



Department
for Culture
Media & Sport



Taking Part 2012/13 Annual Child Report

Statistical Release

August 2013



Taking Part is a National Statistic and has been produced to the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;*
- are well explained and readily accessible;*
- are produced according to sound methods; and*
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.*

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. The UK Statistical Authority assessment is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-statistics-authority-assessment>

Headline measures from Taking Part Survey - Child

Percentage

	Significant changes since earliest data	Trend	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Olympics & Paralympics (Would you say that the UK hosting the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games has encouraged you to take part in sport?)							
A lot (5-10 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	18.4
A little (5-10 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	20.1	33.7
Not at all (5-10 year olds)	▼		N/A	N/A	N/A	72.1	46.4
A lot (11-15 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	18.2
A little (11-15 year olds)	▬		N/A	N/A	N/A	37.6	41.9
Not at all (11-15 year olds)	▼		N/A	N/A	N/A	51.1	38.7
Culture							
Has engaged with the arts in the last year (5-10 year olds)	▬		97.2	97.2	98.2	98.6	98.4
Has engaged with the arts in the last year (11-15 year olds)	▲		98.8	99.1	99.0	99.8	99.8
Has visited a museum or gallery in the last year (5-10 year olds)	▬		66.0	70.3	67.6	60.9	63.2
Has visited a museum or gallery in the last year (11-15 year olds)	▬		59.4	66.8	60.7	60.9	57.6
Has visited a public library in the last year (5-10 year olds)	▬		72.2	77.9	76.4	68.2	69.4
Has visited a public library in the last year (11-15 year olds)	▬		78.6	71.6	74.4	77.9	77.4
Has visited a heritage site in the last year (5-10 year olds)	▬		71.4	79.4	72.6	71.9	72.9
Has visited a heritage site in the last year (11-15 year olds)	▲		65.1	71.0	69.3	72.8	71.9
Sport							
Has participated in any sport in the last 4 weeks (5-10 year olds)	▬		84.8	86.1	85.4	82.7	81.1
Has participated in any sport in the last 4 weeks (11-15 year olds)	▬		96.0	96.7	94.5	96.1	94.9
Has participated in any sport in the last week (5-10 year olds)	▼		74.7	77.9	75.4	69.9	67.2
Has participated in any sport in the last week (11-15 year olds)	▬		88.8	88.0	85.9	86.6	89.1

N/A Data not available for this year

11-15 year old data consists of activities participated in and out of school

5-10 year old data relates to out of school activities only

Contents

- Key findings 5
- Introduction 7
- Chapter 1: Cultural Engagement 9
- Chapter 2: Sport Participation 19
- Chapter 3: 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games 29
- Annex A: Background note 34
- Annex B: Key terms and definitions 36
- Annex C: Child sector definitions 37

Key findings

This report presents the latest headline child estimates for the year up to and including March 2013. Please note the time period reported in this release now includes the period when the UK hosted the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which may have had an effect on participation in some sectors.

Interviews for those aged 5-10 are conducted with the adult respondent by proxy and, due to this, the 5-10 survey is limited to asking about activities undertaken out of school (with the exception of some questions on competitive sport). For 11-15 year olds, the questions are asked directly to the child and cover both in and out of school activities.

Cultural engagement

- The latest results show that almost all children aged 5-15 (99%) had engaged with the arts in the last year, furthermore that they were engaging regularly with 92 per cent having engaged with the arts in the last week. These results represent a significant increase since 2008/09 when the figures were 98 per cent and 86 per cent respectively.
- 72 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, and 10 per cent of children had visited a heritage site in the last week. Both of these results showed significant increases on 2008/09 when the data were first collected.
- 73 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a library in the last 12 months, and 21 per cent had visited a library in the last week. Neither of these figures showed a significant change when compared to 2008/09.
- 61 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, and 3 per cent of children had visited a museum in the last week. Both of these figures have remained steady since 2008/09.

Sport Participation

- The latest data show that in the **four weeks prior** to being interviewed, 81 per cent of 5-10 year olds took part in sport outside of school and 95 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport in or outside of school. These results have remained stable since 2008/09.
- Amongst all children (5-15 year olds) the rate of those who had taken part in any sport in the 4 weeks before being interviewed decreased from 2008/09 (91%) to 2012/13 (88%)
- **In the week prior** to being interviewed, 67 per cent of 5-10 year olds took part in sport outside of school and 89 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport either in or outside of school. This represents a significant decrease since 2008/09 for 5-10 year olds from 75 per cent, but no significant change for 11-15 year olds.

- Amongst 5-10 year olds, using the “sport in the last four weeks” measure there has been a decrease in the rate of those who had participated in rounders, gymnastics, those who did walking or hiking and angling or fishing since 2010/11, when the question was first asked.
- For 11-15 year olds, using the “sport in the last four weeks” measure, there has been a significant increase since 2010/11 in the rate of those who had played cricket, dodgeball, rounders, tennis, table tennis, basketball, badminton and taken part in cross country, jogging or road running and athletics (track and field events, running races or jumping).
- 83 per cent of 5-15 year old children reported they had participated in some form of **competitive sport in the last 12 months**. 79 per cent had taken part in competitive sport in school, whilst 37 per cent had taken part outside of school. There have been no significant changes recorded in these figures since 2011/12, which was the first full year this question was asked.

2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

- The latest data show that over half of 5-10 year olds (52%) and three out of five 11-15 year olds (60%) had been encouraged to take part in sport a lot or a little as a result of the UK hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- Of those children encouraged to take part in sport by the UK hosting the Olympic and Paralympics Games, a quarter of 5-10 year olds and a third of 11-15 year olds had taken part in sport more often. Around a sixth (16%) of encouraged 5-10 year olds and a fifth (21%) of encouraged 11-15 year olds, had taken up new sports.
- The vast majority of children, 80 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 87 per cent of 11-15¹ year olds, intended to follow or followed the Olympic or Paralympic Games.

¹ This is calculated as the percentage of all 5-10 or 11-15 year olds who answered yes to at least one of the ways of following listed in Annex B.

Introduction

This report

Taking Part is a household survey in England, looking at participation in the cultural and sporting sectors. The survey has run for eight years and was commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in partnership with Arts Council England, English Heritage, and Sport England. The statistics are used widely by policy officials, academics, the private sector and charities to measure participation in the sport and cultural sectors.

Taking Part is the key evidence base for DCMS, providing reliable national estimates of participation and supporting the Department's aim of improving the quality of life for everyone, by providing people with the chance to get involved in a variety of cultural and sporting opportunities. The survey also aims to inform the DCMS Structural Reform Priorities and Business Plan through the provision of data for [DCMS input and impact indicators](#).

This report follows the mid-year findings of the Taking Part child survey released in April 2013. The purpose of that supplementary release was to provide the [Olympics Meta Evaluation](#) with child data up to and including the Games period ahead of its final report.

This release is the usual annual publication and provides a more detailed analysis of the year from April 2012 to March 2013.

The Taking Part child questionnaires cover children aged 5-15 years. The 11-15 child survey was added in January 2006, interviewing a randomly selected child in those households containing at least one child aged 11-15. In 2008/09, the child survey was broadened to include children aged 5-10. Interviews for those aged 5-10 are conducted with the adult respondent by proxy and due to this, the 5-10 survey is limited to asking about activities undertaken out of school (with the exception of some questions on competitive sport). For 11-15 year olds, the questions are asked directly to the child and cover both in and out of school activities.

The latest results presented in this report are based on interviews conducted between April 2012 and March 2013. The total sample size for this period was 1,937, comprising of 1,136 5-10 year olds and 801 11-15 year olds. Where observations are made over time, the latest data are typically compared with 2008/09 as this is the first year when both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds were included in the survey. For questions added since 2008/09, the comparison is made with the earliest available full year of data.

Statistical significance tests² have been run on all estimates at the 95% level. All differences and changes reported are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level unless otherwise stated. This means the probability that any given difference

² Statistical significance tests are applied to all estimates to determine the likelihood that any apparent differences are due to real change, and not due to chance. This is an inherent limitation to using surveys to represent a wider population, in this case all 5-15 year old children in England, compared to carrying out a census, i.e. interviewing all children in England, which would be prohibitively costly.

happened by chance is low (1 in 20). Key terms and definitions are provided in Annexes B and C of this release.

This report provides headline figures on child engagement in culture and participation in sport, including in competitive sport, as well as how children followed the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics and the effect of the Games on their motivations to do more sport.

An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Where graphs and charts are presented with error bars, these depict the size of the 95 per cent confidence interval around the estimate.

Forthcoming releases and events

The next adult release, scheduled for 26th September 2013, will present the quarter 1 estimates for year 9 (July 2012 – June 2013).

Future adult releases will follow a similar schedule, being released at the end of March, June, September and December ahead of quarterly reporting on the input and impact indicators³ that are produced by all Departments.

In addition, topic specific analysis will be published throughout the year, looking in depth at particular areas of the survey. Previous reports have covered [Big Society](#) and sport participation (published in the annex of the [2011/12 technical report](#)). The third and most recent [report on the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games](#) was published 13th December 2012.

The most recent Taking Part User Event was held on 28th November 2012. Details of this event and materials from previous events are available on our [user corner site](#).

If you would like further information on these releases or the Taking Part survey, please contact the Taking Part team on TakingPart@culture.gsi.gov.uk. Additional contact details are contained within Annex A.

³ DCMS' input and impact indicators provide information on the delivery and progress towards the Department's stated outcomes. They reflect the quality and effectiveness of the programmes and priorities set out in our [business plan](#)

Chapter 1: Cultural Engagement

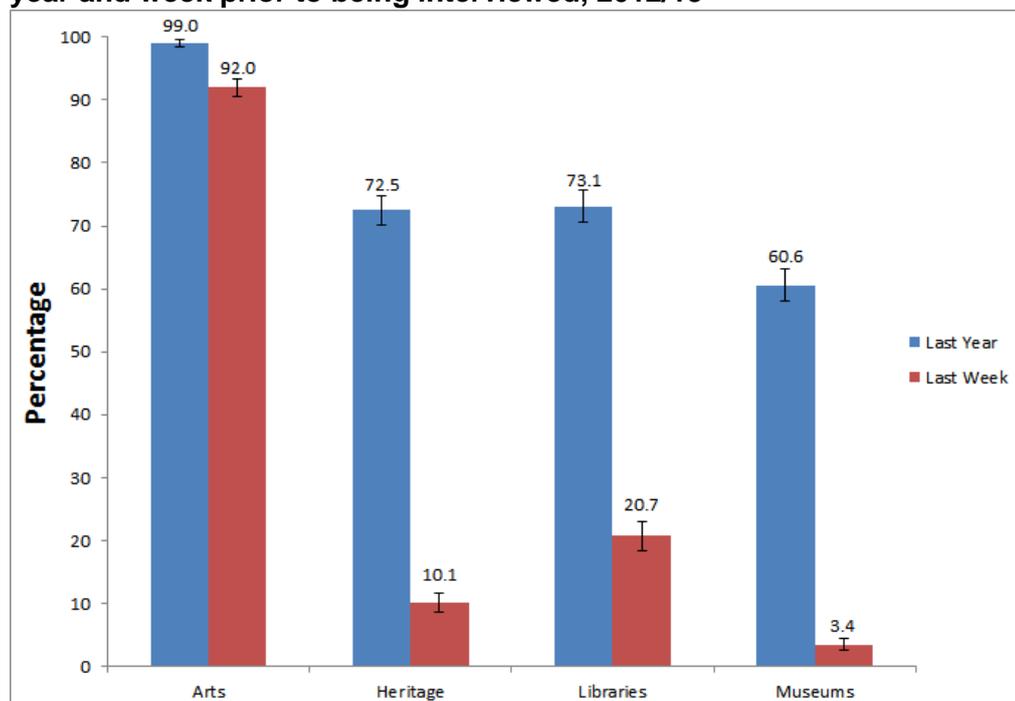
Results for child engagement in culture include both in and out of school activities for 11-15 year olds and just out of school activities for 5-10 year olds.

Key findings

- The latest results show that almost all children aged 5-15 (99%) had engaged with the arts in the last year, furthermore that they were engaging regularly with 92 per cent having engaged with the arts in the last week. These results represent a significant increase since 2008/09 when the figures were 98 per cent and 86 per cent respectively.
- 72 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, and 10 per cent of children had visited a heritage site in the last week. Both of these results showed significant increases on 2008/09, when the data were first collected.
- 73 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a library in the last 12 months, and 21 per cent had visited a library in the last week. Neither of these figures showed a significant change when compared to 2008/09.
- 61 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, and 3 per cent of children had visited a museum in the last week. Both these figures have remained steady since 2008/09.

Figure 1.1 shows the headline yearly and weekly figures across the different culture sectors.

Figure 1.1: Percentage of children that had engaged in culture by sector in the year and week prior to being interviewed, 2012/13



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.5 and +/-2.5.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

Government policy which may have had an effect on child participation rates in the cultural sectors is presented below:

Arts:

- The Government, other public bodies, arts organisations, trusts and foundations, voluntary organisations and individuals and private sector companies fund and run programmes to provide cultural opportunities for children and young people.
- The Government is making a substantial investment in music education across 2012-2015, including, £196m for music education hubs (summarised in the [National Plan for Music Education](#) published November 2011), £84m to support young musicians and dancers to attend centres of excellence and £3m, in conjunction with the Arts Council England, for National Youth Music Organisations to support pupils from lower income families to join elite music groups.
- In July 2013, the Government published “[Cultural Education](#)” which provides an overview of the programmes and opportunities open to schools and teachers to give all children access to cultural education.
- In addition, almost two thirds of the Arts Council England’s National Portfolio organisations (funded-bodies) have a focus on activity that contributes directly to achieving engagement with and provision for children and young people. The Arts Council also funds the National Foundation for Youth Music which supports music activities for children and young people across the country.

Libraries:

The Government supports The Reading Agency charity by providing funding through Arts Council England. The Reading Agency runs a number of programmes for literacy across a range of ages and groups. One of the biggest is the “Summer Reading Challenge”. This initiative aimed at 4-11 year olds challenges them to read 6 books from their local public library during the summer school holiday. Over 750,000 children across the UK took part in 2012. For more information see the [full report of the program](#).

Heritage:

- The Government and its Arm’s Length Bodies run a number of programmes to support access to heritage for children and young people.
- English Heritage provides free access to sites in its [National Heritage collection](#) for school visits.
- The Heritage Lottery Fund runs the [Young Roots Programme](#) for projects that engage young people aged 11 to 25 with heritage in the UK.
- In 2012, Government announced the [Heritage Schools Programme](#). English Heritage is receiving £2.7m over three years from the Department for Education to help schools use local heritage to deliver the curriculum.
- The [Heritage Bus Scheme](#) funded by the English Heritage foundation is a travel bursary to help schools with the costs of travel to English Heritage sites. This scheme has only been running since May 2013 so **will not have had an impact** on these statistics. However it might have an impact on participation rates in future releases.

Museums and Galleries:

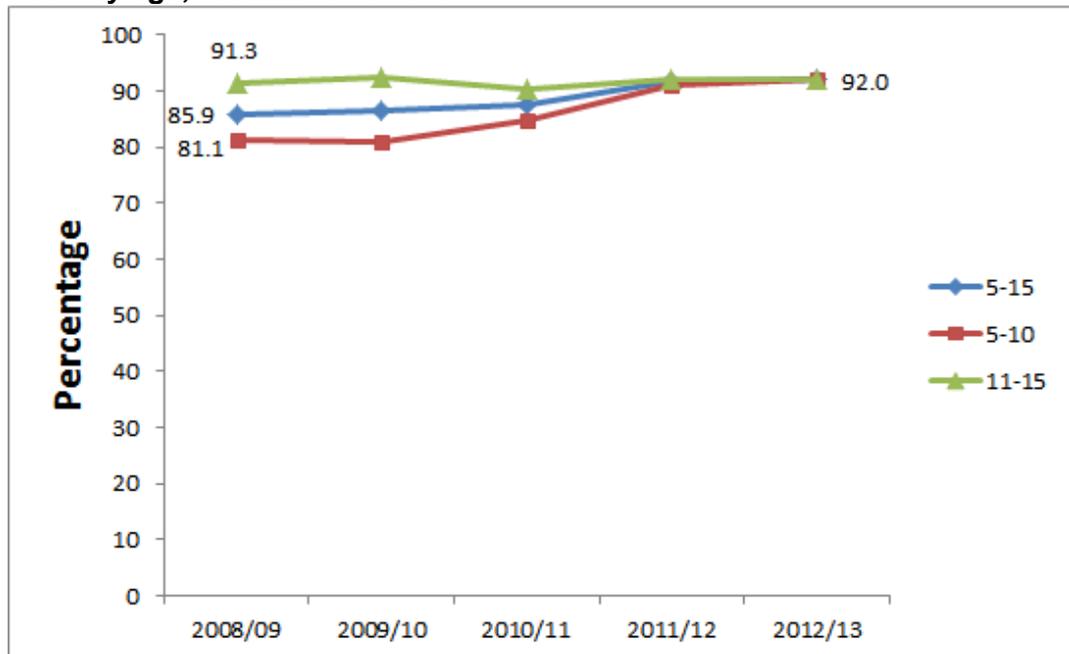
The [museums and schools programme](#) aims to increase the number of high quality educational visited by schools in areas with below average rates of cultural engagement. Through the Department for Education, 10 regional museum and school partnerships are being awarded a total of £3.6 million funding until 2015.

Arts

The latest results show that almost all children aged 5-15 (99.0%) had engaged with the arts⁴ in the last year. This figure was 98.4 per cent for 5-10 year olds and 99.8 per cent for 11-15 year olds who had engaged with the arts. The 5-15 year old rate has significantly⁵ increased since 2008/09 when the value was 98.0 per cent, as has the 11-15 year old rate, which was 98.8 per cent. For 5-10 year olds in 2012/13, the rate of art engagement in the last year was not significantly different from that of 2008/09.

The latest data shows that the majority of children aged 5-15 had engaged with the arts regularly, 92.0 per cent had engaged within the last week. The figure was 92.0 per cent for both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds. The overall figure (those aged 5-15) has significantly increased since 2008/09 when the value was 85.9 per cent. This was driven by a significant increase in the 5-10 year old figure, which was 81.1 per cent (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2: Percentage of children that had engaged with the arts in the last week by age, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.2 and +/-2.3 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

⁴ Either attending and/or participating in activities within the art sector. See Annex C for a full list of activities.

⁵ A significant increase between 2008/09 and 2011/12 means that there is good evidence that the increase is real and not due to chance. The test is done at the 95% confidence level which means the probability that the difference between the two variables happened by chance is low (1 in 20).

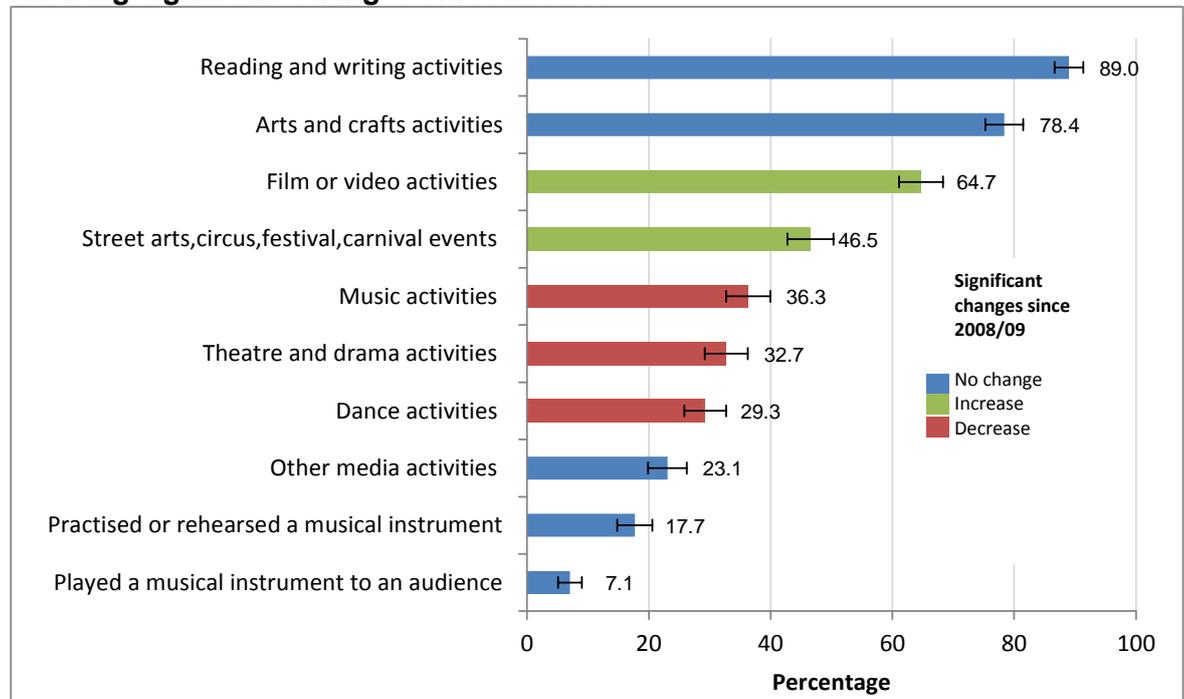
Some of the most common art forms that 5-10 year olds and 11-15 year olds engaged in, in the last 12 months, were:

- Reading and writing (89.0% for 5-10 year olds and 95.7% for 11-15 year olds)
- Arts and crafts activities (78.4% for 5-10 year olds and 82.1% for 11-15 year olds)
- Film or video activities (64.7% for 5-10 year olds and 83.8% for 11-15 year olds)

There has been a significant decrease in engagement in dance activities for both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds since 2008/09. This was the case for both boys and girls in these age groups. There was also a significant decrease over this time period in the rate of 5-10 year olds who engaged in music activities and theatre and drama activities. For 11-15 year olds, there was a significant decrease in any arts related computer activities over this time period.

There were however significant increases for both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds since 2008/09 in engagement in film or video activities and taking part or going to street art, circus, festival and carnival events. (Figures 1.3 and 1.4)

Figure 1.3: Art activities engaged in by 5-10 year olds in the last year, 2012/13, showing significant changes since 2008/09

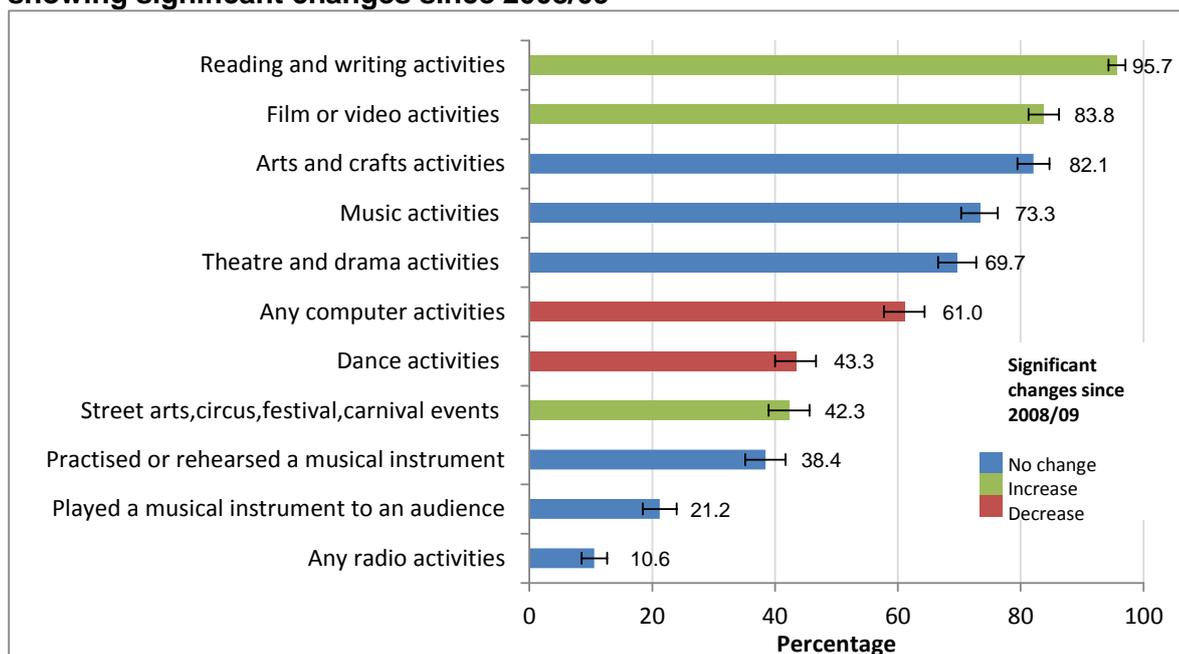


Note:

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.9 and +/-3.8 from 2008/09 onwards.

(2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

Figure 1.4: Art activities engaged in by 11-15 year olds in the last year, 2012/13, showing significant changes since 2008/09



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.4 and +/-3.3 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

There have been no significant differences in overall arts engagement in the last 12 months between boys and girls or between those with or without a limiting disability. However, when looking at individual arts activities, amongst 5-10 year olds, girls had higher engagements rates in the last 12 months in:

- dance activities (43.3% compared to 15.9% for boys)
- music activities (41.6% compared to 31.4% for boys)
- theatre and drama activities (38.4% compared to 27.3% for boys)
- arts and craft activities (84.4% compared to 72.7% for boys)
- playing a musical instrument to an audience (9.1% compared to 5.1% for boys)

Similarly amongst 11-15 year olds girls had higher engagement rates in the last 12 months in:

- dance activities (61.2% compared to 26.4% for boys)
- music activities (78.4% compared to 68.4% for boys)
- theatre and drama activities (73.5% compared to 66.0% for boys)
- arts and craft activities (87.0% compared to 77.4% for boys)

However 11-15 year old boys had higher engagement rates in the last 12 months in arts related computer activities (65.6% compared to 56.3% for girls)

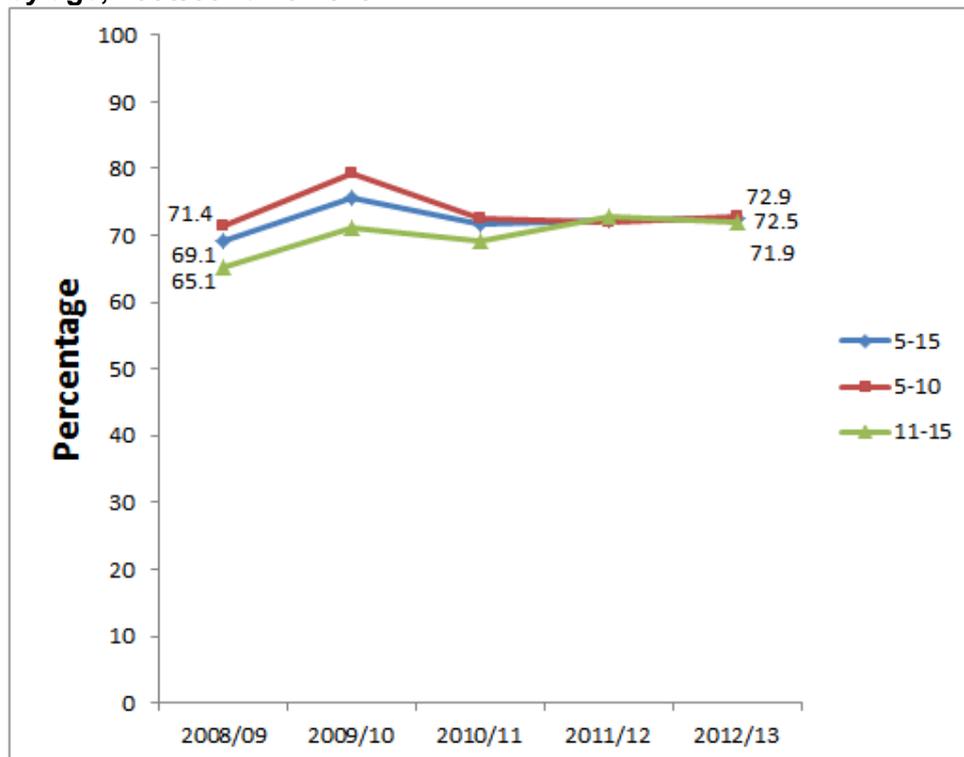
An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Heritage

The latest data show that 72.5 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months. The figure was 72.9 per cent for 5-10 year olds and 71.9 per cent for 11-15 year olds. The overall rate for 5-15 year olds has significantly increased since 2008/09 when the value was 69.1 per cent, as has the 11-15 year old rate, which was 65.1 per cent (Figure 1.5).

There were no significant differences in heritage site attendance in the last 12 months between boys or girls or between those with or without limiting disabilities.

Figure 1.5: Percentage of children that had visited a heritage site in the last year by age, 2008/09 to 2012/13

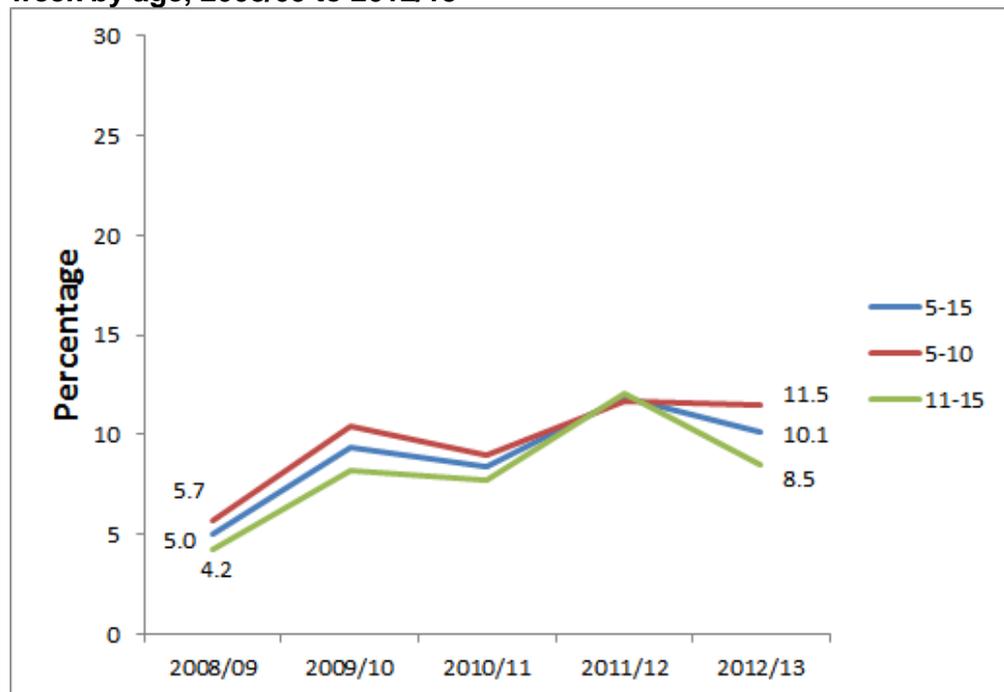


Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.8 and +/-7.9 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

The latest results show that 10.1 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a heritage site in the last week. The figure was 11.5 per cent for 5-10 year olds and 8.5 per cent for 11-15 year olds. This was significantly higher than in 2008/09 (5.0% for 5-15 year olds; 5.7% for 5-10 year olds and 4.2% for 11-15 year olds) (Figure 1.6).

Figure 1.6: Percentage of children that had visited a heritage site in the last week by age, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.0 and +/-4.9 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

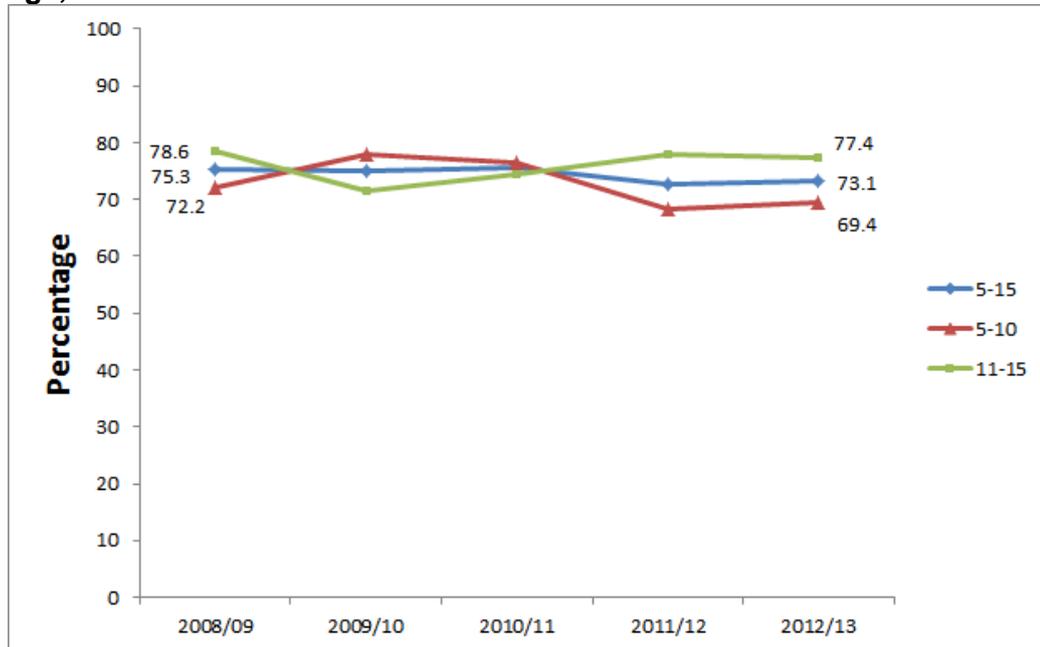
An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Libraries

The latest data show that 73.1 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a library in the last 12 months. The figure was 69.4 per cent for 5-10 year olds and 77.4 per cent for 11-15 year olds. The overall result has remained steady since 2008/09. Although there have been no significant changes when comparing the latest data to 2008/09 for 5-10 and 11-15 year olds, significant changes between 2008/09 and 2010/11 have reversed between 2010/11 and the latest data (Figure 1.7).

There were no significant differences in library attendance in the last 12 months between boys or girls or between those with or without limiting disabilities.

Figure 1.7: Percentage of children that had visited a library in the last year by age, 2008/09 to 2012/13

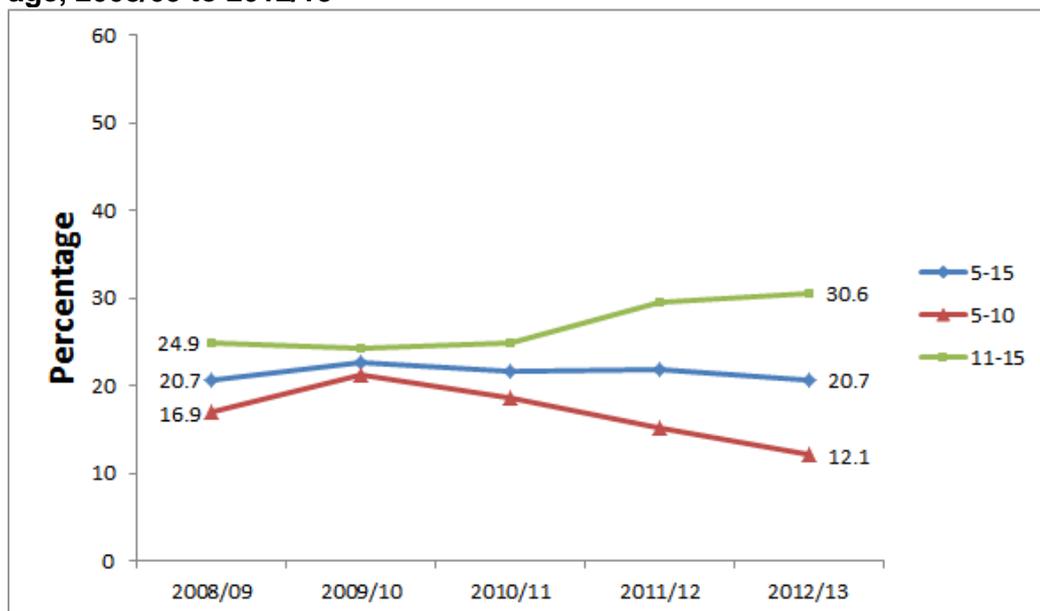


Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.8 and +/-7.9 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

The proportion of children aged 5-15 that had visited a library in the last week remained steady in the latest data compared to 2008/09, with 20.7 per cent having visited in the last week. However, there was a significant decrease in library attendance for 5-10 year olds (from 16.9% to 12.1%) offset by a significant increase in attendance for 11-15 year olds (from 24.9% to 30.6%) (Figure 1.8)

Figure 1.8: Percentage of children that had visited a library in the last week by age, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.7 and +/-7.5 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

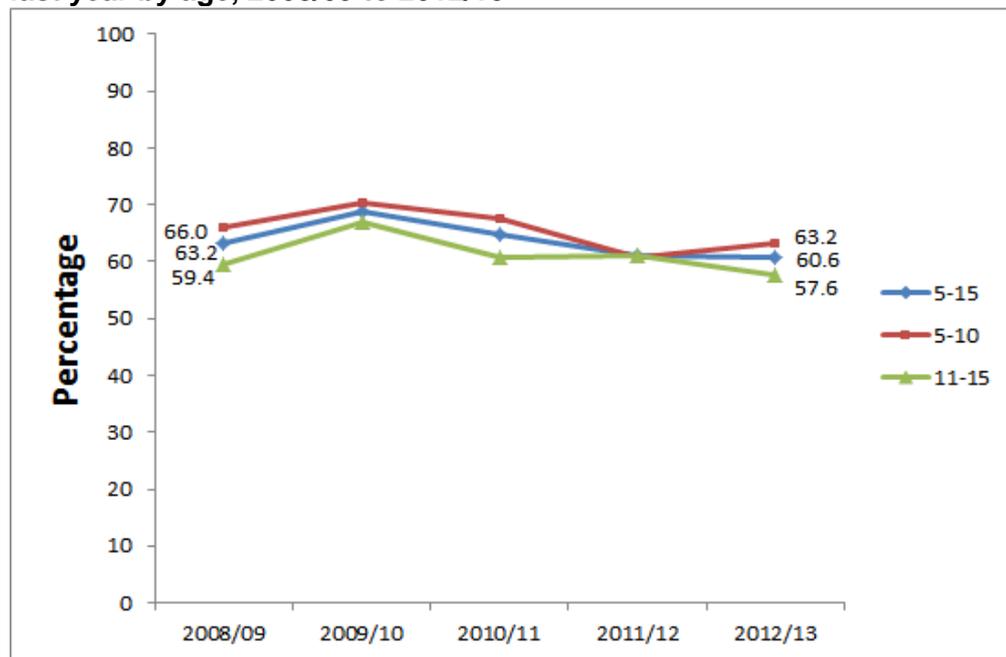
An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Museums and Galleries

The latest results show that 60.6 per cent of children had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, 63.2 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 57.6 per cent of 11-15 year olds, these are both at a similar rate to 2008/09 (Figure 1.9).

There were no significant differences in museum and gallery attendance in the last 12 months between boys or girls or between those with or without limiting disabilities.

Figure 1.9: Percentage of children that had visited a museum or gallery in the last year by age, 2008/09 to 2012/13

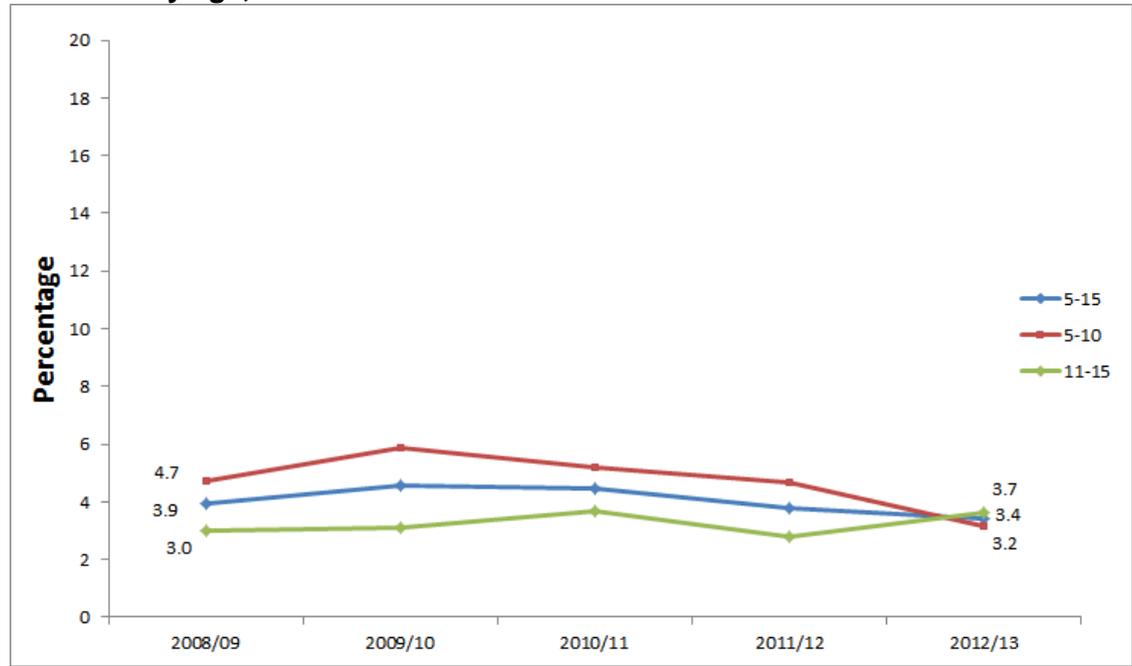


Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.9 and +/-8.2 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

The proportion of children that had visited a museum or gallery in the last week was low (3.4 per cent for 5-15 year olds). The corresponding figures for 5-10 and 11-15 year olds were 3.2 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. This measure, both overall and for each age group has remained steady since 2008/09 (Figure 1.10).

Figure 1.10: Percentage of children that had visited a museum or gallery in the last week by age, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-3.8 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Chapter 2: Sport Participation

Results for child engagement in sport include both in and out of school activities for 11-15 year olds but only out of school activities for 5-10 year olds, with the exception of competitive sports where activities both in and out of schools are included.

Key findings

- The latest data show that in the **four weeks prior** to being interviewed, 81 per cent of 5-10 year olds took part in sport outside of school and 95 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport in or outside of. These results have remained stable since 2008/09.
- Amongst all children (5-15 year olds) the rate of those who had taken part in any sport in the 4 weeks before being interviewed decreased from 2008/09 (91%) to 2012/13 (88%)
- **In the week prior** to being interviewed, 67 per cent of 5-10 year olds took part in sport outside of school and 89 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport either in or outside of school. This represents a significant decrease since 2008/09 for 5-10 year olds from 75 per cent, but no significant change for 11-15 year olds.
- Amongst 5-10 year olds, using the “sport in the last four weeks” measure there has been a decrease in the rate of those who had participated in rounders, gymnastics, those which did walking or hiking and angling or fishing since 2010/11, when the question was first asked.
- For 11-15 year olds, using the “sport in the last four weeks” measure, there was a significant increase since 2010/11 in the rate of those who had played cricket, dodgeball, rounders, tennis, table tennis, basketball, badminton and taken part in cross country, jogging or road running and athletics (track and field events, running races or jumping).
- 83 per cent of 5-15 year old children reported they had participated in some form of **competitive sport in the last 12 months**. 79 per cent had taken part in competitive sport in school, whilst 37 per cent had taken part outside of school. There have been no significant changes recorded in these figures since 2011/12, which was the first full year this question was asked.

Government policy which may have had an effect on child sports participation rates is presented below:

The School Games initiative aims to increase participation in competitive sport in schools and was piloted in 2010/11 and fully rolled out in 2011/12. This on-going initiative is intended to give all pupils the chance to compete in regular competitive sport regardless of ability and includes opportunities for disabled youngsters. It gives students at participating schools (currently more than half of schools in England) the opportunity to participate in sporting competitions within their school. Competitions between schools, at county/area level and a national finals event follow on from the internal competitions. For more information see the [School Games web page](#).

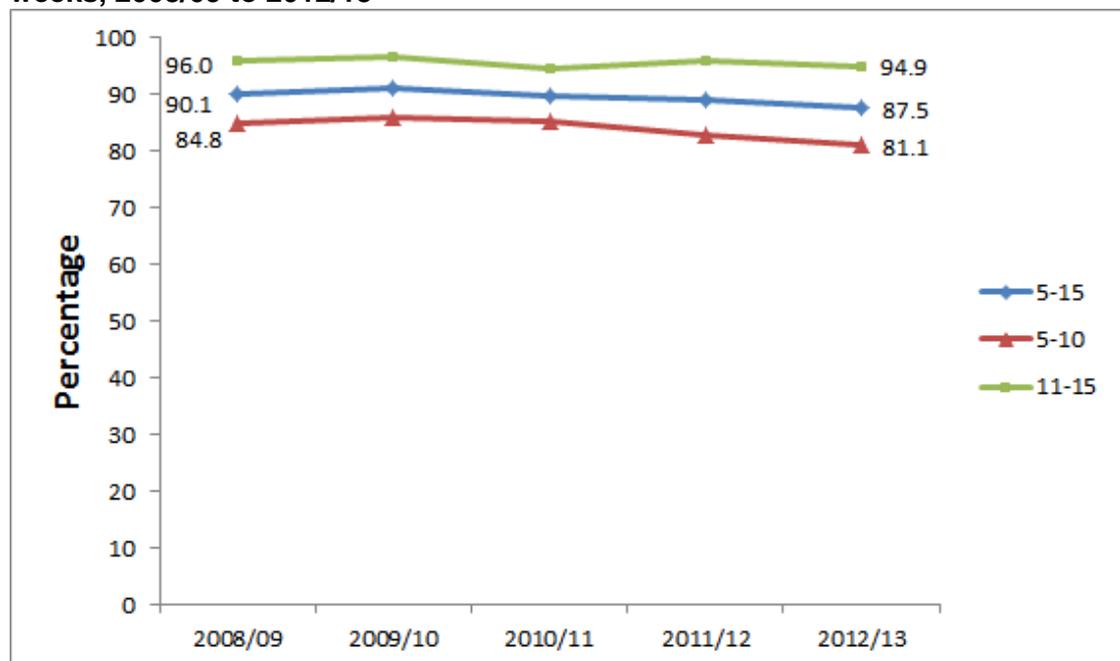
In addition, the [Youth Sport Strategy](#) launched in January 2012 is aimed at increasing participation amongst young people aged 14-25 and is relevant to the older children covered by this release.

Sport

Interviews for those aged 5-10 are conducted with the adult respondent by proxy and, due to this, the 5-10 survey is limited to asking about activities undertaken out of school (with the exception of questions on competitive sport). For 11-15 year olds, the questions are asked directly to the child and cover both in and out of school activities.

The latest data show that 81.1 per cent of 5-10 year olds did sport outside of school in the four weeks prior to being interviewed. 94.9 per cent of 11-15 year olds did sport either in or outside school in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed. These figures have remained stable since 2008/09. Overall for all children (5-15 year olds) the rate that had taken part in any sport in the 4 weeks before being interviewed decreased from 90.1 per cent in 2008/09 to 87.5 per cent in 2012/13. (Figure 2.1)

Figure 2.1: Percentage of children who participated in sport in the last four weeks, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Note:

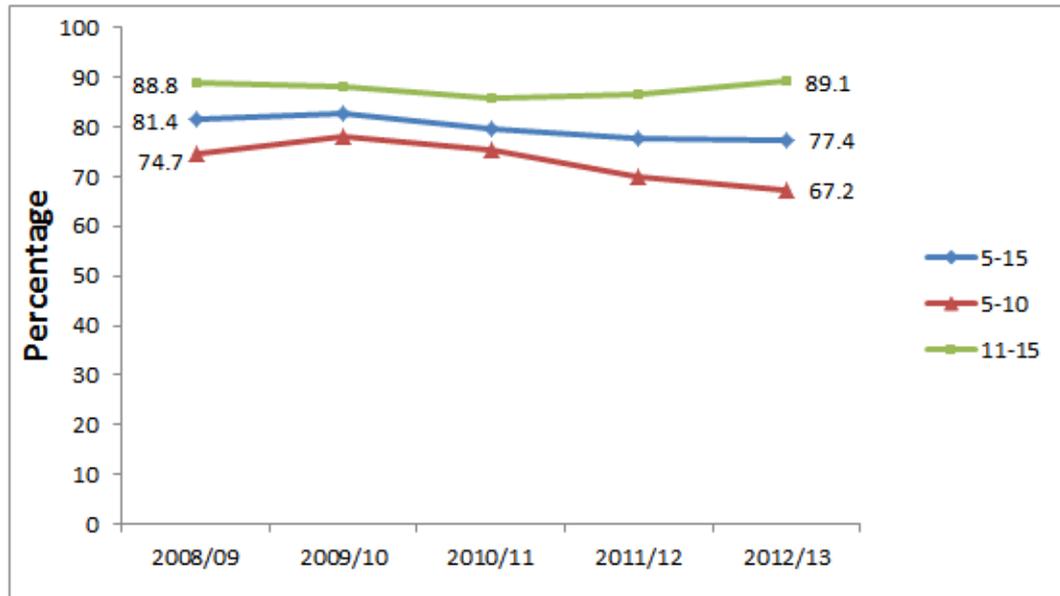
- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.3 and +/-4.8 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

Amongst 5-10 year olds, boys had taken part in significantly more sport than girls out of school in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed (85.5% compared to 76.4%). 11-15 year old boys had taken part in significantly more sport than girls too. 97.2 per cent of boys in this age group had taken part in sport either in or out of school in the four weeks prior to interview compared to 92.5 per cent for girls.

The latest data show that 67.2 per cent of 5-10 year olds did sport outside of school the week before they were interviewed. 89.1 per cent of 11-15 year olds also did sport either in or outside of school, in the week before they were interviewed. This represents a significant decrease since 2008/09 for 5-10 year olds from 74.7 per cent. However, there has been no significant change in the figure for 11-15 year olds since 2008/09. The overall rate for all children (5-15 year olds) that had taken part in any

sport in the week before being interviewed decreased from 81.4 per cent in 2008/09 to 77.4 per cent in 2012/13. (Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.2: Percentage of children who participated in sport in the last week, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.7 and +/-6.5 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

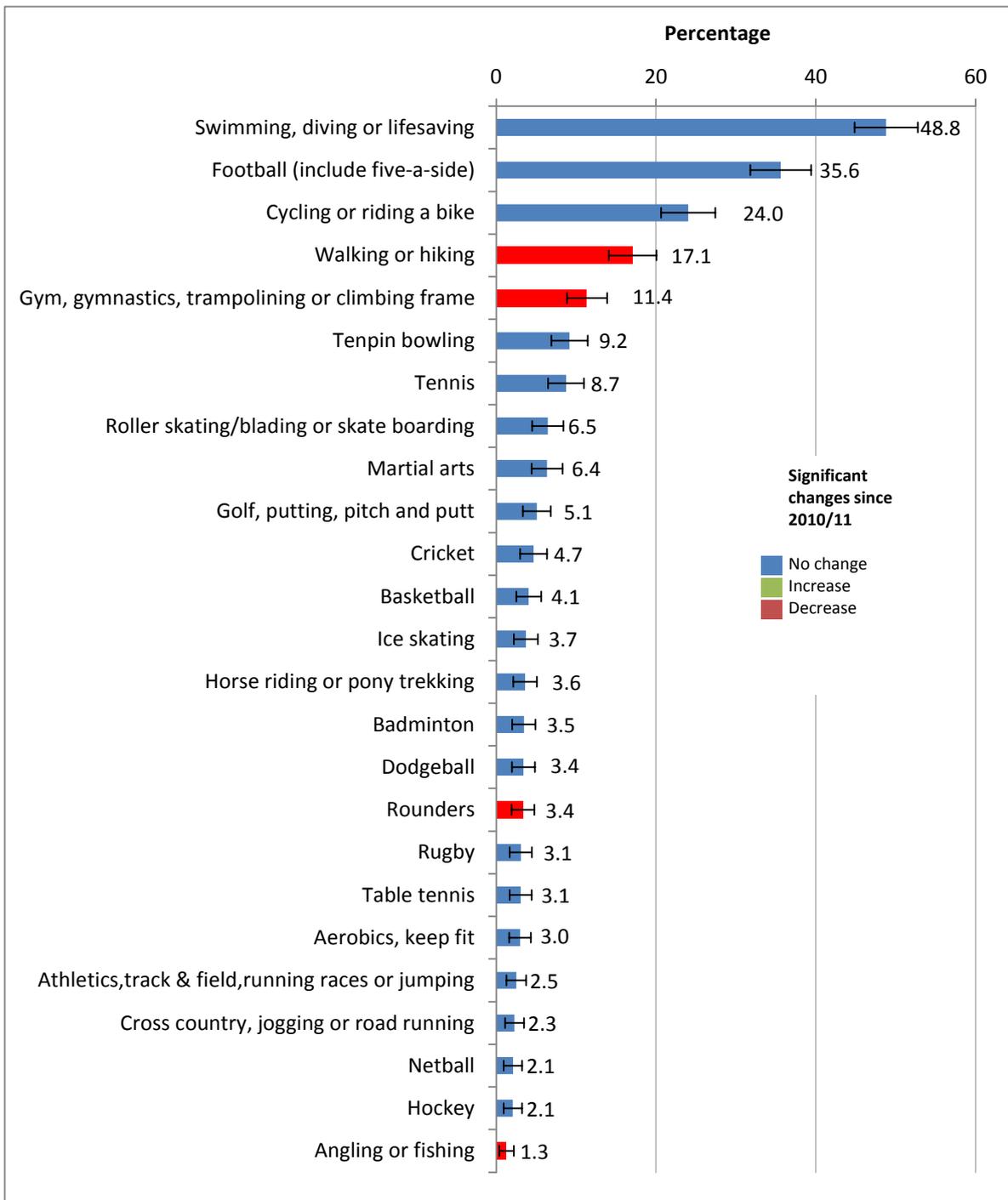
Individual sports

5-10 year olds

The latest data show that swimming, diving or lifesaving was amongst the most common sports for 5-10 year old children, with almost half (48.8%) had participated in the last 4 weeks. More than a third had played football (35.6%), and almost a quarter (24.0%) had been cycling. These three activities had remained at a similar participation level since 2010/11. There were significant decreases in participation in rounders, walking or hiking, angling or fishing and gymnastics compared to 2010/11 (Figure 2.3).

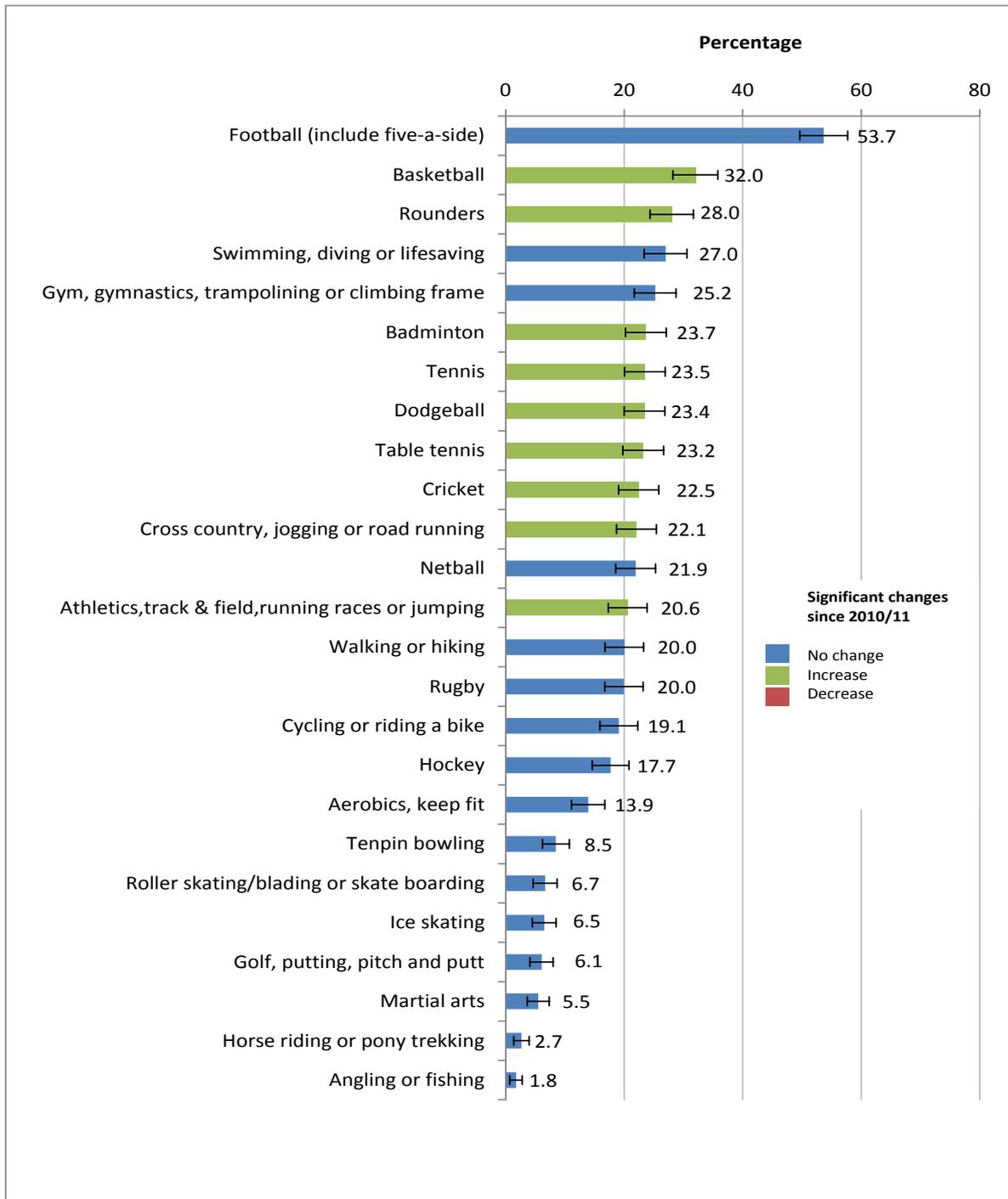
11-15 year olds

Football was the most common sport for 11-15 year olds, with over half (53.7%) having played in the last 4 weeks. Basketball (32.0%) was also very common, as was rounders (28.0%) and swimming (27.0%). Since 2010/11 there have been significant increases in participation in cricket, dodgeball, rounders, tennis, table tennis, basketball, badminton, cross country and athletics. Participation rates in all other sports for 11-15 year olds have remained stable since 2010/11 for the “sport in the last four weeks” measure (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.3: Sports participated in by 5-10 year olds in the last 4 weeks, 2012/13, showing significant changes since 2010/11**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.9 and +/-4.0.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only.

Figure 2.4: Sports participated in by 11-15 year olds in the last 4 weeks, 2012/13, showing significant changes since 2010/11

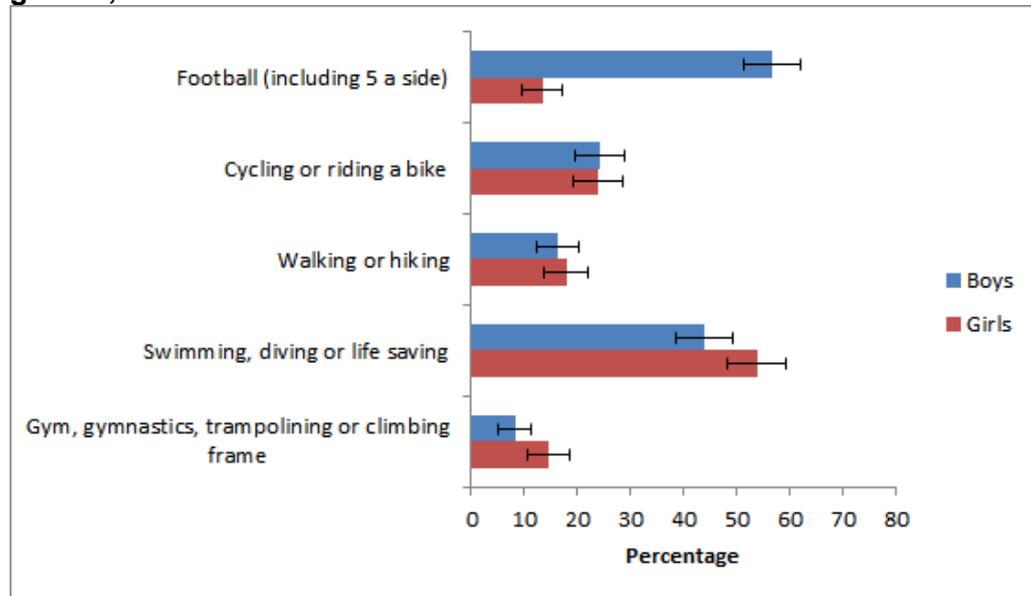


Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.1 and +/-4.1.
- (2) Data for 11-15 years olds relates to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

Figures 2.5 and 2.6 show the difference in participation in the last 4 weeks by gender of 5 of the most popular sports indicated by figures 2.3 and 2.4.

Figure 2.5: Sports participated in by 5-10 year olds in the last 4 weeks by gender, 2012/13.



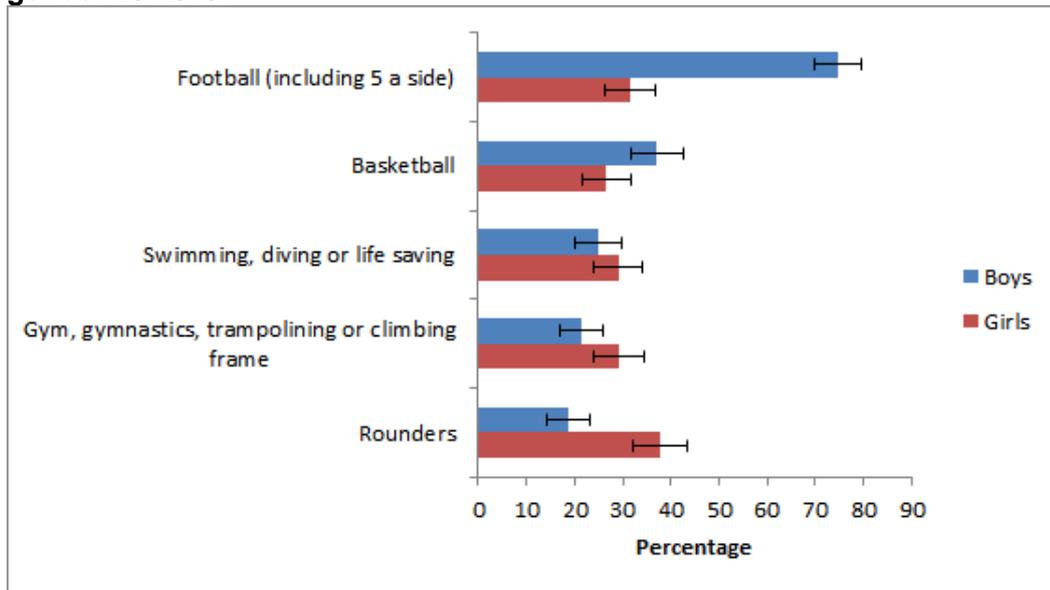
Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-3.0 and +/-5.5.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only.

Significantly more boys than girls aged 5-10 years olds participated in football in the last 4 weeks (56.7% compared to 13.5%).

Significantly more girls than boys aged 5-10 years old participated in gym activities and swimming, diving or lifesaving in the last 4 weeks (14.7% compared to 8.2%, and 53.9% compared to 44.0%).

Figure 2.6: Sports participated in by 11-15 year olds in the last 4 weeks by gender 2012/13.



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-4.3 and +/-5.5.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school activities only.

Significantly more boys than girls aged 11-15 years old participated in the last 4 weeks in:

- Football (74.8% compared to 31.5%)
- Basketball (37.2% compared to 26.6%)

Significantly more girls than boys aged 11-15 years old participated in the last 4 weeks in:

- Rounders (37.8% compared to 18.7%)
- Gym activities (29.2% compared to 21.5%)

Competitive sport

This section presents the results from questions introduced in January 2011 to support the Government in its aim of increasing the opportunities for children to participate in competitive sport. **Unlike the other sections, where the 5-10 year old responses are limited to outside of school, this section divides the data into 'in school' and 'out of school' activities for both 5-10 year olds and for 11-15 year olds.**

The latest data show that 82.7 per cent of 5-15 year old children reported they had participated in competitive sport in the last 12 months. 78.6 per cent had taken part in competitive sport in school, whilst 37.1 per cent had taken part outside of school. There have been no significant changes since 2011/12, which was the first full year of data.

In school

Looking first at the 78.6 per cent of children that participated in competitive sport in the last 12 months in school, participation rates by activity are shown below:

For **5-10 year olds**:

- 66.9 per cent played sport in their school in organised competitions (e.g. a school sports day),

For **11-15 year olds**:

- 78.3 per cent played sport against other people in PE or games lessons,
- 52.5 per cent played sport in their school in organised competitions,
- 45.7 per cent played for a sports team,
- 31.0 per cent had been a member of a club that plays sport,

For **all children** (aged 5-15 years):

- 29.5 per cent played sport against other schools in organised competitions, and
- 14.7 per cent participated in the National School Sports Week (Figure 2.5).

There have been no significant changes in any of the above figures for competitive sport since 2011/12.

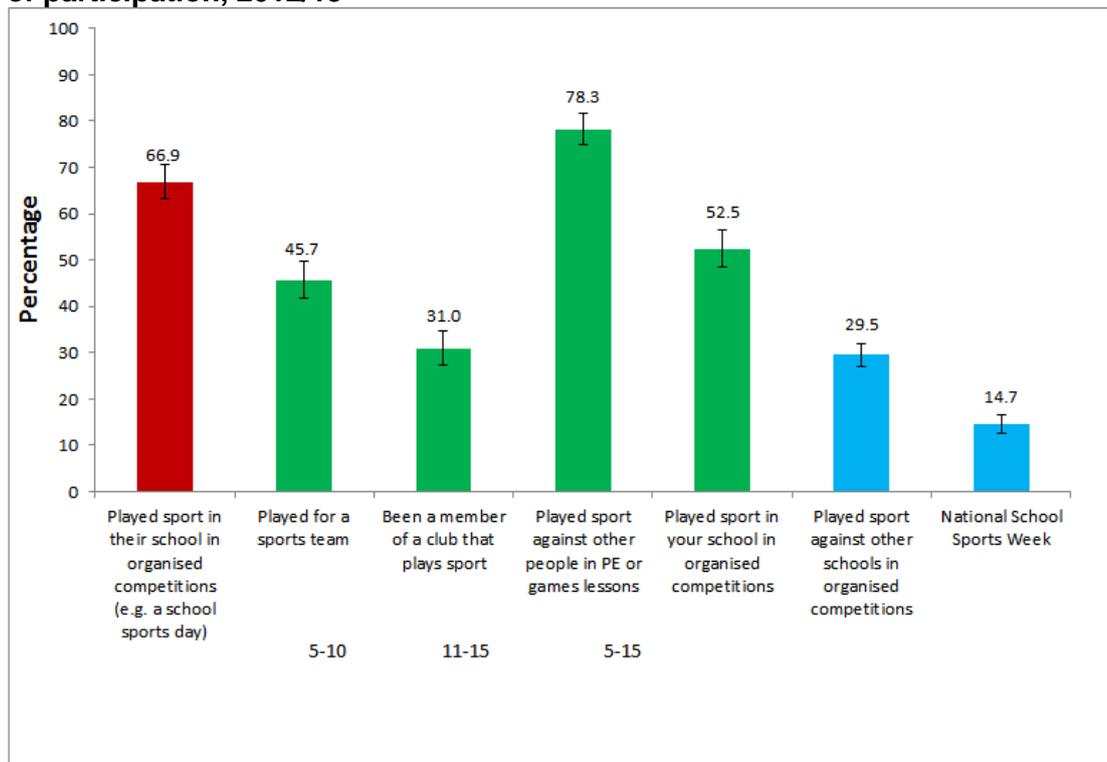
Amongst 11-15 year olds,

- more boys than girls belonged to a club that played sport in school in the 12 months prior to being interviewed (36.2% compared to 25.5% for girls)

Amongst 5-15 year olds,

- boys were more likely to have played sport against other schools in competitions (32.5% compared to 26.4% for girls)

Figure 2.7: Percentage of children who did competitive sport in school, by type of participation, 2012/13



Note:

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.0 and +/-4.1.

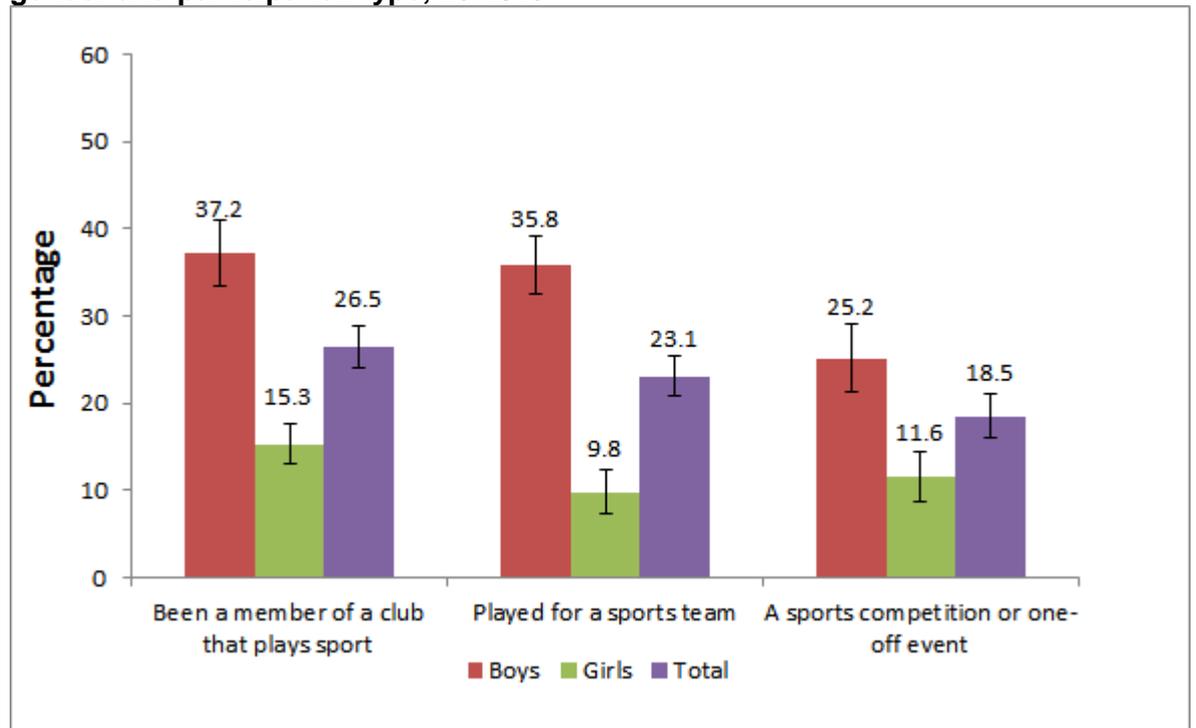
Outside school

Looking in more detail at the types of activity which the 37.1 per cent of children that participated in competitive sport outside of school in the last 12 months did:

- 26.5 per cent of 5-15 year olds had been a member of a club that plays sport,
- 23.1 per cent of 5-15 year olds played for a sports team, and
- 18.5 per cent of 5-15 year olds played in a sports competition or one-off event (Figure 2.8).

None of these figures were significantly different to those in 2011/12.

Figure 2.8: Percentage of children who did competitive sport outside school, by gender and participation type, 2012/13



Note:

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.2 and +/-2.5.

Outside of school, boys were more likely than girls to have to have played for a sports team (35.8% compared to 9.8%), played in a sports competition or one off event (25.2% compared to 11.6%) or been a member of a club that plays sport (37.2% compared to 15.3%).

An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Chapter 3: 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

Results for child engagement in Olympic and Paralympic Games related activities include both in and out of school activities for 11-15 year olds but only out of school activities for 5-10 year olds.

The latest survey results are from interviews conducted between April 2012 and March 2013 so include the period when the UK hosted the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games between July and September 2012.

Key findings

- The latest data show that over half of 5-10 year olds (52%) and over half of 11-15 year olds (60%) had been encouraged to take part in sport a lot or a little as a result of the UK hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- Of those children encouraged to take part in sport by the UK hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games, a quarter of 5-10 year olds and a third of 11-15 year olds had taken part in sport more often. Around a sixth and fifth respectively, had taken up new sports (16% of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 21% of encouraged 11-15 year olds).
- The majority of children, 80 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 87 per cent of 11-15⁶, intended to follow or followed the Olympic or Paralympic Games.

Government policy which may have had an effect on child support for the Games or the motivational affect which the Games had on children is outlined below:

The Government and partners have built on the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and used the “Inspire a Generation” message and a range of Games-related projects to encourage children and young people to do more sport, cultural and volunteering activities. A primary focus of the Games was to increase the participation of young people in sport, with the Games providing access to sport participation programmes for many young people across all age ranges, including [School Games](#), [Change 4 Life Sports Clubs](#) and [Sportivate](#). Other projects with a particular focus on children and young people have included the [Cultural Olympiad](#), [Get Set](#) (an educational programme based on Olympic and Paralympic values), and volunteering.

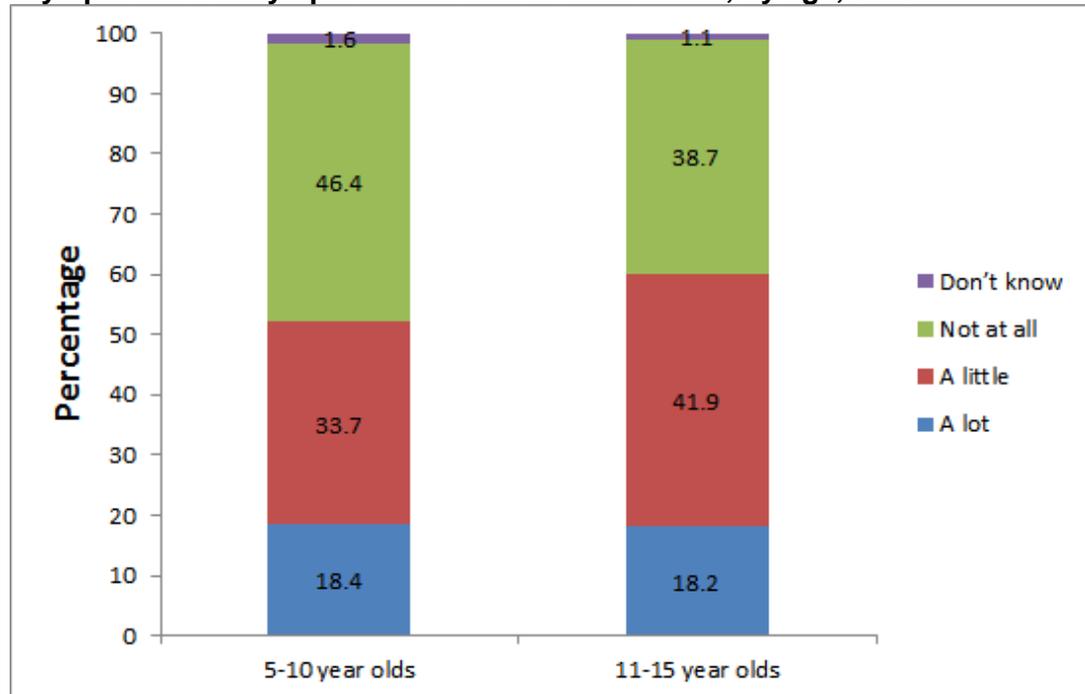
⁶ This is calculated as the percentage of all 5-10 or 11-15 year olds who answered yes to at least one of the ways of following listed in Annex B.

Olympic motivation

The latest data, which covers periods before, during and after the Games, show that over half of children (52.1% for 5-10 year olds and 60.1% for 11-15 year olds) were encouraged to take part in sport a lot or a little as a result of the UK hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

- The proportion of **5-10 year olds** who answered “a lot” increased from 4.3 per cent in 2011/12 to 18.4 per cent in 2012/13
- Those that answered “not at all” decreased from 72.1 per cent in 2011/12 to 46.4 per cent in 2012/13.
- 18.4 per cent of 5-10 year olds were encouraged a lot to take part in sport by the UK hosting the games and a further 33.7 per cent were encouraged a little.
- For **11-15 year olds**, 18.2 per cent were encouraged a lot and 41.9 per cent were encouraged a little.
- The proportion that answered they were encouraged a lot increased from 9.9 per cent in 2011/12 to 18.2 per cent in 2012/13.
- Similarly the rate of those who answered “not at all” decreased from 51.1 per cent in 2011/12 to 38.7 per cent in 2012/13 (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: The percentage of children encouraged to take part in sport by the Olympic and Paralympic Games and to what extent, by age, 2012/13



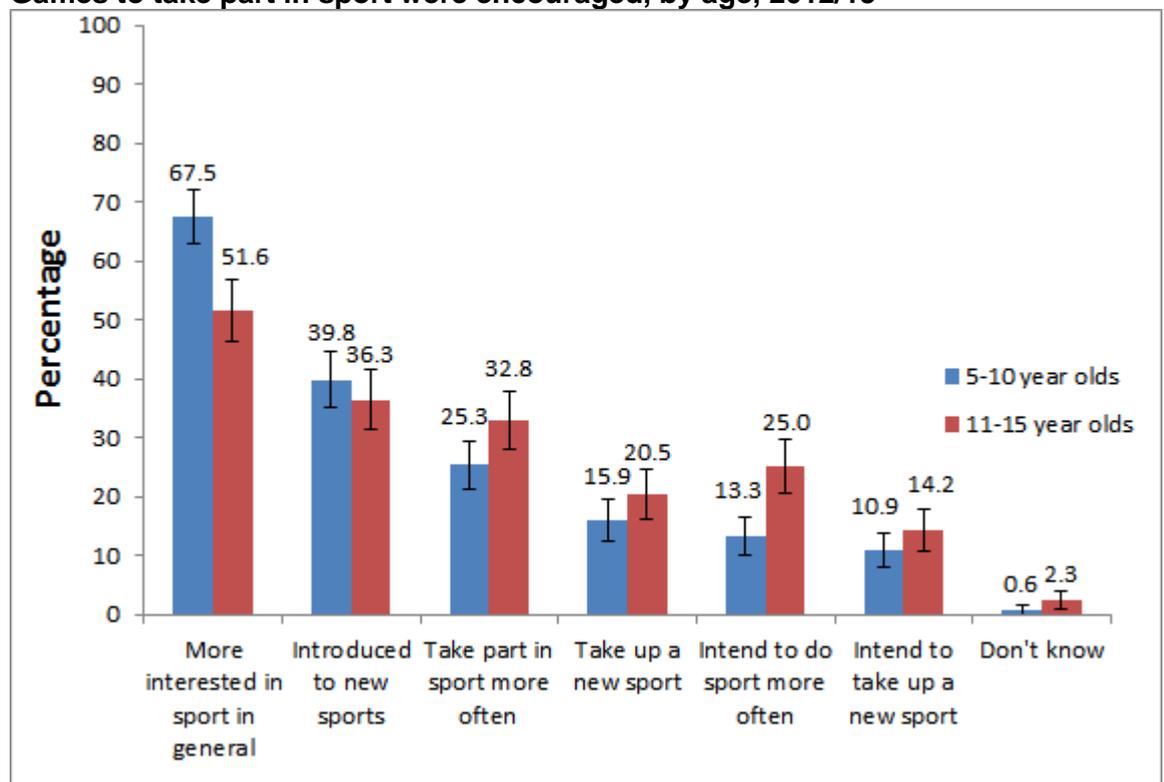
Note:

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.9 and +/-4.1.

Of those who responded that they were encouraged (either a little or a lot) to take part in sport by the Games, follow up questions asked in what way the Games had encouraged them. As a result of the UK hosting the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games:

- **Children were more interested in sport and new sports;** 67.5 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 51.6 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds were more interested in sport in general. 39.8 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 36.3 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds were introduced to new sports. For 5-10s there has been a significant increase since 2011/12 for those who answered they were more interested in sport in general and were introduced to new sports since. (from 57.8% and 26.4% respectively) There was no significant change for 11-15 year olds.
- **Children were taking part in sport more often and taking up new sports;** 25.3 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 32.8 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds took part in sport more often, and 15.9 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 20.5 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds took part in a new sport;
- **Children intended to participate more often and in more sports;** 13.3 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 25.0 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds intended to do sport more often, and 10.9 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 14.2 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds intended to take up a new sport (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: The ways in which children motivated by the Olympic or Paralympic Games to take part in sport were encouraged, by age, 2012/13



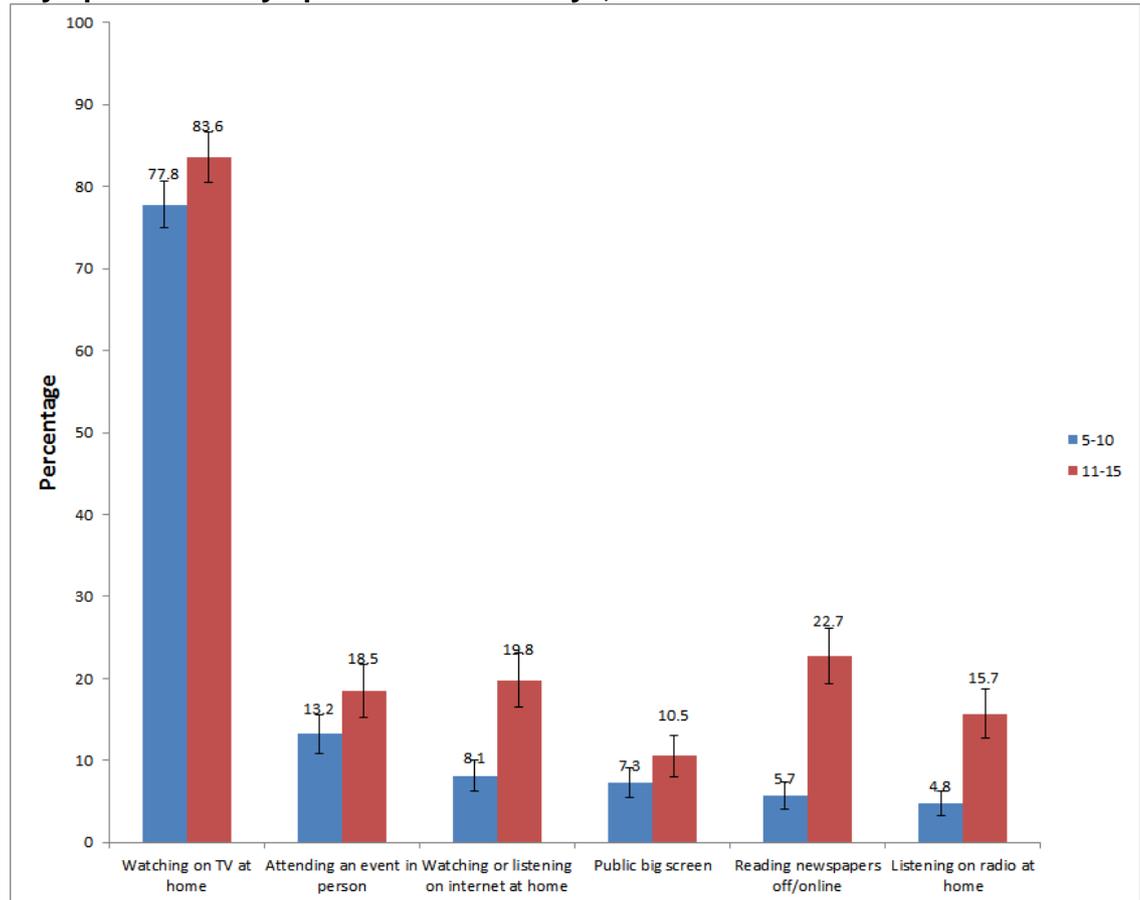
Note:

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-5.2.

Ways of following the Olympics

The majority of children, 79.8 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 87.3 per cent of 11-15⁷, intended to follow or followed the Olympic or Paralympic Games. The main way in which both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds in 2012/13 intended to or followed the Games was on television at home, with 77.8 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 83.6 per cent of 11-15 year olds intending to follow or followed in this way. 13.2 per cent of 5-10 year olds⁸ and 18.5 per cent of 11-15 year olds intended to attend or attended an event (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Percentage of children that intended to follow or followed the Olympics or Paralympics in different ways, 2012/13



Note:

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.5 and +/-3.5.
- (2) For 5-10 year olds attending an event in person includes those that intended to attend or attended a ticketed event and those that intended to attend or attended a free event, accounting for those that selected both categories.

⁷ This is calculated as the percentage of all 5-10 or 11-15 year olds who answered yes to at least one of the ways of following listed in Annex B.

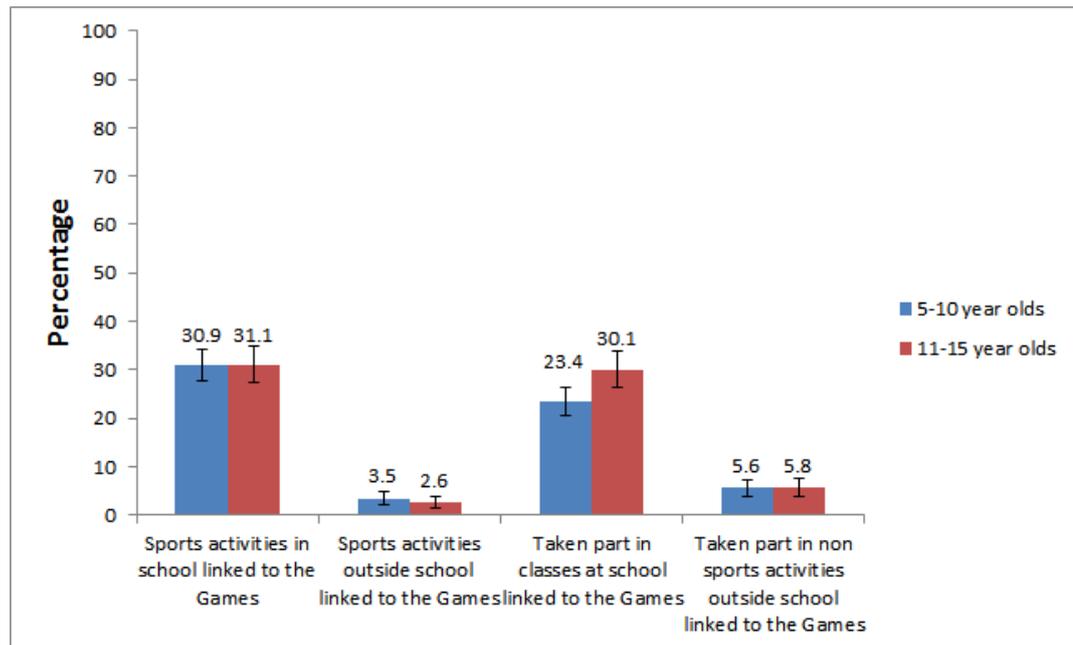
⁸ This includes the 9.8% that intended to attend or attended a ticketed event and the 5.2% that intended to attend or attended a free event, accounting for those that selected both categories.

Activities linked to the Olympics

The latest data show that nearly one third (30.9% of 5-10 year olds and 31.1% of 11-15 year olds) of children had taken part in sports activities in school linked to the Games. 23.4 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 30.1 per cent of 11-15 year olds had taken part in classes at school linked to the Games (Figure 3.4).

Significantly more 5-10 and 11-15 year olds had taken part in the above activities in 2012/13 than in 2011/12 when these data were first collected.

Figure 3.4: Percentage of children who participated in activities linked to the Games, by age, 2012/13



Note:

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.3 and +/-3.8.

An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Annex A: Background note

1. The Taking Part survey is commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and its partner arm's length bodies (ALBs). For 2011 to 2015 these are Arts Council England, English Heritage and Sport England.
2. Taking Part is a National Statistic and as such has been produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. National Statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference. For more information, see the [UK Statistical Authority code of practice](#)

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. See [The UK Statistical Authority](#) assessment online.

3. Stringent quality assurance procedures have been adopted for this statistical release. All data and analysis has been checked and verified by two different members of the team and TNS-BMRB to ensure the highest level of quality.

Guidance on the quality that is expected of Taking Part statistical releases is provided in a [quality indicators document](#). These quality indicators outline how statistics from the Taking Part survey match up to the six dimensions of quality defined by the European Statistical System (ESS). These are: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, comparability and coherence.

4. The latest results presented here are based on child survey interviews issued between April 2012 and March 2013. The total sample size for this period was 1,937, comprising of 1,136 5-10 year olds and 801 11-15 year olds.
5. The survey measures participation by adults (aged 16 and over) and children (5-10 and 11-15) living in private households in England. No geographical restriction is placed on where the activity or event occurred. Further information on data for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can be found in question 2 of the "[Taking Part: Guidance Note](#)".
6. The median adult sample interview length for the 2012/13 survey was 44 minutes 2 seconds (mean 46 minutes 52 seconds). The median survey length for the 5-10 year old child interview was 12 minutes 56 seconds (mean 13 minutes 4 seconds) and for 11-15 year olds it was 22 minutes 1 second (mean 24 minutes 2 seconds).
7. The range has been calculated using a 95% confidence interval. This means, had the sample been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value. All estimates have been rounded to one decimal place. An overall design factor of 1.189 has been applied to the child

dataset for the period April 2012 to March 2013. Individual child design factors have been calculated for each sector in this period, ranging from 0.899 to 1.564.

8. Statistical significance tests have been run at the 95% level. A significant increase at the 95% level means that there is less than 5% (1 in 20) chance that the difference observed within the sampled respondents was not also observed in the English population as a whole.
9. Some figures may have been revised from previous releases, in which case the figures in this release supersede those from previous statistical releases. For more detailed information on the DCMS revisions policy and how revisions are handled for the Taking Part Survey, please see the [DCMS statement of compliance](#) on our website.
10. The data are weighted to ensure the representativeness of the Taking Part sample. There are two types of weighting: i) to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection; and ii) to adjust for differential non-response. Weighting is based on mid-2009 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics.
11. For more information about the Taking Part Survey, including previous publications, see the [Taking Part web pages](#).

See here for versions of the [questionnaire](#) from all years of the survey.

12. The fieldwork for the survey is being conducted by [TNS-BMRB](#). See the web page for more information.
13. We can also provide documents to meet the specific requirements of people with disabilities. Please call 020 7211 6000 or email takingpart@culture.gsi.gov.uk
14. This report has been produced by Sam Tuckett, Tom Knight and Penny Allen (DCMS). Acknowledgement goes to colleagues within the DCMS, partner ALBs and TNS-BMRB for their assistance with the production and quality assurance of this release.
15. The responsible statistician for this release is Tom Knight. For enquiries on this release, please contact Tom Knight on 0207 211 6021, Penny Allen on 0207 211 6106 or Sam Tuckett 0207 211 2382.

16. For general enquiries telephone: 0207 211 6200
Department for Culture Media and Sport
4th floor
100 Parliament Street
London
SW1A 2BQ
enquiries@culture.gov.uk

Annex B: Key terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Archives	Archives are collections of documents that have been created by families, individuals, businesses or organisations and have been specially chosen to be kept permanently. Further information is available in Annex C.
Arts	A list of arts that the respondent may have participated or attended is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Attendance	This refers to the respondent going to a place, for example, attending a library or a swimming pool.
Confidence interval	This provides a range in which there is a specific probability that the true value will lie within. For the Taking Part survey, 95% confidence intervals are used which means, had the sampling been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value.
DCMS sectors	The DCMS sectors are the culture, arts , sport and volunteering and charitable giving sectors.
Engagement	This refers to either attending and/or participating in the sport, culture or arts sector. For example, if the respondent attended an art gallery (attendance) or gave a dance performance (participation).
Following the Olympics	This covers watching the Olympics on TV at home, listening to the radio at home, watching or listening on the internet at home, reading the newspaper online or offline or watching live events on a public big screen.
Participation	This refers to the respondent actively taking part in the activity. For example sports participation could refer to playing football or tennis, whilst participating in the arts may refer to painting.
Significant increase/decrease	A significant increase/decrease at the 95% level means that there is less than a 5% (1 in 20) chance that the difference observed within the sampled respondents is representative of the population as a whole.
Taking Part Survey	A survey commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in partnership with the Arts Council England, English Heritage and Sport England, looking at engagement and non-engagement in culture, leisure and sport. Further information is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/taking-part
The Games	The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
The latest data	The latest data presented in this report, which covers the time period April 2012 – March 2013.

Annex C: Child sector definitions

For those aged 5-10 and 11-15, the following definitions apply from the Taking Part child survey:

Libraries

The respondent will be asked if they have visited a library to do activities such as the ones on the show card. The interviewer will ask the following.

“By this we mean visiting a library to do activities like the ones on this card.

- Read or taken out books
- Taken out CDs, DVDs etc
- Used computer services, photocopiers etc
- Used study areas
- Used reference materials or information services
- Attended an event in the library”

Children aged 5-10 are asked to “include any helping out with these types of activities”; those aged 11-15 are asked to “include any helping out or volunteering”.

Museums

The respondent will be asked if they have visited a museum.

“By this we mean visiting a museum to do activities like the ones on this card.

- Visited exhibitions
- Attended an event held at the museum

Children aged 5-10 are asked to “include any helping out with these types of activities”; those aged 11-15 are asked to “include any helping out or volunteering”.

Archive

For those aged 11-15, the respondent will be asked if they have visited an archive. This question is not asked of those aged 5-10.

“By this we mean visiting an archive to do activities like the ones on this card.

- Searched records at the archive
- Used computer or microfilm services, photocopiers etc
- Used study areas
- Used reference materials
- Attended an event held at an archive

Respondents are asked to “include any helping out or volunteering”.

Arts

The respondent will be asked if they have done any of the activities on the cards shown to them. Activities and events are as follows.

Dance activities

- Taken part in a dance club
- Taken part in a dance performance

- Created a new dance routine
- Attended a dance event
- Taken part in a dance lesson

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Do not include: Danced at a disco or party

Music activities

- Sang to an audience or rehearsed for a performance
- Practiced and rehearsed a musical instrument
- Played a musical instrument to an audience
- Written music (includes writing lyrics or music)
- Attended a live music event
- Taken part in a music lesson

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Theatre and drama activities

- Rehearsed or performed in a play/drama or drama club
- Taken part in a drama lesson
- Attended theatre performances such as:
 - Plays
 - Pantomime
 - Opera
 - Musicals
 - Comedy

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Reading and writing activities

- Written stories, plays or poetry (include adults helping/writing on behalf of child for 5-10)
- Read books for pleasure
- Taken part in a reading club (where people meet up to discuss and share books)
- Listened to authors talk about their work
- Taken part in an English Literature lesson (11-15)

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Do not include: Reading textbooks which are required for school (5-10) or reading textbooks which are required for school (except those required for English Literature lessons) (11-15)

Arts, crafts and design

- Painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture or model making
- Photography as an artistic activity
- Crafts such as pottery or jewellery making (woodwork and metal work also included for 11-15)
- Attended exhibition of arts, photography or other craft work

- Taken part in an arts, crafts, design or photography lesson

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Film and video activities

- Made or appeared in films or videos for artistic purposes
- Watched and discussed film or videos in a lesson or film society (to know more about how films are made as well as the stories they tell)
- Attended the cinema or an outdoor film screening

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Do not include: Watching films on television, DVD or the internet; Talking about films with family and friends

Other media activities (5-10 only)

Computer based activities such as:

- Made, revised or wrote their own blog, website or podcast
- Made or revised their own computer game
- Used a computer to create original artworks or animation

Radio activities such as:

- Made radio broadcasts or programmes

Do not include: Playing computer games, Surfing the internet, Listening to the radio

Computer based activities (11-15 only)

- Made, revised or wrote your own blog, website or podcast
- Made or revised your own computer game
- Used a computer to create original artworks or animation

Do not include: Playing computer games; Surfing the internet

Radio activities (11-15 only)

- Made radio broadcasts or programmes

Include any helping out or volunteering

Do not include: Listening to the radio

Street arts, circus, carnival or festival activities

Taken part in or been to any of the following:

- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centres)
- Outdoor sculptures and art works
- Circus
- Carnival
- Festivals

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Historic environment

The respondent will be asked if they have visited any historic or important modern, places, buildings or public spaces.

“By this we mean visiting the places or doing the activities on this card.

- Visited a historic building, garden or landscape open to the public
- Visited historical monuments or sites of archaeological interest
- Visited a city or town with historic character
- Visited important modern buildings or public spaces

Children aged 5-10 are asked to “include any helping out with these types of activities”; those aged 11-15 are asked to “include any helping out or volunteering”.

Sport and active recreation

The respondent will be asked about their participation in sports. Eligible activities are as follows.

Games (include mini-sports and mini-games)

- Football (include five-a-side)
- Netball
- Hockey (include unihoc but not ice, roller and street hockey)
- Cricket (include kwik cricket, soft-ball cricket)
- Rugby (include League, Union, touch rugby or new image rugby)
- Rounders
- Basketball (include mini-basketball)
- Volleyball (include mini-volleyball)
- Baseball or softball
- Dodgeball
- Tennis (include racquet ball, short tennis, swingball)
- Badminton and other shuttlecock games
- Table tennis
- Golf, putting, pitch and putt
- Tenpin bowling
- Snooker, pool or billiards (11-15 only)
- Darts (11-15 only)
- Other games such as American Football (11-15 only), Squash (include mini-squash), Lacrosse (11-15 only), bowls (carpet, lawn etc), street, ice or roller hockey (Specify)

Swimming

- Swimming, diving or lifesaving

Athletic and gymnastic activities

- Cross country, jogging or road running
- Athletics – track and field events, running races or jumping
- Gym, gymnastics, trampolining or climbing frame
- Other game skills (e.g. hoops, hopscotch, throwing and catching, bean bags, frisbee)
- Aerobics, keep fit (include skipping, dance exercise, exercise bike)
- Weight-training (11-15 only)
- Martial arts – Judo, Karate, Taekwondo and other Martial Arts
- Boxing or wrestling

- Other athletic and gymnastic activities such as yoga or pilates (Specify)

Skating

- Ice skating
- Roller skating/blading or skate boarding

Outdoor and adventurous activities

- Orienteering
- Walking (only include walking non-stop for more than 30 minutes for leisure purposes) or hiking
- Climbing (include indoor climbing), abseiling or potholing
- Cycling or riding a bike (include BMX and mountain biking)
- Horse riding or pony trekking
- Rowing or canoeing
- Angling or fishing
- Other outdoor an adventurous activities such as skiing (on snow or on artificial surface; on slopes or grass), fencing, motor-sports or karting (11-15 only), waterskiing, sailing, windsurfing or boardsailing (Specify)

To count towards the indicators reported, respondents must have participated in these activities within the last 4 weeks. In measuring participation during the last week to obtain measure of time spent, the respondent must have participated in the activity for at least 30 minutes.



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