



Department
for Culture
Media & Sport



Taking Part 2014/15 Annual Child Report

Statistical Release

July 2015



Historic England

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. [See the UK Statistics Authority assessment.](#)

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Introduction

This report

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

This release is the annual publication of **child data** and provides detailed analysis of the year from **April 2014 to March 2015**.

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 2014 and March 2015. The total sample size for this period was 1,825, comprising of 1,104 5-10 year olds and 721 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 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). Where graphs and charts are presented with error bars, these depict the size of the 95 per cent confidence interval around the estimate.

This report provides headline figures on child engagement in culture and participation in sport, including in competitive sport, as well the effect of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games on their motivations to do more sport. Key terms and definitions are provided in Annexes B and C of this release.

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

Forthcoming releases and events

Future adult releases of Taking Part will be published every six months. The next biannual release is therefore scheduled for December 2015 and will present the quarter 2 estimates for year 11 (October 2014 – September 2015) for adults.

Alongside this release DCMS will be publishing a user engagement document to share our proposals for the future of the survey. More details can be found on the Taking Part page [here](#).

A Taking Part User Event is scheduled for Tuesday 28th July at DCMS. The event will cover current uses of Taking Part as well as the future of the survey and the consultation. If you would like to reserve a place then please email the Taking Part mailbox at TakingPart@culture.gov.uk.

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



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	2014/15
Culture									
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	98.1
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	98.1
Has visited a museum or gallery in the last year (5-10 year olds)	■		66.0	70.3	67.6	60.9	63.2	62.9	63.6
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	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	67.7
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	73.6
Has visited a heritage site in the last year (5-10 year olds)	■		71.4	79.4	72.6	71.9	72.9	69.9	68.7
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	69.2
Has visited an archive in the last year (11-15 year olds)	■		9.7	5.4	9.9	8.5	8.7	8.0	7.3
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	84.1	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	96.7	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	71.2	69.1
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	89.5
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	14.1	13.2
A little (5-10 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	20.1	33.7	31.1	26.5
Not at all (5-10 year olds)	▼		N/A	N/A	N/A	72.1	46.4	54.3	59.6
A lot (11-15 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	18.2	17.9	15.4
A little (11-15 year olds)	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	37.6	41.9	45.2	41.9
Not at all (11-15 year olds)	▼		N/A	N/A	N/A	51.1	38.7	36.9	42.5

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

Key Findings

This report presents the latest headline child estimates for the year up to and including **March 2015**.

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 had engaged with the arts in the last year (98%). This was a similar proportion to 2008/09 and to 2012/13, but a significant decrease on the 2013/14 figure of 99%.

Results showed that children aged 5-15 were engaging with the arts regularly, with 89 per cent having engaged in the last week. This was a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure of 86 per cent but a significant decrease on the 2013/14 peak of 92%.

69 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 were first collected and to 2013/14. 8 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, and a similar proportion to 2013/14. 20 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 a similar proportion to 2008/09.

98%

of 5-15 year olds engaged in the arts in the year to March 2015

69%

of 5-15 year olds visited a heritage site in 2014/2015

70%

of 5-15 year olds visited a library in 2014/15

62%

had visited a museum in the year to March 2015



Sport participation

Amongst all children (5-15 year olds) 87 per cent had taken part in sport in the four weeks prior to interview, a significant decrease on the first year of data collection in 2008/09 (90%) and on 2013/14 (90%).

In the **four weeks prior** to being interviewed, 81 per cent of 5-10 year olds had taken part in sport outside school, a significant decrease since 2008/09 (85%) but a similar proportion to 2013/14. Over the same period 95 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport in or outside school, a similar level to 2008/09 and to 2013/14.

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 hockey, rounders and those who did walking or hiking since 2010/11, when the question was first asked. There was, however, an increase in those who reported having been roller skating/blading or skate boarding.

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 rounders, dodgeball, tennis, table tennis, badminton, cross country, athletics, walking, cycling and roller skating/blading or skate boarding. All other individual sports remained at a similar level to 2010/11.

77 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 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.

87%

of 5-15 year olds had participated in sport...

That's **81%** of all 5-10 year olds...

and **95%** of all 11-15 year olds



Significant gender difference in children ages 5-10 years old



No significant gender difference in children ages 11-15 years old

77%

of 5-15 year olds had participated in some form on competitive sport in 2014/15

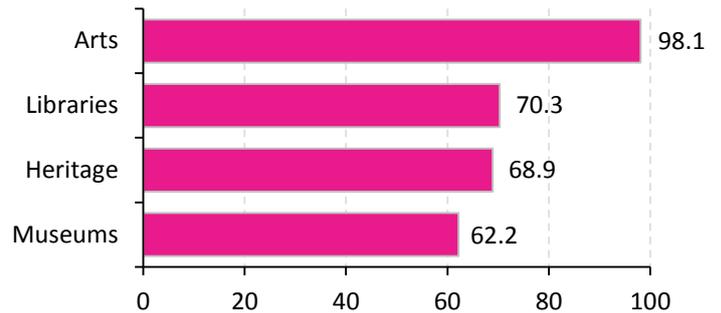
74% had done so in school, and...

34% had done so outside school

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.

The graph to the left shows the headline statistics for all children (ages 5-15) across the different culture sectors.



Key findings

- The latest results show that almost all children aged 5-15 had engaged with the arts in the last year (98%). This was a similar proportion to 2008/09 and to 2012/13, but a significant decrease on the 2013/14 figure of 99%.
- Results showed that children aged 5-15 were engaging with the arts regularly, with 89 per cent having engaged in the last week. This was a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure of 86 per cent but a significant decrease on the 2013/14 peak of 92%.
- 69 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 were first collected and to 2013/14. 8 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, and a similar proportion to 2013/14. 20 per cent of 5-15 year olds had visited a library in the last week which is 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 a similar proportion to 2008/09.

Government policy which may have had an effect on child participation rates in the cultural sectors is presented on the next page.



Arts

The Government, local councils, other public bodies, arts organisations, schools, 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. Between 2012 and 2015 the government provided £84m to support young musicians and dancers to attend centres of excellence and £3 million 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. Over one in five projects funded annually through the Arts Council's Grants for the Arts programme have a focus on children and young people.

For example, 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.

Other Arts Council funded programmes that encourage young people to engage in the arts include Youth Music Theatre UK, who provide high-quality training for talented young performers, musicians, directors, writers, composers, choreographers and theatre technicians; the In Harmony programme, that aims to inspire and transform the lives of children in deprived communities; and National Art and Design Saturday Clubs, which link schoolchildren with tutors and students at universities and colleges, and professional designers, artists and architects.

Museums and Galleries

The museums and schools programme aims to significantly increase the number of young people visiting regional and national museums in areas where take-up has traditionally been low.

Through the Department for Education, 10 regional museum and school partnerships have been awarded a total of £4.8 million funding since the programme's creation in 2012 until 2016.

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 794,000 children in this age group across the UK took part in 2014, an overall increase of 2.2 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 continues to provide free access to the sites in its care for school visits through the new English Heritage Trust.

In 2012, Government announced the [Heritage Schools Programme](#). Historic England is receiving £2.7m over three years from the Department for Education to help schools use local heritage to deliver the curriculum. A further £800,000 was provided to extend the programme into 2015/16 bringing the total DfE funding to £3.5 million. The programme has increased the proportion of children with a good knowledge of local history from 4% to 70%.

The Heritage Lottery Fund's [Young Roots Programme](#) offers grants between £10,000 and £50,000 to help young people aged 11 to 25 explore their heritage, from green spaces, museums, and historic sites to language, local memories and youth culture.

Arts

The latest results show that almost all children aged 5-15 (98.1%) had engaged with the arts in the last year, a similar proportion to when the data were first collected in 2008/09 and a significant decrease on the 2013/14 figure of 99.1 per cent. In 2014/15 the figure was 98.1 per cent for both 5-10 year olds and 11-15 year olds.

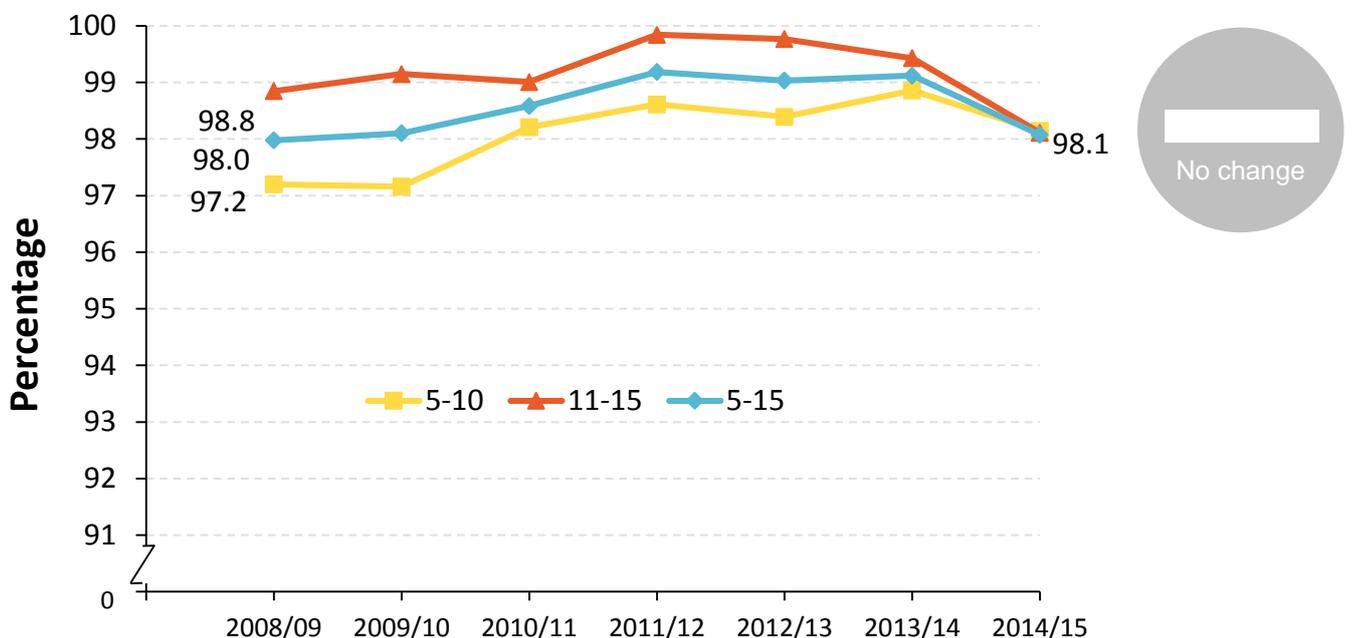
The latest data show that the majority of children aged 5-15 had engaged with the arts regularly, 89.0 per cent had engaged within the last week. The figure was 89.1 per cent for 5-10 year olds, a significant increase from 81.1 per cent in 2008/09, but a significant decrease from 92.3 per cent in 2013/14. 88.8 per cent of children in the 11-15 age range had engaged in the arts in the last 7 days, a similar proportion to when the data were first collect in 2008/09.

What is engagement in the arts?

Respondents are asked if they have done any activities from the list as shown below. For more information on each activity see Annex C.

- Dance activities
- Music activities
- Theatre and drama activities
- Reading and writing activities
- Arts, crafts and design
- Film and video activities
- Other media activities
- Computer based activities
- Radio activities
- Street arts, circus, carnival or festival activities

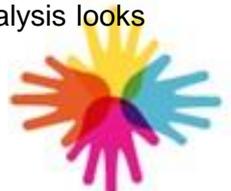
Figure 1.1: Percentage of children who had engaged in the arts by age, 2008/09 to 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.2 and +/-1.6
- (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 for each age group in turn.



5-10 year olds

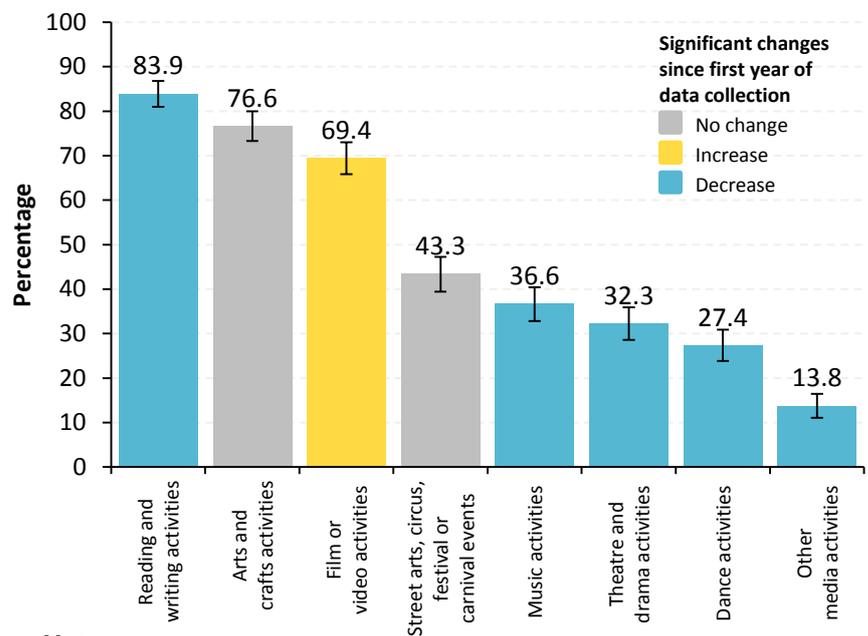
Arts participation for 5 -10 year olds relates to out of school activities only. In total 98.1 per cent of children within this age group had participated in at least one form of art in the last year, however, the proportion of children participating in specific activities varied (Figure 1.2).

The most popular art form for 5-10 year olds was reading and writing (83.9%), which was of a similar proportion to 2013/14 but a significant decrease on the 2008/09 figure of 87.7 per cent. Arts and crafts was the next most popular art form with 76.6 per cent of children in this age bracket participating, again a significant decrease on 2008/09 (80.0%).

There was, however, a significant increase in the proportion of young children participating in film or video activities in 2014/15 (76.6%) compared with 2008/09 (49.0%).

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.

Figure 1.2: Arts activities engaged in by children ages 5-10, 2014/15



Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.7 and +/-3.9

Table 1.1: Time series of participation by art form, 5-10 year olds, 2008/09 to 2014/15

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Dance activities	43.1	45.1	42.2	30.0	29.3	30.4	27.4
Music activities	55.3	55.4	50.7	40.9	36.3	37.2	36.6
Theatre and drama activities	47.1	49.1	43.7	34.8	32.7	32.1	32.3
Reading and writing activities	87.7	88.1	90.5	90.2	89.0	85.6	83.9
Arts and crafts activities	80.0	81.6	80.4	77.4	78.4	75.7	76.6
Street arts, circus, festival or carnival events	41.0	40.5	41.5	46.4	46.5	44.8	43.3
Film or video activities	49.0	48.6	58.5	67.5	64.7	71.1	69.4
Other media activities	26.8	28.0	28.3	22.2	23.1	15.5	13.8

Notes

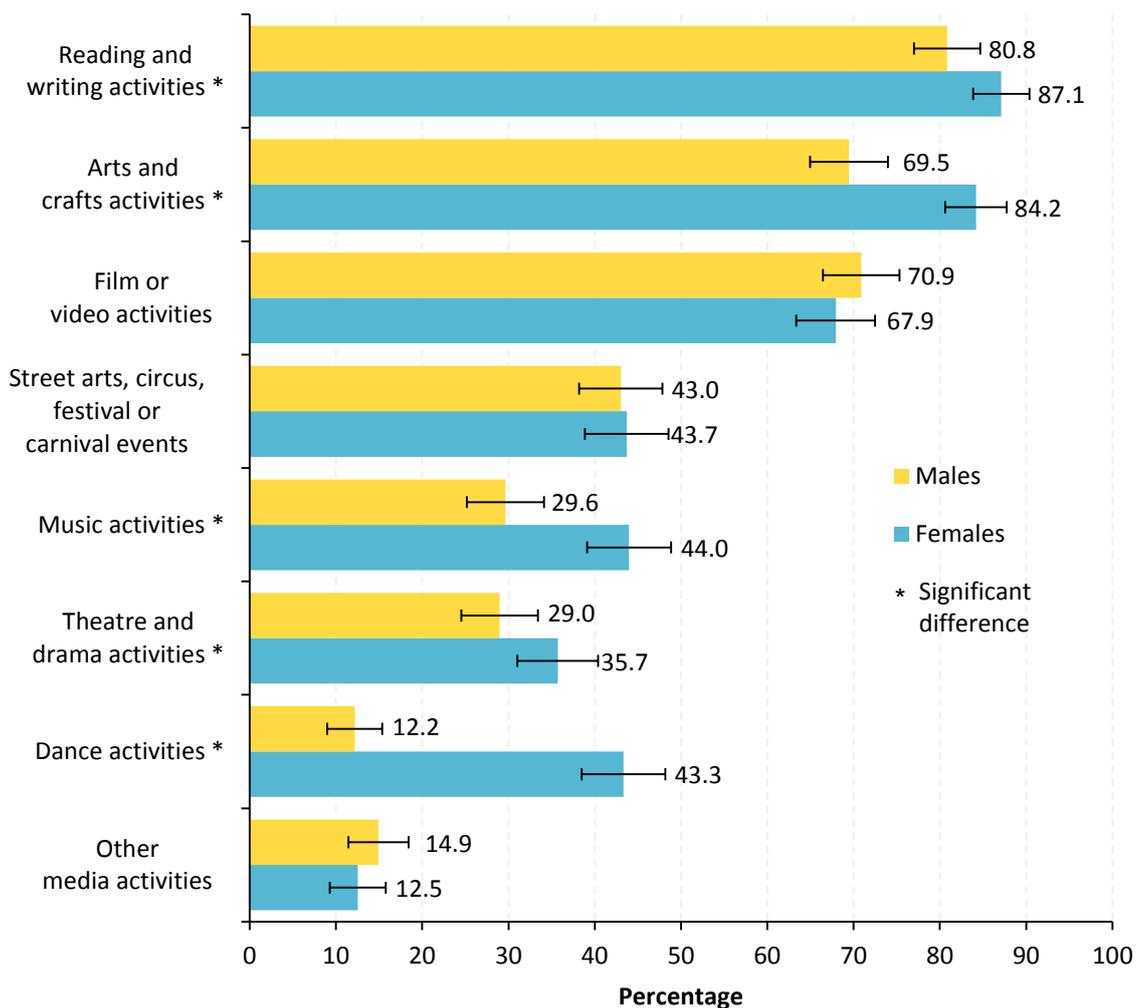
(1) Figures in bold represent a significant change since 2008/09

Gender differences

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 (both at 98.1%). There was, however, a significant difference in the proportions of boys and girls participating in specific arts activities (Figure 1.3).

Significantly more girls had participated in dance, music, theatre and drama, reading and writing, and arts and crafts activities. A similar proportion of boys and girls had participated in street arts, circus, festival or carnival activities, and film, video or other media activities.

Figure 1.3: Arts activities engaged in by children ages 5-10 by gender, 2014/15



Notes

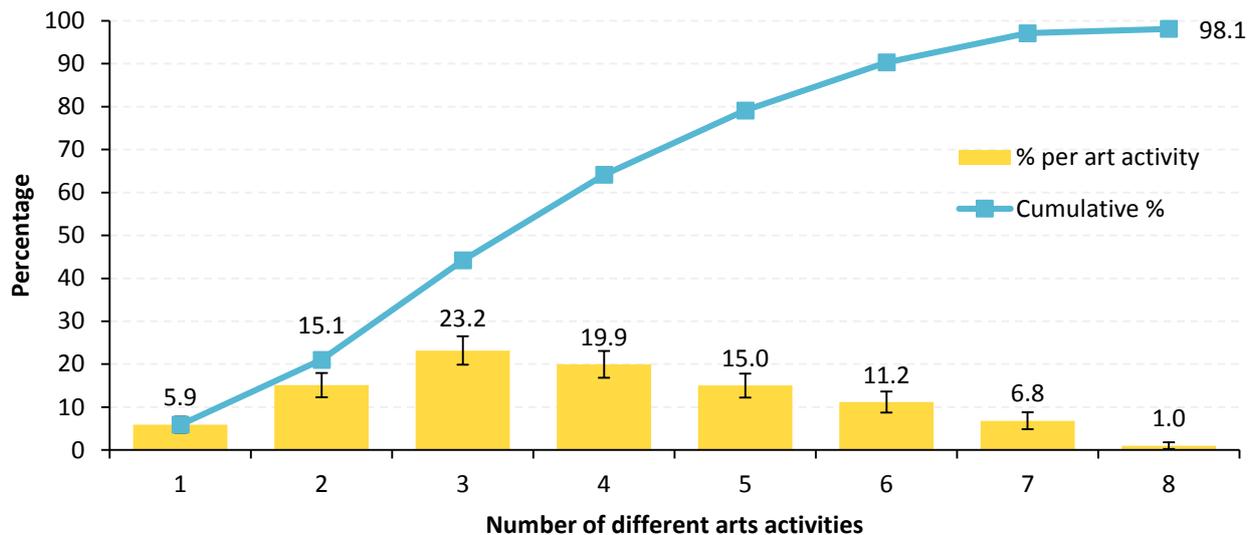
(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-3.2 and +/-4.9



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 just one arts activity in the last year and 79.0 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 23.2 per cent of young children have participated in three different arts activities in the past 12 months. The cumulative line in blue on Figure 1.4 shows progressively the number of arts activities that children have participated in.

Figure 1.4: The number of different arts activities engaged in by children ages 5-10, 2014/15



Notes

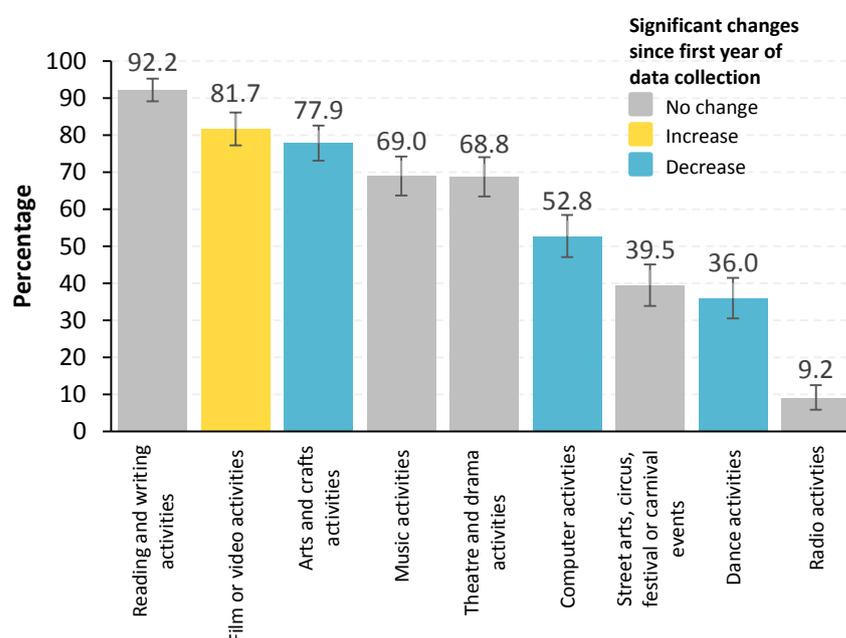
(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-3.3

11-15 year olds

Arts participation for 11-15 year olds relates to both in and out of school activities. Overall 98.1 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, a similar proportion to both 2008/09 and 2013/14. Figure 1.5 shows how engagement rates varied by art form activities.

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 (92.2%). This figure was at a similar rate to 2008/09 and 2013/14. Film or video activities were second with 81.7 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old who had participated at least once in the 12 months prior to questioning, a significant increase on 2008/09.

Figure 1.5: Arts activities engaged in by children ages 11-15, 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-3.1 and +/-5.7
- (2) Data for 11-15 year olds related to both in and out of school activity

Since 2008/09 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of 11-15 year olds who have participated in arts and crafts activities (from 83.3% to 77.9%), computer activities (from 70.8% to 52.8%) and dance activities (from 51.9% to 36.0%).

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 year olds, 2008/09 to 2014/15

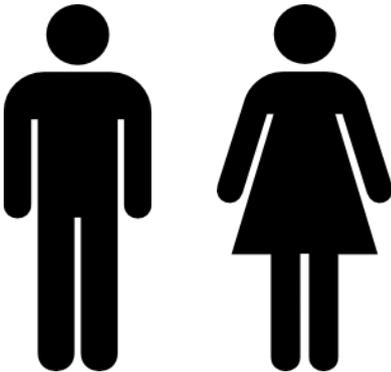
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Dance activities	51.9	52.6	45.4	45.2	43.3	37.6	36.0
Music activities	72.4	70.9	71.0	77.4	73.3	73.6	69.0
Theatre and drama activities	69.4	69.5	67.2	73.9	69.7	71.5	68.8
Reading and writing activities	93.6	94.0	91.9	94.6	95.7	92.5	92.2
Arts and crafts activities	83.3	82.3	81.8	82.5	82.1	82.3	77.9
Street arts, circus, festival or carnival events	35.8	35.3	38.3	47.3	42.3	42.0	39.5
Film or video activities	70.2	69.2	72.0	83.5	83.8	83.6	81.7
Any radio activities	9.8	8.9	9.3	8.9	10.6	8.7	9.2
Any computer activities	70.8	74.5	66.5	59.1	61.0	56.6	52.8

Notes

- (1) Figures in bold represent a significant change since 2008/09



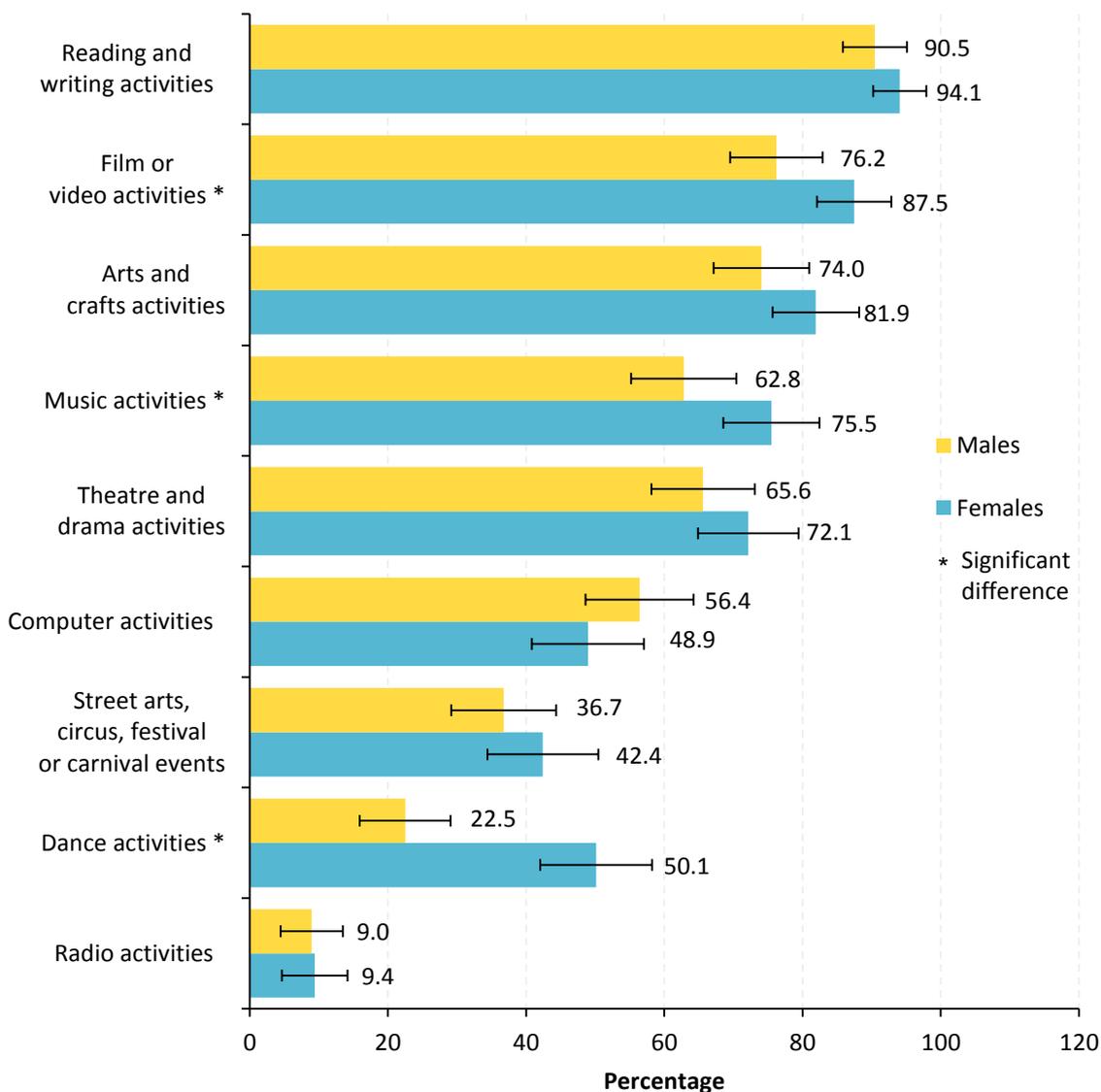
Gender differences



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 (97.6% and 98.5% respectively). There was, however, a significant difference in the proportions of boys and girls participating in specific arts activities, but not all.

Similarly to the 5-10 year olds, significantly more girls had participated in dance and music activities. Furthermore, significantly more girls had participated in film or video activities (87.5% compared to 76.2%). A similar proportion of boys and girls had participated in all other activities (Figure 1.6).

Figure 1.6: Arts activities engaged in by children ages 11-15 by gender, 2014/15



Notes

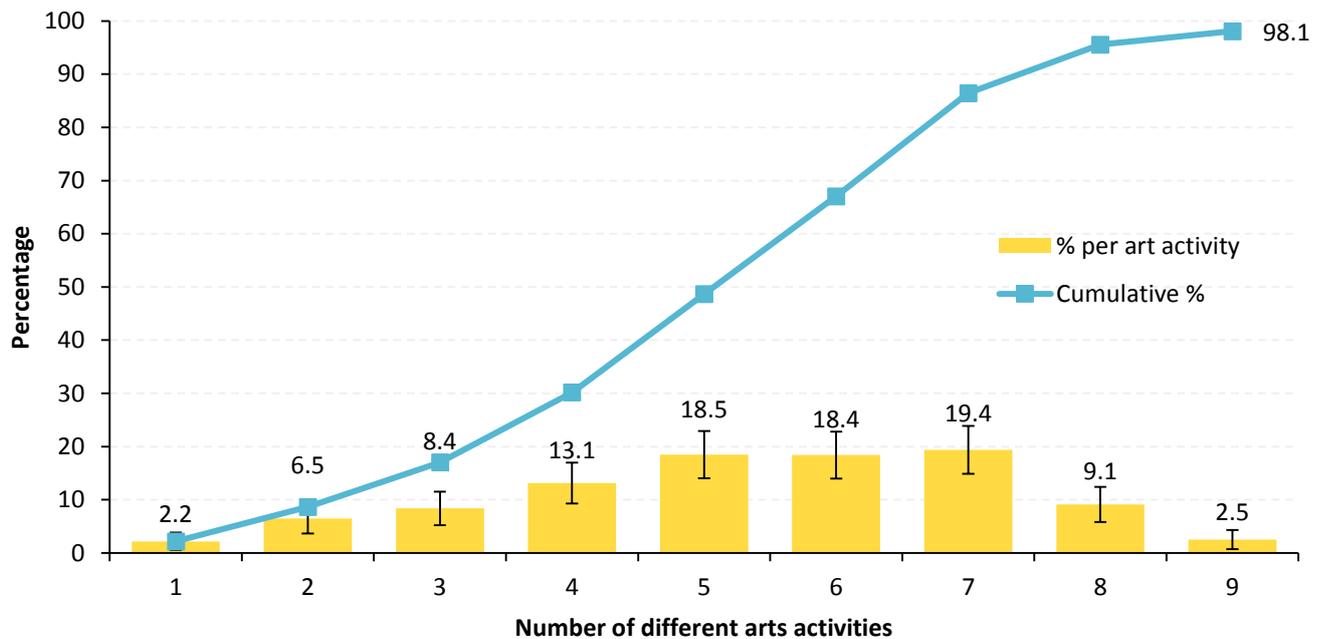
(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-3.8 and +/-8.1

(2) Data for 11-15 year olds related to both in and out of school activity

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

Looking at individual art forms the results show that 2.2 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old had participated in just one type of arts activity in the last year (in or outside school time) and 93.5 per cent had participated in three or more different art forms within the past 12 months. The most common number of different arts activities participated in in 2014/15 was seven, with 19.4 per cent of 11-15 year olds having engaged in exactly seven different arts activities in the past 12 months (Figure 1.7).

Figure 1.7: The number of different arts activities engaged in by children ages 11-15, 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.7 and +/-4.5
- (2) Data for 11-15 year olds related to both in and out of school activity



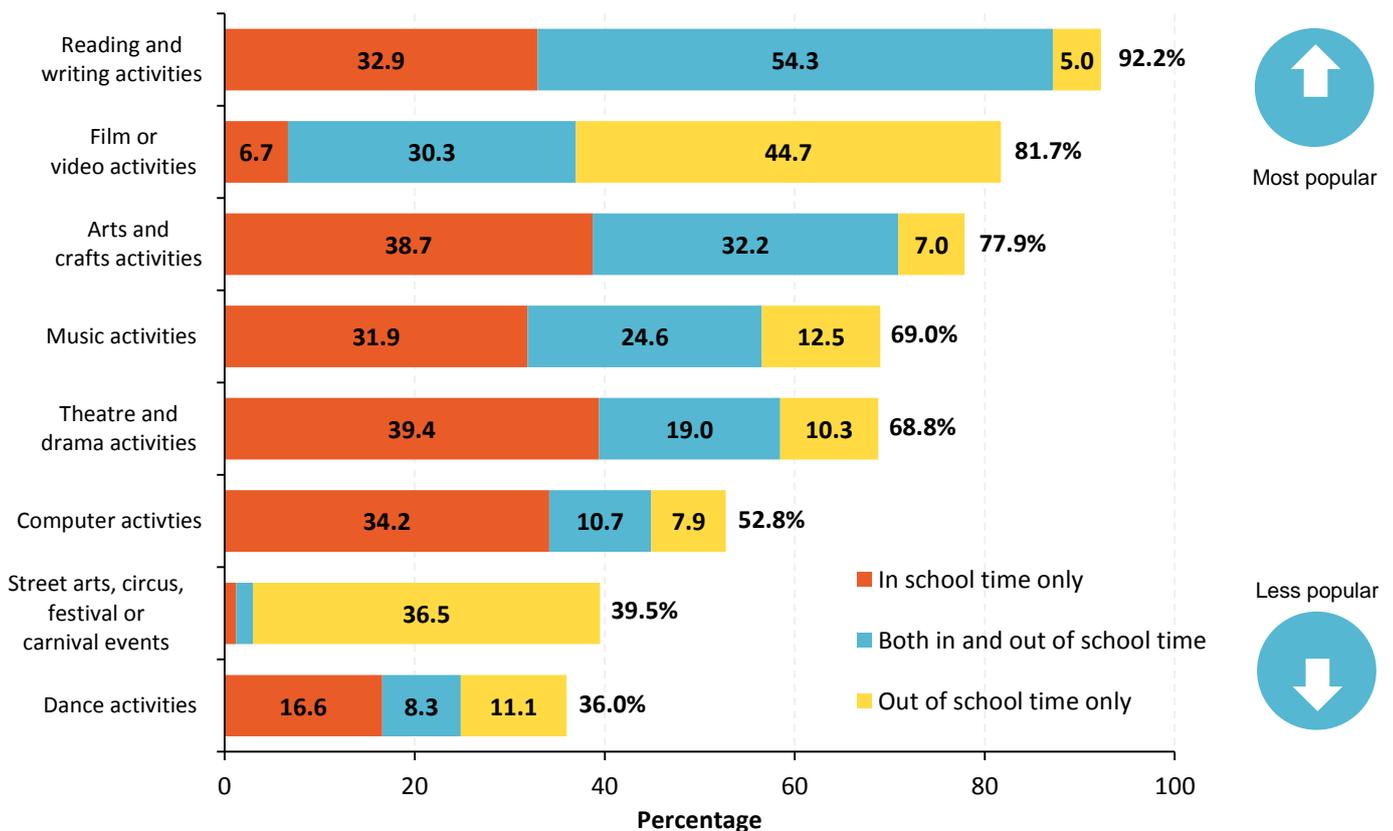
In and out of school engagement

The data collected for 11-15 years olds can be broken down into in and out of school activities (Figure 1.8). The results show that although the activity of reading and writing has the largest engagement rate overall (92.2%), when considering activities participated in outside school time it is film or video that has the highest participation rate (75.0%). Reading and writing is still the second most popular activity for children ages 11-15 years old during their spare time with 59.3 per cent having done so.

In and out of school engagement explained...

Children ages 11-15 years old are asked whether they engaged in a number of activities during their spare time, during school time, or both. 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”.

Figure 1.8: Art activities engaged in by 11-15 year olds in the last year, 2014/15, in or out of school



Notes

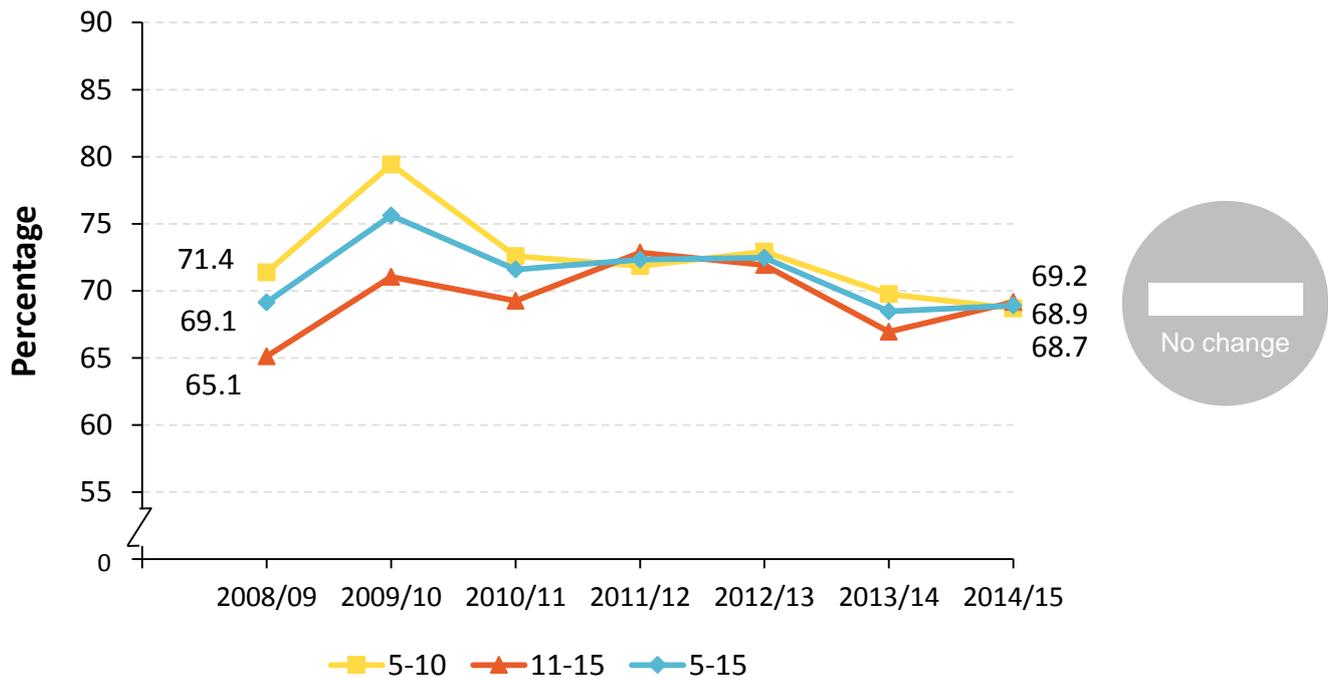
(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.9 and +/-5.7

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

Heritage

The latest data show that 68.9 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to both 2008/09 and 2013/14. The figure was 68.7 per cent for 5-10 year olds and 69.2 per cent for 11-15 year olds, both at a similar rate to 2008/09 (Figure 1.9). There was no significant difference in heritage site attendance in the last 12 months between boys and girls in any age category.

Figure 1.9: Percentage of children who had visited a heritage by age, 2008/09 to 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.8 and +/-7.9
- (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.

Taking Part measures weekly attendance at heritage sites as well as annual attendance in the child survey. In 2014/15 there was a significant increase in the proportion of children, ages 11-15 years old, who had visited a heritage site **in the last week** in comparison to the 2008/09 figure (from 4.2% to 9.4%). This significant result was not reflected in the 5-10 age bracket, where **weekly** attendance remained at a similar level to 2008/09, however it was reflected in the full 5-15 age bracket (a significant increase from 5.0% in 2008/09 to 7.9% in 2014/15).

What does 'significant' mean?

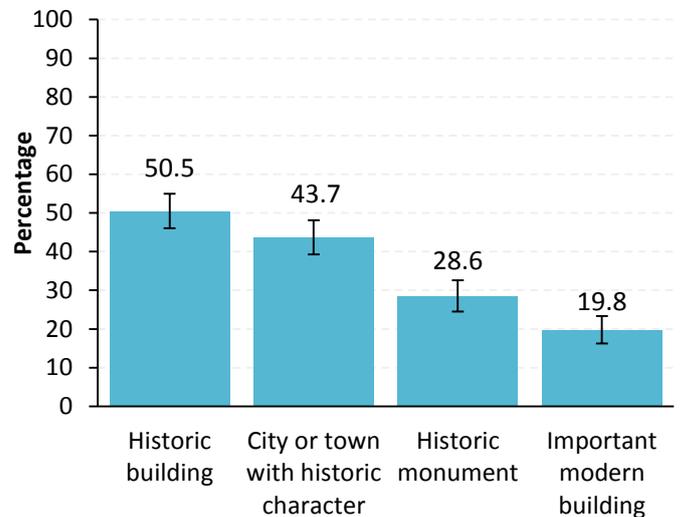
A significant increase or decrease at the 95% level means that there is less than a 5% chance (1 in 20) that the difference observed within the sampled respondents is not representative of the English population as a whole.



Type of heritage site visited

Those ages 11-15 years old are also asked what type of heritage site they had visited. The most popular response was a historic building, garden or landscape with 50.5 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 43.7 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old visiting one in the 12 months before their interview. 28.6 per cent of children in the same age group had visited an historical monument or site of archaeological interest in 2014/15 and 19.8 per cent had visited an important modern building or public space over the same time period.

Figure 1.10: Type of heritage site visited, 2014/15, ages 11-15 years



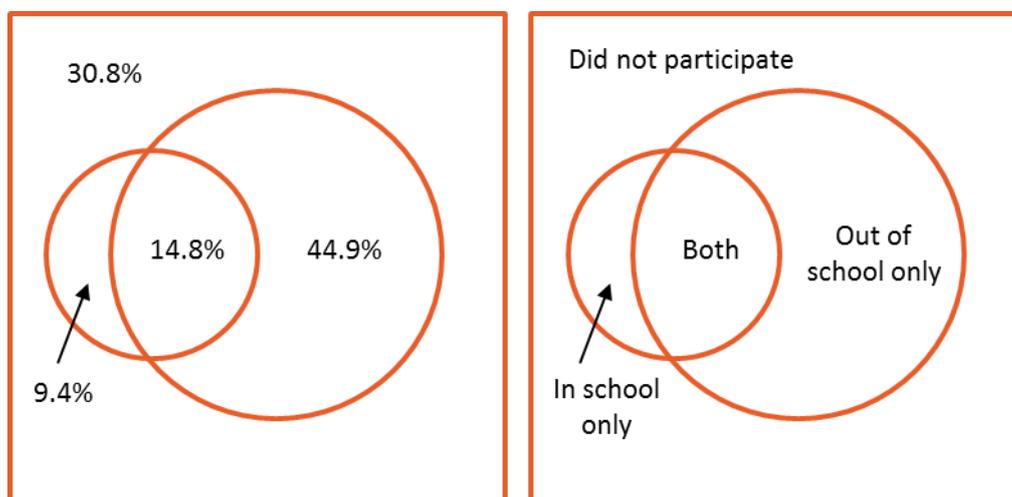
Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-3.5 and +/-4.5

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 significantly more children visit a heritage site outside school hours with 59.8 per cent of all children aged 11-15 years old visiting a heritage site during their spare time in 2014/15. 24.2 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old visited a heritage site during school hours in the same period (Figure 1.11).

Figure 1.11: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school, 2014/15

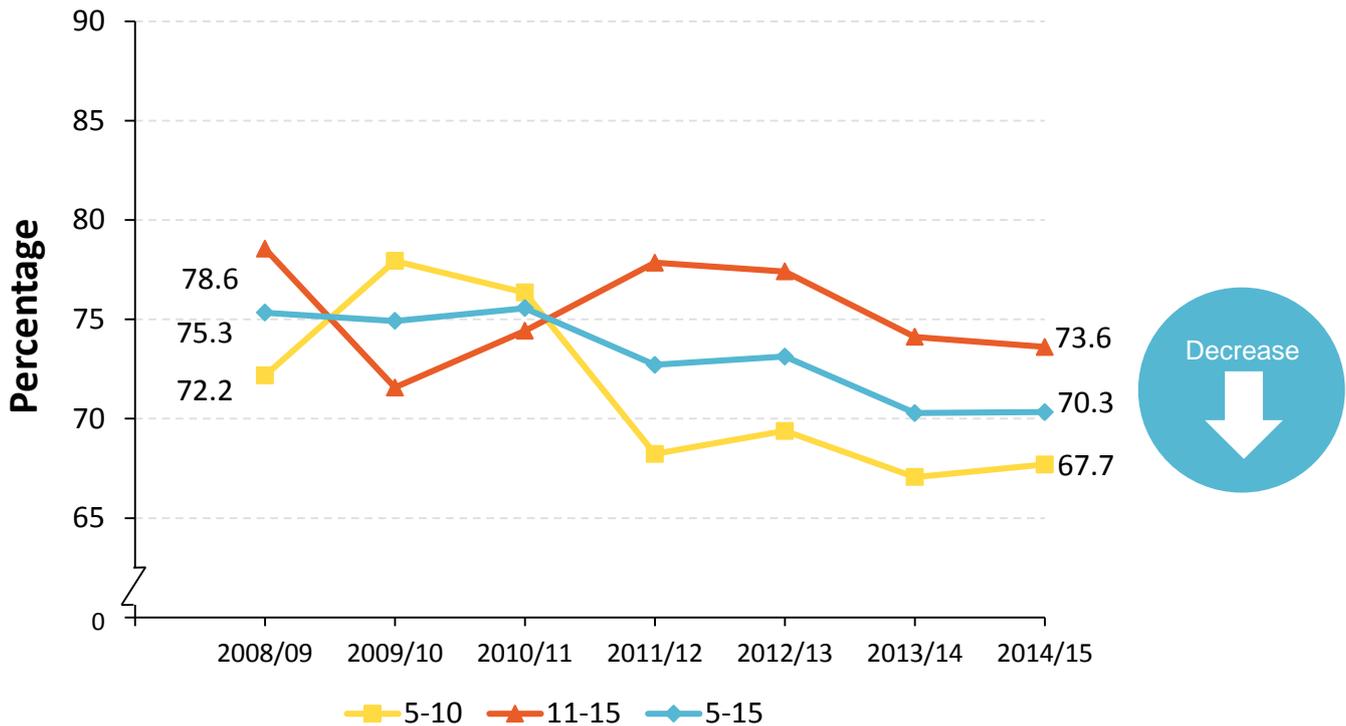


An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Libraries

The latest data show that 70.3 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had visited a library within the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2013/14 but a significant decrease on the 2008/09 figure of 75.3 per cent. 67.7 per cent of 5-10 year olds had visited a library in the year to March 2015, again a similar proportion to 2013/14 but a significant decrease on the 2008/09 statistic. A similar pattern followed in the 11-15 age bracket, with 73.6 per cent of children visiting a library over the same time period, a decrease of 5.0 percentage points since 2008/09 (78.6%).

Figure 1.12: Percentage of children who had visited a library by age, 2008/09 to 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.8 and +/-7.9
- (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 decline in library attendance is being driven by a significant decrease in the proportion of girls who have visited in the last 12 months. In the 11-15 age bracket 82.0 per cent of females had visited a library in 2008/09 whereas in the latest results this figure has dropped to 74.7 per cent. There was no difference in the proportion of males visiting a library between 2008/09 and 2014/15 in any age range. There was also no significant difference between the proportions of boys participating in comparison to girls in the latest headline measures.

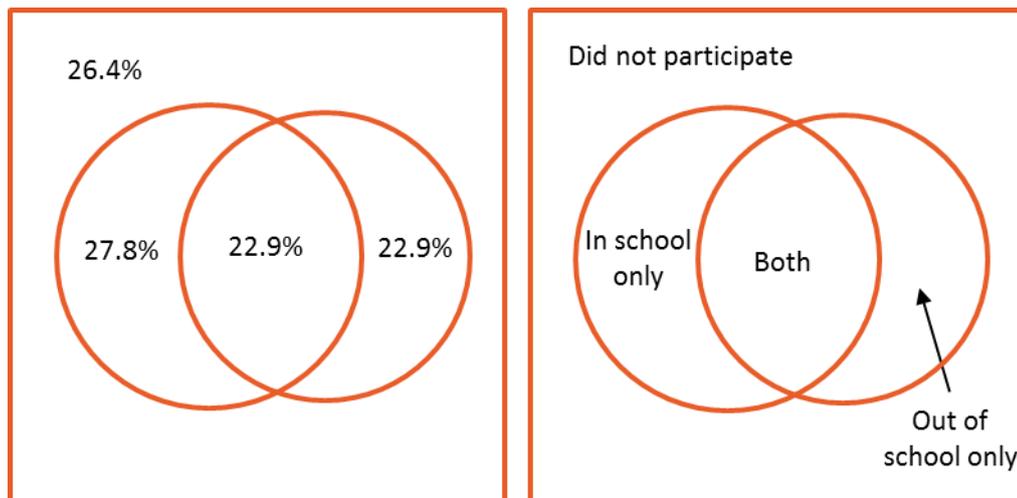
When considering the attendance at libraries **in the last week**, 13.8 per cent of children aged 5-10 year olds had visited in the last 7 days and 28.6 per cent of 11-15 year olds had done so, both a similar proportion to 2008/09 and 2013/14.



In and out of school engagement

The results show that in the year to March 2015 50.7 per cent of all children aged 11-15 years old had visited a library during school time and 45.8 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 1.13). Both proportions are similar to 2013/14.

Figure 1.13: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited a library in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school, 2014/15

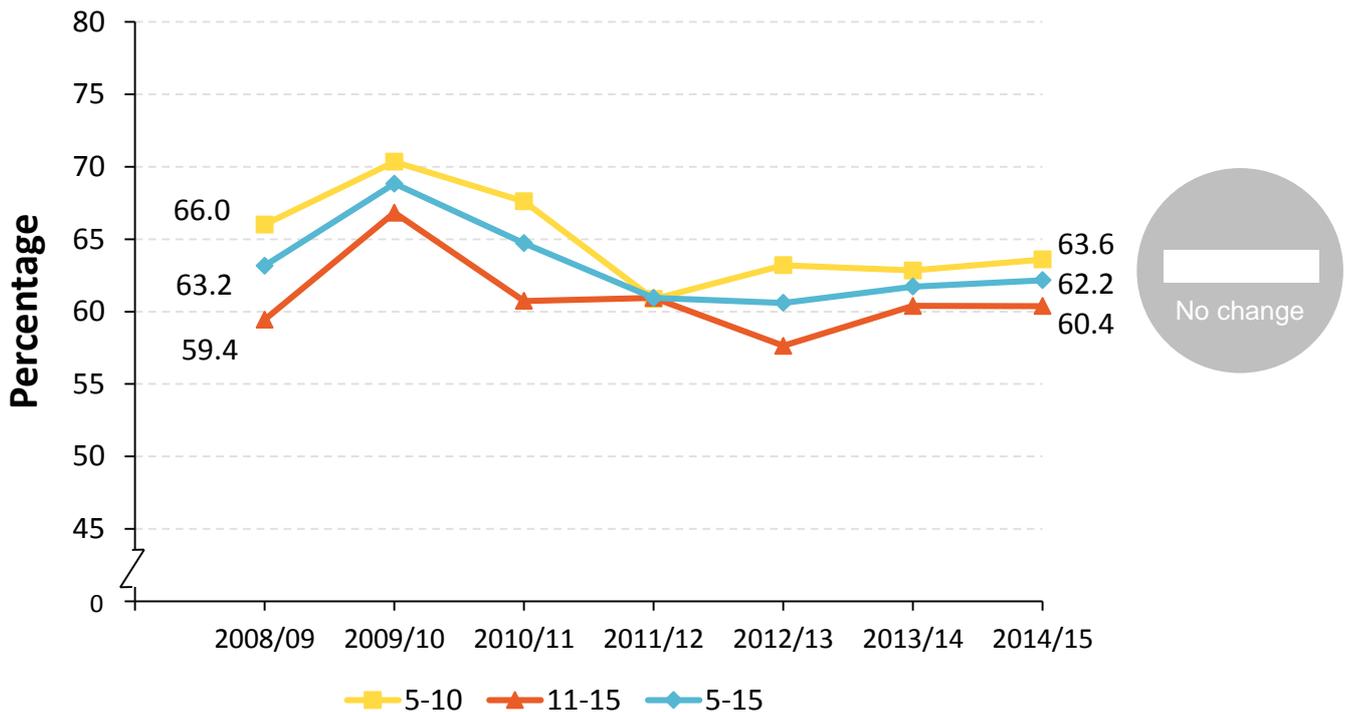


An [accompanying spreadsheet](#) to this release is available covering the material presented in this report.

Museums and Galleries

The latest results show that 62.2 per cent of children (ages 5-15) had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2008/09 and 2013/14. 63.6 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 a similar value to 2008/09 and 2013/14 (Figure 1.14).

Figure 1.14: Percentage of children who had visited a museum or gallery by age, 2008/09 to 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.9 and +/-8.2
- (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.

Although there has been no significant change in the proportion of children ages 5-15 visiting a museum or gallery since the first year of data collection, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of boys aged 5-10 years old participating in this sector. In 2008/09 69.6 per cent of boys aged 5-10 years old had visited a museum or gallery, in 2014/15 this figure has dropped by 7.2 percentage points to 62.4 per cent. This pattern was not reflected in the 11-15 age bracket and there is no significant difference in the proportions of boys and girls engaging in the sector in any of the age categories.

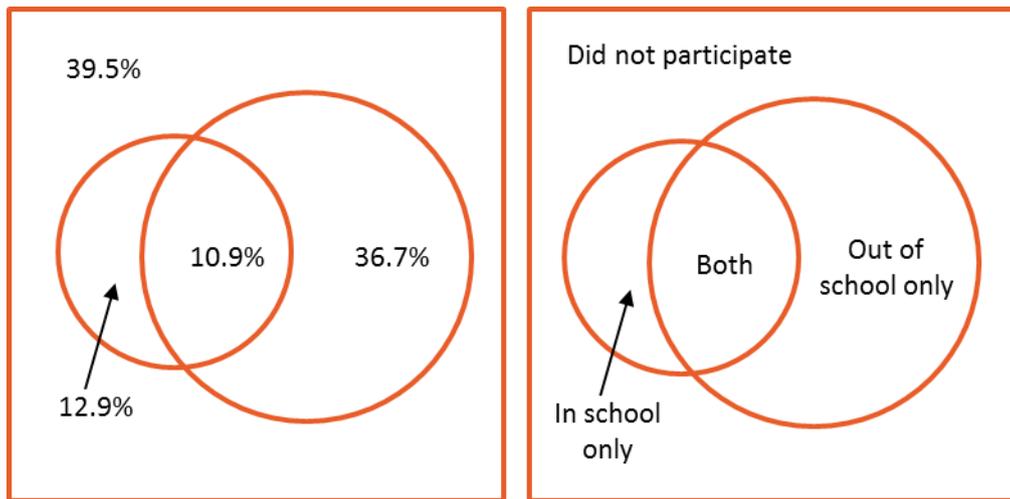
When considering the weekly measure, 3.7 per cent of children (ages 5-15) had visited a museum or gallery in the 7 days prior to their interview, a similar proportion to 2008/09. The corresponding figures for 5-10 and 11-15 year olds were 3.5 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively, again, both a similar proportion to 2008/09 and 2013/14.



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 2014/15 23.8 per cent of children in this age range had visited a museum during school time, in comparison, 47.5 per cent had visited at least once in their own time (Figure 1.15).

Figure 1.15: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited a museum in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school, 2014/15



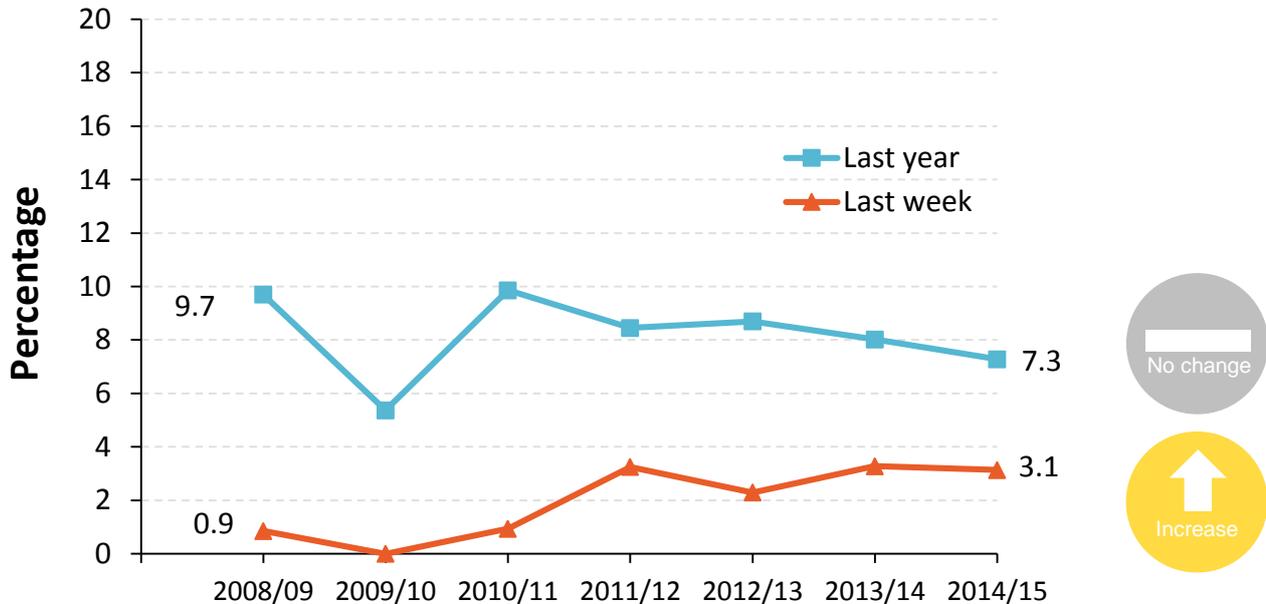
There is a significant difference in museum attendance between those with and without a limiting disability when comparing in and out of school engagement. 24.9 per cent of 11-15 year olds with no limiting disability had visited a museum with school in 2014/15 whereas just 12.6 per cent of those with 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, or when looking at all visits (both in and out of school visits combined).

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 7.3 per cent of children aged 11-15 had visited an archive in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to both 2008/09 and 2013/14. 3.1 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old had visited an archive in the last week, a similar proportion to 2013/14 and a significant increase on 0.9 per cent in 2008/09.

Figure 1.16: Percentage of children who had visited an archive, 2014/15



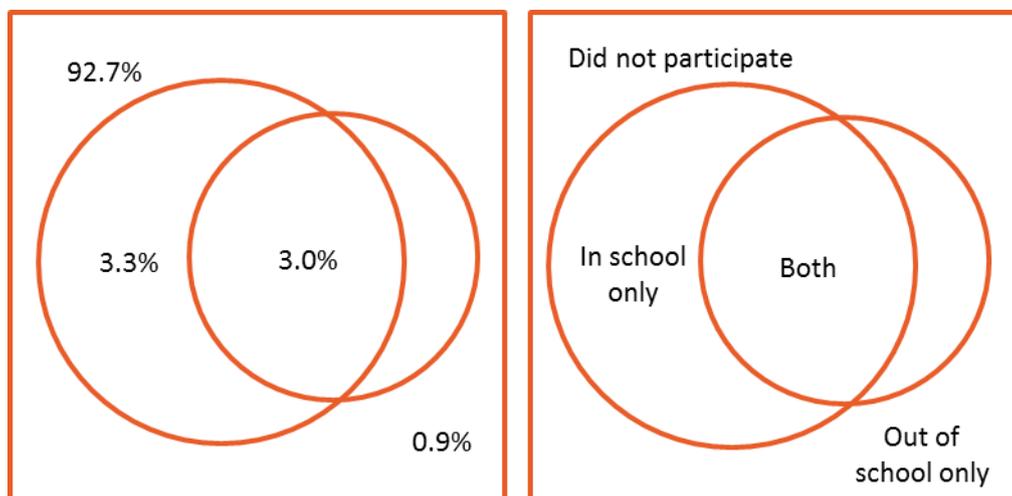
Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.5 and +/-4.5

In and out of school engagement

In the year 2014/15 there was no difference between the proportions of boys and girls, aged 11-15 years old, who had visited an archive. There was also no significant difference in the proportion of children who had visited during school times, compared to the proportion who had visited outside school hours. Overall 6.4 per cent of 11-15 year olds had visited an archive during school time and 4.0 per cent had visited in their spare time, both figures are of similar proportions to 2013/14 (figure 1.17).

Figure 1.17: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited an archive in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school, 2014/15



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

- Amongst all children (5-15 year olds) 87 per cent had taken part in sport in the four weeks prior to interview, a significant decrease on the first year of data collection in 2008/09 (90%) and on 2013/14 (90%).
- In the **four weeks prior** to being interviewed, 81 per cent of 5-10 year olds had taken part in sport outside school, a significant decrease since 2008/09 (85%) but a similar proportion to 2013/14. Over the same period 95 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport in or outside school, a similar level to 2008/09 and to 2013/14.
- 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 hockey, rounders and those who did walking or hiking since 2010/11, when the question was first asked. There was, however, an increase in those who reported having been roller skating/blading or skate boarding.
- 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 rounders, dodgeball, tennis, table tennis, badminton, cross country, athletics, walking, cycling and roller skating/blading or skate boarding. All other individual sports remained at a similar level to 2010/11.
- 77 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 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 on the next page.

Sport

The School Games initiative aims to increase participation in competitive sport in schools and was rolled out in 2011/12. The aim is 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 PE and sport premium for primary schools](#), is aimed at improving physical education (PE) and sport in primary schools so is relevant to the younger children covered by this release.

Government is also developing a new strategy for sport that will cover a variety of issues including how we can improve the sporting offer for children and young people, in and out of school.

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.



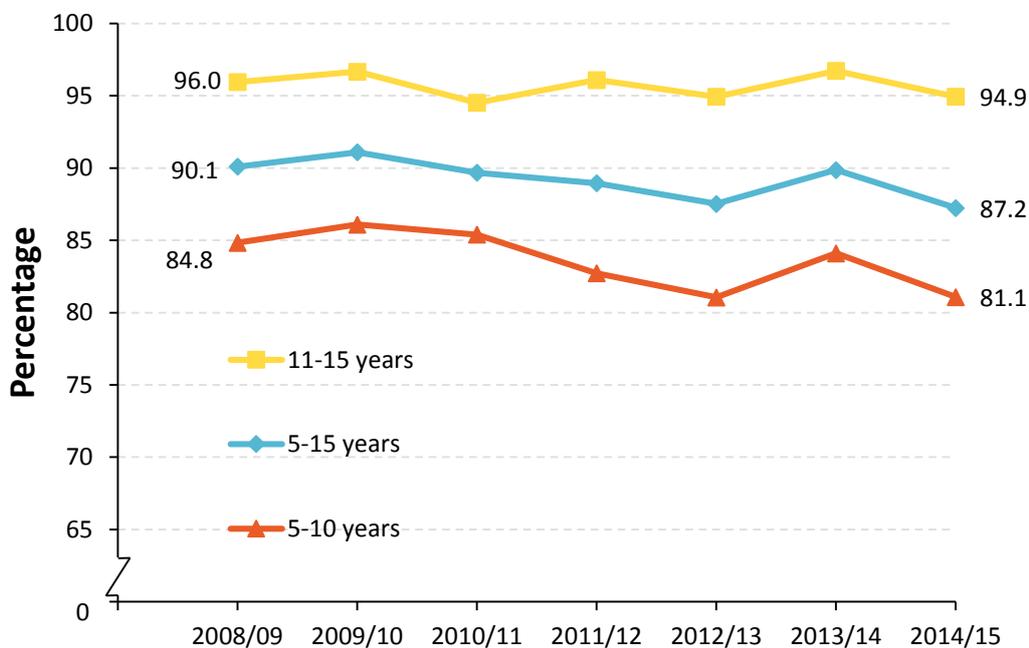
Sport in the last 4 weeks

The latest data show that 81.1 per cent of 5-10 year olds had participated in sport outside school in the four weeks prior to being interviewed, a significant decrease on 2008/09 (84.8%) but a similar proportion to 2013/14.

94.9 per cent of 11-15 year olds participated in sport in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed. The statistics for those aged 11-15 years old includes both in and out of school activities. For 11-15 year olds participation is at a similar level to 2008/09 and to 2013/14.

Overall, 87.2 per cent of all children (5-15 year olds) had taken part in any sport in the 4 weeks before being interviewed. This is a significant decrease on the 2008/09 figure (90.1%), driven by the decrease in participation in the 5-10 years age range, and on the 2013/14 figure (89.9%).

Figure 2.1: Percentage of children who participated in sport in the last four weeks, by age, 2008/09 to 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.9 and +/-2.9
- (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.

Sport in the last 7 days

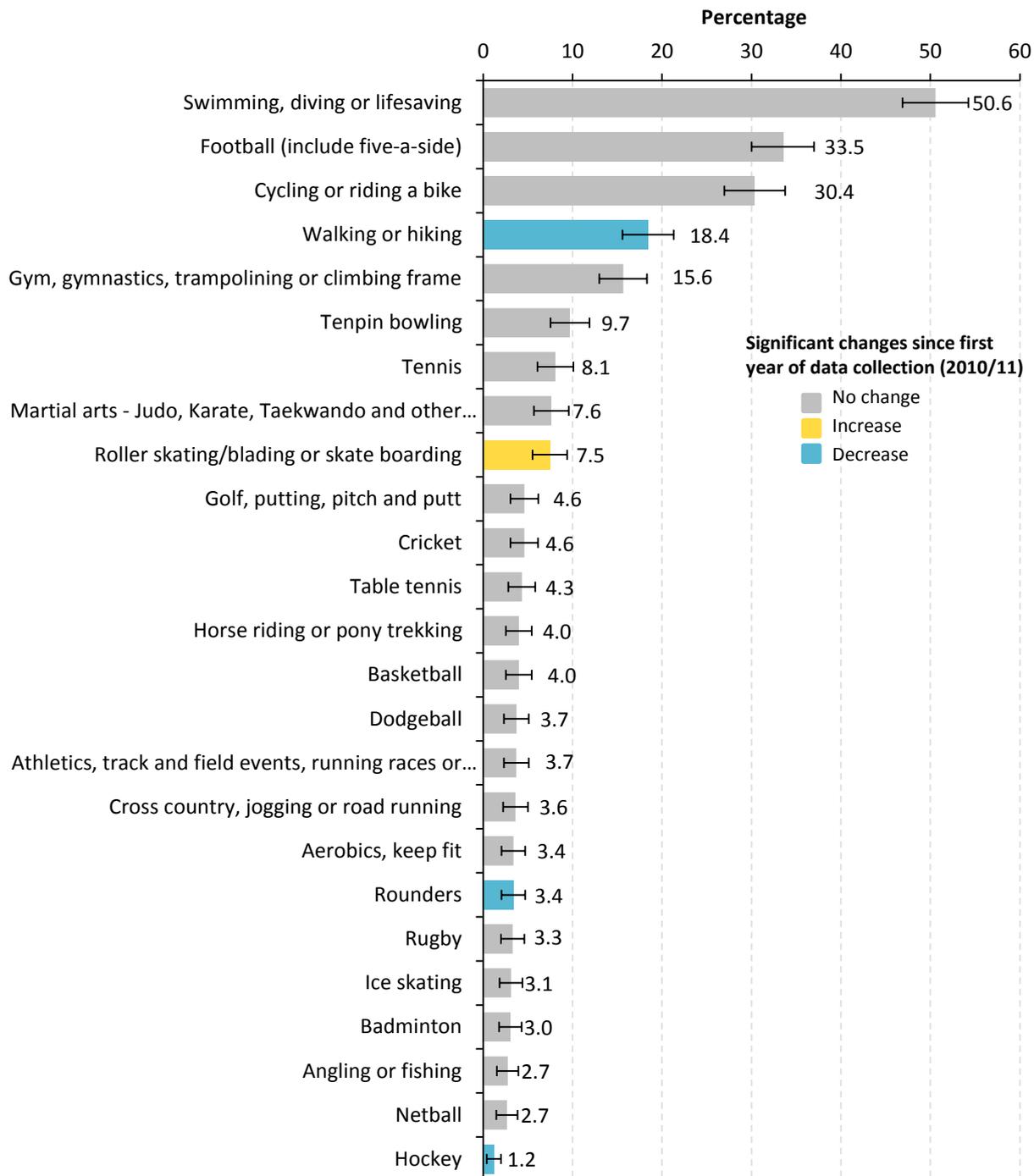
The latest data show that 69.1 per cent of 5-10 year olds did sport outside school the week before they were interviewed, a significant decrease on the 2008/09 figure (74.7%) but similar to 2013/14. 89.5 per cent of 11-15 year olds also did sport in the 7 days prior to their interview (either in or outside school). This represents no significant change since 2008/09 or 2013/14, and a significant increase on the 2010/11 figure of 85.9 per cent.

In 2014/15, the overall rate for all children (5-15 year olds) that have taken part in any sport in the week before being interviewed was 78.2 per cent, a significant decrease on the 2008/09 figure (81.4%), driven by a decrease in participation in the younger age group.

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 2008/09. Around a third had played football (33.5%) and just under a third had been cycling (30.4%). Figure 2.2 shows how the proportion of children, ages 5-10 years old, participating in individual sports has changed since the data were first collected in 2008/09.

Figure 2.2: Participation in individual sports, ages 5-10 years, 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-3.7
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relate to out of school activities only.



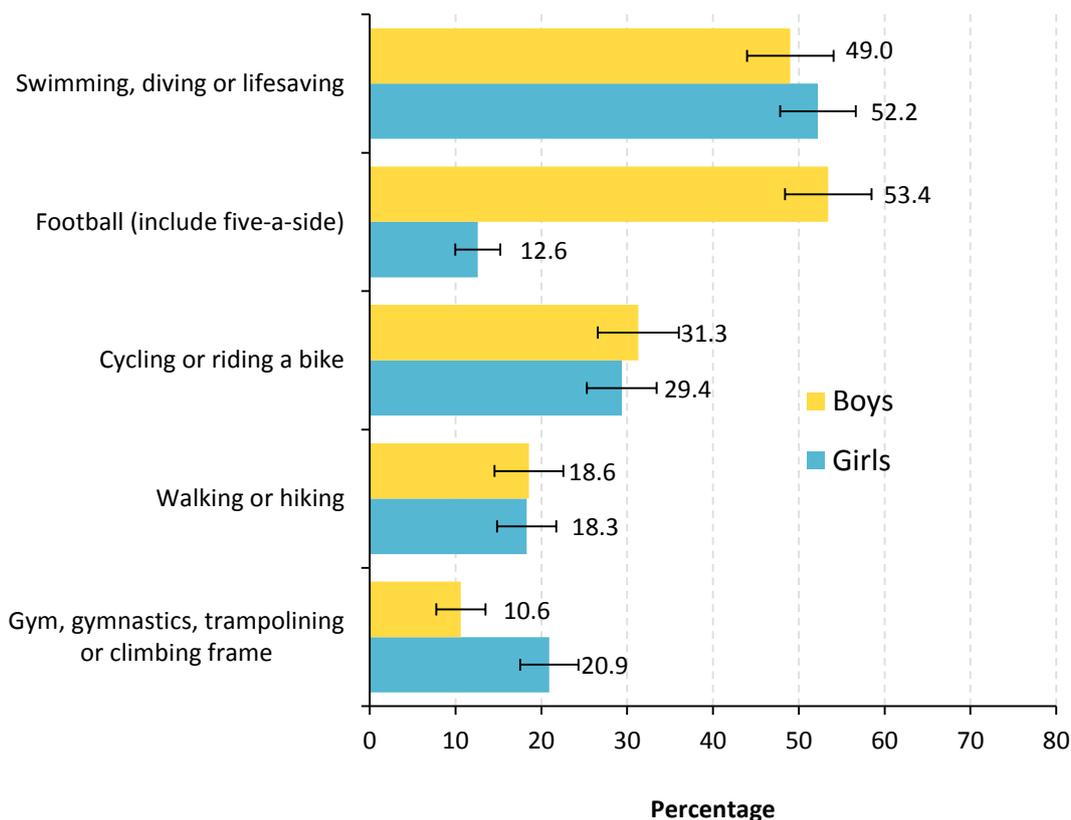
Gender

Amongst 5-10 year olds, boys had taken part in significantly more sport than girls outside school in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed (84.8% compared to 77.2%).

In the top 5 sports for 5-10 year olds (Figure 2.3) there were some gender differences. Significantly more boys took part in football than girls (53.4% compared to 12.6%) and significantly more girls took part in gymnastics than boys (20.9% compared to 10.6%).



Figure 2.3: Top 5 sports participated in by 5-10 year olds in the last 4 weeks by gender, 2014/15



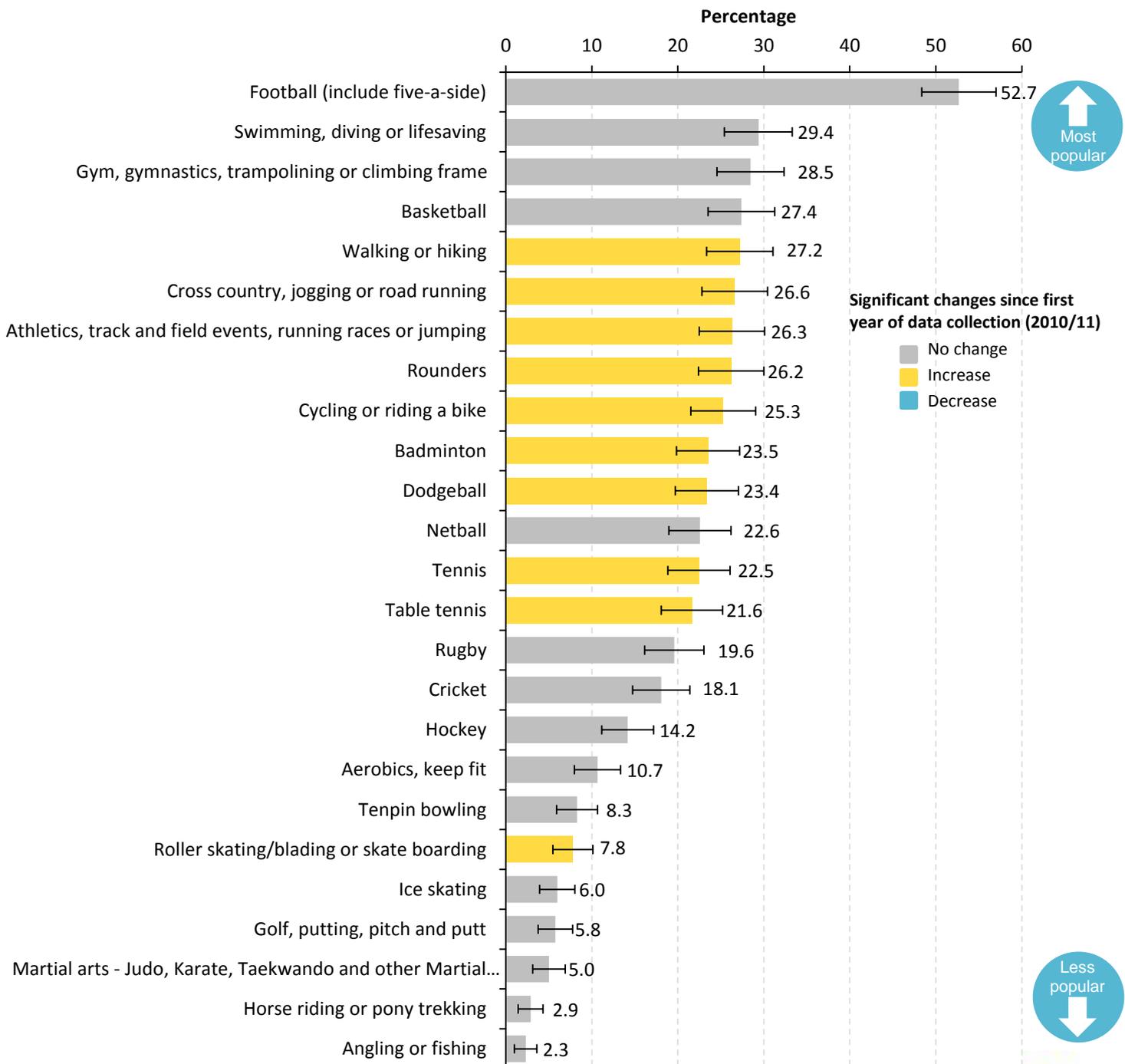
Notes

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

11-15 year olds

In 2014/15, the most popular sport amongst 11-15 year olds was football (including five-a-side) with over half of children ages 11-15 years old (52.7%) participating in this sport in the four weeks prior to their interview. The second most popular sport was swimming, diving or lifesaving with around 3 in 10 children ages 11-15 years old partaking in the last 4 weeks. Since the first year of data collection, 2010/11, there has been a significant increase in participation in a number of sports for those ages 11-15 years old (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Participation in individual sports, ages 11-15 years, 2014/15



Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.3 and +/-4.3
- (2) Data for 11-15 years olds relate to activities undertaken both in and out of school.



Gender

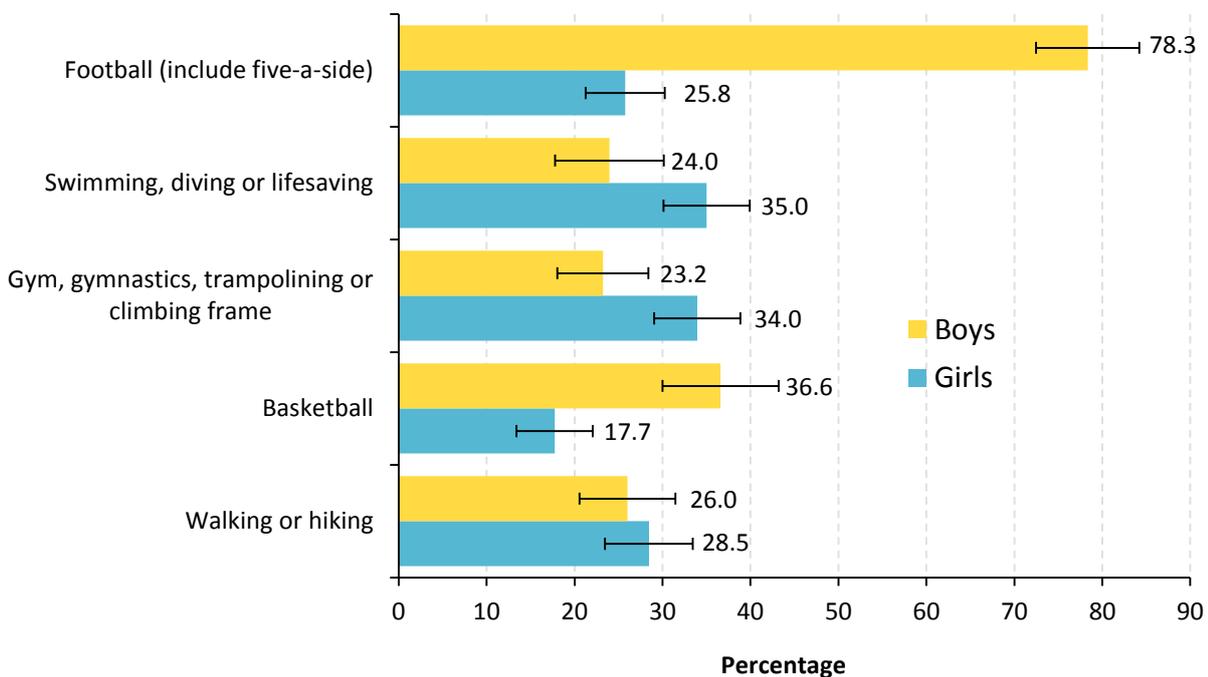
There was no significant difference in the proportion of boys and girls, aged 11-15 years old, taking part in sport in 2014/15.

There was, however, a gender difference in a number of individual sports (Figure 2.5). In the top five sports for children ages 11-15 years old, in all but one there was a significant gender difference.

Significantly more boys had participated in football and basketball, whereas significantly more girls had participated in swimming, diving or lifesaving and gym, gymnastics, trampolining or climbing frame. There was no significant gender difference in the proportion of boys and girls partaking in walking or hiking.



Figure 2.5: Top five sports participated in by 11-15 year olds in the last 4 weeks by gender, 2014/15



Notes

- (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.

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 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 77.3 per cent of 5-15 year old children reported they had participated in competitive sport in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2011/12. 74.2 per cent had taken part in competitive sport in school, whilst 34.3 per cent had taken part outside school. There have been no significant changes since 2011/12, which was the first full year of data.

In school

74.2 per cent of all children participated in competitive sport in school in the last 12 months.

5-10 years old

- In 2014/15, 61.9 per cent of children ages 5-10 years old played sport in their school in organised competitions (e.g. a sports day)
- There was a significant difference between the proportion of boys and girls who had played sport in their school in organised competitions. 66.5 per cent of boys in this age range had done so compared to 57.0 per cent of girls

11-15 years old

- Over three quarters of children ages 11-15 years old (77.6%) played sport against other people in PE or games lessons
- Half (49.8%) played sport in their school in organised competitions
- 42.1 per cent played for a sports team
- 28.4 per cent had been a member of a club that plays sport
- In 2014/15 there was no significant gender difference in the proportion of children ages 11-15 years old playing competitive sport in school

For all children (aged 5-15 years old), 28.2 per cent played sport against other schools in organised competitions, a similar proportion to 2011/12, and 12.2 per cent participated in National School Sports Week, again a similar proportion to 2011/12. There were no significant gender differences in competitive sport activities in school time for children ages 5-15 years old.



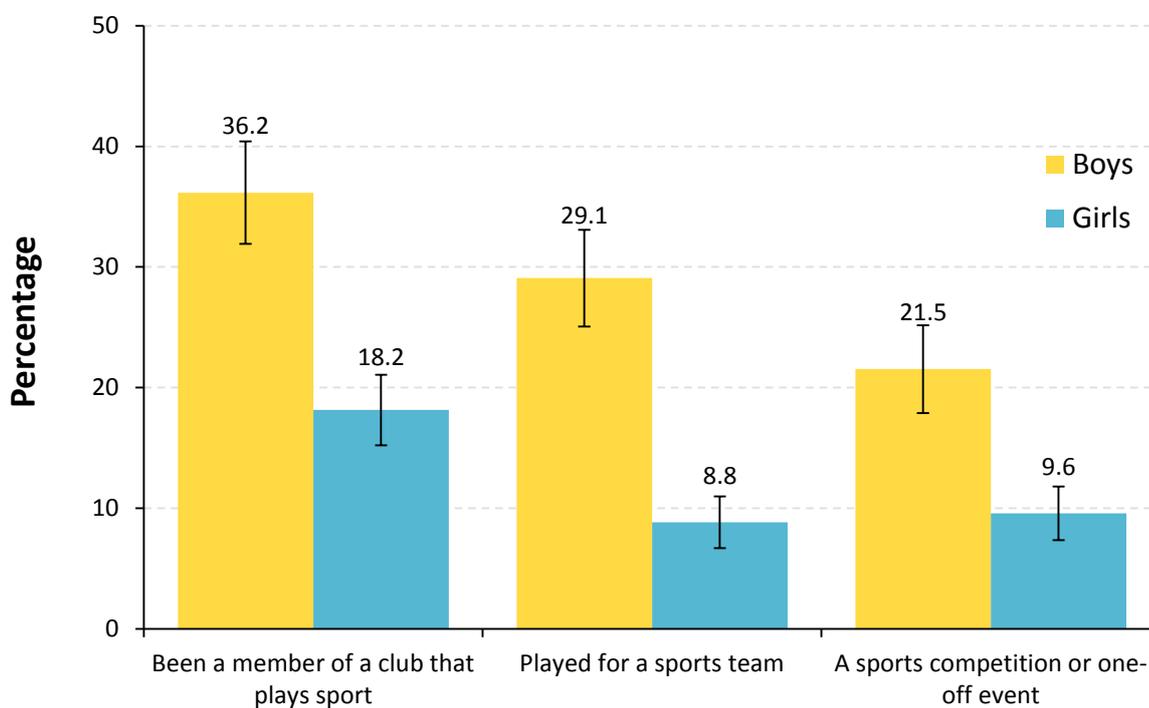
Outside school

34.3 per cent of all children participated in competitive sport outside school in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2011/12:

- 27.4 per cent of children ages 11-15 years old had been a member of a club that plays sport
- 19.2 per cent had played for a sports team, a significant decrease since 2011/12 (23.4%)
- 15.7 per cent had played in a sports competition, a similar proportion to 2011/12

In each measure of competitive sport outside school time there was a significant gender difference, with significantly more boys participating than girls (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6: Percentage of children who participated in competitive sport outside school, by gender and participation type, 2014/15



Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.2 and +/-4.2

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

Sport in secondary schools

Sport in secondary schools – Child boost

In the 2014/15 survey year the Department for Education (DfE) provided funding to boost the sample of the Taking Part survey, which increased the number of 11-15 year olds surveyed to enhance the sport participation statistics. Three additional questions were also included to provide an assessment of the provision of sport in secondary schools, both during school lessons and outside of school hours, in response to the introduction of Satellite Community Clubs and the extension of the [Sportivate](#) programme down to 11 year olds. Secondary school children ages 11-15 year olds were also asked if they had received specialist sports coaching from someone other than a teacher at the school.

More detailed analysis from the larger sample will be found in a future DCMS 'Focus on...' report.

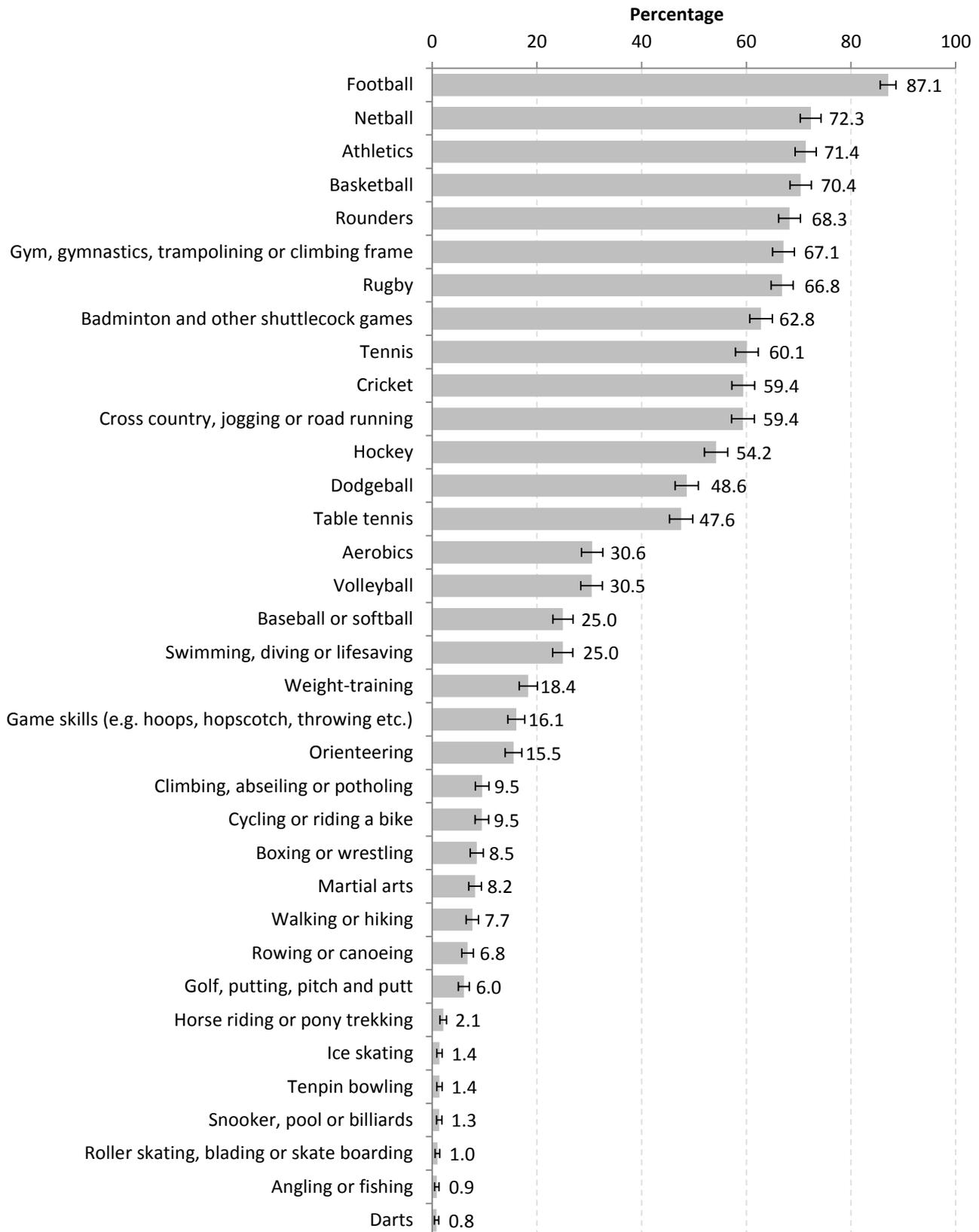
In 2014/15 87.1 per cent of secondary school children stated that football had been offered by their school during lessons. Other sports that were frequently offered to secondary school children during lesson time were netball (72.3%), athletics (71.4%) and basketball (70.4%). Sports that were offered less frequently were roller skating, blading or skate boarding, with just 1.0 per cent of children of secondary school age stating that their school had offered this during lesson time, angling and fishing (0.9%) and darts (0.8%). Figure 2.7 shows the list of sports shown to the respondents and the proportion of secondary school children who stated that their school had offered this sport during school lessons.

Children were also asked about sports that were offered by their school outside of school hours. There was little change in the ordering of sports most frequently offered and sports that were less frequently offered, as can be seen in Figure 2.8. Similarly to sports offered during lessons, football was most frequently offered sport outside of school hours, with 82.8 per cent of secondary school children stating this was the case. 61.4 per cent said netball was offered outside of school hours by their secondary school, 55.3 per cent were offered rugby and 47.6 per cent basketball. Less frequently offered sports were angling or fishing (0.9%), darts (0.8%) and tenpin bowling (0.8%).

Child boost questions

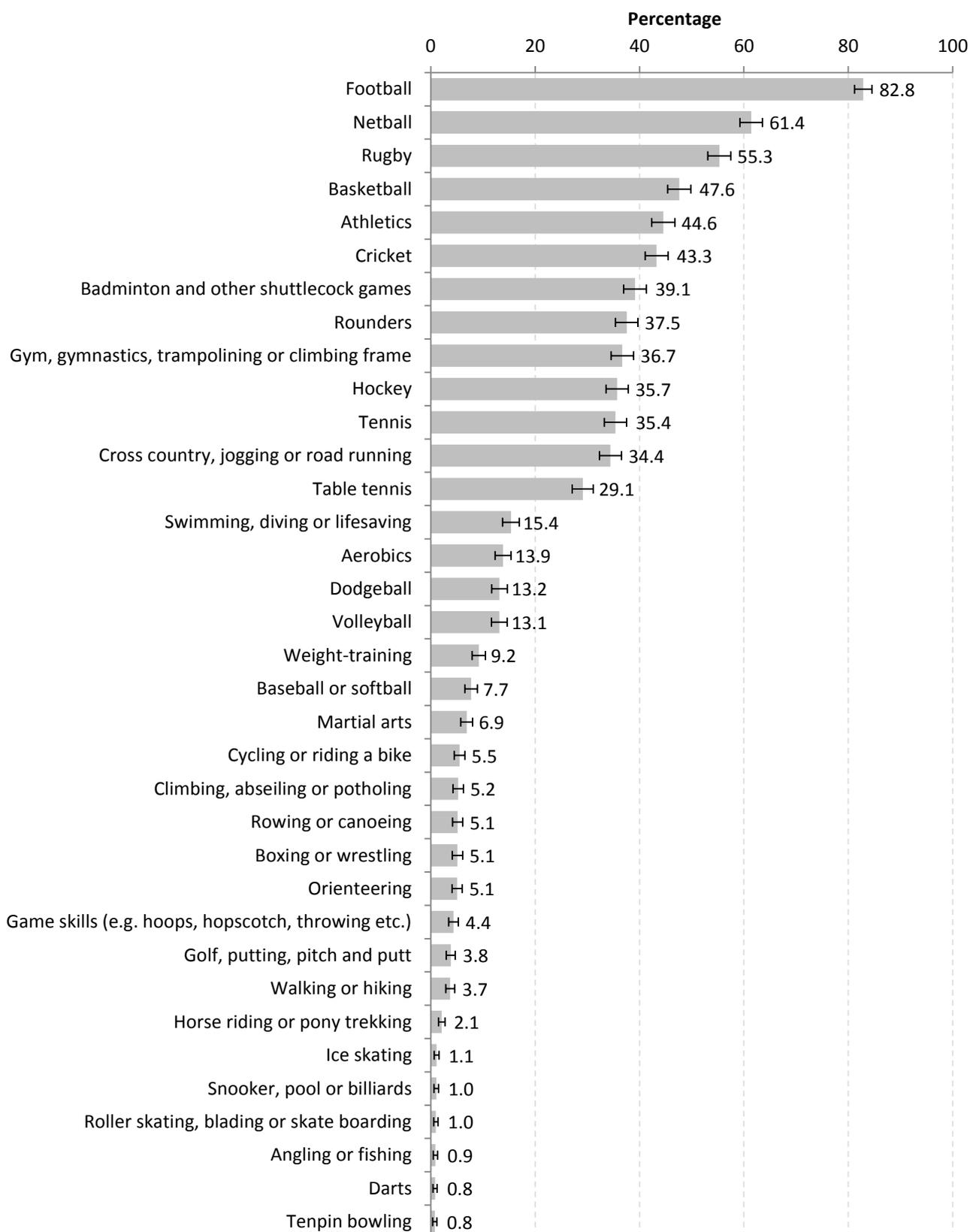
These questions were designed to provide assessment on the provision of sport in secondary school, therefore, when answering the questions the child is reminded that for these questions it does not matter if they played the sports or not, or if they were only offered to girls or boys or certain age groups. The data shows whether the sport was offered in the child's school whether or not that child participated.



Figure 2.7: Percentage of children who stated a particular sport was offered by their secondary school during lessons**Notes**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.4 and +/-2.2

Figure 2.8: Percentage of children who stated a particular sport was offered by their secondary school outside of school hours



Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.4 and +/-2.2

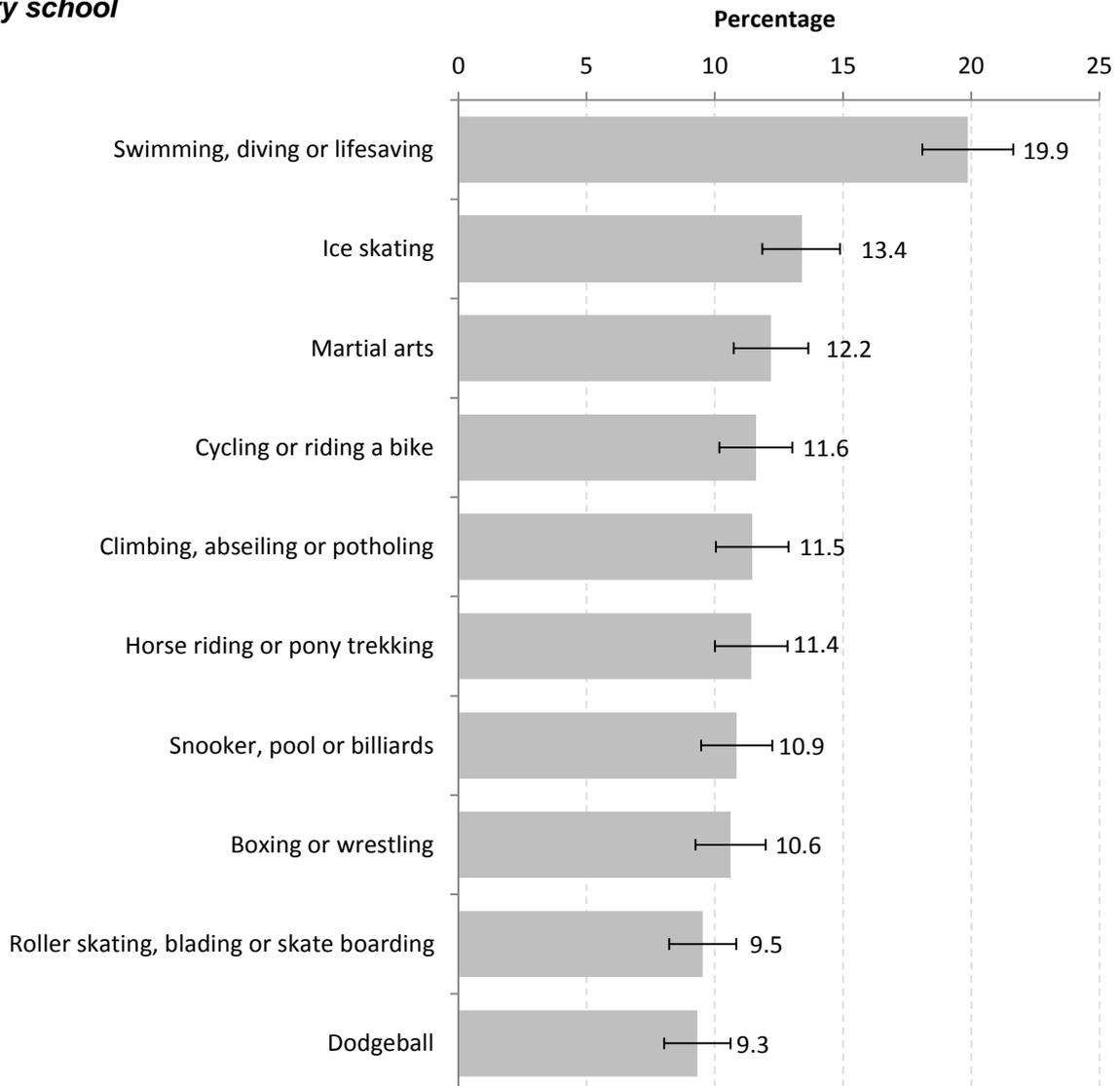


Children were then asked about the sports that they would like to do that are not currently offered in their secondary school. 25.9 per cent of secondary school children had no answer to this, meaning that there was not a sport that they would like to do that was not already offered by the school.

The sport that most children wanted to do, but was not offered by their school, was swimming diving or lifesaving with almost 1 in 5 (19.9 per cent) highlighting this as a sport they would like to do. 13.4 per cent of secondary school children wanted to ice skate, but this was not offered by their school, and 12.2 per cent wanted to do martial arts.

25.9% of secondary school children said that their school already had all of the sports that they would like to do on offer

Figure 2.9: Top 10 sports that children would like to do that are not currently offered by their secondary school

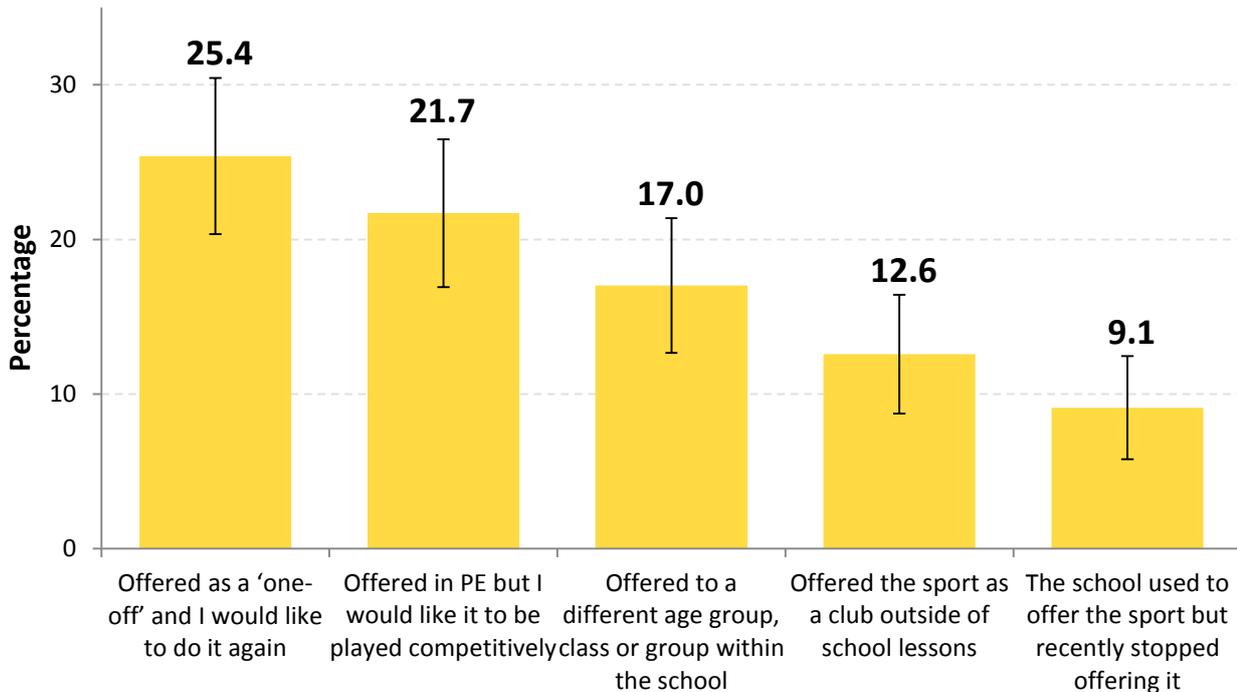


Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.3 and +/-1.8

A number of children highlighted that certain sports were offered by their school (either in lessons or outside of school hours) then also stated that they would like to do this sport and had not been offered it by their school. These children were then asked why they had said this...

Figure 2.10: Reasons children stated their school offered a sport and then stated that they would like to do this sport that had not been offered by their secondary school



Notes

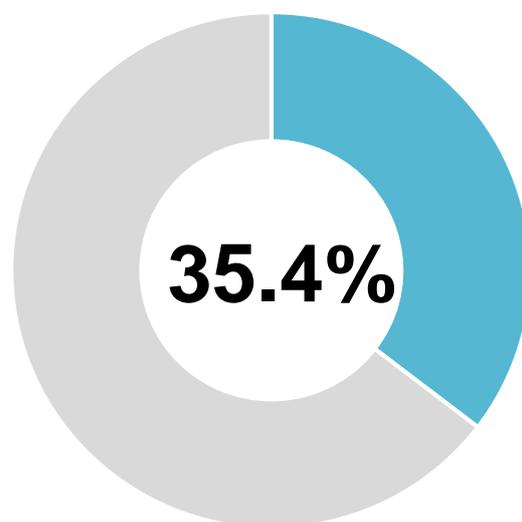
(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-3.3 and +/-5.0

Specialist sports coaching

In 2014/15 35.4 per cent of secondary school children received specialist sport coaching from external coaches or from specialist sports teachers, arranged by the school in the last 12 months (Figure 2.11).

There was a significant difference between the proportion of girls and boys receiving specialist coaching, with 38.7 per cent of boys having received specialist coaching arranged by their school compared to 32.0 per cent of girls.

Figure 2.11: Proportion of children who have received specialist sport coaching arranged by school



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, Historic England 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.

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 2014 and March 2015. The total sample size for this period was 1,825, comprising of 1,104 5-10 year olds and 721 11-15 year olds. The results in the "Child boost" section are based on interviews issued between April 2014 and March 2015 to children in secondary school. The total sample size for this section was 2,490.
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 1.237 has been applied to the child dataset for the period April 2014 to March 2015. Individual child design factors have been calculated for each sector in this period, ranging from 0.922 to 1.607.

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. 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-2013 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics.
10. 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.

11. The fieldwork for the survey is being conducted by [TNS-BMRB](#). See the web page for more information.
12. We can help to meet the specific requirements of people with disabilities. Please call 020 7211 6000 or email takingpart@culture.gov.uk
13. This report has been produced by Jodie Hargreaves and Mary Gregory (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.
14. The responsible statistician for this release is Jodie Hargreaves. For enquiries on this release, please contact Jodie Hargreaves on 0207 211 6327 or Mary Gregory on 0207 211 2377.
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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).
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, Historic England 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 latest data	The latest data presented in this report, which covers the time period April 2014 to March 2015.

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 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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