



Department  
for Culture  
Media & Sport



# Taking Part 2013/14 Annual Child Report

Statistical Release

September 2014



*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	2013/14
<b>Culture</b>								
Has engaged with the arts in the last year (5-10 year olds)	▲		97.2	97.2	98.2	98.6	98.4	98.9
Has engaged with the arts in the last year (11-15 year olds)	■		98.8	99.1	99.0	99.8	99.8	99.4
Has visited a museum or gallery in the last year (5-10 year olds)	■		66.0	70.3	67.6	60.9	63.2	62.8
Has visited a museum or gallery in the last year (11-15 year olds)	■		59.4	66.8	60.7	60.9	57.6	60.4
Has visited a public library in the last year (5-10 year olds)	▼		72.2	77.9	76.4	68.2	69.4	67.1
Has visited a public library in the last year (11-15 year olds)	■		78.6	71.6	74.4	77.9	77.4	74.1
Has visited a heritage site in the last year (5-10 year olds)	■		71.4	79.4	72.6	71.9	72.9	69.8
Has visited a heritage site in the last year (11-15 year olds)	■		65.1	71.0	69.3	72.8	71.9	66.9
Has visited an archive in the last year (11-15 year olds)	■		9.7	5.4	9.9	8.5	8.7	8.0
<b>Sport</b>								
Has participated in any sport in the last 4 weeks (5-10 year olds)	■		84.8	86.1	85.4	82.7	81.1	84.1
Has participated in any sport in the last 4 weeks (11-15 year olds)	■		96.0	96.7	94.5	96.1	94.9	96.7
Has participated in any sport in the last week (5-10 year olds)	■		74.7	77.9	75.4	69.9	67.2	71.3
Has participated in any sport in the last week (11-15 year olds)	■		88.8	88.0	85.9	86.6	89.1	90.0
<b>Olympics &amp; Paralympics</b> (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	14.1
A little (5-10 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	20.1	33.7	31.1
Not at all (5-10 year olds)	▼		N/A	N/A	N/A	72.1	46.4	54.4
A lot (11-15 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	18.2	17.9
A little (11-15 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	37.6	41.9	45.2
Not at all (11-15 year olds)	▼		N/A	N/A	N/A	51.1	38.7	36.9

N/A Data not available for this year

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

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

# Contents

Key Findings.....	5
Introduction.....	7
Chapter 1: Cultural Engagement.....	9
Chapter 2: Sport Participation .....	30
Chapter 3: 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.....	39
Annex A: Background note .....	44
Annex B: Key terms and definitions .....	46
Annex C: Child sector definitions .....	47

# Key Findings

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This report presents the latest headline child estimates for the year up to and including March 2014.

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, a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure of 98 per cent.
- Results showed that children aged 5-15 were engaging with the arts regularly, with 92 per cent having engaged in the last week. This again was a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure of 86 per cent.
- 68 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2008/09 when the data was first collected, and 9 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a heritage site in the last week, a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure (5%).
- 70 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a library in the last 12 months, a significant decrease on the 2008/09 figure of 75 per cent. 21 per cent of 5-15 year olds had visited a library in the last week which is of a similar proportion to 2008/09.
- 62 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, and 4 per cent of children had visited a museum in the last week, both of a similar proportion to 2008/09.

## Sport Participation

- The latest data show that in the **four weeks prior** to being interviewed, 84 per cent of 5-10 year olds took part in sport outside of school and 97 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport in or outside of school. These results have remained stable for 5-10 year olds since 2008/09. For 11-15 year olds, participation is at a similar level to 2008/09 but has increased significantly since 2010/11 (95%).
- Amongst all children (5-15 year olds) 90 per cent had taken part in sport in the 4 weeks. Following a significant decrease from 2008/09 (90%) to 2012/13 (88%), this figure has now returned to a similar proportion to 2008/09.
- **In the week prior** to being interviewed, 71 per cent of 5-10 year olds took part in sport outside of school and 90 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport either in or outside of school. This represents no significant change since 2008/09 for

either age group, however for 11-15 year olds there has been a significant increase in participation since 2010/11 (86%).

- 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 football, hockey, rounders and those who did walking or hiking 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 basketball, rounders, dodgeball, tennis, table tennis, badminton and taken part in swimming, diving or lifesaving, athletics and cycling or riding a bike.
- 78 per cent of 5-15 year old children reported that they had participated in some form of **competitive sport in the last 12 months**. Nearly three quarters had taken part in competitive sport in school (74%), whilst a third had taken part outside of school (34%). 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 45 per cent of 5-10 year olds and almost two thirds of 11-15 year olds (63%) reported that they 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 fifth of 5-10 year olds (21%) and a third of 11-15 year olds (34%) had taken part in sport more often. 11 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 18 per cent of 11-15 year olds had taken up new sports.
- The majority of children, 68 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 92 per cent of 11-15 year olds, followed the Olympic or Paralympic Games. The main way in which both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds in 2013/14 followed the Games was on television at home, with 66 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 89 per cent of 11-15 year olds having followed in this way.

# Introduction

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## This report

Taking Part is a household survey in England, looking at participation in the cultural and sporting sectors. The survey has run for nine 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<sup>1</sup>.

This release is the annual publication of **child data** and provides detailed analysis of the year from **April 2013 to March 2014**.

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 2013 and March 2014. The total sample size for this period was 2,019, comprising of 1,233 5-10 year olds and 786 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 tests<sup>2</sup> 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 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

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<sup>1</sup> The measurement of sport participation for adults is available in Sport England's Active People Survey at <http://www.sportengland.org/research/about-our-research/active-people-survey/>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014, will present the quarter 1 estimates for year 10 (July 2013 – June 2014). The next annual child release is expected to be published in Autumn 2015.

Future adult releases will follow a similar schedule, being released at the end of March, June, September and December.

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 13<sup>th</sup> December 2012.

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](mailto:TakingPart@culture.gsi.gov.uk). Additional contact details are contained within Annex A.



# Chapter 1: Cultural Engagement

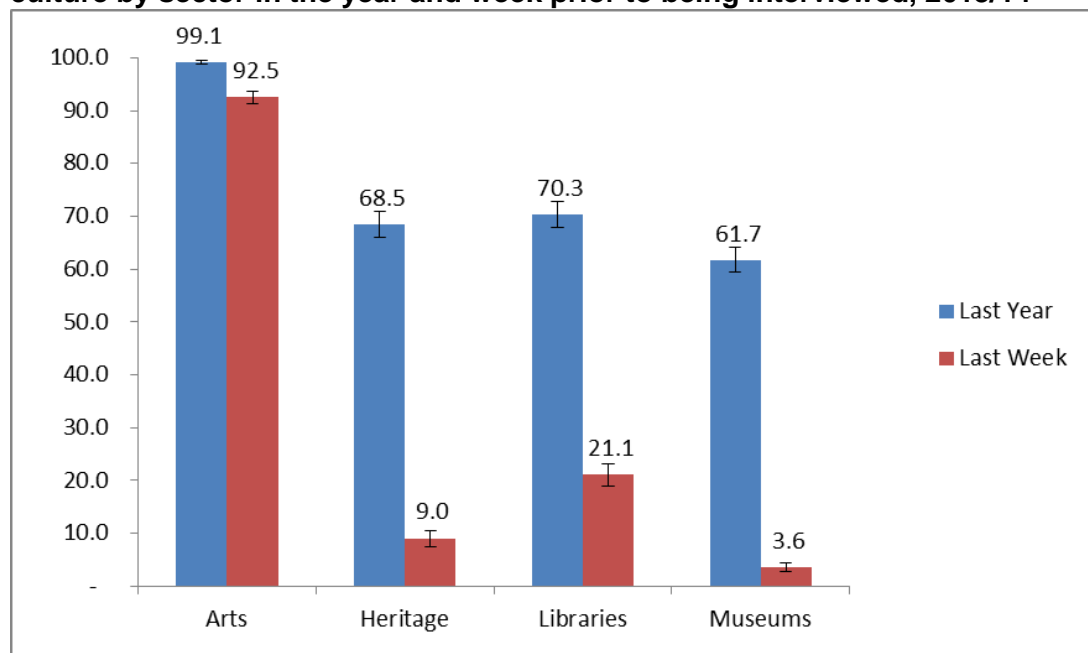
Headline results for child engagement in culture include both in and out of school activities for 11-15 year olds and out of school activities only for 5-10 year olds.

## Key findings

- The latest results show that almost all children aged 5-15 (99%) had engaged with the arts in the last year, a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure of 98 per cent.
- Results showed that children aged 5-15 were engaging with the arts regularly, with 92 per cent having engaged in the last week. This again was a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure of 86 per cent.
- 68 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2008/09 when the data was first collected, and 9 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a heritage site in the last week, a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure (5%).
- 70 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a library in the last 12 months, a significant decrease on the 2008/09 figure of 75 per cent. 21 per cent of 5-15 year olds had visited a library in the last week which is of a similar proportion to 2008/09.
- 62 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, and 4 per cent of children had visited a museum in the last week, both of a similar proportion to 2008/09.

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

**Figure 1.1: Percentage of children, aged 5-15 years old, who had engaged in culture by sector in the year and week prior to being interviewed, 2013/14**



**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.4 and +/-2.5.

(2) Data for 5-10 year olds relate to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relate 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, local councils, 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 2012-2016 including £246m for music education hubs (summarised in the National Plan for Music Education published November 2011). Across 2012-2015 the government is providing £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.
- Almost two thirds of the Arts Council England's National Portfolio organisations have a focus on activity that contributes directly to achieving engagement with and provision for children and young people. The portfolio includes ten 'Bridge' organisations which use their experience and expertise to connect children and young people, schools and communities with arts and culture.
- The Arts Council fund [Arts Award](#), a national qualification that supports young people who want to deepen their engagement with the arts, and [Artsmark](#), a nationally recognised accreditation demonstrating excellence in arts and cultural provision.
- 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. Almost 778,000 children in this age group across the UK took part in 2013, an overall increase of 9 per cent on the previous year.

#### 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.

#### Museums and Galleries:

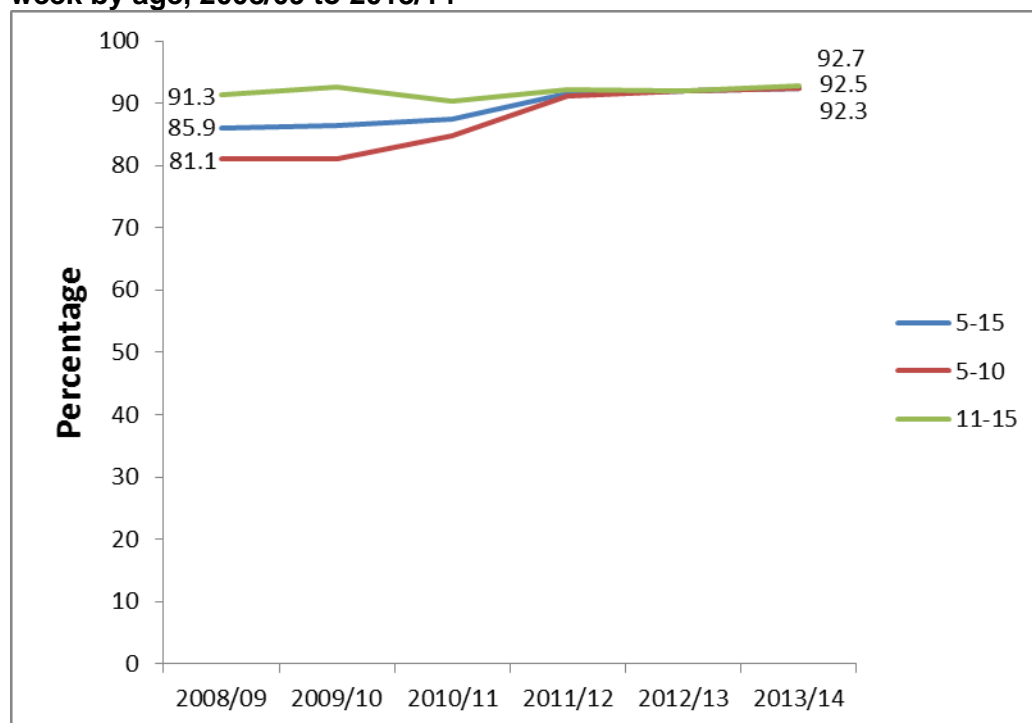
- The [museums and schools programme](#) aims to increase the number of high quality educational visited by schools in areas with below average rates of cultural engagement.
- Through the Department for Education, 10 regional museum and school partnerships are being awarded a total of £3.6 million funding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

## Arts

The latest results show that almost all children aged 5-15 (99.1%) had engaged with the arts<sup>3</sup> in the last year, a significant increase compared to when the data was first collected in 2008/09 (98.0%). In 2013/14 the figure was 98.9 per cent for 5-10 year olds, a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure (97.2%) and 99.4 per cent for 11-15 year olds, a similar level to 2008/09.

The latest data show that the majority of children aged 5-15 had engaged with the arts regularly, 92.5 per cent had engaged within the last week. The figure was 92.3 per cent for 5-10 year olds and 92.7 per cent for 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 in 2008/09 (Figure 1.2).

**Figure 1.2: Percentage of children who had engaged with the arts in the last week by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14**



**Note:**

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

The proportion of children engaging in arts is very high. It is therefore useful to break down participation and attendance by specific activities to further understand engagement. The following analysis looks at individual art forms which lie beneath the headline measures.

<sup>3</sup> Either attending and/or participating in activities within the art sector. See Annex C for a full list of activities.

5-10 year olds

Table 1.1 shows the time series of participation in the arts, by art form, since data collection began in 2008/09 for children aged 5-10 years old.

**Table 1.1: Time series of participation by art form, 5-10 years old, 2008/09 to 2013/14**

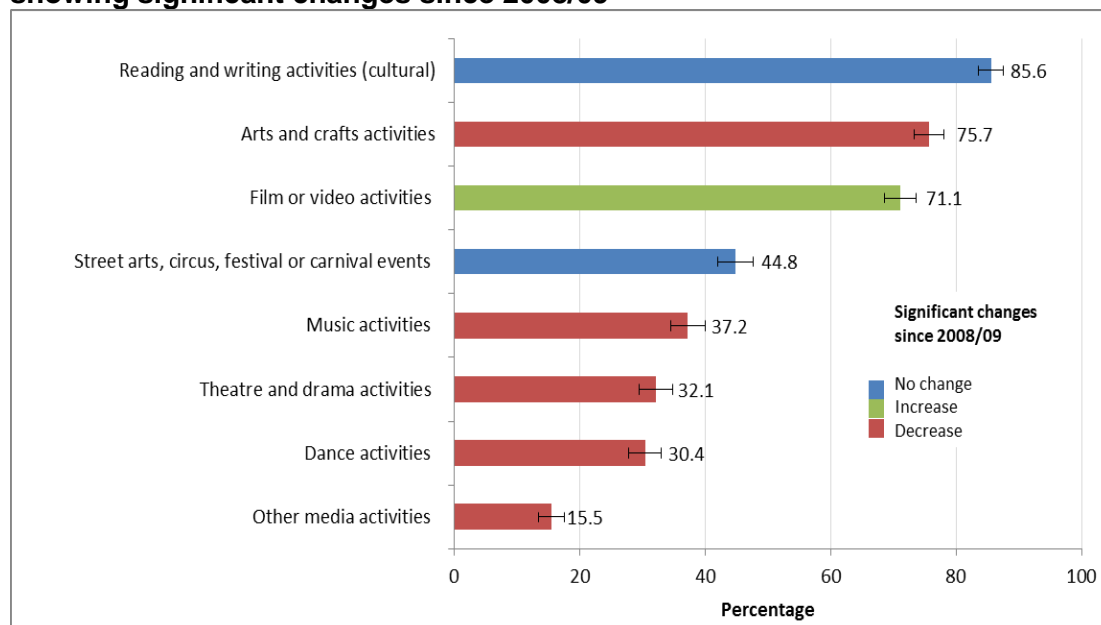
5-10 year olds	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Dance activities	43.1	45.1	42.2	30.0	29.3	30.4
Music activities	55.3	55.4	50.7	40.9	36.3	37.2
Theatre and drama activities	47.1	49.1	43.7	34.8	32.7	32.1
Reading and writing activities (cultural)	87.7	88.1	90.5	90.2	89.0	85.6
Arts and crafts activities	80.0	81.6	80.4	77.4	78.4	75.7
Street arts, circus, festival or carnival events	41.0	40.5	41.5	46.4	46.5	44.8
Film or video activities	49.0	48.6	58.5	67.5	64.7	71.1
Other media activities	26.8	28.0	28.3	22.2	23.1	15.5

**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.6 and +/-3.8.  
(2) Data for 5-10 years olds relate to activities undertaken out of school only.

Arts participation for 5 -10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. In total 98.9 per cent of children within this age group had participated in at least one form of art in the last year, however, the proportion of children participating in specific activities varied (Figure 1.3).

**Figure 1.3: Arts activities engaged in by 5-10 year olds in the last year, 2013/14, showing significant changes since 2008/09**



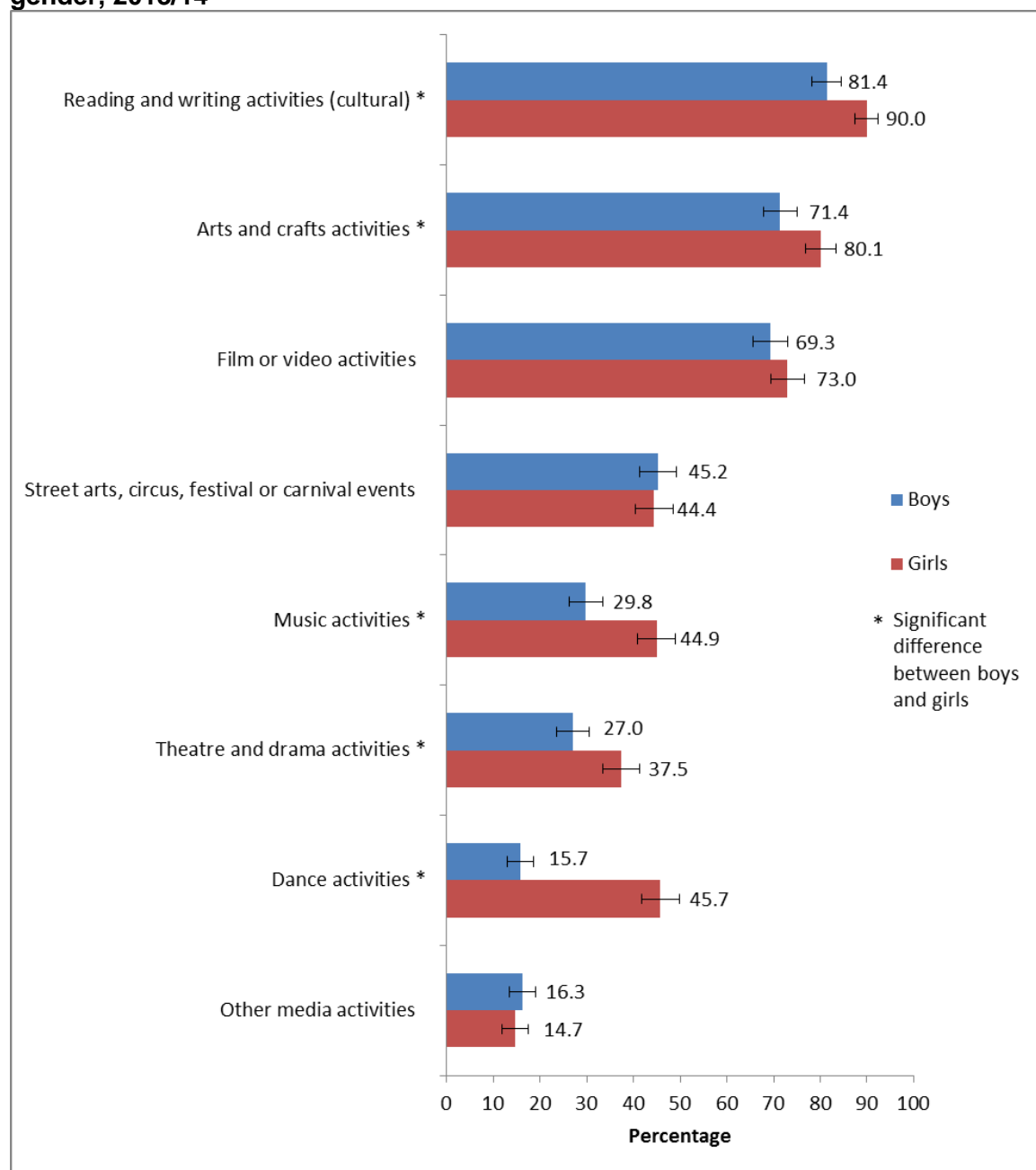
**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.0 and +/-2.8.  
(2) Data for 5-10 year olds relate to out of school activities only.

The most popular art form for 5-10 year olds was reading and writing (85.6%), which was at a similar rate to 2008/09 but a significant decrease on 2012/13 (89.0%). Arts and crafts was the next most popular art form with 75.7 per cent of children in this age bracket participating, a similar proportion to 2012/13 (78.4%) but a significant decrease on 2008/09 (80.0%). There was a significant increase in the proportion of young children participating in film or video activities in 2013/14 (71.1%) compared with 2008/09 (49.0%), and also 2012/13 (64.7%).

There was no significant difference between the proportion of boys and girls, aged between 5 and 10 years old, participating in arts in the last year (98.4% and 99.4% respectively). There was, however, a significant difference in the proportions of boys and girls participating in specific arts activities (Figure 1.4).

**Figure 1.4: Arts activities engaged in by 5-10 year olds in the last year split by gender, 2013/14**



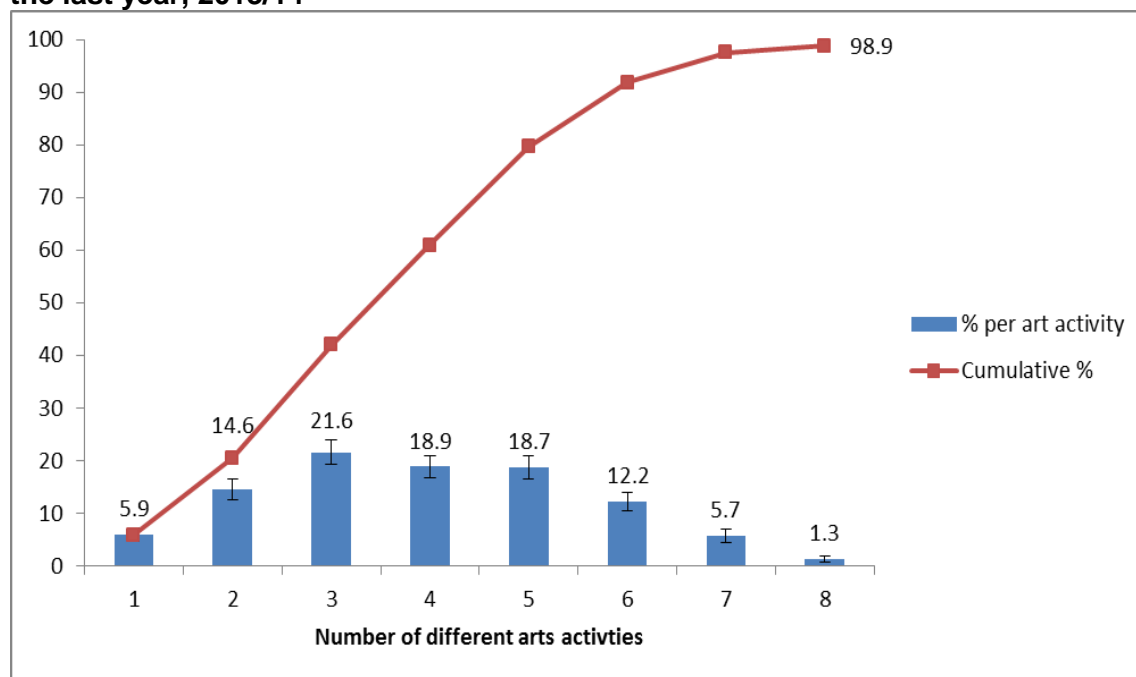
**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.4 and +/-4.1.

Number of individual art forms engaged in for 5-10 year olds

The headline figure includes children who have participated in one or more arts activity in the last 12 months. Looking at individual art forms, the results show that 5.9 per cent of children aged 5-10 years old participated in only one arts activity in the last year and 78.3 per cent participated in three or more different art forms within the past 12 months. The most common number of different arts activities to take part in within a year is three, with 21.6 per cent of young children have participated in three different arts activities in the past 12 months. The cumulative line in red on Figure 1.5 shows progressively the number of arts activities that children have participated in.

**Figure 1.5: The number of different arts activities engaged in by 5-10 year olds in the last year, 2013/14**



**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.6 and +/-2.3.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relate to out of school activities only.

### 11-15 year olds

Table 1.2 shows the time series of participation in the arts, by art form, since data collection began in 2008/09 for children aged 11-15 years old.

**Table 1.2: Time series of participation by art form, 11-15 years old, 2008/09 to 2013/14**

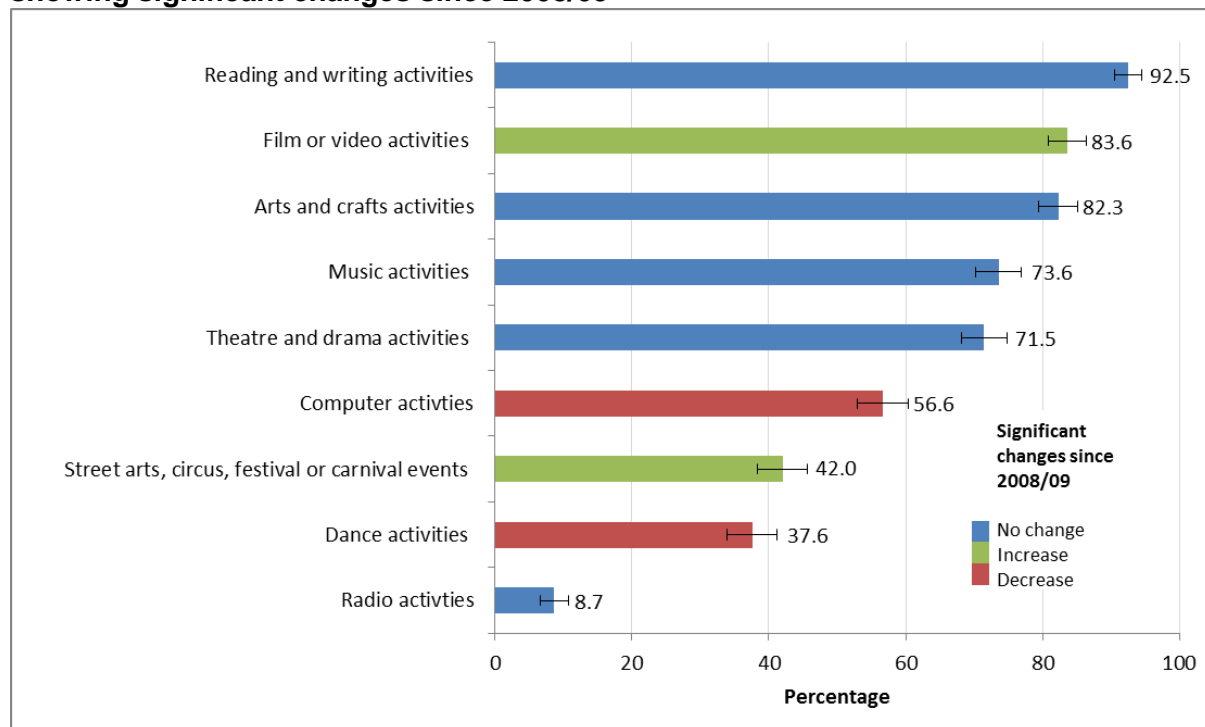
11-15 year olds	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Dance activities	51.9	52.6	45.4	45.2	43.3	37.6
Music activities	72.4	70.9	71.0	77.4	73.3	73.6
Theatre and drama activities	69.4	69.5	67.2	73.9	69.7	71.5
Reading and writing activities (cultural)	93.6	94.0	91.9	94.6	95.7	92.5
Arts and crafts activities	83.3	82.3	81.8	82.5	82.1	82.3
Street arts, circus, festival or carnival events	35.8	35.3	38.3	47.3	42.3	42.0
Film or video activities	70.2	69.2	72.0	83.5	83.8	83.6
Any radio activities	9.8	8.9	9.3	8.9	10.6	8.7
Any computer activities (cultural)	70.8	74.5	66.5	59.1	61.0	56.6

**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.3 and +/-4.0.
- (2) Data for 11-15 years olds relate to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

Arts participation for 11-15 year olds relates to both in and out of school activities. Overall 99.4 per cent of children within this age group had participated in at least one form of art in the last year either in or out of school time. As in figure 1.6, engagement rates varied by art form activities.

**Figure 1.6: Art activities engaged in by 11-15 year olds in the last year, 2013/14, showing significant changes since 2008/09**



**Note:**

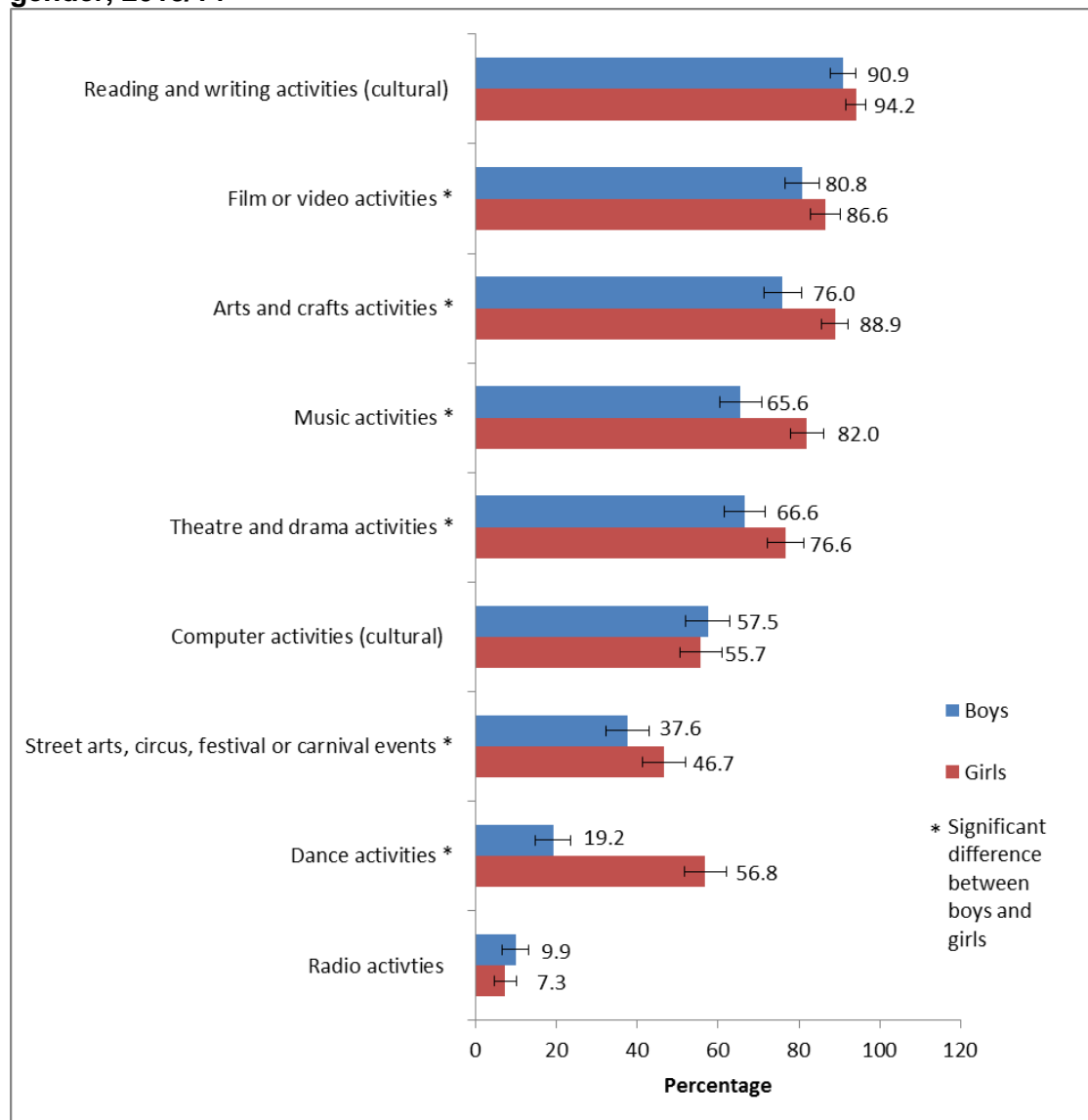
- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.0 and +/-3.7.
- (2) Data for 11-15 years olds relate to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

As was the case for the younger age group, the art form with the highest participation rate, for 11-15 year olds, was also reading and writing (92.5%). This figure was at a similar rate to 2008/09 but a significant decrease on 2012/13 (95.7%). Film or video activities were second with 83.6 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old who had participated at least once in the 12 months prior to questioning. There has been a significant increase in participation in film or video activities since 2008/09 when the proportion was 70.2 per cent. There has also been a significant increase in the number of children attending or participating in street arts, circus, festival or carnival events, up 6.2 percentage points since 2008/09 from 35.8 per cent to 42.0 per cent in 2013/14.



There was no significant difference between the proportion of boys and girls, aged between 11 and 15 years old, participating in arts in the last year (98.9% and 100.0% respectively). There was, however, a significant difference in the proportions of boys and girls participating in specific arts activities (Figure 1.7).

**Figure 1.7: Art activities engaged in by 11-15 year olds in the last year split by gender, 2013/14**



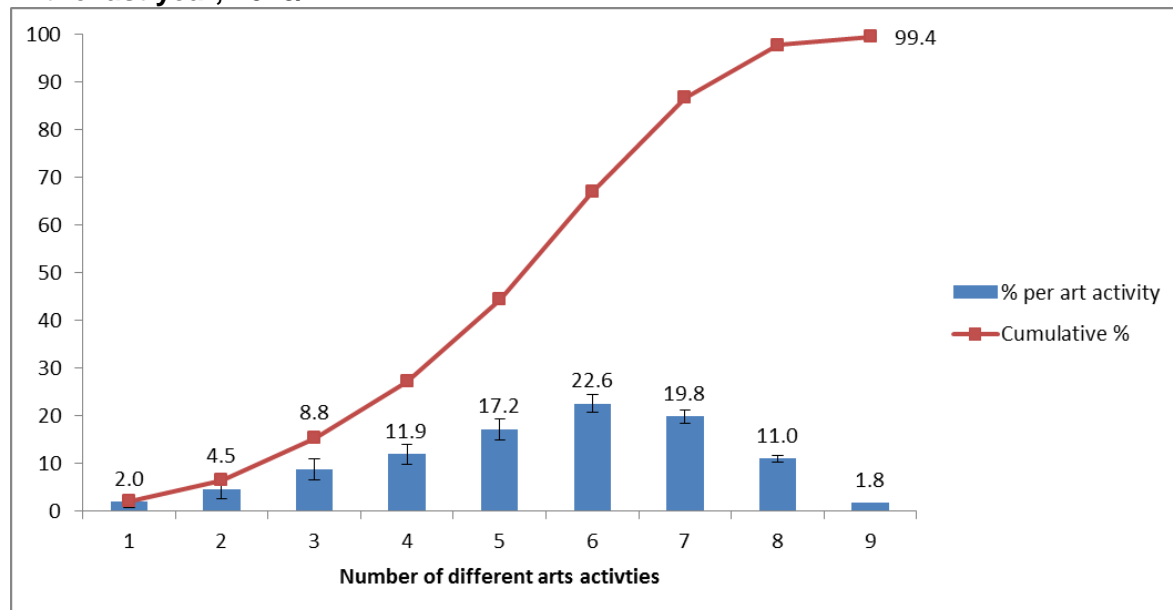
**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.5 and +/-5.4.
- (2) Data for 11-15 years olds relate to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

Number of individual art forms engaged in for 11-15 year olds

Looking at individual art forms the results show that 2.0 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old had participated in only one type of arts activity in the last year (in or outside of school time) and 92.9 per cent participated in three or more different art forms within the past 12 months. The most common number of different arts activities participated in in 2013/14 was six, with 22.6 per cent of 11-15 year olds having engaged in exactly six different arts activities in the past 12 months (Figure 1.8).

**Figure 1.8: The number of different arts activities engaged in by 11-15 year olds in the last year, 2013/14**



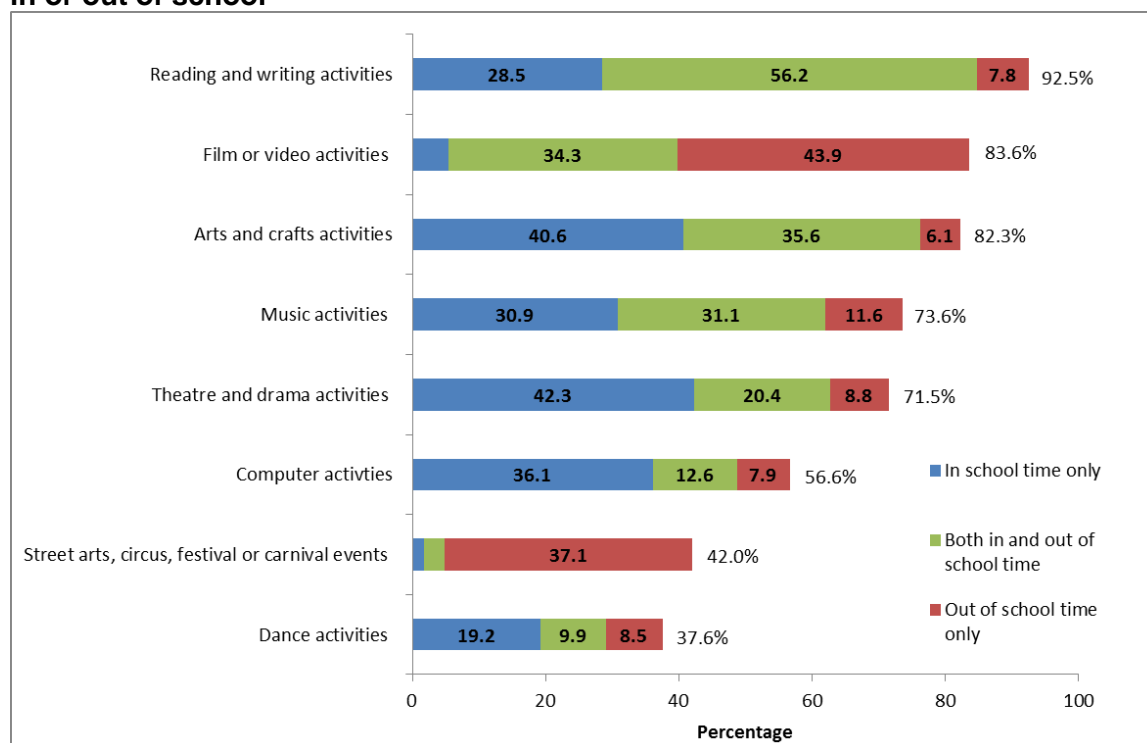
**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.0 and +/-3.0 onwards.
- (2) Data for 11-15 years olds relate to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

## In and out of school engagement

The data collected for 11-15 years olds can be broken down into in and out of school activities (Figure 1.9). The results show that although the activity of reading and writing has the largest engagement rate overall, when considering out of school time activities only it is film or video that has the highest participation rate<sup>4</sup> (78.2%). The activity with the highest level of participation is reading and writing (84.7%) followed by arts and crafts activities (76.2%).

**Figure 1.9: Art activities engaged in by 11-15 year olds in the last year, 2013/14, in or out of school**



**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.0 and +/-3.7.

Of the equalities measures, significantly more children with a disability had taken part in arts and craft activities compared to those with no limiting disability (89.5% and 81.6% respectively). There was no significant difference between those with and without a limiting disability in the other art forms, or the overall headline measure.

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

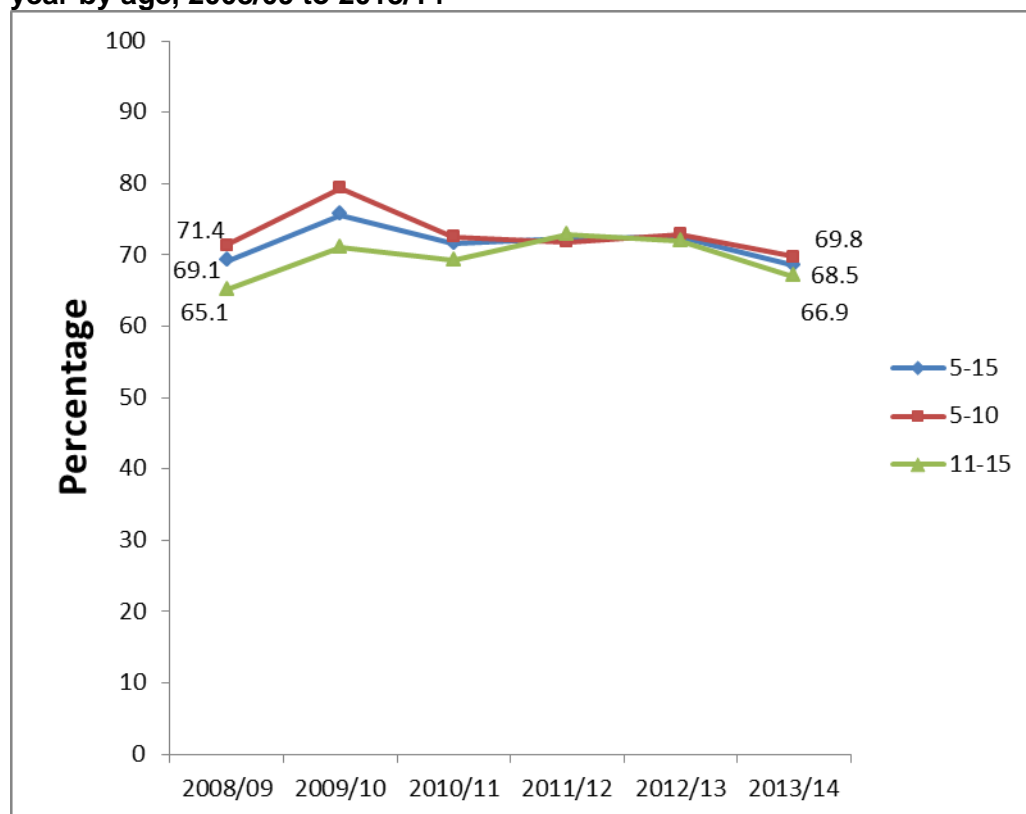
<sup>4</sup> The participation figure for “out of school activity” includes respondents who had answered “out of school time only” and those that had responded “both in and out of school time”

## Heritage

The latest data show that 68.5 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2008/09. The figure was 69.8 per cent for 5-10 year olds and 66.9 per cent for 11-15 year olds, both at a similar rate to 2008/09 (Figure 1.10).

There was a significant difference between the proportion of children with and without a limiting disability who had visited a heritage site in the 5-10 age bracket (53.1% and 71.5% respectively). This finding was not reflected in the 11-15 age bracket where there was no significant difference between the proportion of disabled children visiting a heritage site and the proportion of children with no disability visiting a heritage site. There was no significant difference in heritage site attendance in the last 12 months between boys and girls in any age category.

**Figure 1.10: Percentage of children who had visited a heritage site in the last year by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14**

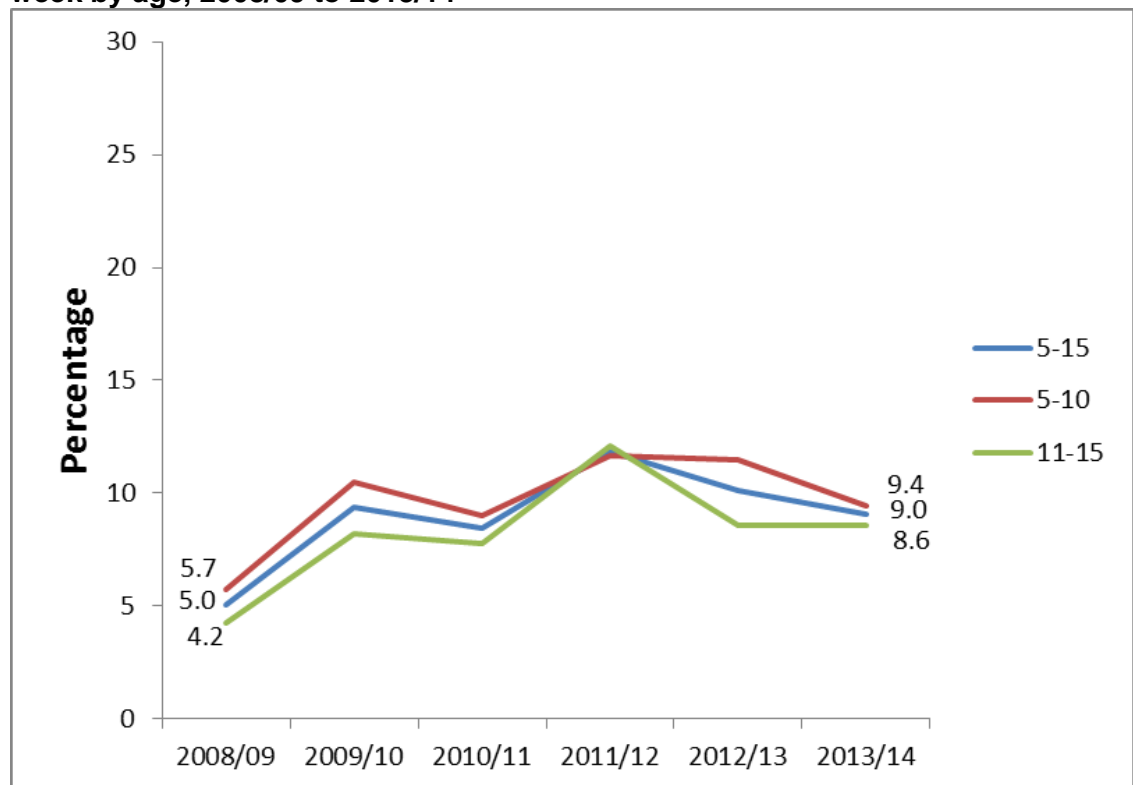


**Note:**

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

The latest results show that 9.0 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a heritage site in the last week, a significant increase of 4.0 percentage points since data was first collected in 2008/09. The figure was 9.4 per cent for 5-10 year olds, a significant increase from 5.7 per cent in 2008/09, and 8.6 per cent for 11-15 year olds, a significant increase from 4.2 per cent in 2008/09 (Figure 1.11).

**Figure 1.11: Percentage of children who had visited a heritage site in the last week by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14**



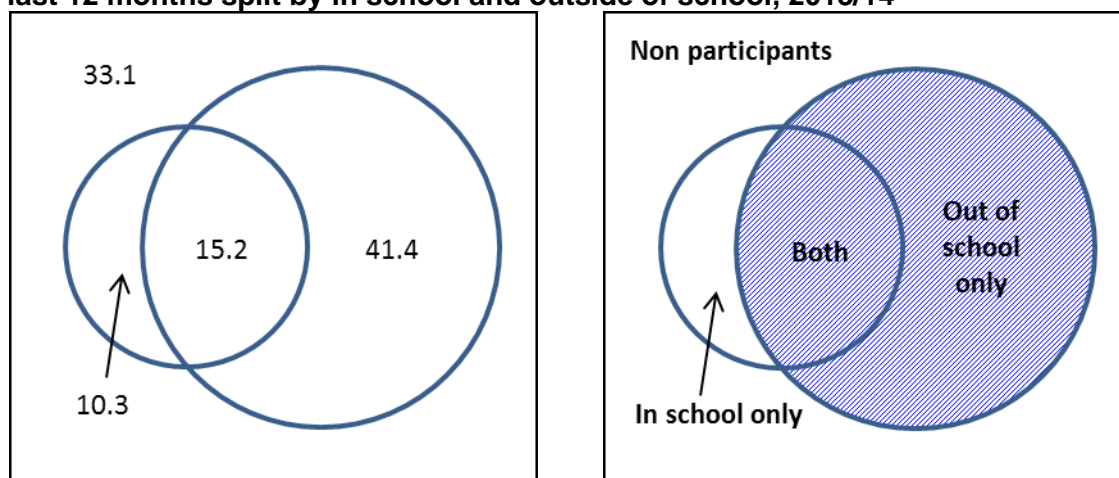
**Note:**

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

In and out of school engagement

Since 2012/13 data has been collected on whether children aged 11-15 years old have visited a heritage site during school time, during their free time or both. The results show that in 2013/14 25.6 per cent of all children aged 11-15 years old had visited a heritage site during school time and 56.6 per cent of all children aged 11-15 years old had visited during their spare time in the 12 months prior to the interview (Figure 1.12). There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of children aged 11-15 years old visiting heritage sites during school time since 2012/13 (when the figure was 33.1%). There was no difference between the proportions of children visiting a heritage site outside of school hours over the same time period.

**Figure 1.12: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months split by in school and outside of school, 2013/14**

**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.5 and +/-4.0.

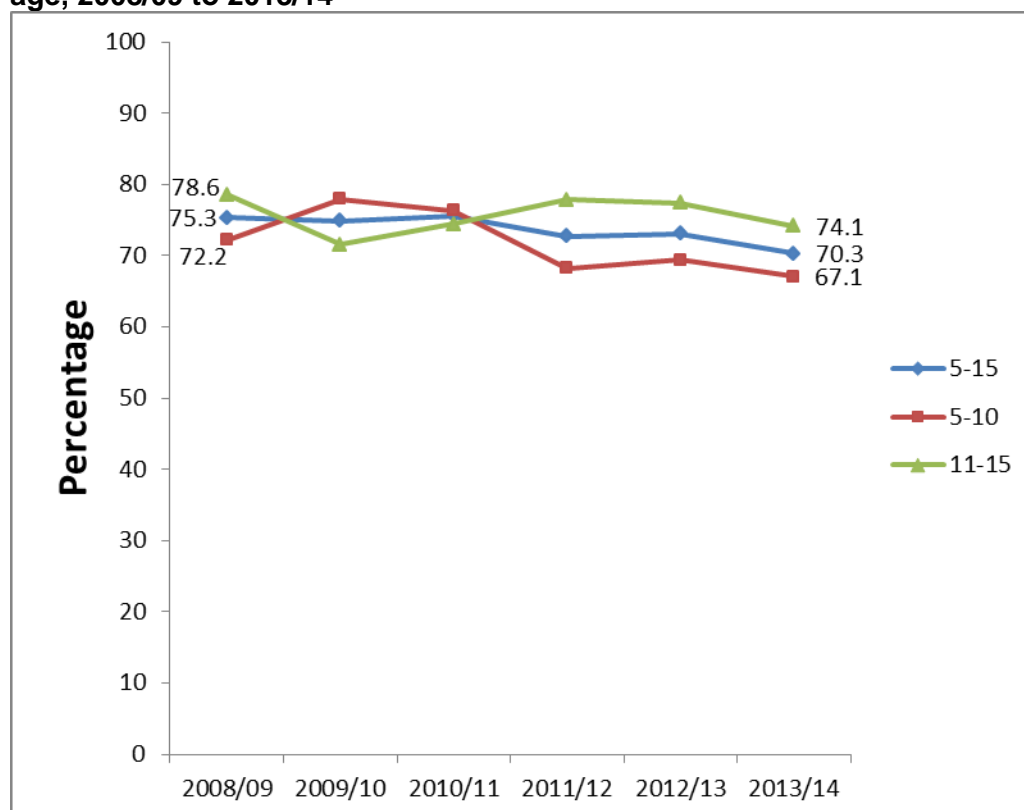
When asked what type of heritage site they had visited the most popular response was an historic building, garden or landscape with 46.6 per cent of 11-15 year olds stating that they had visited a site of this description in the 12 months prior to questioning. A city or town with historic character was the second most popular type of heritage site with 44.9 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old visiting one in the 12 months before their interview. 26.6 per cent of children in the same age group had visited an historical monument or site of archaeological interest in 2013/14 and 22.6 per cent had visited an important modern building or public space over the same time period.

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

## Libraries

The latest data show that 70.3 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a library within the last 12 months. The figure was 67.1 per cent for 5-10 year olds and 74.1 per cent for 11-15 year olds. The overall result has significantly decreased since 2008/09, driven by the significant decrease in participation by the 5-10 year olds. The percentage of 11-15 year olds visiting a library in the last 12 months remains at a similar proportion to 2008/09 (Figure 1.13).

**Figure 1.13: Percentage of children who had visited a library in the last year by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14**

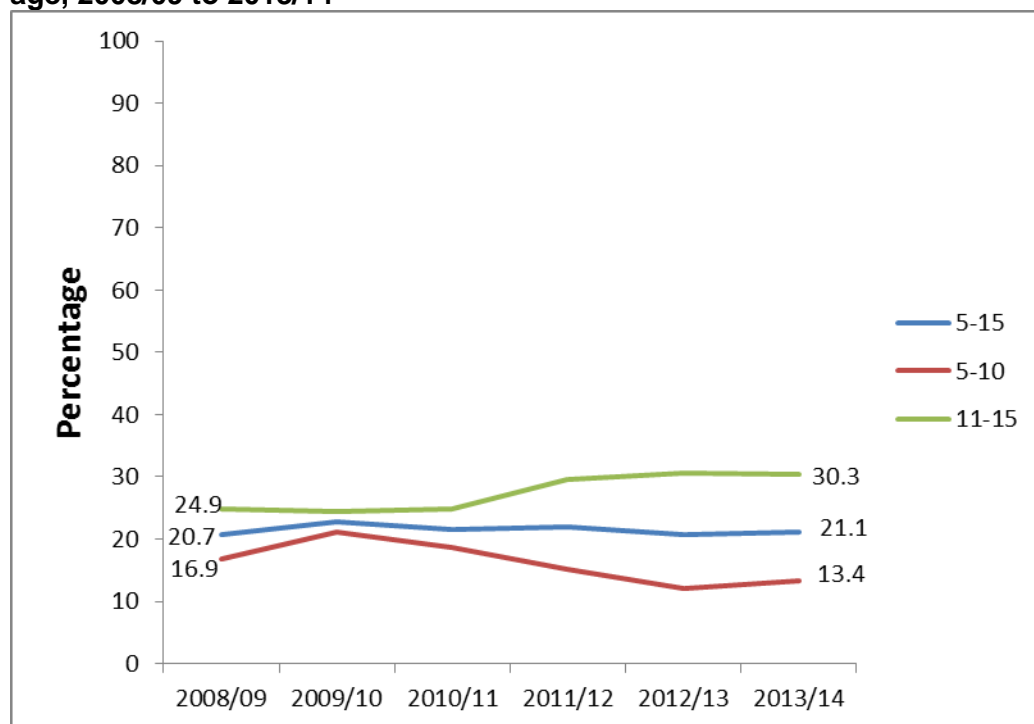


**Note:**

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

In 2013/14 there was a significant difference between the proportion of boys and girls aged 5-10 who had visited a library. 72.3 per cent of girls, aged between 5 and 10 years old, had visited a library in the 12 months prior to questioning whereas 62.0 per cent of boys had visited. There was no gender difference in the 11-15 age group.

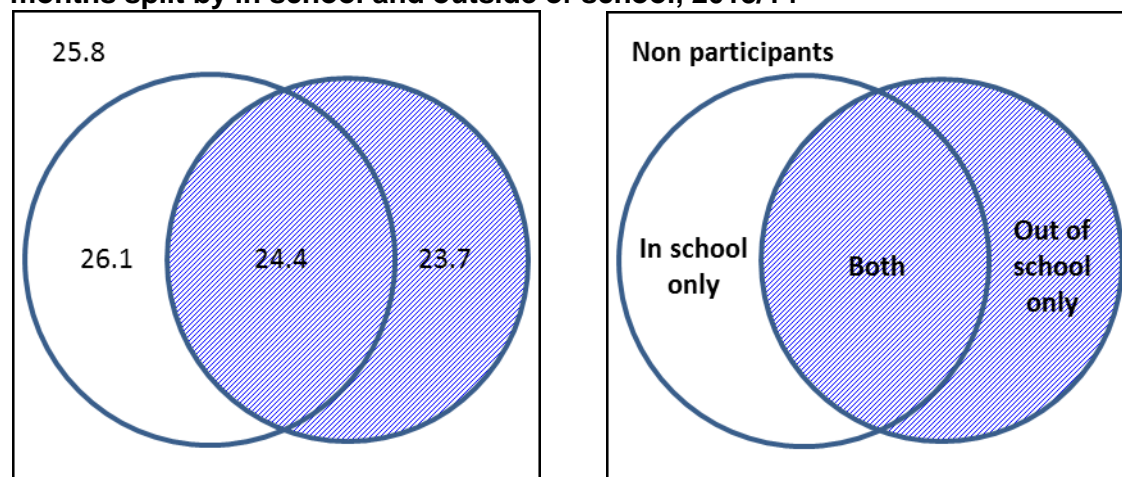
The proportion of children aged 5-15 who had visited a library in the last week was similar to the proportion in 2008/09, when 21.1 per cent had visited in the week prior to interviewing. There was a significant decrease in library attendance for 5-10 year olds (from 16.9% to 13.4%) which was offset by a significant increase in attendance for 11-15 year olds (from 24.9% to 30.3%) (Figure 1.14).

**Figure 1.14: Percentage of children that had visited a library in the last week by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14****Note:**

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

**In and out of school engagement**

The results show that in 2013/14 50.5 per cent of all children aged 11-15 years old had visited a library during school time and 48.1 per cent of all children aged 11-15 years old had visited during their spare time in the 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 1.15). Both proportions are similar to 2012/13 when the data was first collected.

**Figure 1.15: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited a library in the last 12 months split by in school and outside of school, 2013/14****Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between  $\pm 3.7$  and  $\pm 3.8$ .

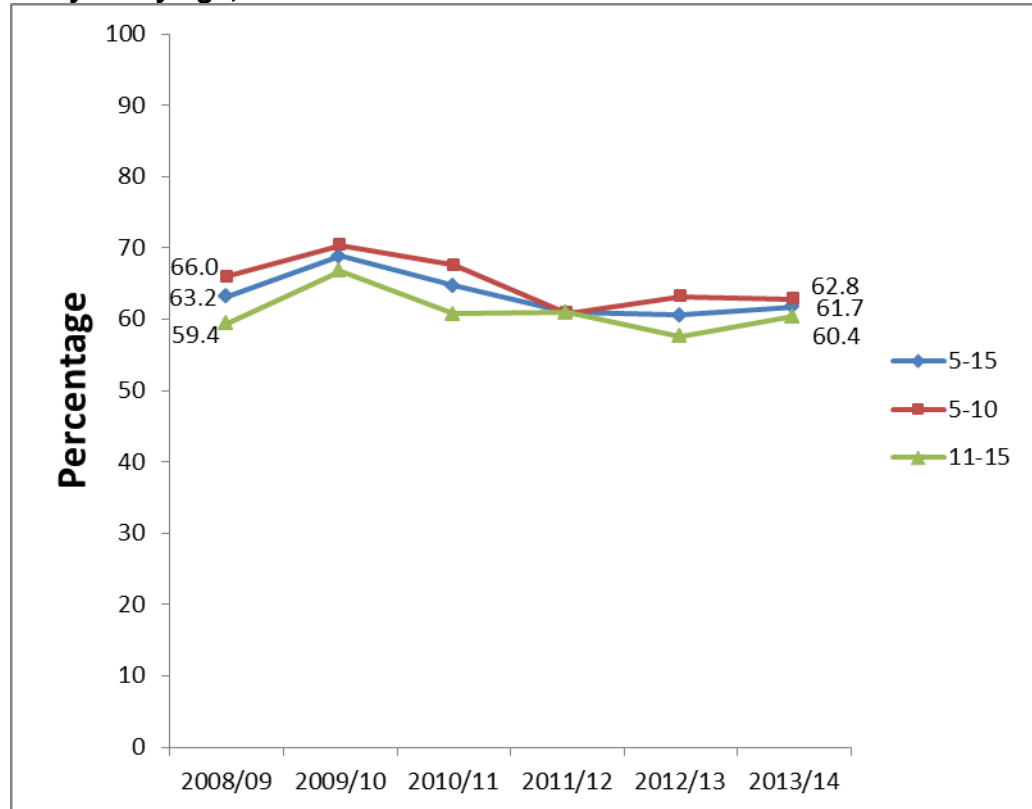
An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.



## Museums and Galleries

The latest results show that 61.7 per cent of children (ages 5-15) had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months. 62.8 per cent of 5-10 year olds had visited a museum or gallery in the 12 months prior to interviewing and 60.4 per cent of 11-15 year olds. Each of these proportions is of a similar value to 2008/09 (Figure 1.16).

**Figure 1.16: Percentage of children who had visited a museum or gallery in the last year by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14**

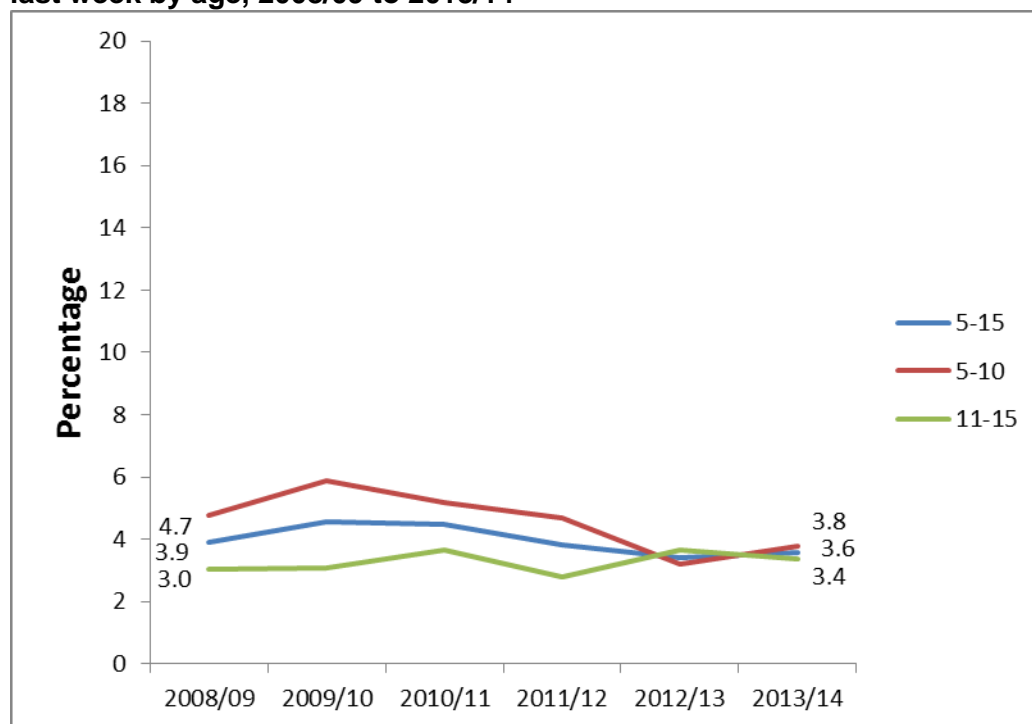


**Note:**

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

The proportion of children who had visited a museum or gallery in the last week was 3.6 per cent for 5-15 year olds. The corresponding figures for 5-10 and 11-15 year olds were 3.8 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. This measure, both overall and for each age group, has remained steady since 2008/09 (Figure 1.17).

**Figure 1.17: Percentage of children that had visited a museum or gallery in the last week by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14**



**Note:**

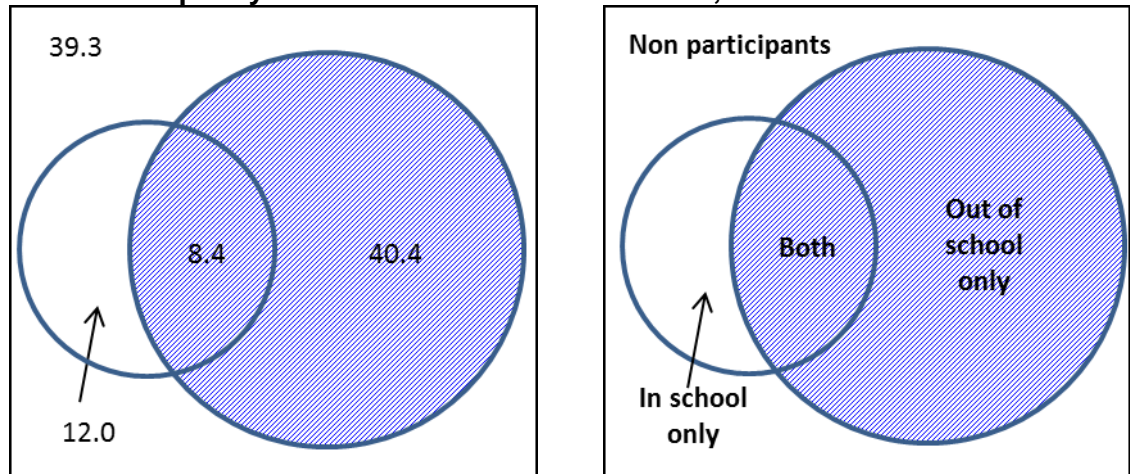
- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-3.8 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relate to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relate to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

Of the equality measures, there was no significant difference in museum attendance between those with and without a limiting disability in the 5-10 age bracket. There was, however, a significant difference in the 11-15 age bracket where 62.0 per cent of 11-15 year olds without a limiting disability had visited a museum in the 12 months prior to questioning compared to just 44.2 per cent of children with a disability in the same age range.

### In and out of school engagement

The data collected allow for analysis on visits to museums both in and out of school for children aged 11-15 years old. In 2013/14 23.5 per cent of children in this age range had visited a museum during school time, in comparison, 46.9 per cent had visited at least once in their own time (Figure 1.18).

**Figure 1.18: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited a museum in the last 12 months split by in school and outside of school, 2013/14**



**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between  $\pm 1.9$  and  $\pm 3.4$ .

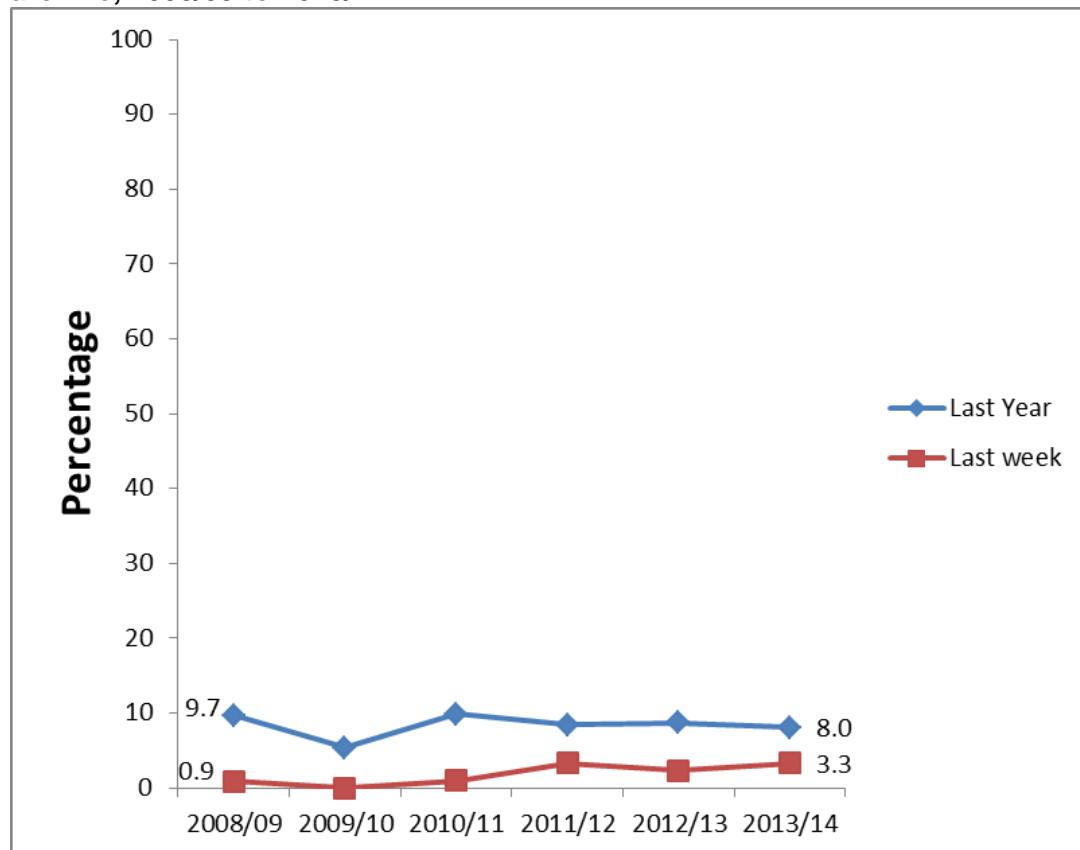
The headline measure highlighted a significant difference in museum attendance between those with and without a limiting disability. This result was also reflected when looking at in school attendance only. 24.6 per cent of all 11-15 year olds with no limiting disability had visited a museum with school in 2013/14 whereas just 12.2 per cent of those with a limiting disability had done so. There was no significant difference in museum attendance between those with and without a limiting disability when looking at visits in the child's spare time.

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

## Archives

Questions on whether a child has visited an archive are only asked to those aged 11-15 years old. The latest results show that 8.0 per cent of children aged 11-15 had visited an archive in the last 12 months. This was a significant decrease since 2008/09 when the results showed that 9.7 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old had visited an archive (Figure 1.19). 3.3 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old had visited an archive in the last week, a significant increase on 0.9 per cent in 2008/09.

**Figure 1.19: Percentage of children, aged 11-15 years old, that had visited an archive, 2008/09 to 2013/14**



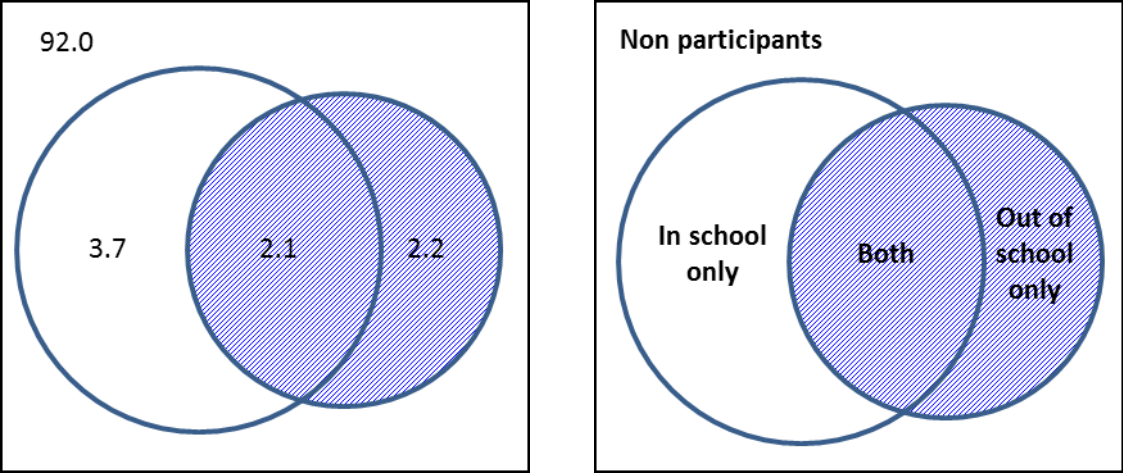
**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.5 and +/-4.5 from 2008/09 onwards.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relate to out of school activities only. Data for 11-15 years olds relate to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

In and out of school engagement

In the year 2013/14 there was no difference between the proportions of boys and girls, aged 11-15 years old, who had visited an archive when considering both in and out of school time. However, significantly more boys than girls had visited an archive during their spare time (6.3% and 2.2% respectively). Overall 5.9 per cent of 11-15 year olds had visited an archive during school time and 4.3 per cent had visited in their spare time, both figures are of similar proportions to 2012/13 when the data was first collected (Figure 1.20).

**Figure 1.20: Percentage of 11-15 year olds who had visited an archive in the last 12 months, in and out of school, 2013/14**



**Note:**  
(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.3 and +/-2.4.

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, 84 per cent of 5-10 year olds took part in sport outside of school and 97 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport in or outside of school. These results have remained stable for 5-10 year olds since 2008/09. For 11-15 year olds, participation is at a similar level to 2008/09 but has increased significantly since 2010/11 (95%).
- Amongst all children (5-15 year olds) 90 per cent had taken part in sport in the 4 weeks. Following a significant decrease from 2008/09 (90%) to 2012/13 (88%), this figure has now returned to a similar proportion to 2008/09.
- **In the week prior** to being interviewed, 71 per cent of 5-10 year olds took part in sport outside of school and 90 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport either in or outside of school. This represents no significant change since 2008/09 for either age group, however for 11-15 year olds there has been a significant increase in participation since 2010/11 (86%).
- 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 football, hockey, rounders and those who did walking or hiking 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 basketball, rounders, dodgeball, tennis, table tennis, badminton and taken part in swimming, diving or lifesaving, athletics and cycling or riding a bike.
- 78 per cent of 5-15 year old children reported that they had participated in some form of **competitive sport in the last 12 months**. Nearly three quarters had taken part in competitive sport in school (74%), whilst a third had taken part outside of school (34%). 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 the opportunity to take part 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. The [PE and sport premium for primary schools](#), launched in September 2013, is aimed at improving physical education (PE) and sport in primary schools so is relevant to the younger children covered by this release.

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.

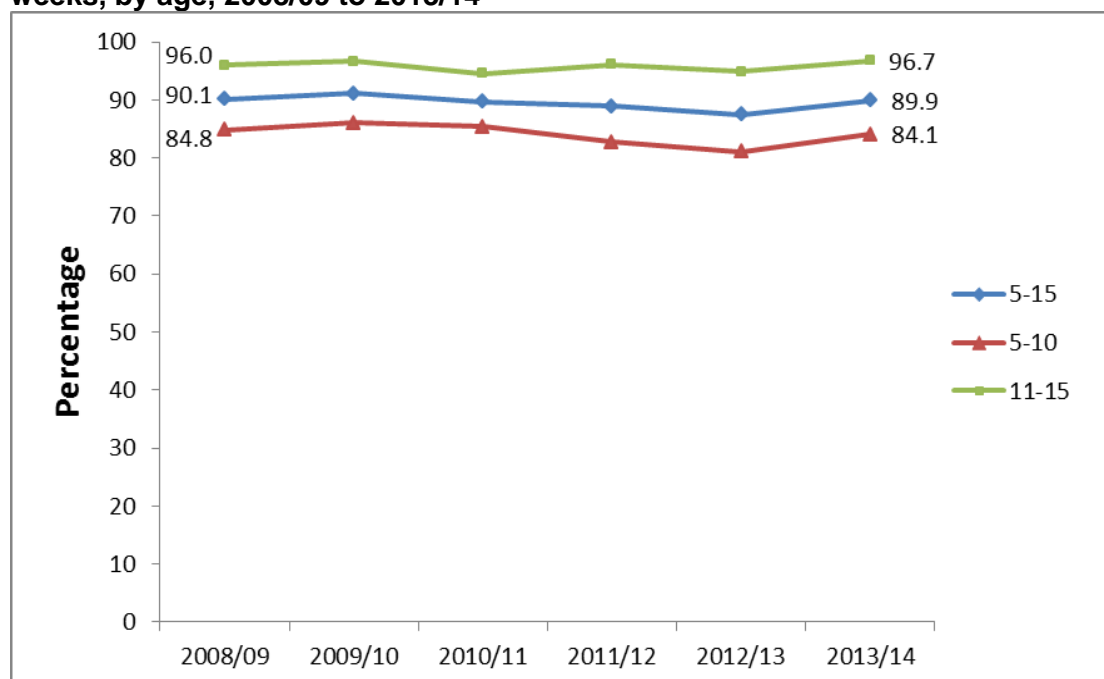
### Sport in the last 4 weeks

The latest data show that 84.1 per cent of 5-10 year olds had participated in sport outside of school in the four weeks prior to being interviewed. These figures have remained stable since 2008/09.

96.7 per cent of 11-15 year olds did sport either in or outside school in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed. For 11-15 year olds, participation is at a similar level to 2008/09 but has significantly increased since 2010/11 (94.5%).

Overall, 89.9 per cent of all children (5-15 year olds) had taken part in any sport in the 4 weeks before being interviewed. Following a significant decrease from 2008/09 (90.1%) to 2012/13 (87.5%), this figure has now returned to a similar proportion to 2008/09 (Figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1: Percentage of children who participated in sport in the last four weeks, by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14**



**Note:**

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

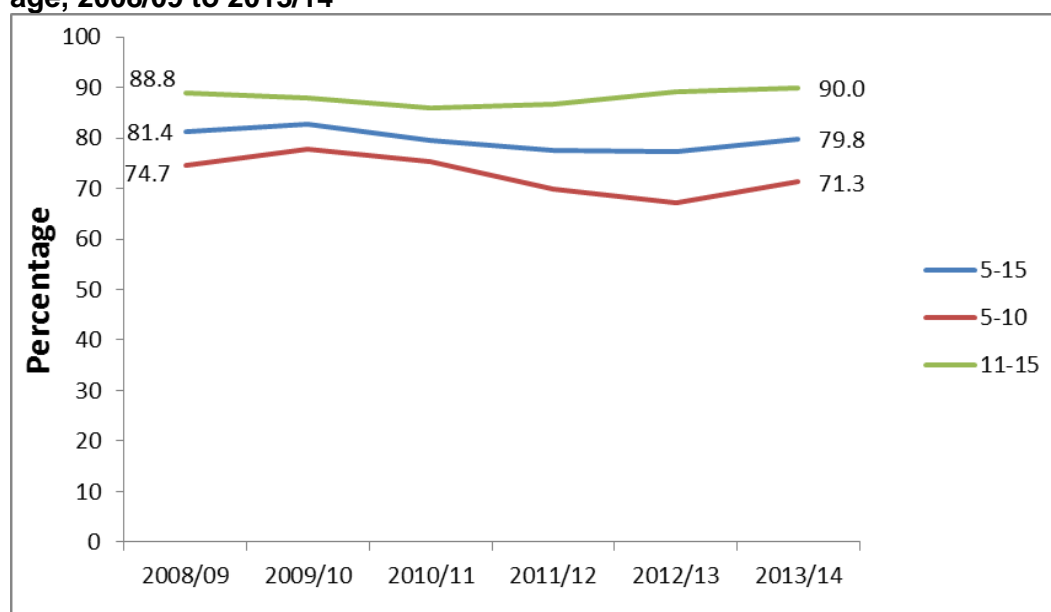
Amongst 5-10 year olds, boys had taken part in significantly more sport than girls outside of school in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed (87.9% compared to 80.1%). 11-15 year old boys had also taken part in significantly more sport than girls. 98.5 per cent of boys in this age group had taken part in sport either in or out of school in the four weeks prior to interview compared to 94.9 per cent of girls.

### Sport in the last week

The latest data show that 71.3 per cent of 5-10 year olds did sport outside of school the week before they were interviewed. 90.0 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 no significant change since 2008/09 for either age group, however for 11-15 year olds there has been a significant increase in participation since 2010/11 (85.9%).

The overall rate for all children (5-15 year olds) that had taken part in any sport in the week before being interviewed was 79.8 per cent in 2013/14. Following a significant decrease from 2008/09 (81.4%) to 2012/13 (77.4%), this figure has now returned to a similar proportion to 2008/09 (Figure 2.2).

**Figure 2.2: Percentage of children who participated in sport in the last week, by age, 2008/09 to 2013/14**



**Note:**

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

### **Individual sports**

#### 5-10 year olds

The latest data show that over half (50.6%) of 5-10 year old children took part in swimming, diving or lifesaving in the last 4 weeks, the highest participation rate for any sport. Participation has remained at a similar level since 2010/11. Just under a third had been cycling (31.8%) and a similar proportion had played football (30.4%). However, while the rate of participation in football was steady between 2010/11 and 2012/13, the latest data show a significant decrease in participation in football since last year (35.6%). There were also significant decreases in participation in hockey, rounders and walking or hiking compared to 2010/11 (Figure 2.3).

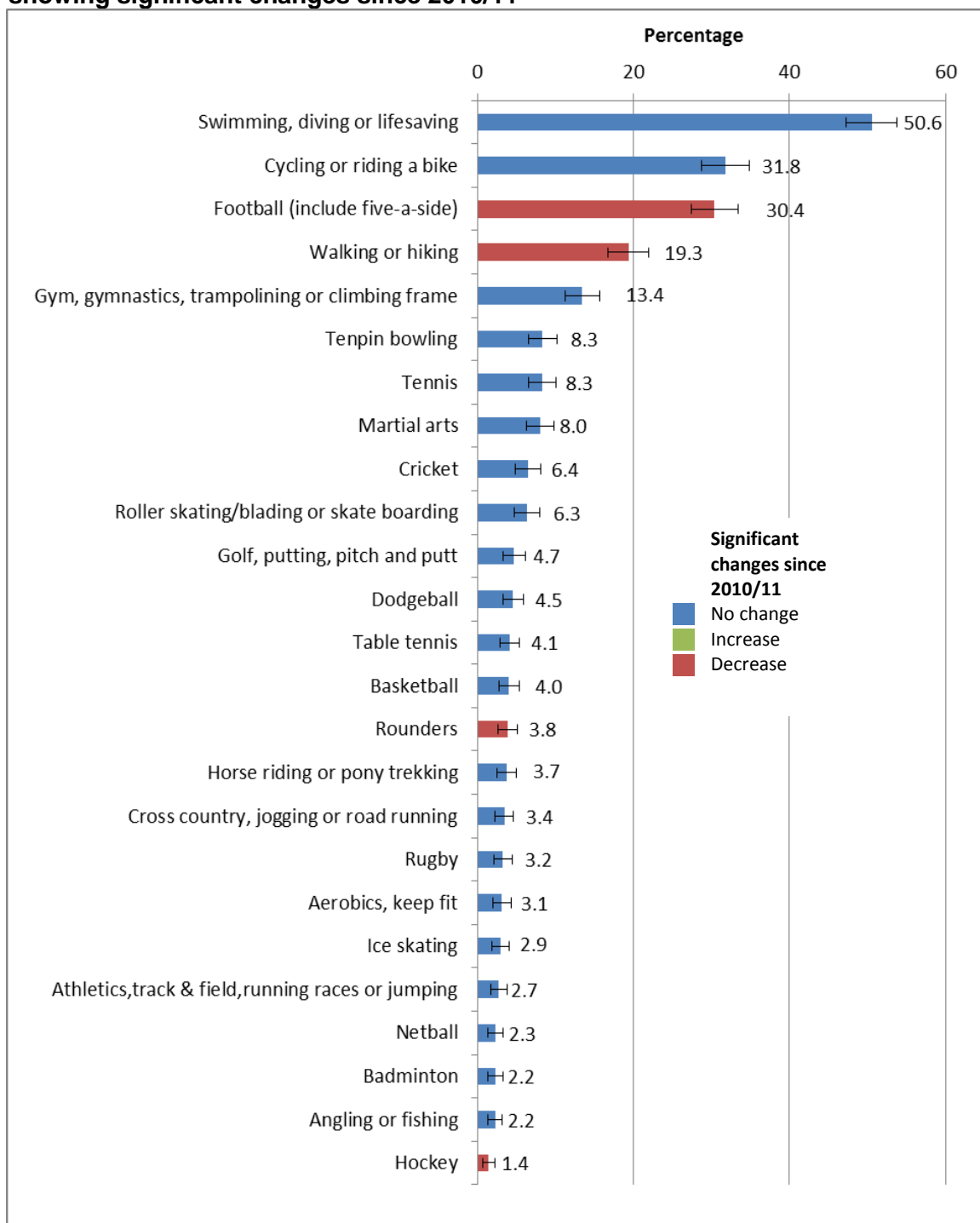
#### 11-15 year olds

For 11-15 year olds, the highest participation rate was in football, with almost half (49.9%) having played in the last 4 weeks. This is followed by basketball (32.7%), swimming (32.4%) and rounders (28.4%). Since 2010/11, there were significant increases in participation in basketball, rounders, dodgeball, tennis, table tennis, badminton, swimming, athletics and cycling. Participation rates in all other sports for



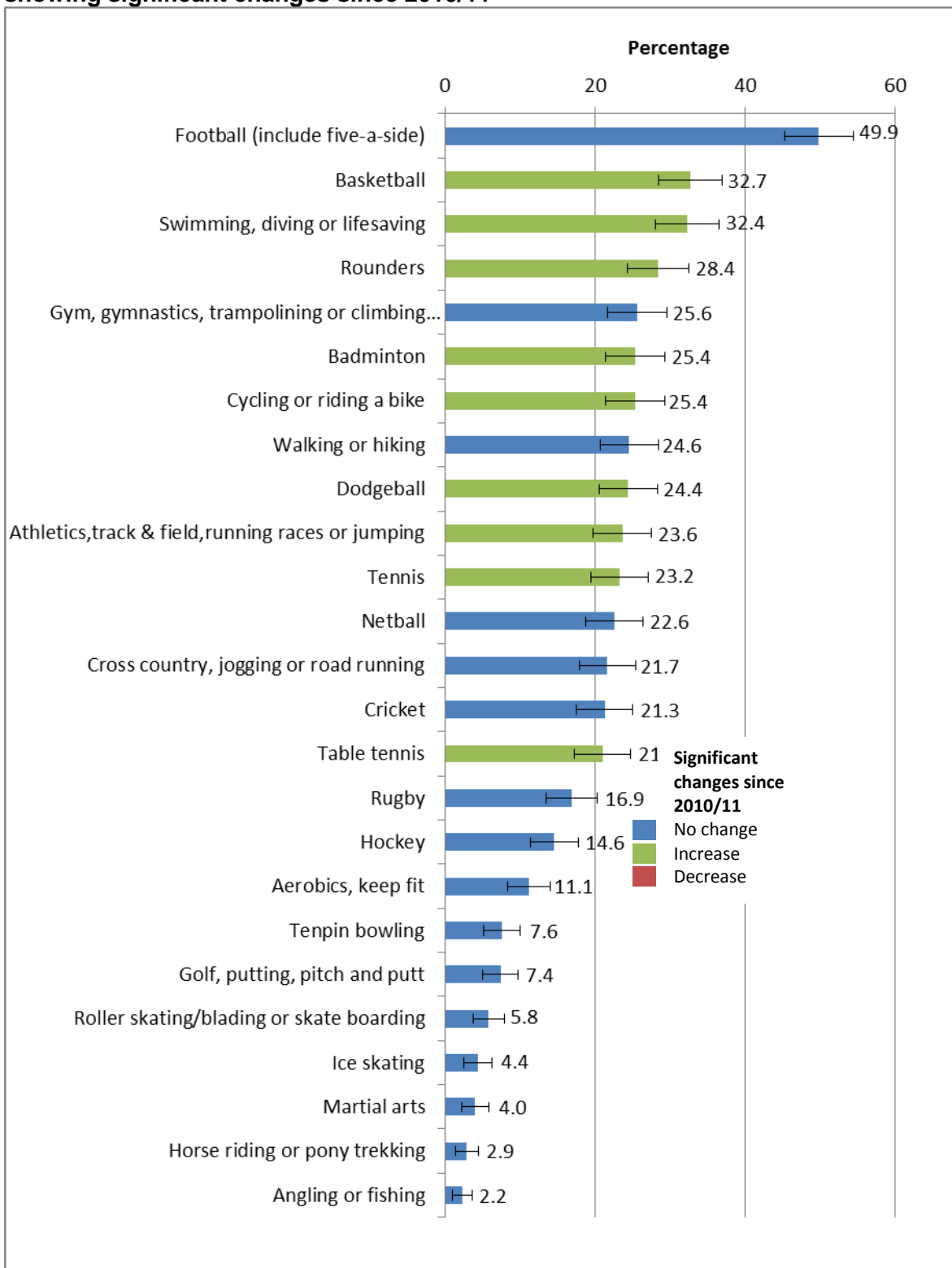
11-15 year olds have remained stable since 2010/11 using the “sport in the last four weeks” measure (Figure 2.4).

**Figure 2.3: Sports participated in by 5-10 year olds in the last 4 weeks, 2013/14, showing significant changes since 2010/11**



**Note:**

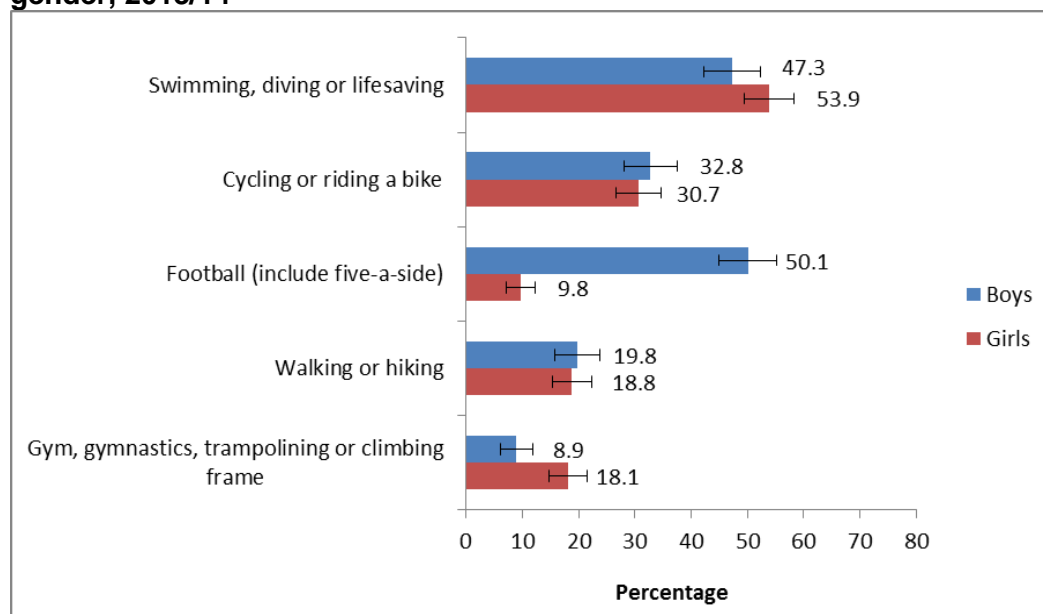
- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-3.3.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relate to out of school activities only.

**Figure 2.4: Sports participated in by 11-15 year olds in the last 4 weeks, 2013/14, showing significant changes since 2010/11****Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.3 and +/-4.5.  
 (2) Data for 11-15 years olds relate 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 for five of the most popular sports as indicated by Figures 2.3 and 2.4 respectively.

**Figure 2.5: Sports participated in by 5-10 year olds in the last 4 weeks by gender, 2013/14**



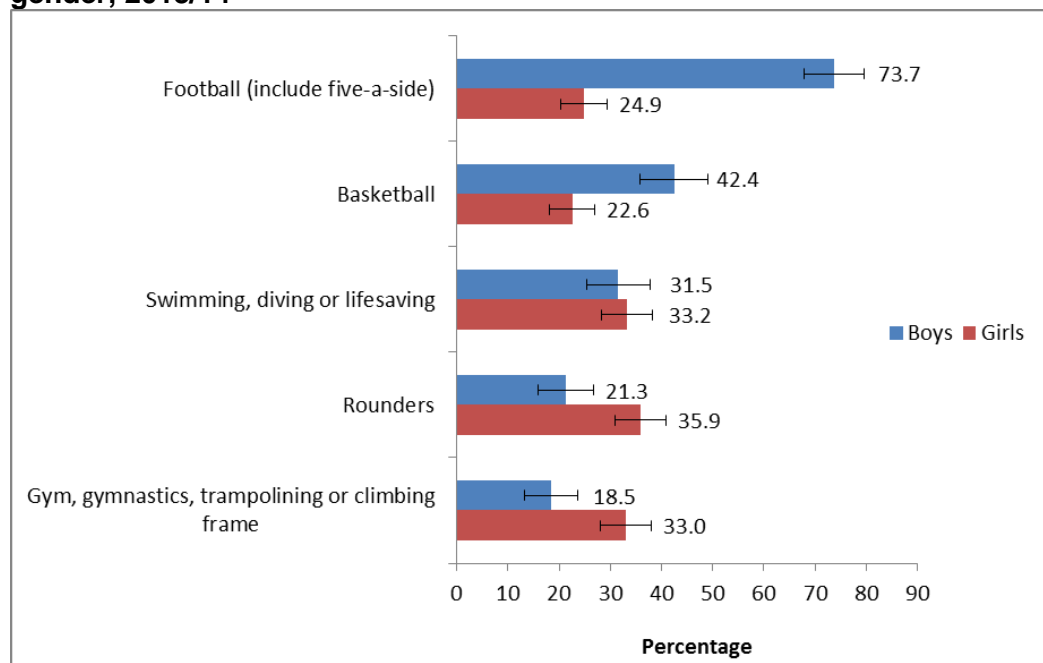
**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.6 and +/-5.0.
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relate to out of school activities only.

Significantly more boys than girls aged 5-10 years olds participated in football in the last 4 weeks (50.1% compared to 9.8%).

Significantly more girls than boys aged 5-10 years old participated in gym activities in the last 4 weeks (18.1% compared to 8.9%).

**Figure 2.6: Sports participated in by 11-15 year olds in the last 4 weeks by gender, 2013/14**



**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-4.3 and +/-6.6.
- (2) Data for 11-15 years olds relate to activities undertaken both in and out of school.

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

- Football (73.7% compared to 24.9%)
- Basketball (42.4% compared to 22.6%)

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

- Rounders (35.9% compared to 21.3%)
- Gym activities (33.0% compared to 18.5%)

### Competitive sport

This section presents the results from questions introduced in January 2011 to measure the Government's 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 77.7 per cent of 5-15 year old children reported they had participated in competitive sport in the last 12 months. 74.4 per cent had taken part in competitive sport in school, whilst 34.4 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 74.4 per cent of all children that participated in competitive sport in school in the last 12 months, participation rates by activity are shown below:

##### For **5-10 year olds**:

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

##### For **11-15 year olds**:

- 75.1 per cent played sport against other people in PE or games lessons,
- 45.4 per cent played sport in their school in organised competitions,
- 41.6 per cent played for a sports team,
- 30.3 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
- 12.4 per cent participated in the National School Sports Week (Figure 2.7).

Since 2011/12, participation rates for 11-15 year olds who played sport in their school in organised competitions have significantly decreased from 53.4 per cent to 45.4 per cent. Participation rates in other competitive sport activities have remained stable since 2011/12.

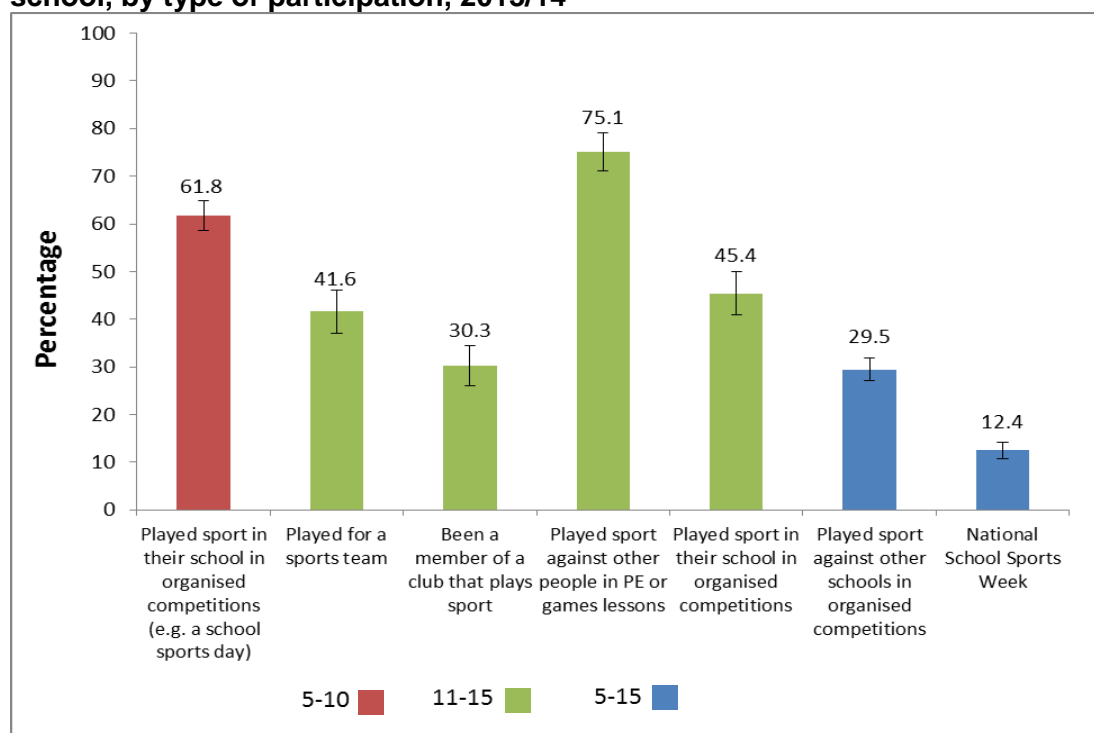
Amongst 11-15 year olds,

- more boys than girls belonged to a club that played sport in school in the 12 months prior to being interviewed (35.2% compared to 25.1% for boys).

Amongst 5-15 year olds,

- boys were more likely to have played sport against other schools in competitions (32.5% compared to 26.2% for girls).

**Figure 2.7: Percentage of children who participated in competitive sport in school, by type of participation, 2013/14**



**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.8 and +/-4.5.

Outside school

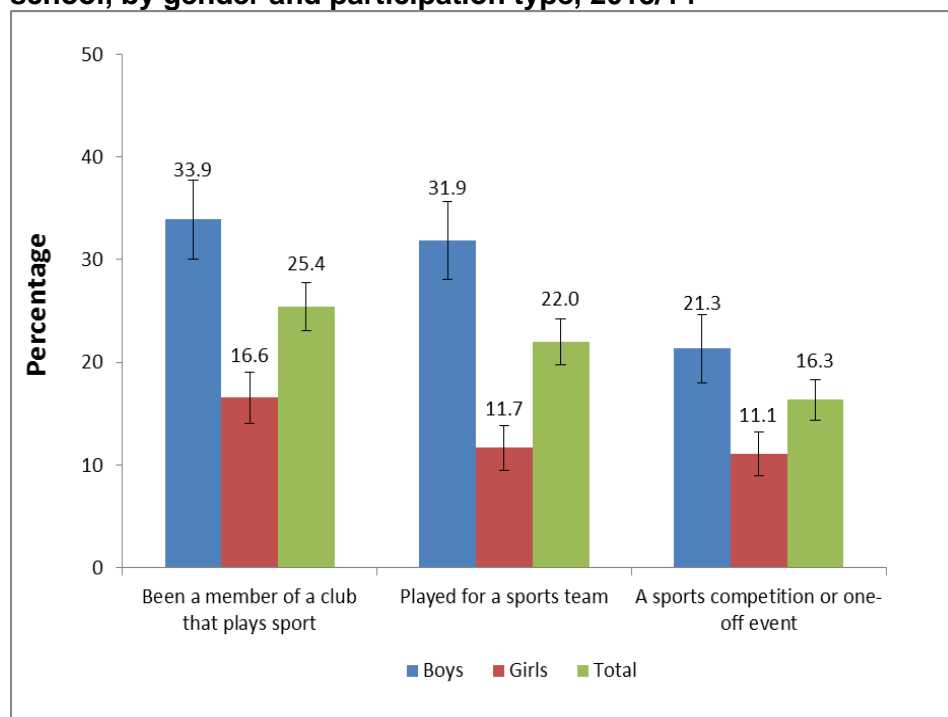
Looking in more detail at the types of activities participated in by the 34.4 per cent of 5-15 year olds who had participated in competitive sport outside of school in the last 12 months:

- 25.4 per cent of 5-15 year olds had been a member of a club that plays sport,
- 22.0 per cent of 5-15 year olds played for a sports team, and
- 16.3 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 recorded in 2011/12.

Outside of school, boys were more likely than girls to have been a member of a club that plays sport (33.9% compared to 16.6%), played for a sports team (31.9% compared to 11.7%) or played in a sports competition or one off event (21.3% compared to 11.1%).

**Figure 2.8: Percentage of children who participated in competitive sport outside school, by gender and participation type, 2013/14**



**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.0 and +/-3.8.

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 2013 and March 2014, therefore it contains a period after the UK had hosted the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games (July to September 2012).

This publication contains data from a period entirely after the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games therefore, for the first time, **actual** ways in which children followed the Games have been measured rather than **intention** to follow.

### Key findings

- The latest data show that 45 per cent of 5-10 year olds and almost two thirds of 11-15 year olds (63%) reported that they 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 fifth of 5-10 year olds and a third of 11-15 year olds reported that they had taken part in sport more often. 11 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 18 per cent of 11-15 year olds had taken up new sports.
- The majority of children, 68 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 92 per cent of 11-15<sup>5</sup> year olds, followed the Olympic or Paralympic Games. The main way in which both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds in 2013/14 followed the Games was on television at home, with 66 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 89 per cent of 11-15 year olds having followed in this way.

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.

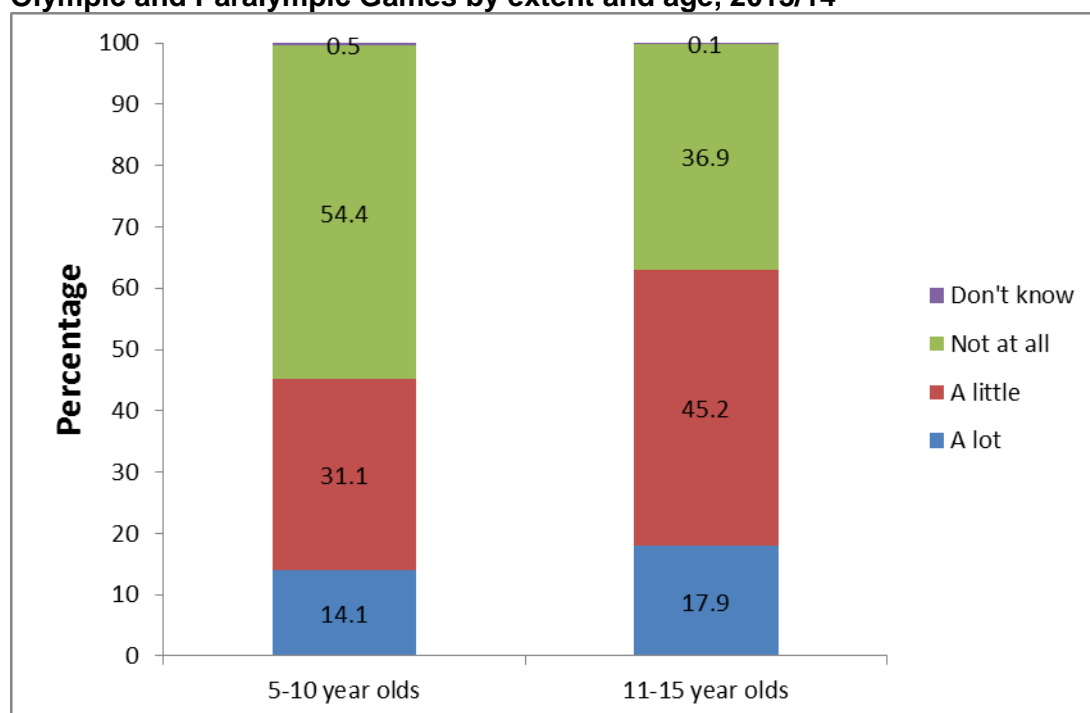
<sup>5</sup> This is calculated as the percentage of all 5-10 or 11-15 year olds who answered yes to at least one of the ways of following listed in Annex B.

## Olympic motivation

The latest data, which covers the period after the Games, show that 45.2 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 63.1 per cent of 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.

- Overall, 14.1 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 31.1 per cent were encouraged a little.
- The proportion of 5-10 year olds who answered “a lot” increased from 4.3 per cent in 2011/12 to 14.1 per cent in 2013/14
- Those that answered “not at all” decreased from 72.1 per cent in 2011/12 to 54.4 per cent in 2013/14.
- For **11-15 year olds**, 17.9 per cent were encouraged a lot and 45.2 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 17.9 per cent in 2013/14.
- Similarly the rate of those who answered “not at all” decreased from 51.1 per cent in 2011/12 to 36.9 per cent in 2013/14 (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: The percentage of children encouraged to take part in sport by the Olympic and Paralympic Games by extent and age, 2013/14**



**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.3 and +/-4.3.

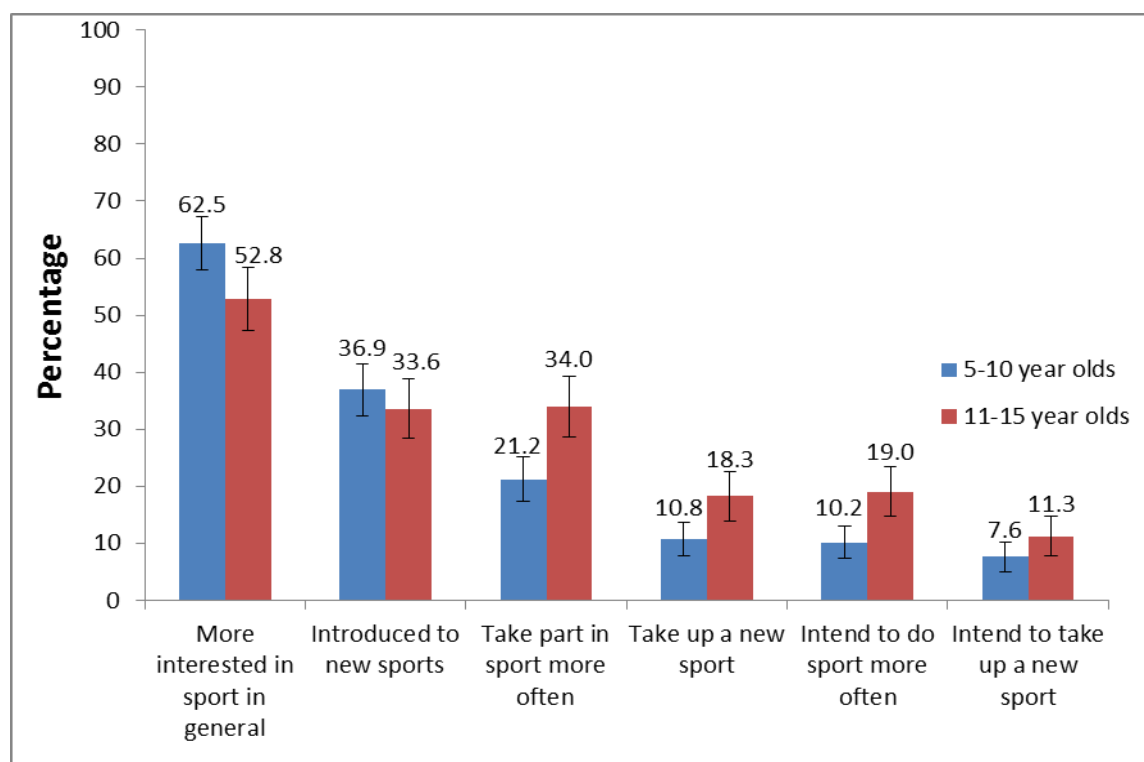


Of those who responded that they were encouraged (either a little or a lot) to take part in sport by the Games, follow up questions asked in what way the Games had encouraged them.

As a result of the UK hosting the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games:

- **Children aged 5-10 years old were more interested in new sports**, 62.5 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 52.8 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds were more interested in sport in general. In addition, 36.9 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 33.6 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds were introduced to new sports.
- For 5-10 year olds there has been a significant increase since 2011/12 for those who answered they had been introduced to a new sport (from 26.4% to 36.9%). For 11-15 year olds there had been a significant decrease in those who answered that they had been introduced to a new sport from 44.0 per cent in 2011/12 to 33.6 per cent in 2013/14.
- **Children were taking part in sport more often and taking up new sports**, 21.2 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds took part in sport more often. For the 11-15 year olds this figures was 34.0 per cent, both are of a similar rate to 2011/12.
- 10.8 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 18.3 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds took part in a new sport.
- **Children intended to participate more often and in more sports**, 10.2 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 19.0 per cent of encouraged 11-15 year olds intended to do sport more often, and 7.6 per cent of encouraged 5-10 year olds and 11.3 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, 2013/14**



**Note:**

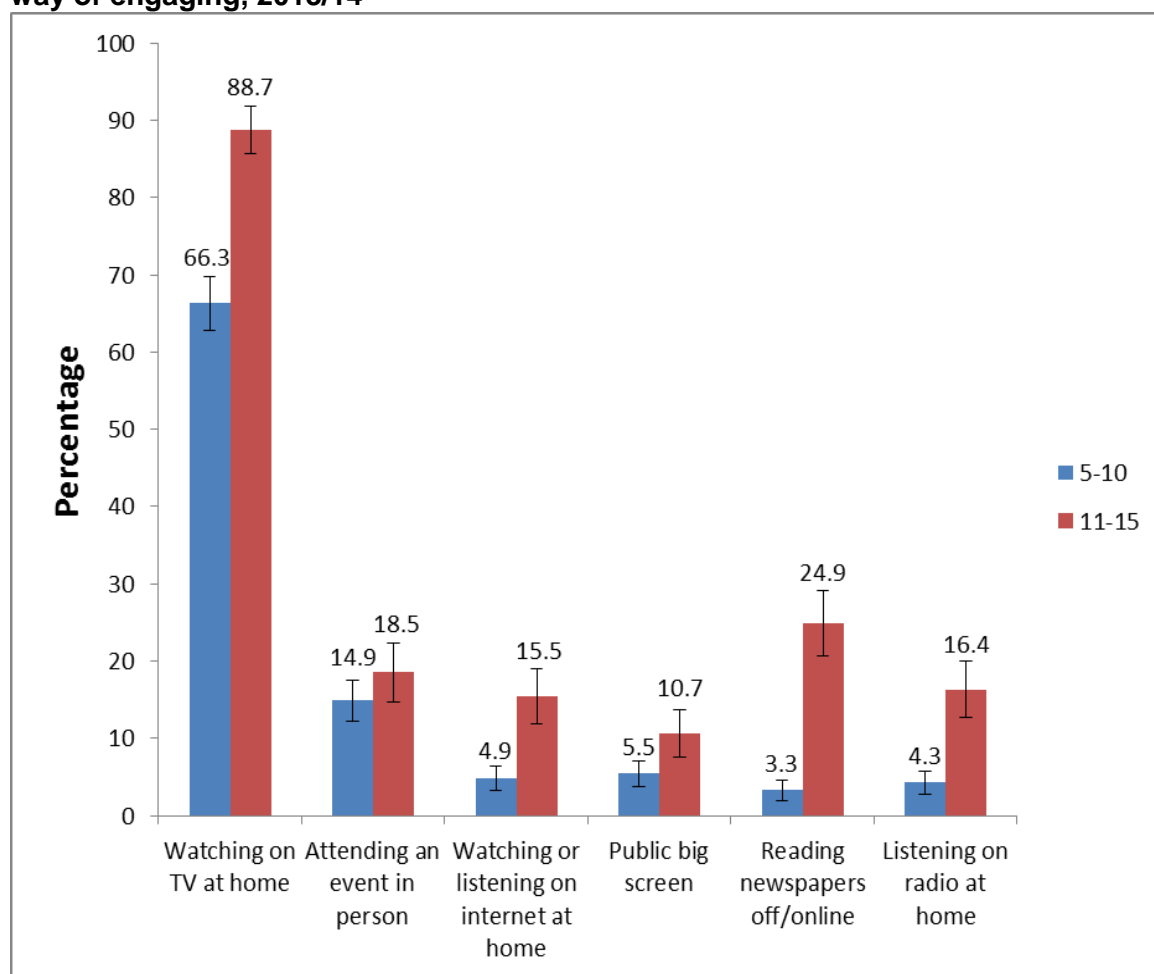
(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.6 and +/-5.6.

## Ways of following the Olympics

Since this publication (for the first time) contains data from a period entirely after the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games this section looks at how people actually followed the Games, whereas previous publications have looked at intent to follow the Games.

68.3 percent of children aged 5 -10 and 91.5 per cent of children aged 11-15<sup>6</sup>, followed the Olympic or Paralympic Games. The main way in which both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds in 2013/14 followed the Games was on television at home, with 66.3 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 88.7 per cent of 11-15 year olds having followed in this way. 14.9 per cent of 5-10 year olds<sup>7</sup> and 18.5 per cent of 11-15 year olds attended an event (Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.3: Percentage of children who followed the Olympics or Paralympics by way of engaging, 2013/14**



**Note:**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.3 and +/-4.3.
- (2) For 5-10 year olds attending an event in person includes those that attended a ticketed event and those that attended a free event, accounting for those that selected both categories.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

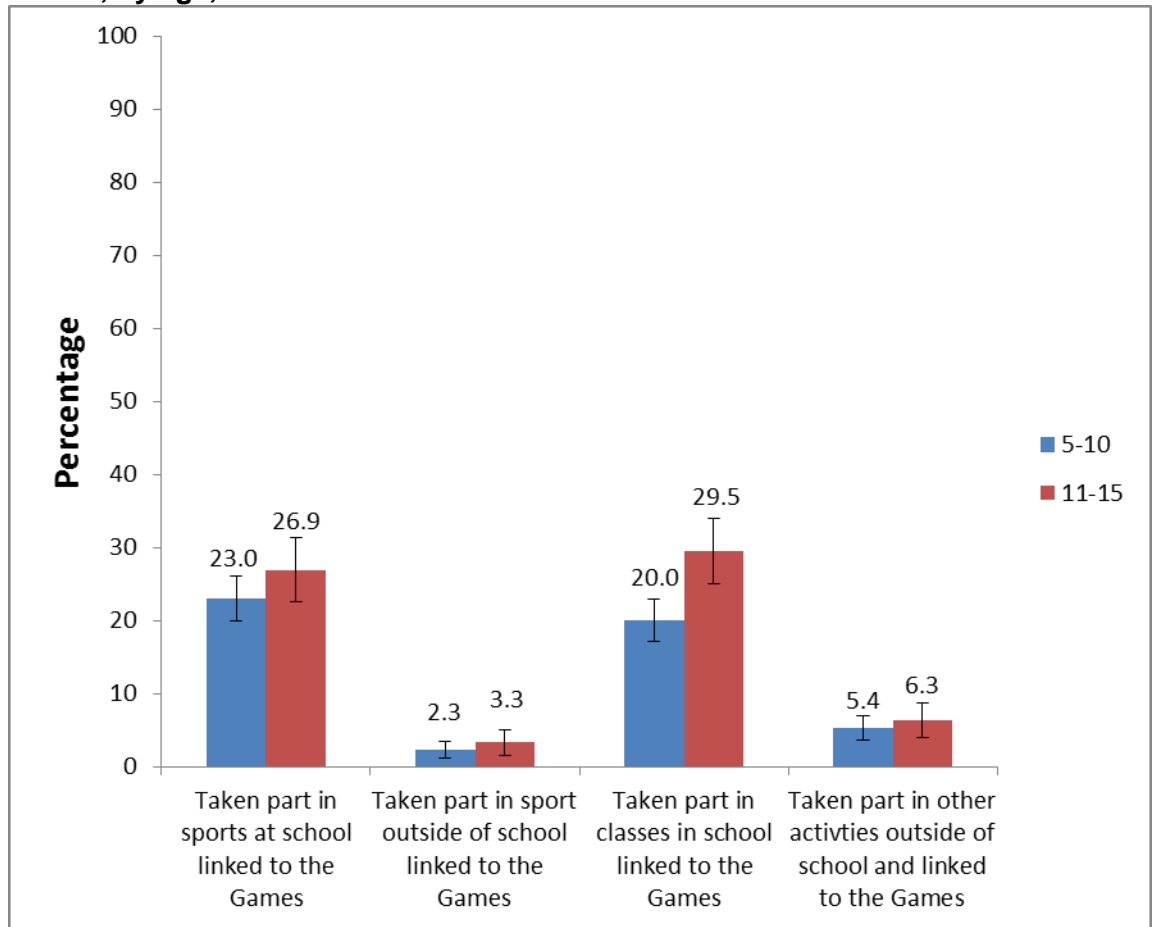
<sup>7</sup> This includes the 9.5% that attended a ticketed event and the 5.4% that attended a free event, accounting for those that selected both categories.

## Activities linked to the Olympics

The latest data show that around one quarter of children (23.0% of 5-10 year olds and 26.9% of 11-15 year olds) had taken part in sports activities in school linked to the Games. 20.0 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 29.5 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 2013/14 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, 2013/14**



**Note:**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.1 and +/-4.5.

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

# Annex A: Background note

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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 Statistics 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 Statistics Authority assessment](#) online.

3. Our quality assurance procedures mean that 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 2013 and March 2014. The total sample size for this period was 2,019, comprising of 1,233 5-10 year olds and 786 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 2013/14 survey was 44 minutes 14 seconds. The median survey length for the 5-10 year old child interview was 11 minutes 8 seconds and for 11-15 year olds it was 20 minutes 41 second.
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 1.167 has been applied to the child dataset for the period April 2013 to March 2014. Individual child design factors have been calculated for each sector in this period, ranging from 0.877 to 1.732.

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 does not also hold for 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 help to meet the specific requirements of people with disabilities. Please call 020 7211 6000 or email [takingpart@culture.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:takingpart@culture.gsi.gov.uk)
14. This report has been produced by Jodie Hargreaves, Maddy May and Tom Knight (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 Jodie Hargreaves. For enquiries on this release, please contact Jodie Hargreaves on 0207 211 6327, Maddy May on 0207 211 2281 or Tom Knight on 0207 211 6021,.
16. For general enquiries telephone: 0207 211 6000  
Department for Culture Media and Sport  
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100 Parliament Street  
London  
SW1A 2BQ  
[enquiries@culture.gov.uk](mailto: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, <b>arts</b> , sport and <b>volunteering and charitable giving</b> 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 <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/taking-part">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/taking-part</a>
The Games	The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
The latest data	The latest data presented in this report, which covers the time period April 2013 to March 2014.

# Annex C: Child sector definitions

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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 and 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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