPopRock	InternationalPopRock	ipp	28.9%
10	Blues	Blues	bls	8.6%
11	Jazz	Jazz	jzz	7.8%
12	World	World Music	wrl	6%
13	Reggae	Reggae	rgg	7.3%
14	Rap	Rap	rap	8%
15	Tecno	Electronic, tecno	tcn	6.7%
16	Hardrock	Hardrock	hrk	5%
17	House	House	hus	8.1%
18	Classic	Classic	cls	19.2%
19	Lyrical	Lyrical music	lyr	3.3%
20	Opera	Opera	opr	4.6%
21	Operetta	Operetta	opt	5.1%

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of music genres

Clusters	Abb.	Sample
Gender	gnd	
Female	gnd:f	52 %
Male	gnd:m	48 %
Age	age	
<25	age:<25	14 %
25-34	age:25-34	17 %
35-44	age:35-44	19 %
45-54	age:45-54	16 %
>54	age:>54	34 %
Occupational status	ocp	
Self-employed	ocp:slf	9 %
Employed	ocp:emp	41 %
Unemployed	ocp:ump	6 %
Retired	ocp:rtr	19 %
Students	ocp:std	9 %
Homemaker, with disability (Others)	ocp:otr	16 %
Education	edu	
Upper secondary or below	edu:edu1	85 %
Graduate	edu:edu2	7 %
Post graduate	edu:edu3	8 %
Habitat	hbt	
Provincial capital	hbt:cpt	43 %
>100K	hbt:>100	8 %
50K-100K	hbt:50-100	7 %
10K-50K	hbt:10-50	23 %
<10K	hbt:<10	19 %
Household size (persons >15 years)	fml	
2 members or fewer	fml:<=2	34 %
3-4 members	fml:3-4	53 %
>4 members	fml:>4	14 %

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of social position indicators

9 Figures