



Department for  
Digital, Culture,  
Media & Sport



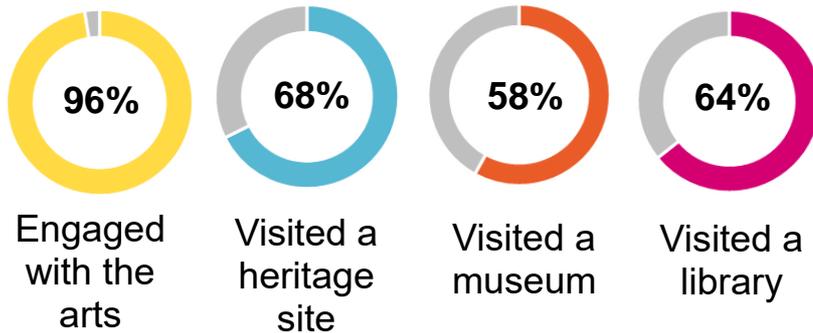
Historic England



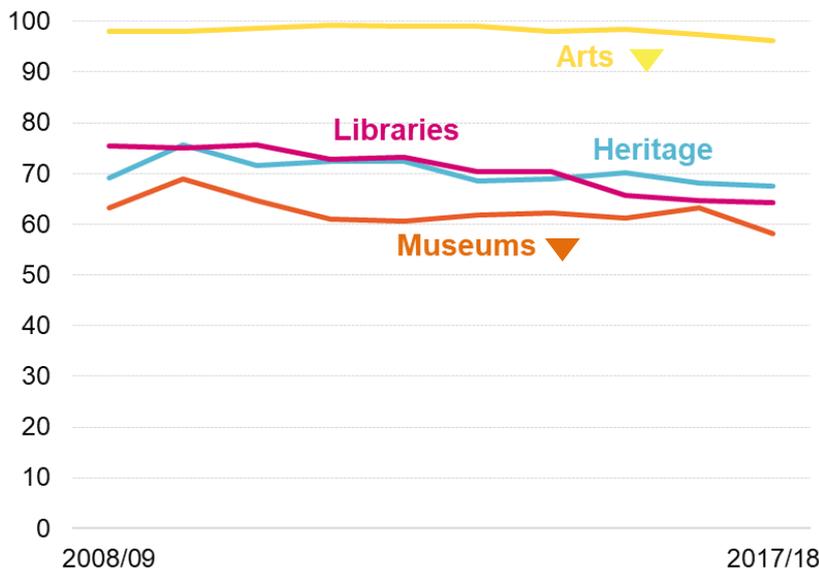
# Taking Part Survey: England

## Child Report, 2017/18

In 2017/18, the following proportions of children (aged 5-15) had engaged with cultural activities in the last 12 months:



Proportion of children (aged 5-15) who engaged with culture in the last 12 months



▲ ▼ Statistically significant increase/decrease since 2016/17

### Sport participation

Amongst all children (5-15 year olds), 86% had taken part in sport the four weeks prior to interview, a similar proportion to last year (88%).

Taking Part is a household survey in England and measures engagement with the cultural sectors. The data are widely used by policy officials, practitioners, academics and charities.

This report presents the latest headline estimates of child (5-15) engagement for the year April 2017 to March 2018.

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## Headline measures from Taking Part Survey - Child

	Age group	Significant changes since 2016/17	Trend											Percentage	
				2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
<b>Culture</b>															
<b>In the last year...</b>															
has engaged with the arts	5-10			97.2	97.2	98.2	98.6	98.4	98.9	98.1	97.8	96.9	95.9		
	11-15			98.8	99.1	99.0	99.8	99.8	99.4	98.1	99.1	98.1	96.4		
has visited a museum or gallery	5-10			66.0	70.3	67.6	60.9	63.2	62.8	63.6	62.9	63.0	58.6		
	11-15			59.4	66.8	60.7	60.9	57.6	60.4	60.4	58.7	63.7	57.4		
has visited a public library	5-10			72.2	77.9	76.4	68.2	69.4	67.1	67.7	61.9	60.8	58.8		
	11-15			78.6	71.6	74.4	77.9	77.4	74.1	73.6	70.4	69.9	71.7		
has visited a heritage site	5-10			71.4	79.4	72.6	71.9	72.9	69.8	68.7	70.6	66.6	67.1		
	11-15			65.1	71.0	69.3	72.8	71.9	66.9	69.2	69.5	70.4	68.2		
has visited an archive	11-15			9.7	5.4	9.9	8.5	8.7	8.0	7.3	5.7	4.6	6.0		
<b>Sport</b>															
Has participated in any sport in the last 4 weeks	5-10			84.5	85.9	85.4	82.6	80.9	84.0	81.1	83.5	84.3	83.0		
	11-15			96.0	96.7	94.5	96.0	94.9	96.7	94.9	95.8	94.0	90.9		
Has participated in any sport in the last week	5-10			74.1	77.8	75.1	69.8	66.5	71.2	69.1	69.8	71.6	73.9		
	11-15			88.6	88.0	85.9	86.6	89.1	90.0	89.5	90.1	86.7	81.9		

### Notes

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

# Chapter 1: Arts

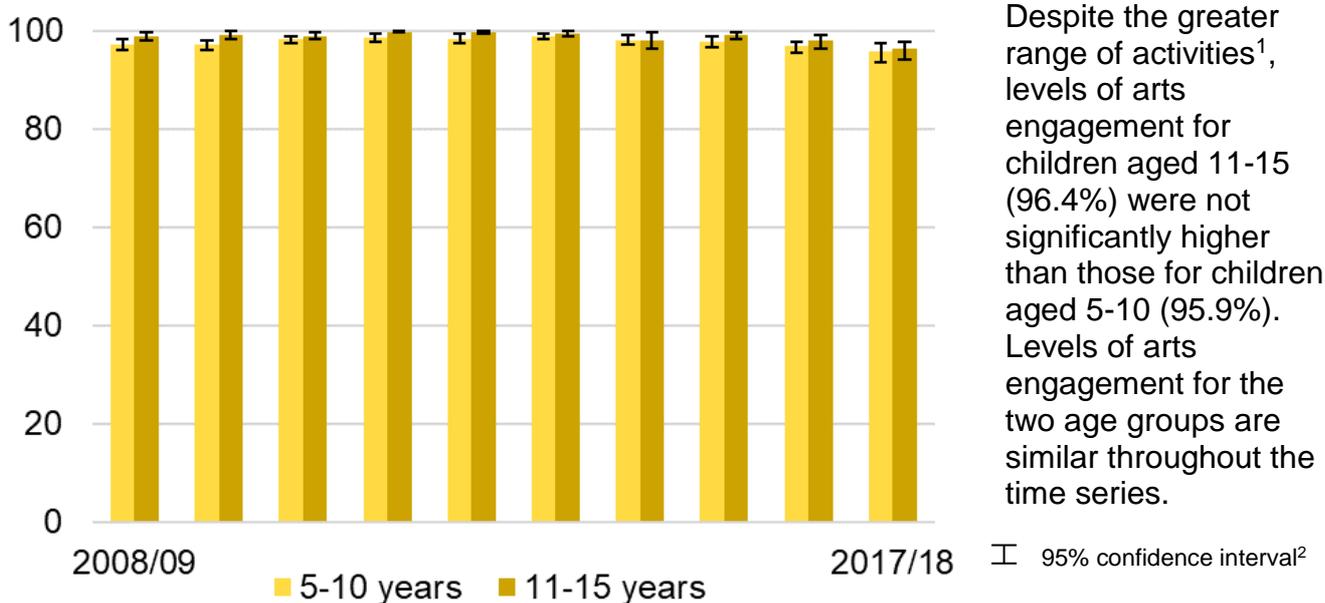
In 2017/18, almost all children aged 5-15 (96.1%) had engaged with the arts in the last 12 months, a decrease compared to 2016/17 (97.4%).

The proportion of children who had engaged with the arts in the week prior to interview in 2017/18 (85.3%) was unchanged compared to 2016/17 (87.3%).

## What is arts engagement?

Taking Part asks respondents whether they (11-15) / their child (5-10) have attended or participated in a range of arts events and activities, such as playing a musical instrument, taking a dance lesson or going to a carnival. The full list of eligible activities can be found in Annex C.

Figure 1.1: Arts engagement in the last 12 months outside of school by age band 2008/09 to 2017/18



## 5-10 year olds

In 2017/18, 95.9% of children aged 5-10 had engaged with the arts outside of school in the last 12 months. This is similar to 2016/17 (96.9%), and there was no significant difference in engagement among boys and girls, with engagement rates of 96.8% and 95.4% respectively.

The proportion of children who had participated in specific arts activities varied:

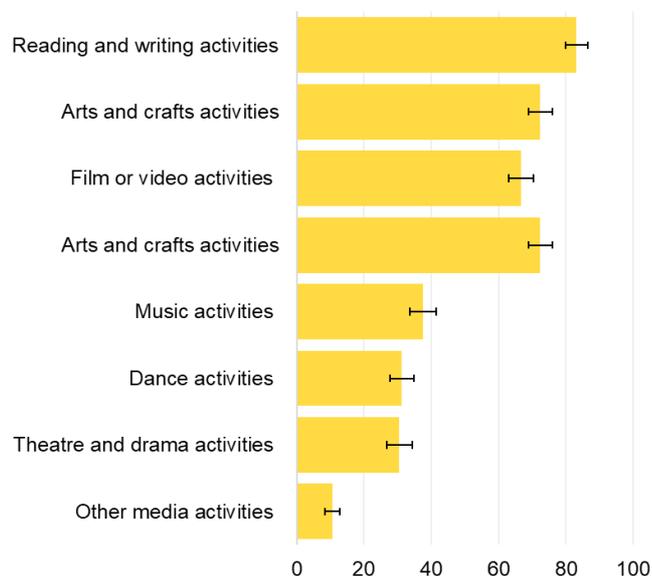
- **Reading and writing** remained the most common arts activity for 5-10 year olds, with 83.2% doing this activity in the last 12 months in 2017/18.
- Other popular activities were arts and crafts (72.4%), and film or video activities (66.7%)

<sup>1</sup> The survey questions for 5-10 year olds are completed by an adult on behalf of the child and ask about activities done out of school only. The interview for 11-15 year olds is conducted with the young person themselves and the questions cover activities done both in school lessons and outside of school.

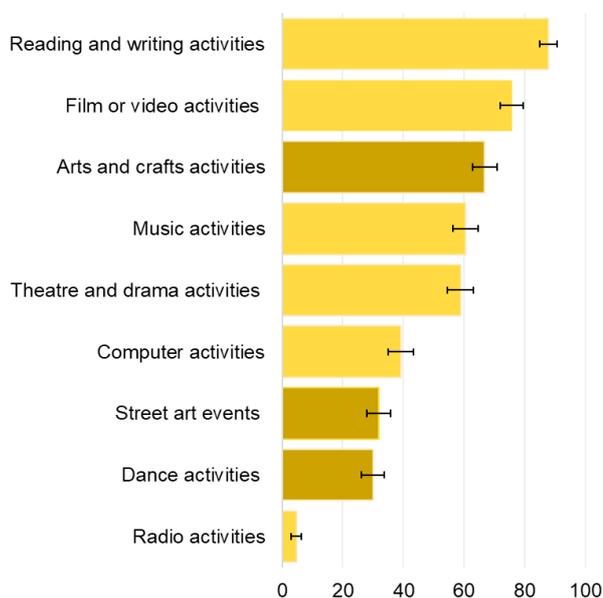
<sup>2</sup> A confidence interval provides a range in which there is a specific probability that the true value for the population will fall. For the Taking Part survey, 95% confidence intervals are used which means, had the sampling been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value for children in England. When sample sizes are smaller we can be less certain in our estimates so confidence intervals are wider.

There have been no significant changes between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in the participation rates of 5-10 year olds in each specific arts form.

**Figure 1.2: Proportion of children aged 5-10 years old who had engaged with selected art forms outside school in the last 12 months, 2017/18.**



**Figure 1.3: Proportion of children aged 11-15 years old who had engaged with selected art forms outside school in the last 12 months, 2017/18.**



▮ 95% confidence interval

Darker shading denotes a significant decrease since 2016/17

### 11-15 year olds<sup>3</sup>

In 2017/18, 96.4% of 11-15 year olds had engaged with the arts in the 12 months prior to interview, a similar proportion to 2016/17 (98.1%). There was no significant difference in engagement among boys and girls, with engagement rates of 95.5% and 97.3% respectively.

Like the 5-10 year old age group, reading and writing was the most common arts activity for children aged 11-15 years old (87.8%). Other activities with high participation rates were film and video activities (75.7%), arts and crafts activities (66.7%), music activities (60.4%) and theatre and drama activities (58.8%).

The proportion of children aged 11-15 who had done arts and craft activities decreased from 73.4% in 2016/17 to 66.7% in 2017/18. Attendance at street art events also declined (37.7% in 2016/17 to 31.9% in 2017/18), as did dancing (37.5% in 2016/17 to 30.0% in 2017/18).

There were no recorded increases in engagement with any art form for either age group.

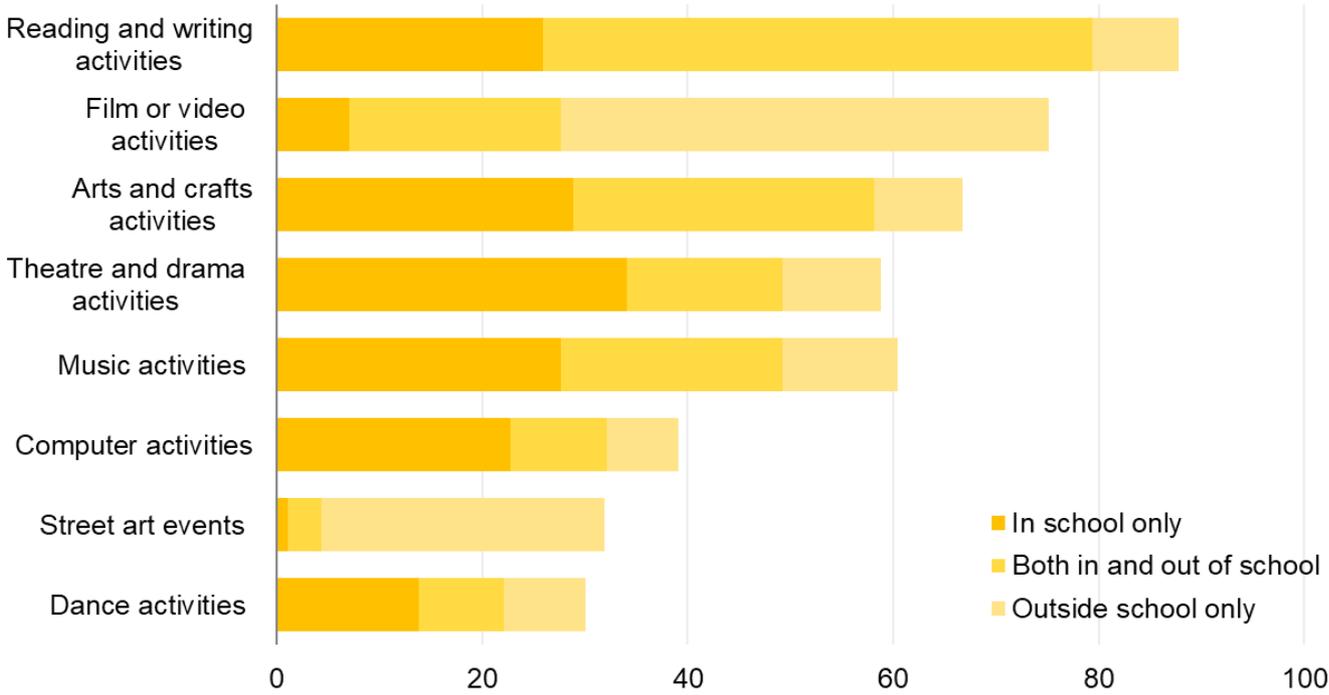
### Engagement in and out of school

Theatre and drama activities, and computer activities, were the most school-dependent of the arts activities<sup>4</sup>, with 58% of the 11-15 year olds who reported doing these activities saying that they only participated in them at school. Conversely, children were far more likely to have only ever attended or taken part in street arts, circus, festival or carnival events outside of school (86% of those who reported participating).

<sup>3</sup> The survey questions for 11-15 year olds are completed by the young person themselves and relate to activities done both in and out of school.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex C for details

**Figure 1.4: In school and out of school arts engagement in the last year, 11-15 year olds, 2017/18**



# Chapter 2: Heritage

In 2017/18, 67.6% of all children (aged 5-15) had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2016/17 (68.2%).

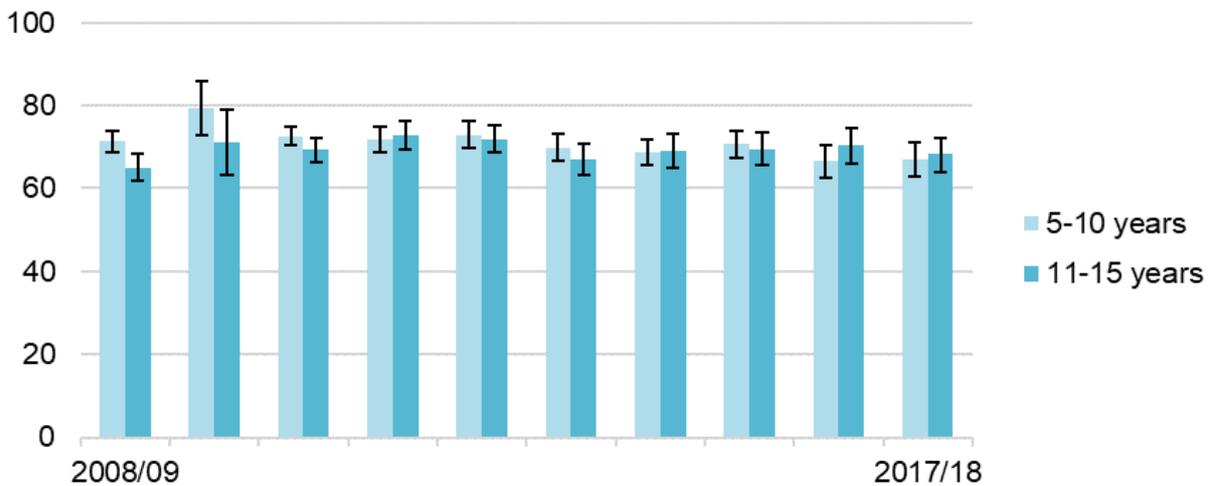
The proportion of children aged 5-15 who had visited a heritage site in the week prior to interview was 11.4%, a similar proportion 2016/17 (11.5%).

### What is a heritage site?

Taking Part asks respondents whether they (11-15) / their child (5-10) have done any of the following:

- 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

Figure 2.1: Heritage engagement in the last 12 months by age group 2008/09 to 2017/18



⊥ 95% confidence interval

### 5-10 year olds

In 2017/18, 67.1% of children aged 5-10 had visited a heritage site outside of school in the last 12 months. This is not significantly different from 2016/17 (66.6%).

The proportion of boys aged 5-10 who had visited a heritage site outside school in the last 12 months was similar in 2017/18 (66.8%) to 2016/17 (64.9%), and there was no significant change in engagement rates for girls (68.4% in 2016/17 and 67.8% in 2017/18). In 2017/18, engagement rates were not significantly different in the 5-10 year old age group between boys (66.8%) and girls (67.8%).

### 11-15 year olds

There was no change in the proportion of children aged 11-15 who had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months in 2017/18 (68.2%) compared to 2016/17 (70.4%).

There was no significant difference in heritage engagement by gender, and there was no significant change in the proportion of either boys (65.9%) or girls (70.6%) who visited a heritage site in the 12 months prior to interview in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17 (67.2% and 73.7% for boys and girls, respectively).

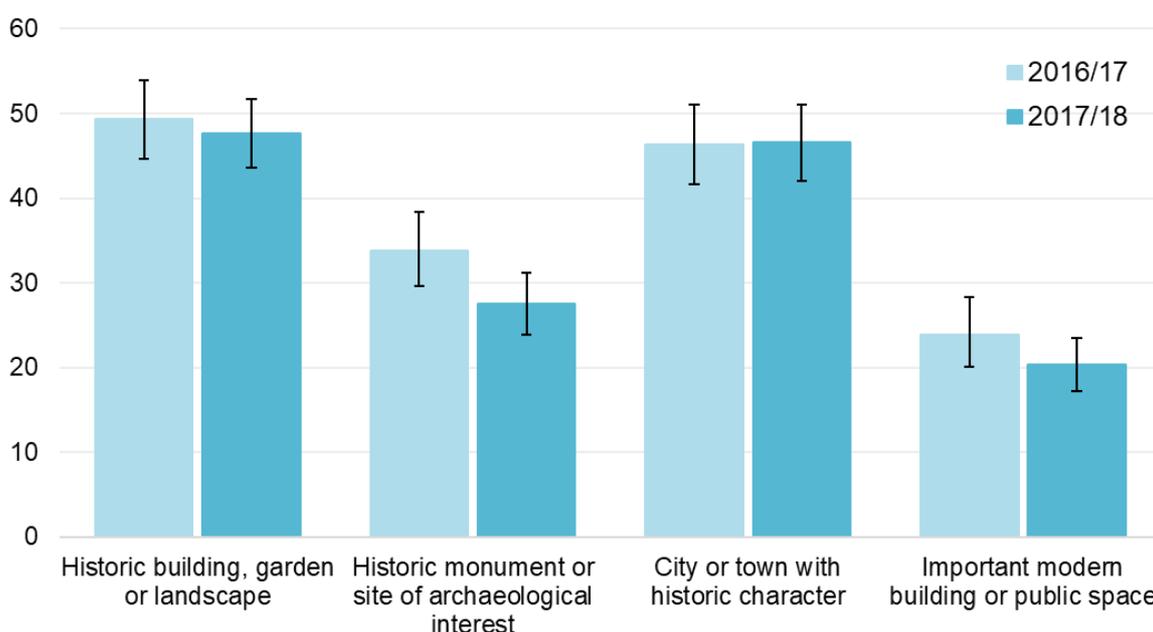
## Type of heritage site visited

Children aged 11-15 who had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months were also asked which types of heritage sites they had visited:

- 47.6% had visited a historic building, garden or landscape open to the public
- 27.5% had visited a historic monument or site of archaeological interest
- 46.6% had visited a city or town with historic character
- 20.4% had visited an important modern building or public space

The proportion of children aged 11-15 who had visited a historic monument or site of archaeological interest in the 12 months prior to interview decreased from 33.8% in 2016/17 to 27.5% in 2017/18.

**Figure 2.2: Proportion of children aged 11-15 years old who had visited different types of heritage sites in the last 12 months, 2016/17 and 2017/18**

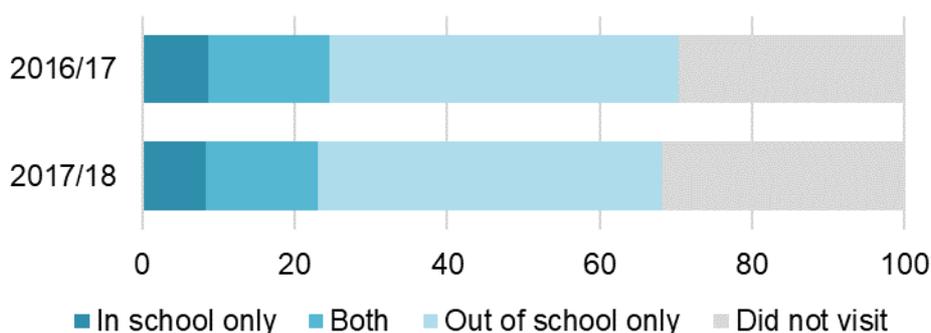


⊥ 95% confidence interval

## In and out of school engagement

The proportion of 11-15 year old children visiting heritage sites in school and out of school in 2017/18 was broadly unchanged compared to the previous year.

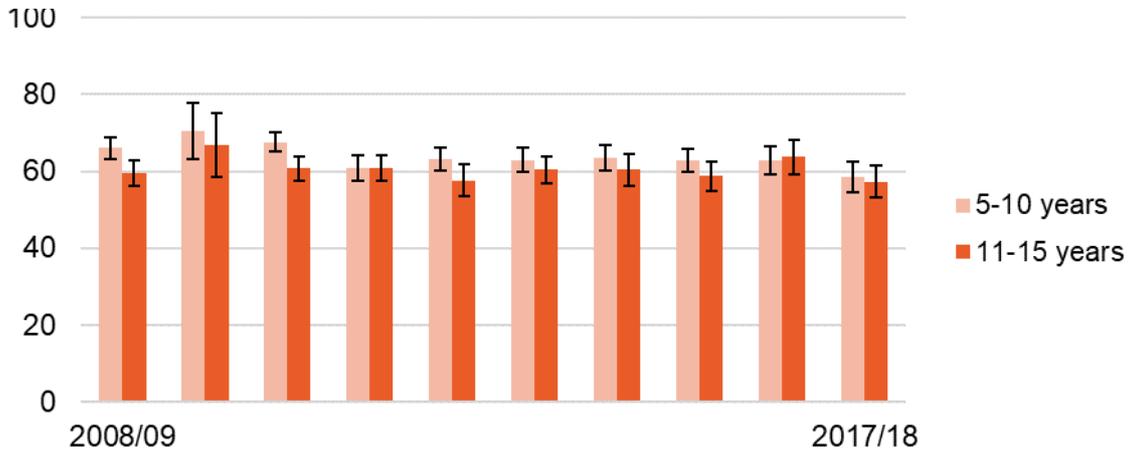
**Figure 2.3: Proportion of 11-15 year olds that had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school engagement, 2016/17 and 2017/18**



# Chapter 3: Museums

In 2017/18, 58.1% of children aged 5-15 years old had visited a museum in the last 12 months. This is a significant decrease from 2016/17 (63.3%) and is primarily due to a reduction of visits outside school. In the week prior to interview, 3.4% of children aged 5-15 had visited a museum, a similar proportion to 2016/17 (4.0%).

**Figure 3.1: Museum engagement in the last 12 months by age group, 2008/09 to 2017/18**



⊥ 95% confidence interval

## 5-10 year olds

In 2017/18, 58.6% of children aged 5-10 had visited a museum outside school. This is significantly lower than 2016/17 (63.0%).

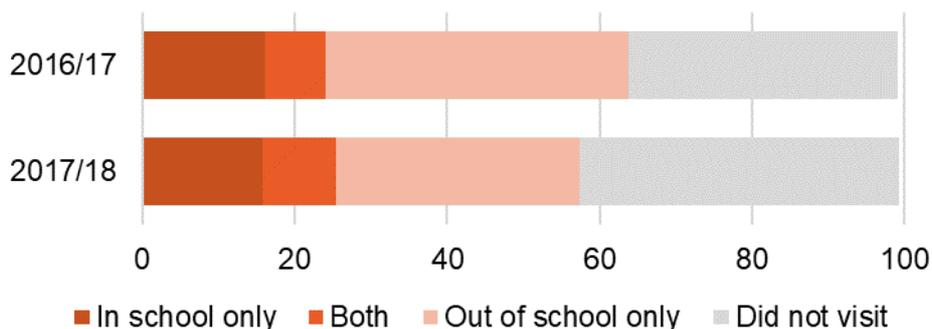
There is no significant difference in museum engagement by gender for children aged 5-10 years old, with 60.5% of boys having visited a museum in the last 12 months and 56.9% of girls in 2017/18.

## 11-15 year olds

In 2017/18, 57.4% of children aged 11-15 had visited a museum in the last 12 months. As with children aged 5-10, this is significantly lower than in 2016/17 (63.7%). There was no significant difference in engagement by gender for 11-15 year olds, with rates of 55.1% and 59.6% for boys and girls respectively in 2017/18.

More children aged 11-15 had visited a museum outside of school (41.6%) than during school lessons (25.5%), and this pattern is similar to that reported for 2016/17.

**Figure 3.2: Proportion of 11-15 year olds that had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, split by in and out of school engagement, 2017/18**



# Chapter 4: Libraries

In 2017/18, 64.3% of children aged 5-15 had visited a library in the last 12 months, a proportion that is relatively unchanged since the previous year (64.7%).

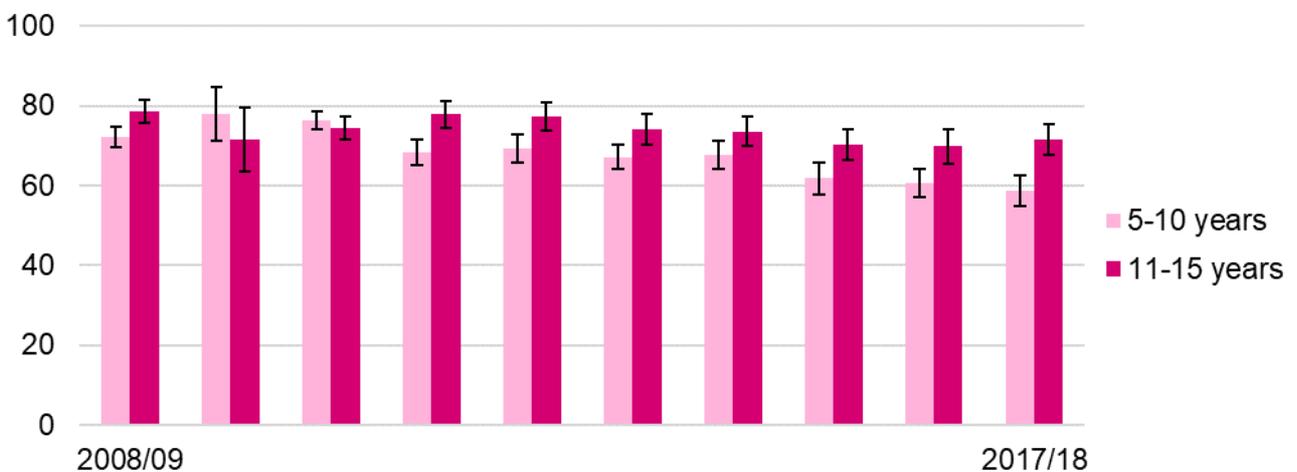
The proportion of children aged 5-15 who had visited a library in the week prior to interview was 18.2%, similar to 2016/17 (20.9%).

## What is included in library visits?

Visits to a library are not restricted to taking out books and include visits for the following:

- 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

**Figure 4.1: Library use in the last 12 months by age group, 2008/09 to 2017/18**



⊥ 95% confidence interval

## 5 to 10 year olds

In 2017/18, 58.8% of children aged 5-10 had visited a library outside of school in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2016/17 (60.8%).

In 2017/18, 58.1% of boys aged 5-10 had visited a library in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to that in 2016/17 (59.3%). The proportion of girls aged 5-10 who had visited a library in the 12 months prior to the 2017/18 survey (59.7%) was also similar to the value for the previous year (62.4%).

## 11-15 year olds

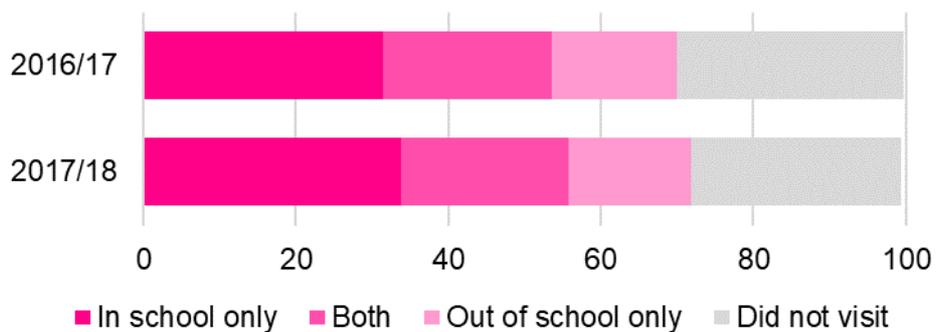
In 2017/18, 71.7% of 11-15 year olds had visited a library in the last 12 months. This is a similar proportion to 69.9% in 2016/17.

As in the younger age group, the proportions of boys and girls aged 11-15 who had visited a library in the 12 months prior to the 2017/18 survey (66.5% and 76.9%, respectively) were similar to those reported in 2016/17 (67.0% and 72.9%, respectively).

## In and out of school engagement

In 2017/18 a higher proportion of children aged 11-15 had visited a library during school time (55.7%) than outside of school (37.9%). The proportion of 11-15 year olds who visited a library outside of school in 2017/18 has remained relatively unchanged compared to 2016/17.

**Figure 4.2: Proportion of 11-15 year olds that visited a library in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school engagement, 2016/17 and 2017/18**



# Chapter 5: Archives

Questions on whether a child has visited an archive or records centre were only asked of those aged 11-15.

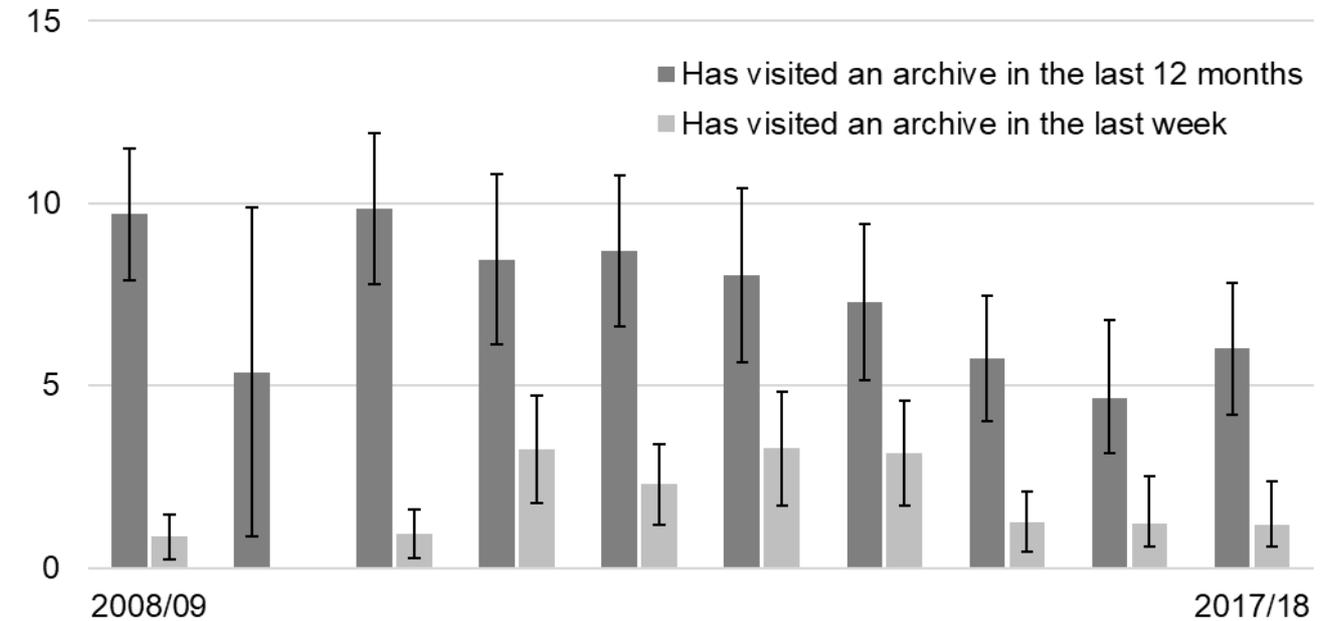
The proportions of children who visited a library or records office in the 12 months prior to the survey were similar in 2017/18 (6.0%) and 2016/17 (4.6%).

The proportion of children aged 11-15 who had visited an archive or records centre in the week prior to interview also remained unchanged from 2016/17 at 1.2%.

## What is an Archives Centre?

Archives are documents that have been created by families, individuals and organisations that have been specifically chosen to be kept permanently. They can be written papers, maps, photographs, films or sound recordings. Places that keep archives are called an archive centre or records office. This is not the same as a registry office where births, deaths and marriages are registered.

**Figure 5.1: Proportion of children aged 11-15 years old who had visited an archive centre or records office in the last 12 months, 2008/09 to 2017/18**



⊥ 95% confidence interval

Note: Data on archive visits in the last week are not available for 2009/10

The majority of 11-15 year olds who visited an archive centre or records office did so within school and this is unchanged since the previous year.

# Chapter 6: Sport

In 2017/18, 86.4% of 5-15 year olds had taken part in sport in the four weeks prior to interview. This was a similar proportion to in 2016/17 (88.4%). By age group, this is broken down as follows:

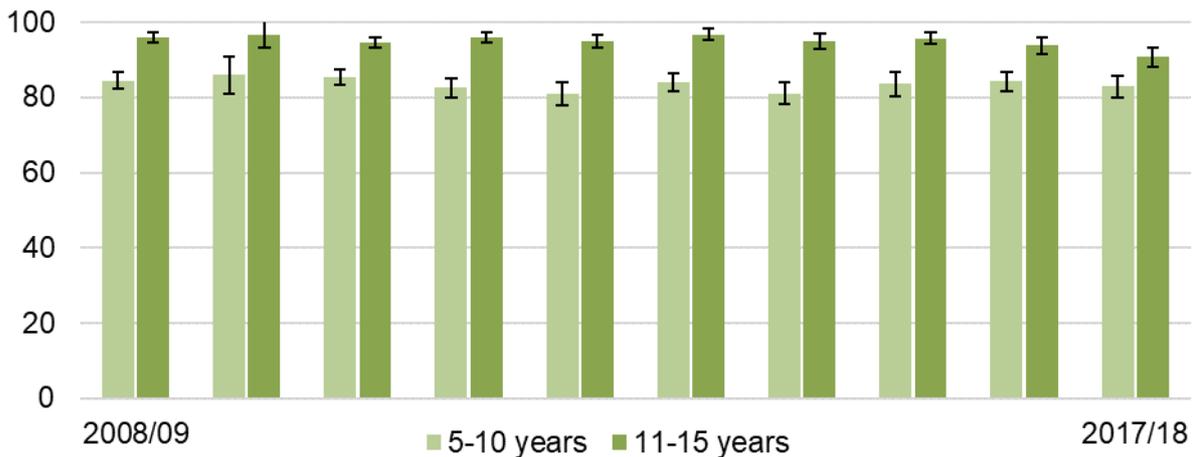
- 83.0% of 5-10 year olds had taken part in sport outside school in the four weeks prior to interview, a similar proportion to 2016/17 (84.3%).
- 90.9% of 11-15 year olds had taken part in sport in school lessons and/or outside school in the four weeks prior to interview, significantly less than in 2016/17 (94.0%).

**What counts as sport?**

Taking Part asks respondents whether they (11-15) / their child (5-10) have done any of the sports or recreation activities outlined in Annex C. To count towards the indicators reported, respondents must have participated in these activities within the last 4 weeks. When measuring participation during the last week, the respondent must have participated in the activity for at least 30 minutes.

The proportion of children aged 5-15 who had participated in sport in the last week in 2017/18 (77.3%) remained unchanged from 2016/17 (78.0%).

**Figure 6.1: Sports participation in the last four weeks by age group, 2008/09 to 2017/18**



⊥ 95% confidence interval

## 5-10 year olds

In 2017/18, a significantly higher proportion of boys aged 5-10 (87.1%) had participated in sport outside school in the last four weeks than girls (79.2%). Participation rates for both sexes were similar in 2017/18 to 2016/17 with 87.8% boys and 80.7% girls.

‘Swimming, diving or lifesaving’ remained the most common sport undertaken by 5-10 year olds outside school, with 49.5% of children aged 5-10 having participated in these sports in the four weeks prior to interview in 2017/18. This is a similar proportion to 2016/17 (50.9%).

Participation in basketball, table tennis, aerobics and walking all significantly decreased between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

## 11-15 year olds

In 2017/18, a similar proportion of boys aged 11-15 (91.5%) and girls aged 11-15 (90.3%) had participated in sport in the last four weeks. Participation rates for both girls were similar in 2017/18 (90.3%) and 2016/17 (91.8%) but sports participation in the four weeks before interview by boys fell from 96.0% in 2016/17 to 91.5% in 2017/18.

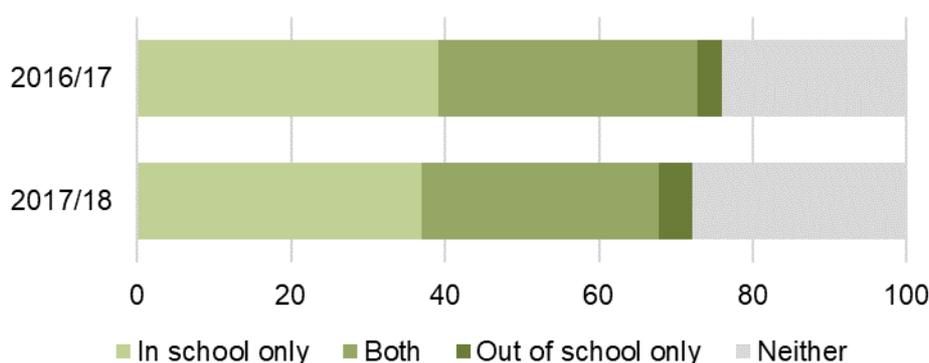
In 2017/18, the most popular sport for children aged 11-15 years old was football (including five-a-side); 44.7% participated in this sport in the four weeks prior to interview, a similar proportion to 2016/17 (42.8%).

Over the same time period, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of 11-15 years old participating in baseball, tennis, 10 pin bowling, gymnastics, and aerobics.

## Competitive sport

Nearly three quarters (72.1%) of children aged 5 – 15 competed at sport either within or outside school in the 12 months prior to interview. The majority (67.8%) competed in school, and roughly half of those who competed in school also competed outside school (30.8% of all children).

**Figure 6.2: Proportion of children who had participated in competitive sport in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school participation, 2016/17 and 2017/18**



## Competitive sport within school

### 5-10 year olds

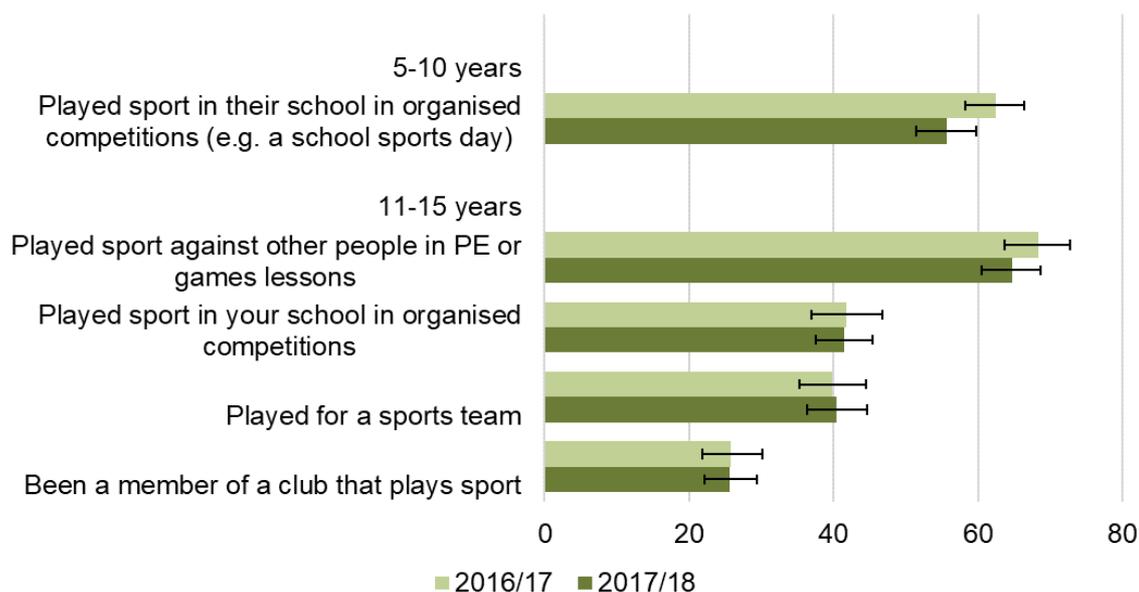
In 2017/18, the proportion of children aged 5-10 who had played sport in their school in organised competitions (e.g. a school sports day) fell from 62.4% in 2016/17 to 55.6%.

### 11-15 year olds

In 2017/18, participation rates for 11-15 year olds for various competitive sporting activities in school were similar to those in 2016/17 and as follows:

- Played sport against other people in PE or games lessons: 64.7%
- Played sport in school in organised competitions: 41.4%
- Played for a sports team: 40.4%
- Been a member of a club that plays sport: 25.6%

**Figure 6.5: Proportion of children who had participated in competitive sport within school in the last 12 months, by type of activity, 2016/17 and 2017/18**



⊥ 95% confidence interval

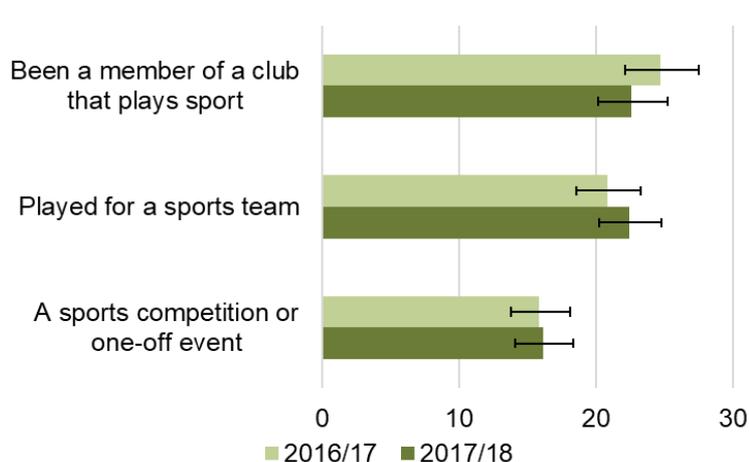
### Competitive sport outside school

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, there were no significant changes in the proportion of 5-15 year olds who had participated in different types of competitive sport outside school. In 2017/18, participation rates were as follows:

- been a member of a club that plays sport: 22.6%
- played for a sports team: 22.4%
- a sports competition or one-off event: 16.1%

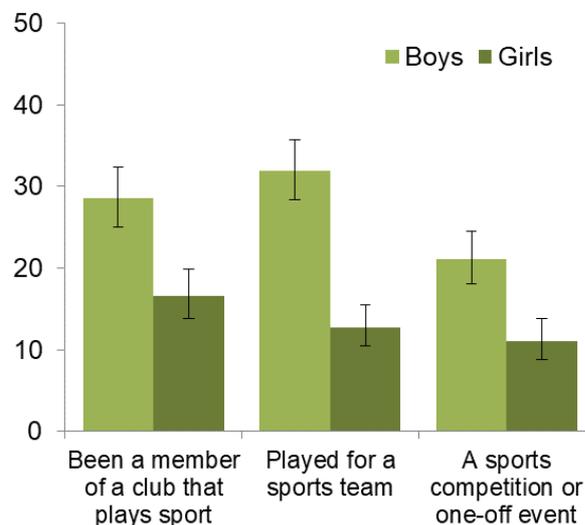
Participation rates were significantly higher for boys than girls across all three types of competitive sporting activity outside school in 2017/18, but relatively unchanged compared to 2016/17.

**Figure 6.6: Proportion of children aged 5-15 years old who had participated in competitive sport outside school in the last 12 months, by type of activity, 2016/17 and 2017/18**



⊥ 95% confidence interval

**Figure 6.7: Proportion of children aged 5-15 years old who had participated in competitive sport outside school in the last 12 months, by gender and type of activity, 2017/18.**



## Annex A: Background note

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1. The Taking Part survey is commissioned by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport and its partner Arm's Length Bodies. For 2011 to 2017, these are Arts Council England, Historic England and Sport England.
2. The fieldwork for the Taking Part survey over the period 2005/06 to 2015/16 was conducted by TNS-BMRB and since 2016/17 was conducted by Ipsos Mori and NatCen Social Research.
3. 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
- 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.

4. Stringent quality assurance procedures have been adopted for this statistical release. All data and analysis has been checked and verified by at least two different members of the DCMS team and NatCen Social Research to ensure the quality.
5. 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.
6. The Taking Part survey measures participation by adults (aged 16 and over) and children (aged 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"](#).
7. Sample sizes for each year and data breakdown can be found in the accompanying tables.
8. All estimates have been rounded to one decimal place.
9. Changes over time and differences between groups are only reported on where they are statistically significant at the 95% level. This means that we can be confident that the differences seen in our sampled respondents are reflective of the population. Specifically, the statistical tests used mean we can be confident that if we carried out the same survey on different random samples of the population, 95 times out of 100 we would get similar findings. When sample sizes are smaller we can be less confident in our estimates so differences need to be greater to be considered statistically significant.

10. The upper and lower bounds presented in this report have been calculated using a 95% confidence interval. This means that had the sample been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value. When the sample size is smaller, as is the case for certain groups and in certain years, the confidence intervals are wider as we can be less certain that the individuals in the sample are representative of the population. This means that it is more difficult to draw inferences from the results.
11. The data are weighted to ensure representativeness of the Taking Part sample. There are two types of weighting:
  - to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection
  - to adjust for non-response

Weighting is based on mid-2016 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics.

12. For more information about the Taking Part survey and to access previous publications and the questionnaires, see the [Taking Part survey webpages](#).
13. The responsible statistician for this release is Maria Le Grand Rosales. For enquiries on this release, please contact 0207 211 6776.
14. To be kept informed about Taking Part publications and user events, please sign up to the Taking Part online newsletter [here](#). You can follow us on Twitter [@DCMSInsight](#).

## Annex B: Key terms and definitions

Term	Definitions
2008/09	This is the time period covering April 2008 to March 2009. In this release, this refers to the date that the interviews were conducted. The activities reported on took place in the year prior to interview.
2017/18	This is the time period covering April 2017 to March 2018. In this release, this refers to the date that the interviews were conducted. The activities reported on took place in the year prior to interview.
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 activities that are classified as engagement with the arts is given in Annex C.
Confidence interval	A confidence interval provides a range in which there is a specific probability that the true value for the population will fall. 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 for children in England.
Engagement	This refers to either attending and/or participating in the culture or arts sector, for example, going to a carnival or playing a musical instrument.
Heritage	A list of activities that are classified as engagement with heritage is given in Annex C.
Significant increase/decrease	A significant increase/decrease at the 95% level means that if we carried out the same survey on different random samples of the population, 95 times out of 100 we would observe the increase/decrease.
Visiting a library	The list of activities that are classified as visiting a library are given in Annex C.

## Annex C: Sector definitions

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### Arts

The respondent was asked whether they (11-15) / their child (5-10) has engaged in any of the arts activities from a given list, including any helping out or volunteering. Eligible activities were 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

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

#### **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

#### **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

Do not include: Reading textbooks which are required for school (except those required for English Literature lessons)

#### **Arts, crafts and design**

- Painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture or model making
- Photography as an artistic activity
- Crafts such as pottery or jewellery making, woodwork, metal work
- Attended exhibition of arts, photography or other craft work
- Taken part in an arts, crafts, design or photography lesson

### **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

Do not include: Watching films on television, DVD or the internet or 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

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

### Heritage

The respondent was asked whether they (11-15) / their child (5-10) had done any of the following, including any helping out or volunteering:

- 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

## Libraries

The respondent was asked whether they (11-15) / their child (5-10) had visited a library to do activities such as the ones on the show card. The interviewer asked 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”

## Museums

The respondent was asked whether they (11-15) / their child (5-10) had 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”

## Archive

For those aged 11-15, the respondent was asked whether they had visited an archive. This question was 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”

## Sport and active recreation

The respondent was asked about their (11-15) / their child’s (5-10) participation in sports. Eligible activities were as follows:

### **Games (include mini-sports and mini-games)**

- Football (include five-a-side)
- Netball
- Hockey (include unihoc but no 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, swing ball)
- 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 Squash (include mini-squash), bowls (carpet, lawn etc.), street, ice or roller hockey (Please 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, water-skiing, sailing, windsurfing or boardsailing (Specify)

Do not include hobbies such as camping, dancing, gardening, birdwatching, photography etc. at this question

To count towards the indicators reported, respondents must have participated in these activities within the last four weeks. When measuring participation during the last week, to obtain a measure of time spent participating in sport or active recreation, the respondent must have participated in the activity for at least 30 minutes.

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