



department for
**culture, media
and sport**



Taking Part – Statistical Release

Taking Part: The National Survey of Culture, Leisure and Sport

Adult and Child Report 2009/10

August 2010

improving
the quality
of life for all



Our aim is to improve the quality of life for all through cultural and sporting activities, support the pursuit of excellence, and champion the tourism, creative and leisure industries.

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

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Introduction

The Taking Part Survey

The Taking Part Survey measures engagement and non-engagement in culture, leisure and sport in England. It is the key evidence source for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), providing reliable national estimates of participation and supporting the Department's aim of improving the quality of life for everyone by providing people with the chance to get involved in a variety of these opportunities.

The survey was commissioned by DCMS in partnership with four of our Non Departmental Public Bodies (Arts Council England, English Heritage, Sport England, and the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council).

It is a continuous face-to-face survey with adults aged 16 or over living in private households in England, and is conducted on behalf of DCMS by TNS-BMRB. The survey has been run since mid-July 2005 and this release reports data from the fifth full year of the survey (2009/10). No geographical restriction is placed on where the activity or event occurred.

In supporting the Department, the Taking Part Survey contributes to the evidence base across a wide range of topics including participation in culture and sport, satisfaction and enjoyment with culture and sport, social capital, volunteering and barriers to participation. It also collects an in-depth range of socio-demographic information on respondents. This report presents a range of data across each of our sectors but is by no means a complete picture of what is available. A wider range of measures are included in the range of spreadsheets accompanying this release and analysis can be conducted across all five years of the adult survey through NetQuest, our on-line analytical tool:

http://www.culture.gov.uk/what_we_do/research_and_statistics/6762.aspx

The Child Survey

A child interview was added to the survey in January 2006, interviewing a randomly selected child in those households containing at least one child aged 11-15. This is also a continuous face-to-face survey. In 2008/09, the child survey was broadened to include children aged 5-10. Interviews with children aged 11-15 are carried out directly, for those aged 5-10 an interview is conducted with the adult respondent.

Children are asked about their engagement and non-engagement in cultural activities during the 12 months prior to the interview and their participation in sports activities in the four weeks prior to the interview. The survey then asks more detailed questions about their activities in the last 7 days using a diary format giving detailed information on the types of activities, time spent on them, and who they undertook these with.

Children aged 11-15 are asked about the activities they did both in and out of school time. The questionnaire for children aged 5-10, only asks about their activities out of school time to reflect that the proxy respondent cannot accurately report on the activities of the child while they were at school. As with the adult survey, there is no geographical restriction on where the activities took place.

The 2009/10 Taking Part Survey

The 2009/10 Taking Part survey has a smaller sample size and shorter questionnaire than previous waves of the survey. The survey measured engagement in DCMS's cultural and sporting sectors, but did not cover social capital, cohesion or volunteering questions. It collected responses from 6,097 adults and 537 children. The larger questionnaire and sample size have been reinstated for the 2010/11 survey to ensure the sample is better able to detect significant changes and has a more effective child sample size.

While still able to measure engagement across cultural and sports sectors, the reduced sample for 2009/10 has meant that some analysis is not possible, and for other analysis (e.g. regional analysis), confidence intervals are quite wide, making statistically significant changes difficult to detect. This is particularly the case for children. As such, this report only presents headline findings for engagement by children as the sample does not support more detailed investigation. More detailed analysis of the activities engaged in by children can be found in the October 2009 report from the 2008/09 survey:

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6409.aspx

Key findings

Museums, galleries and archives

- In 2009/10, 46.7 per cent of adults had visited a **museum, gallery or archive** in the last year, an increase from 2008/09 (44.5%). Though not a statistically significant change in this one year, it represents a continuation of the upward trend since 2006/07 (41.5%). Museum visits are highest in London (55.5%) and lowest in the East Midlands (39.5%).
- Since 2006/07 there has been an increase in the proportion of 11-15 year olds who have visited a **museum, gallery or archive** in the last year (from 54.7% in 2006/07 to 66.8% in 2009/10).

Arts

- Over three-quarters (75.7%) of adults have engaged with the **arts**¹ at least once in the last year; proportions ranged from 69.7 per cent in the West Midlands to 84.9 per cent in the South East. This pattern has remained steady since 2005/06.
- Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the proportion of adults attending **rock, pop and folk live music events** and **reading for pleasure** increased while the proportion attending carnivals and craft exhibitions decreased.

Libraries

- In 2009/10, the proportion of adults who visited a **public library** at least once in the last 12 months ranged from 30.0 per cent Yorkshire and the Humber to 43.5 per cent in the South East.
- Since 2005/06, there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of adults visiting a **public library** (from 48.2% to 39.4% in 2009/10), although rates remained stable between 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- The decrease in library visits is consistent across all socio-demographic groups.
- While there has been a steady decline in **library** visits across the English regions, the North East and the East Midlands have bucked the trend – in these areas library visits have remained stable since 2005/06.

Heritage

- In 2009/10, 70.4 per cent of adults had visited a **heritage site** in the last year; ranging from 59.8 per cent of people in London to 81.0 per cent of people in the South East.
- Since 2005/06, the proportions of adults and children visiting a **heritage site** have remained steady. This trend holds across all regions and socio-demographic groups.
- The most popular type of **heritage site** was an historic city or town (54.8% of adults had visited), followed by an historic park or garden (41.5%) and an historic building (38.5%).

¹ 'Arts engagement' refers to both participating in, and attending an arts event.

Sport

- Over half (53.4%) of adults had done **active sport** in the last four weeks.
- Almost 7 per cent of adults do **sport** every day. Nearly a quarter (24.3%) of adults did active sport on 11-28 days within a four week period.
- Unlike cultural participation, there is no significant variation by deprivation, between regions, or between rural and urban areas.

Other key findings:

- Between 2005/06 and 2008/09, there was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who had visited a **museum or gallery** in the North West (from 40.4% to 47.0%). Although this fell back slightly to 45.2 per cent in 2009/10, this is still an increase from 2005/06, though no longer a significant one. This increase coincides with Liverpool's hosting of the 2008 European Capital of Culture, and was probably driven by an increase in activity in and around Liverpool
- There is a strong relationship between cultural engagement and deprivation. People who live in the most deprived areas of England are significantly less likely than people in the least deprived areas to visit **museums and galleries, heritage sites** and **public libraries**; they are also less likely to engage in **the arts**. In many cases, the differences between these two groups is considerable, e.g. people in the least deprived areas (84.2%) are more than twice as likely to visit a heritage site than those in the most deprived areas (39.8%). However, the relationship between sports participation and deprivation is not shown to be statistically significant.
- The biggest "drop off" in engagement happens between ages 11-15 and 16-24, e.g. in 2009/10, 66.8 per cent of 11-15 year olds had visited a **museum or gallery** compared with 36.7 per cent of 16-24 year olds. This happens to varying degrees across all the culture and sport sectors analysed in this report, and is most likely a result of leaving school.
- Across all sectors, children are more likely than adults to engage in culture and sport.

Chapter 1: Museums, galleries and archives

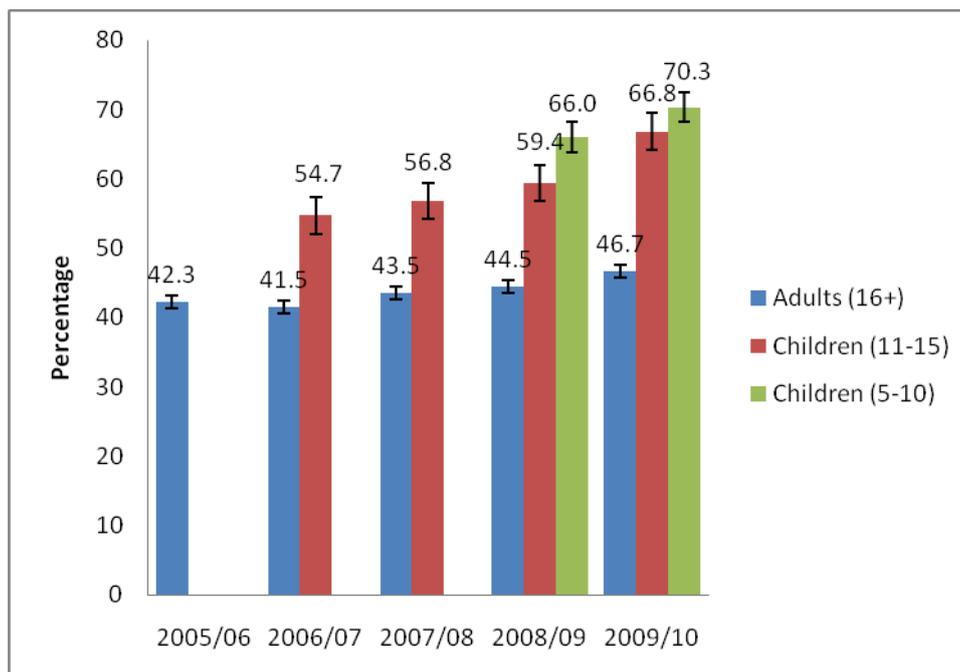
Key findings

- In 2009/10, 46.7 per cent of adults had visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year, an increase from 2008/09 (44.5%), though this is not a statistically significant change between these two periods, and a continuation of the steady upward trend since 2006/07 (41.5%).
- Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, there was an increase in museum visits in the West Midlands (from 35.3% to 42.4%), the South East (from 43.8% to 51.0%) and Yorkshire and the Humber (from 38.8% to 46.8%).
- Between 2005/06 and 2008/09, there was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who had visited a museum or gallery in the North West (from 40.4% to 47.0%). This fell back slightly to 45.2 per cent in 2009/10, but is still an increase from 2005/06, though no longer a significant one. This increase coincides with Liverpool's hosting of the 2008 European Capital of Culture, and may reflect the increase in activity in and around Liverpool that marked this occasion.
- Since 2006/07 there has been an increase in the proportion of 11-15 year olds who have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year (from 54.7% in 2006/07 to 66.8% in 2009/10).

Frequency of engagement

In 2009/10, 46.7 per cent of adults had visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year, an increase from 2008/09 (44.5%), though not statistically significant, and a continuation of the steady upward trend since 2006/07 (41.5%). Among children, 70.3 per cent of those aged 5-10 years and 66.8 per cent of those aged 11-15 years had visited a museum or gallery (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1: Proportion who have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10

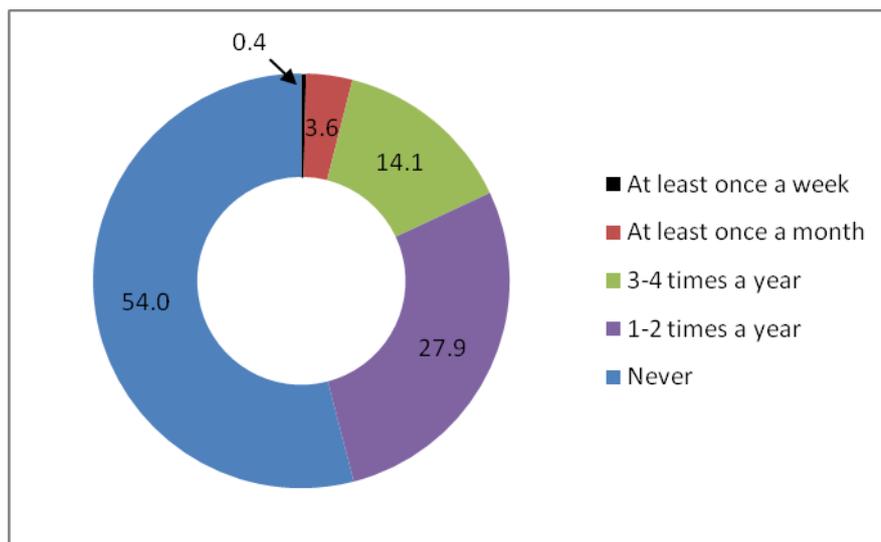


Notes

- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school visits only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to visits both in and out of school
- (2) Data for 5-10 years olds not collected prior to 2008/09; Data for 11-15 year olds not collected prior to 2006/07
- (3) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.7 and +/-2.2 for adults, and between +/-2.2 and +/-8.2 for children

In 2009/10, over half (54.0%) of adults had not visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months (note that this figure does not include visits to archives), while over a quarter (27.9%) had visited once or twice. A smaller proportion (14.1%) had been 3-4 times a year or at least once a month (3.6%). Less than one per cent (0.4%) had visited at least once a week (Figure 1.2). This pattern has remained unchanged since 2005/06.

Figure 1.2: Frequency of museum or gallery visits in the last year, 2009/10



Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.7 and +/-2.2 for adults, and between +/-2.2 and +/-8.2 for children

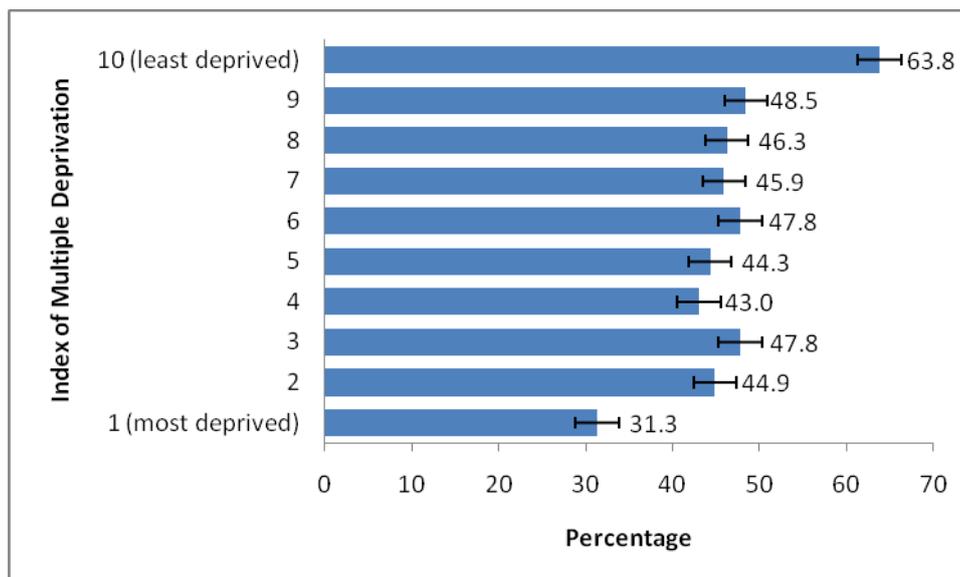
In 2009/10, 3.8 per cent of adults had visited an archive, with 2.5 per cent of adults visiting once or twice in a year, 0.8 per cent visiting three to four times a year, and 0.5 per cent visiting once a month or once a week.

Area level factors

The extent to which people visit museums, galleries and archives varies according to where people live, and the type of area they live in.

The effect of area-level deprivation is particularly stark. In 2009/10, people who lived in the least deprived areas of England were twice as likely as those who lived in the most deprived areas to have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year (63.8% compared with 31.3%). However, between the extremes of deprivation and affluence, there is far less variation (Figure 1.3) with a range of participation from 43.0 per cent to 48.5 per cent. Those living in the second most deprived areas had participation of 44.9 per cent compared to those in the second most affluent areas who had participation levels of 48.5 per cent (a non-significant difference).

Figure 1.3: Proportion of adults who have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year, 2009/10, by deprivation



Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-6.4 and +/-7.7

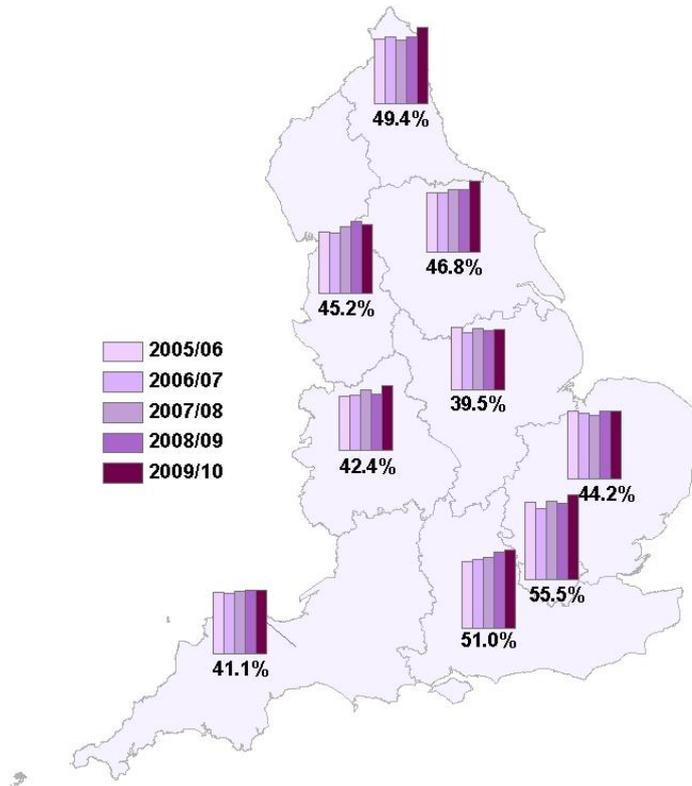
While people who live in rural areas are just as likely as people in urban areas to have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year, there are variations by region. For example, in 2009/10, people in London² (55.5%) are more likely than people in the North West (45.2%), the East Midlands (39.5%), the West Midlands (42.4%), the East of England (44.2%), and the South West (41.1%) to have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year.

Between 2005/06 and 2008/09, there was an increase in the proportion of people who had visited a museum, gallery or archive in the North West (from 40.4% to 47.0%). Although this fell back slightly to 45.2 per cent in 2009/10, this is still an increase from 2005/06, though no longer a statistically significant one. This increase coincides with Liverpool’s hosting of the 2008 European Capital of Culture, and may reflect an increase in activity in and around Liverpool to mark this occasion.

Since 2005/06, the proportion of people in the West Midlands who visited a museum, gallery or archive increased (from 35.3% in 2005/06 to 42.4% in 2009/10). Over the same time period, there was an increase in visits in the South East (from 43.8% to 51.0%) and Yorkshire and the Humber (from 38.8% to 46.8%) (Figure 1.4)

² As is the case across most regions, there is significant variation between boroughs/Local Authorities, For example, the 2009 Active People Survey shows that the proportion of people visiting a museum or gallery varies widely across London Boroughs (from 39.5% in Barking and Dagenham to 79.0% in Kensington and Chelsea and 88.0% in the City of London). Note that Active People only includes visits to museums and galleries.

Figure 1.4: Proportion of adults who have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10, by region



Notes

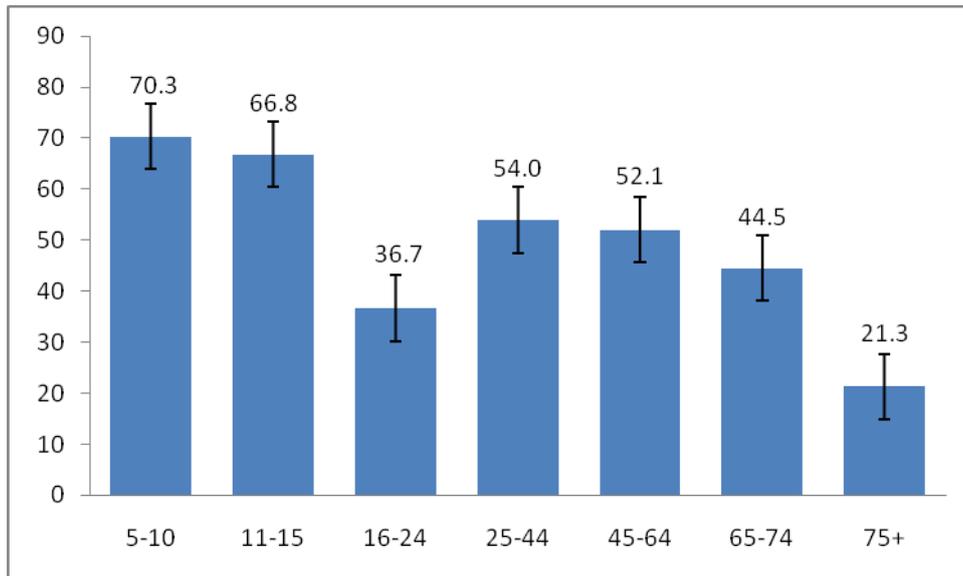
- (1) Percentages shown in map are for 2009/10
- (2) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.0 and +/-9.9

Socio-demographic factors

The extent to which people visit museums, galleries and archives varies by age, with younger (16-24 years) and older (75+ years) adults generally less likely to have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year than those aged 25-74 years. High proportions of children have visited one of these in the last year (Figure 1.5).

The difference between those aged 11-15 and those aged 16-24 is particularly noticeable. In 2009/10, 66.8 per cent of 11-15 year olds had visited a museum, gallery or archive compared with 36.7 per cent of 16-24 year olds. It is likely that the largest determinant of this drop is leaving school.

Figure 1.5: Proportion who have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year, 2009/10, by age

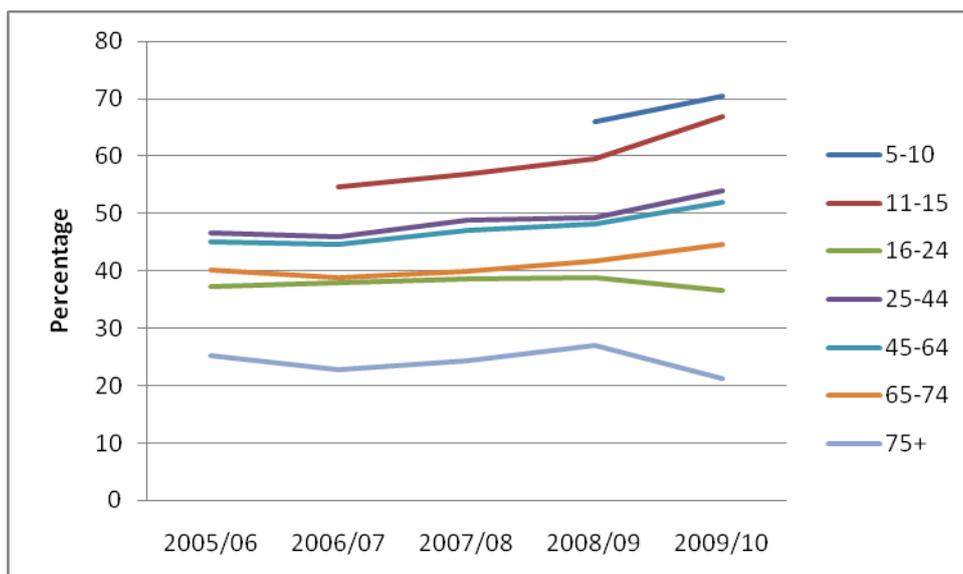


Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.9 and +/-7.4 for adults, and between +/-7.3 and +/-8.2 for children

Since 2005/06, there has been an increase in the proportion of 25-44 year olds (from 46.6% in 2005/06 to 54.0% in 2009/10) and 45-64 year olds (from 45.2% to 52.1%) who had visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year. Since 2006/07, there has been an increase in the proportion of 11-15 year olds who visited one of these in the last year (from 54.7% in 2006/07 to 66.8% in 2009/10). The apparent decreases among those aged 16-24 years and 75+ years are not statistically significant (Figure 1.6).

Figure 1.6: Proportion who have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10, by age



- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school visits only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to visits both in and out of school
- (2) Data for 5-10 years olds not collected prior to 2008/09; Data for 11-15 year olds not collected prior to 2006/07

In 2009/10, men (46.5%) were just as likely as women (46.9%) to have visited a museum, gallery or archive in the last year. Since 2005/06, there have been increases for both groups (from 42.5% for men and 42.1% for women). However, recently published research from the CASE Programme³ shows that once other factors (e.g. ethnicity and age) are controlled for, women are actually more likely than men to have visited a museum or gallery in the last year.

While people in the upper socio-economic groups (55.7%) were considerably more likely than those in the lower socio-economic groups (33.5%) to have visited in the last year, both groups are now more likely to have visited a museum, gallery or archive than they were in 2005/06 (from 51.9% for the higher socio-economic groups, and 28.3% for the lower groups). These findings are consistent with the latest CASE research on the drivers of participation.

The variation between socio-economic groups is less marked for children, largely on account of museum and gallery visits undertaken through school.

Further detail on this sector can be found in the accompanying spreadsheets to this release available at: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/publications/7386.aspx>

³ <http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/research/CASE-Driverssummary-July2010.pdf>, - see page 14.

Chapter 2: Arts

Key findings

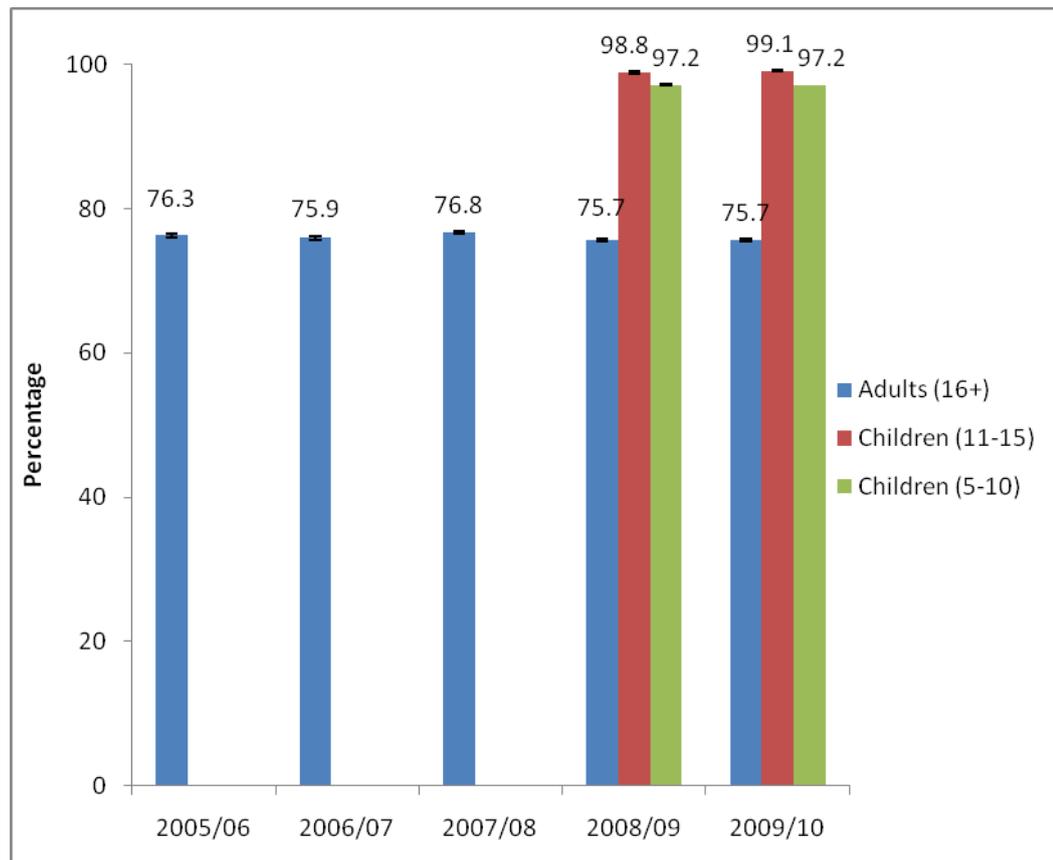
- Over three-quarters (75.7%) of adults have engaged with the arts⁴ at least once in the last year; along with 97.2 per cent of 5-10 year olds and 99.1 per cent of 11-15 year olds.
- Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the proportion of adults attending other live music events and reading increased while the proportion attending carnivals and craft exhibitions decreased.
- Arts engagement is highest in the South East (84.9%) and the East of England (81.9%), and higher in rural areas (81.7%) than urban areas (74.4%).
- Active arts engagement (e.g. dancing) is generally higher for the younger age groups while less active activities, such as reading, are more popular amongst the older age groups and attending plays/dramas are most popular among those aged 45-64.
- Women (78.6%) are more likely than men (72.7%) to have engaged with the arts in the last year. The types of activities men and women do also varies: activities such as playing a musical instrument and photography are more popular amongst men, whilst dance, reading and attending plays and dramas are more popular amongst women.

Frequency of engagement

In 2009/10, 75.7 per cent of adults had engaged with the arts⁴ at least once in the last year. This is not a statistically significant change from 2005/06 (76.3%). Among children, 99.1 per cent of those aged 11-15 years and 97.2 per cent of those aged 5-10 years had engaged with the arts in the last year. Rates for children are also steady between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 survey years with no significant changes (Figure 2.1).

⁴ 'Arts engagement' refers to activities covering both participating in, and attending, an arts event. A full listing of these activities and events can be found in the annex.

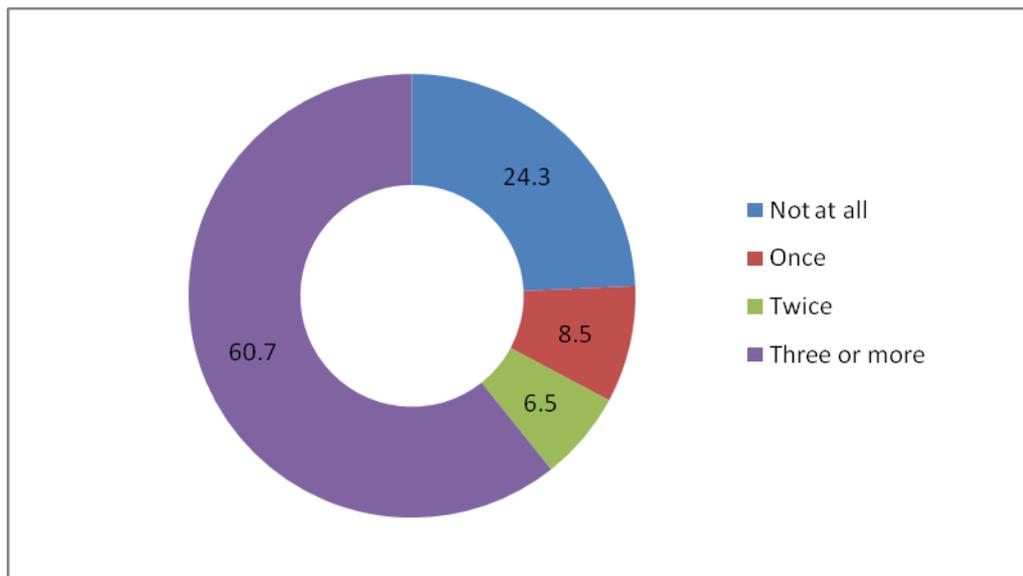
Figure 2.1: Proportion who have engaged with the arts in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10



Notes

- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school engagement only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to engagement both in and out of school
- (2) Data for 5-10 years olds not collected prior to 2008/09. Data for 11-15 year olds before 2008/09 is not consistent with 2008/09 and 2009/10 data
- (3) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.7 and +/-2.0 for adults, and between +/-0.7 and +/-1.0 for children

In 2009/10, 60.7 per cent of adults had engaged with the arts three or more times in the last year. Smaller proportions engaged with the arts twice (6.5%) and once (8.5%) in the last year. Nearly a quarter of people (24.3%) had not engaged with the arts at all (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Frequency of adult engagement with the arts in the last year, 2009/10**Notes**

- (1) Figures taken from the Taking Part rolling quarterly dataset
 (2) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.1 and +/-2.2

Arts activities

People can engage with the arts in many different ways. Engagement in some activities has increased since 2005/06, while in others engagement has decreased or remained the same (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Change between 2005/06 and 2009/10 in engagement with arts activities

Activity	2005/06 (%)	2009/10 (%)	Change (PP)
Attending live music events (not jazz, classical, musicals or opera)	24.4	30.0	+5.6
Reading for pleasure (not including newspapers, comics and magazines)	62.8	65.5	+2.7
Attending films	52.3	54.7	+2.4
Doing dance activities (not including ballet) for fitness	2.2	4.3	+2.1
Attending carnivals	17.3	11.8	-5.5
Attending street arts	13.7	10.1	-3.6
Attending craft exhibitions (not craft markets)	15.4	12.0	-3.4
Attending exhibitions or collections of art, photography or sculpture	21.8	18.7	-3.1
Using a computer to create original art or animation	11.6	8.5	-3.1
Doing painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	13.3	11.6	-1.7
Attending events connected with books or writing	4.9	3.2	-1.7

Attending culturally specific festivals	5.6	4.4	-1.2
Attending plays/dramas	22.7	21.4	No change
Playing musical instruments for pleasure	11.5	10.6	No change
Writing stories or plays	3.5	3.0	No change
Performing in plays/dramas	2.1	1.5	No change

Notes

- (1) All changes shown are significant at the 95% confidence level
- (2) A likely driver in the decline in computer use for arts is due to the decision in 2008/09 to more explicitly exclude instances where this relates to paid employment

Among children, no significant changes were detected in the percentage engaging with specific arts activities/events between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Frequency of engagement with arts activities

Not surprisingly, the number of times people have done arts activities over the past year varies considerably by activity. Of those adults who read for pleasure, 80.0 per cent have done this within the last week. Playing a musical instrument also has a high percentage of participants doing this regularly with 58.2 per cent of the adults who play a musical instrument for pleasure having done this in the past week. Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the proportion of those people doing these activities once a week has increased (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Change between 2005/06 and 2009/10 in the proportion of adults doing these activities who have done so within the last week

Activity	2005/06 (%)	2009/10 (%)	Change (PP)
Played a musical instrument for pleasure	48.7	58.2	+9.5
Read for pleasure	76.2	80.0	+3.8

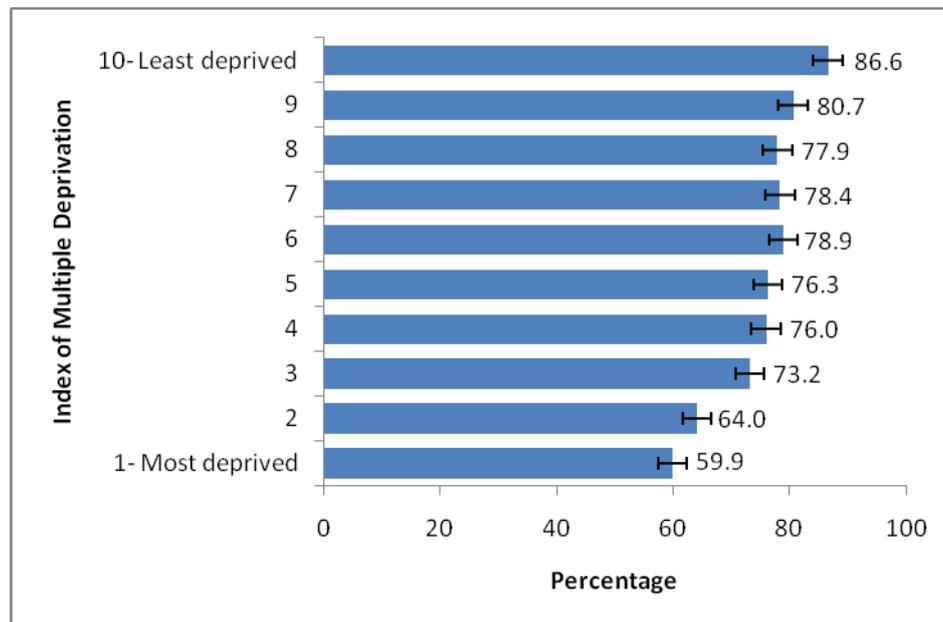
Notes

- (1) All changes shown are significant at the 95% confidence level

Area level factors

The extent to which people engage with the arts varies according to where people live, and the type of area they live in.

The effect of area-level deprivation is considerable. In 2009/10, people who lived in the least deprived areas of England were far more likely than those who lived in the most deprived areas to have engaged with the arts in the last year (86.6% compared with 59.9%). However, between the extremes of deprivation and affluence, there is comparatively little variation (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5: Proportion of adults who have engaged with the arts in the last year, 2009/10, by deprivation**Notes**

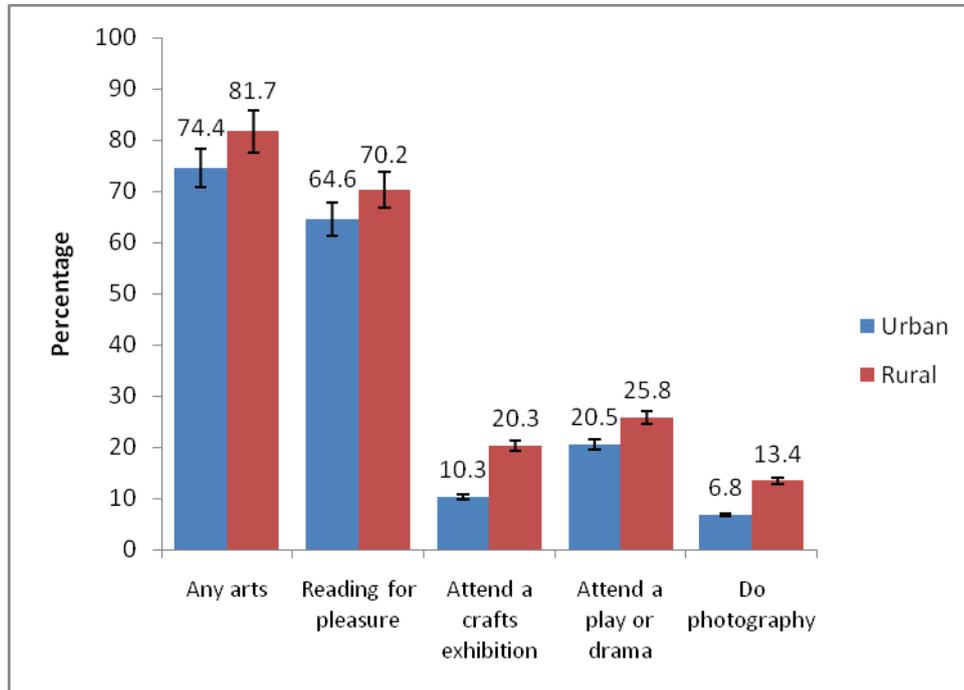
(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-4.8 and +/-7.6

People who live in rural areas (81.7%) are more likely to have engaged with the arts in the last year than people in urban areas (74.4%). This difference has been significant every year since 2005/06. This trend is also observed in heritage, with people who live in rural areas more likely to visit heritage sites than people who live in urban areas.

This difference is driven by a higher proportion of people in rural areas doing certain activities. In particular, people living in rural areas are significantly more likely to have: read for pleasure (70.2% compared with 64.6% in urban areas); attended a craft exhibition (20.3% compared with 10.3%); attended a play or drama (25.8% compared with 20.5%) and done photography (13.4% compared with 6.8%) (Figure 2.6).

There were no activities that were more likely to be done by people living in urban areas than those in rural areas.

Figure 2.6: Proportion of adults engaging with arts activities in the last year, 2009/10, by urban/rural



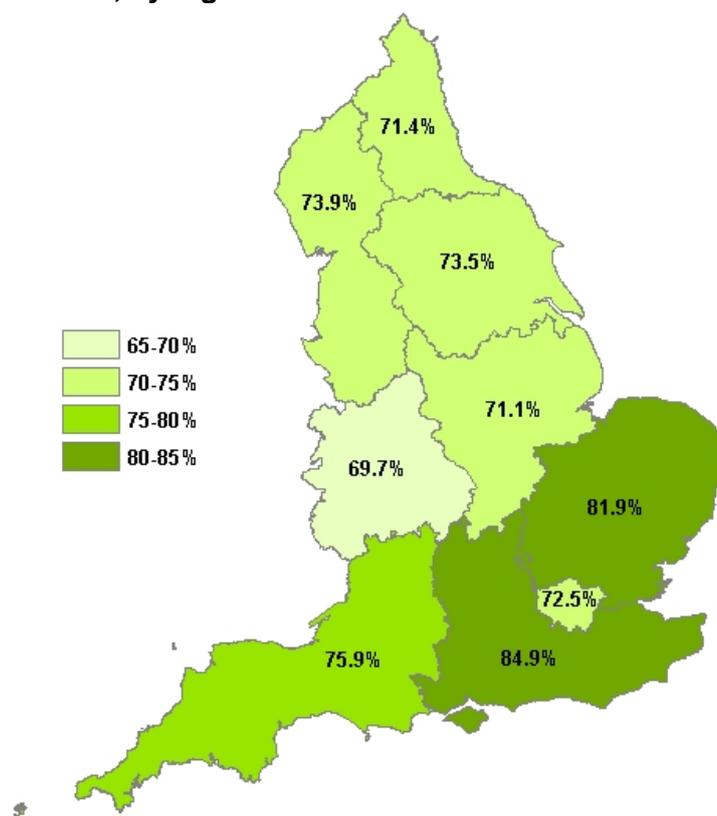
Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.5 and +/-4.9

There are also variations in arts engagement depending on which region people live in. For example, in 2009/10, people in the South East (84.9%) were more likely than people in all other regions except for the East of England (81.9%) to have engaged with the arts in the last year.

People in the East of England (81.9%) were significantly more likely to have engaged with the arts in the last year than those in all other regions except for the South East (84.9%) and South West (75.9%) (Figure 2.7). There are no regions where the proportion of people engaging with the arts has increased or declined significantly since 2005/06.

Figure 2.7: Proportion of adults who have engaged with the arts in the last year, 2009/10, by region



(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.0 and +/-9.3

Socio-demographic factors

Recently published research from the CASE Programme⁵ on the drivers of participation found that, once other factors were controlled for, there were a number of socio-demographic factors which predict a person's likelihood of engaging with the arts: age, sex, and socio-economic status being among the stronger predictors. The CASE findings are borne out in the 2009/10 figures.

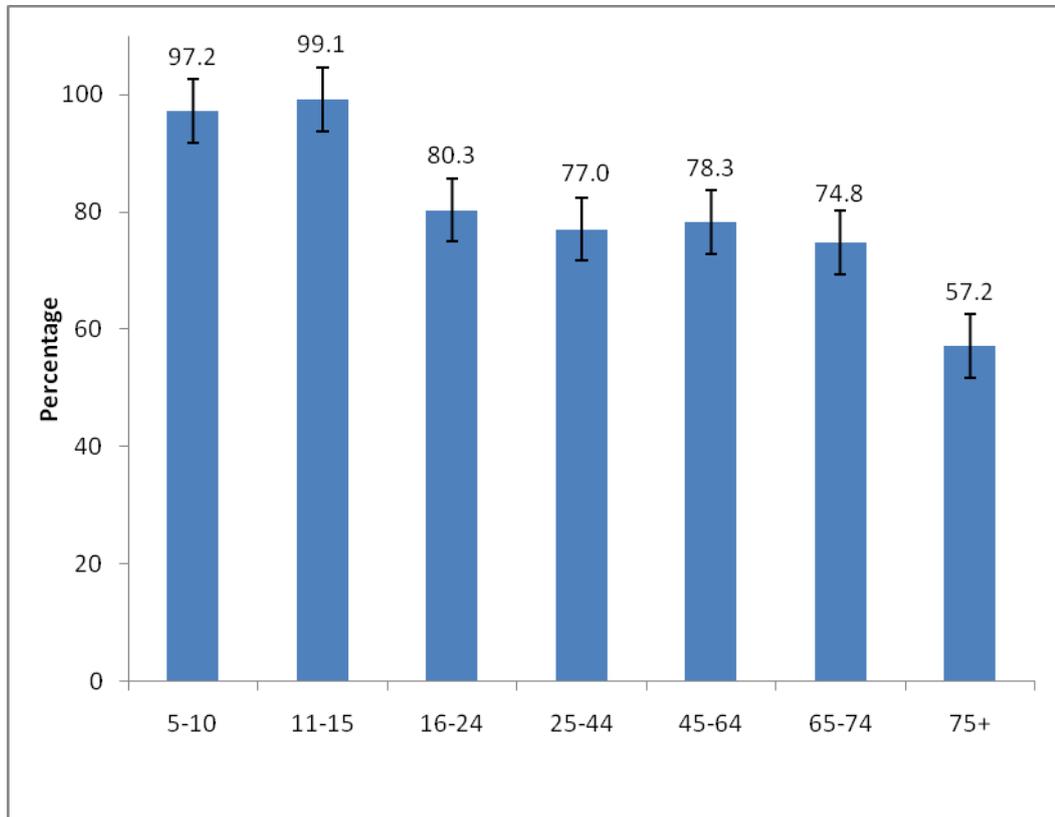
The extent to which people engage with the arts varies considerably with age. In particular, more active arts engagement (e.g. dancing) tends to be higher for the younger age groups while less active activities such as reading and attending plays/dramas are more popular amongst the mid age groups, i.e. attendance is lower among those aged 16-24 and 75+. Very high proportions of children engaged with the arts in the last year.

Looking across all arts activities, the difference between those aged 11-15 and those aged 16-24 is particularly striking. In 2009/10, 99.1 per cent of 11-15 year olds had engaged with the arts compared with 80.3 per cent of 16-24 year olds. It is likely that the largest determinant of this drop is leaving school.

⁵ <http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/research/CASE-Driverssummary-July2010.pdf>

Among the older age groups, 78.3 per cent of 45-64 year olds engaged in arts in the last year, compare with 57.2 per cent of those aged 75+ (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8: Proportion who have engaged with the arts in the last year, 2009/10, by age



Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.7 and +/-5.4 for adults, and between +/-0.7 and +/-1.0 for children

Looking by age, we can see that peak participation for different activities occurs with a variety of different age groups.

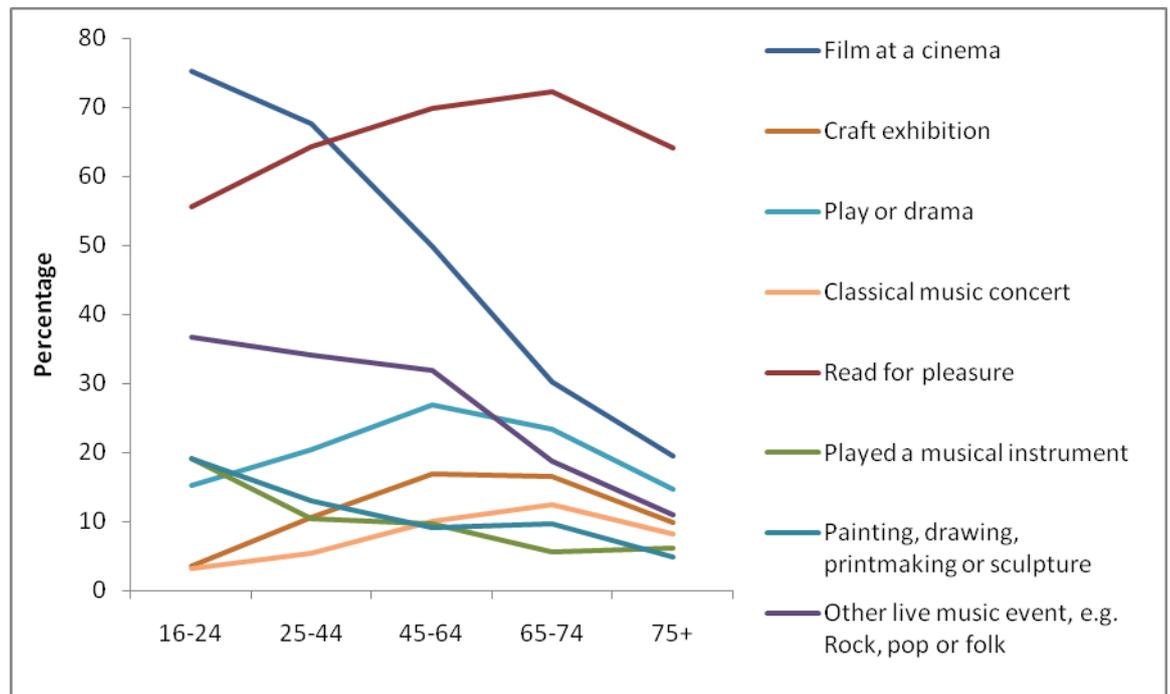
For the following activities and events, peak participation is by those who are aged 16-24:

- attending film at a cinema
- other live music events
- playing a musical instrument
- painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture

Attending plays or dramas and craft exhibitions have peak participation by those who are aged 45-64.

In reading for pleasure and attending classical music concerts, peak participation is by those who are aged 65-74.

The 75+ age group were often significantly less likely to attend many types of arts events compared to younger age groups (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9: Proportion who have engaged with various arts activities/events in the last year, 2009/10, by age**Notes**

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.5 and +/-6.7

In 2009/10, men (72.7%) were less likely than women (78.6%) to have engaged with the arts in the last year.

In 2008/09, girls aged 5-10 (98.4%) were more likely to have engaged with the arts in the last year than boys of the same age (96.1%). However this difference is not observed in 2009/10. Among 11-15 year olds, there is no difference between boys and girls.

Among adults, the type of arts activities that men and women do varies considerably. In the table below, the red highlighting shows activities that men are more likely to do; the green shading shows activities that women are more likely to do.

Activity	Male (%)	Female (%)	Difference (PP)
Played a musical instrument	13.3	8.1	5.2
Written music	5.2	1.1	4.1
Done photography as an artistic activity	9.2	6.8	2.4
Read for pleasure	58.3	72.4	14.1
Attended a play/drama	17.1	25.5	8.4
Attended a pantomime	8.6	16.8	8.2
Attended a musical	20.0	26.8	6.8
Done dance for fitness	1.3	7.1	5.8
Attended craft exhibitions	9.4	14.5	5.1
Done dance not for fitness	6.6	11.2	4.6

Done painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	9.4	13.6	4.2
Attended ballet	1.8	5.3	3.5
Attended an opera	3.4	5.2	1.8
Written poetry	2.8	4.4	1.6
Done ballet	0.0	0.6	0.6

Notes

(1) All changes shown are significant at the 95% confidence level

The differences between men and women in the type of arts activities undertaken are, to a certain extent, also reflected among children.

Among 5-10 year olds, girls are more likely than boys to do a number of activities. Boys are not more likely than girls to do any of the activities asked about in the questionnaire.

Figure 2.10: Different arts activities undertaken by 5-10 year old boys and girls, 2009/10

Activity	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Difference (PP)
Dance activities	29.5	61.5	32.0
Theatre and drama activities	44.0	54.5	10.5
Music activities	50.8	60.3	9.5
Media activities (excluding film or video)	24.9	31.3	6.4
Arts and crafts activities	78.6	84.7	6.1
Reading and writing activities	86.0	90.3	4.3

Notes

(1) All differences shown are significant at the 95% confidence level

A similar pattern is observed amongst children aged 11-15 years, with girls more likely than boys to do a wide range of arts activities

Activity	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Difference (%)
Dance activities	35.8	70.3	34.5
Theatre and drama activities	63.3	76.0	12.7
Arts and crafts activities	77.9	86.8	8.9
Music activities	66.8	75.2	8.4
Take part or go to street arts, circus, festival or carnival events	31.3	39.5	8.2

Notes

(1) All differences shown are significant at the 95% confidence level

Whilst people in the upper socio-economic groups (81.9%) are considerably more likely than those in the lower socio-economic groups (64.8%) to have engaged with the arts in the last year (also consistent with CASE findings), the percentage of people from upper socio-economic groups engaging with the arts has fallen from 84.4 per cent in 2005/06. The percentage of people engaging with the arts in lower socio-economic groups, on the other hand, has remained steady in this time. This may indicate that the gap between income groups in terms of arts engagement is narrowing.

Further detail on this sector can be found in the accompanying spreadsheets to this release available at: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/publications/7386.aspx>

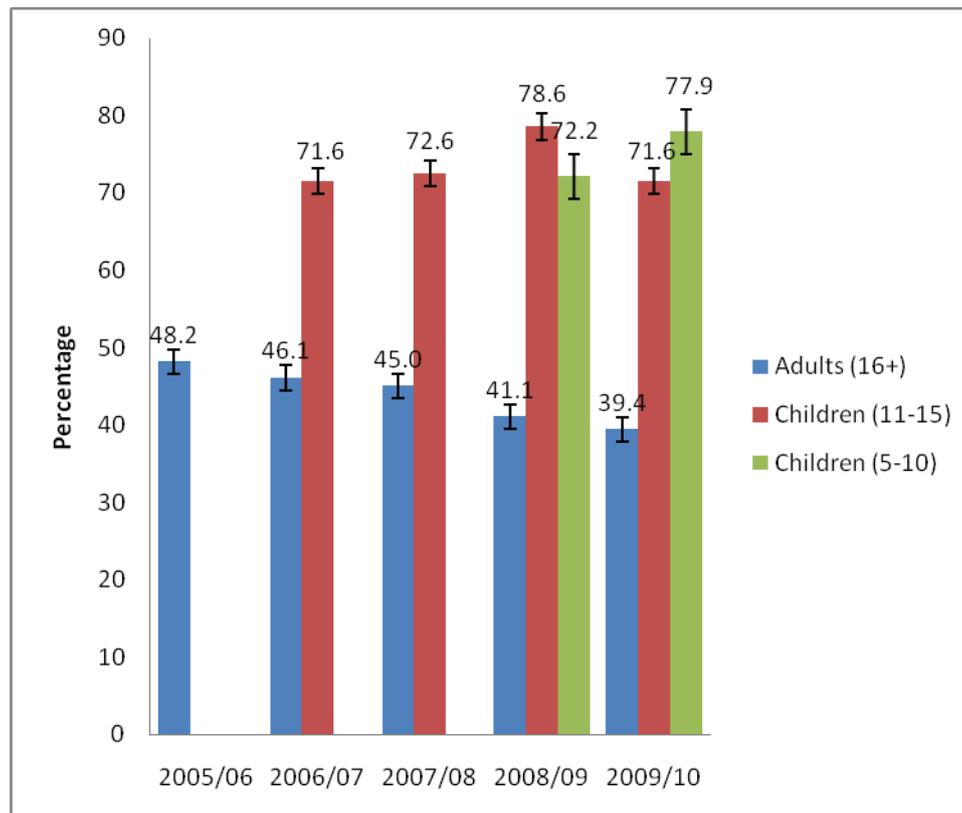
Chapter 3: Libraries

Key findings

- Since 2005/06, there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of adults visiting a public library (from 48.2% to 39.4% in 2009/10), although rates remained stable between 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- The decrease in library visits is consistent across all socio-demographic groups.
- While there has been a steady decline in library visits across the English regions, the North East and the East Midlands have bucked the trend – in these areas library visits have remained stable since 2005/06.

Frequency of Engagement

In 2009/10, 39.4 per cent of adults had visited a public library in the last year. While this is not a statistically significant fall from 2008/09 (41.1%), it is a continuation of the downward trend in library visits since 2005/06 (48.2%). Among children, 71.6 per cent of those aged 11-15 years and 77.9 per cent of those aged 5-10 had been to a library in the last year. The trend for children is stable, with differences between 2008/09 and 2009/10 not reaching the level of statistical significance (Figure 3.1).

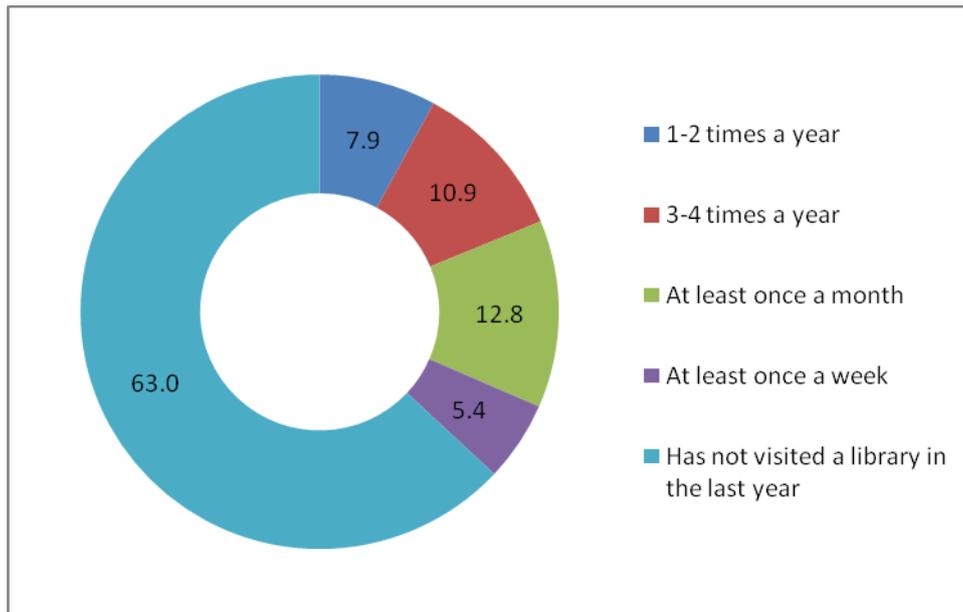
Figure 3.1: Proportion who have visited a public library in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10**Notes**

- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school visits only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to visits both in and out of school
- (2) Data for 5-10 years olds not collected prior to 2008/09; Data for 11-15 year olds not collected prior to 2006/07
- (3) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.7 and +/-1.8 for adults, and between +/-2.0 and +/-7.9 for children

In 2009/10, among those people who had visited a public library, most (93.8%) had done so in their own time. Smaller proportions visited for the purpose of academic study (10.3%) or paid work (3.1%). The numbers visiting a public library for voluntary work are too small to report.

In 2009/10, 5.4 per cent of adults visited a public library at least once a week; 12.8 per cent of adults visited at least once a month; 10.9 per cent visited 3-4 times a year while 7.9 per cent visited 1-2 times a year (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Frequency of library visits in the last year, 2009/10



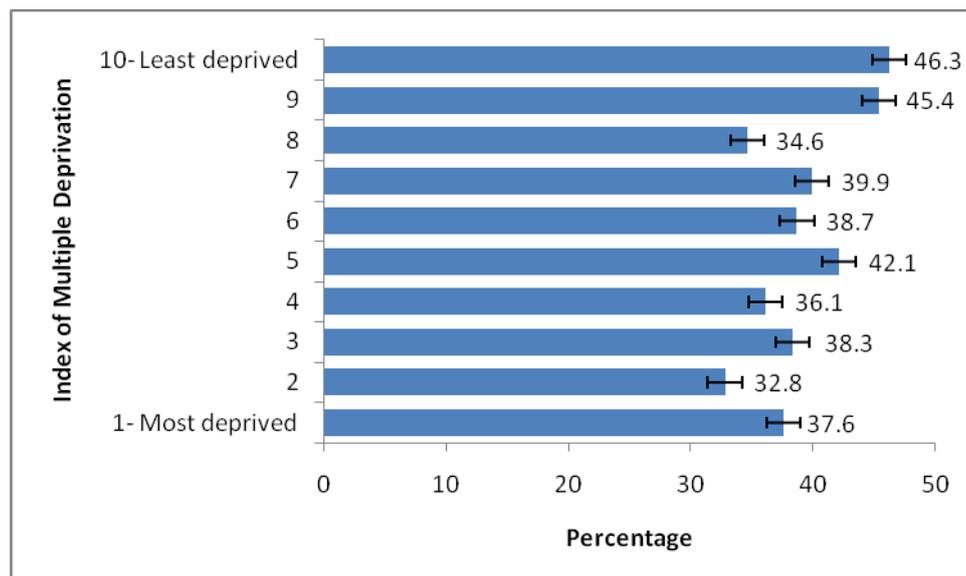
Notes

- (1) Figures are calculated excluding people who have visited a library for the purposes of paid work or academic study
- (2) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-1.8

Area level factors

While the extent to which people visit libraries varies according to where people live and the type of area they live in, this variation is less marked than it is for other sectors (e.g. museums and galleries). Despite this, people who lived in the least deprived areas of England were more likely than those in the most deprived areas to have visited a library in the past 12 months (46.3% compared with 37.6%, no significant difference). Between these extremes, there was further variation (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Proportion of adults who have visited a public library in the last year, 2009/10, by deprivation



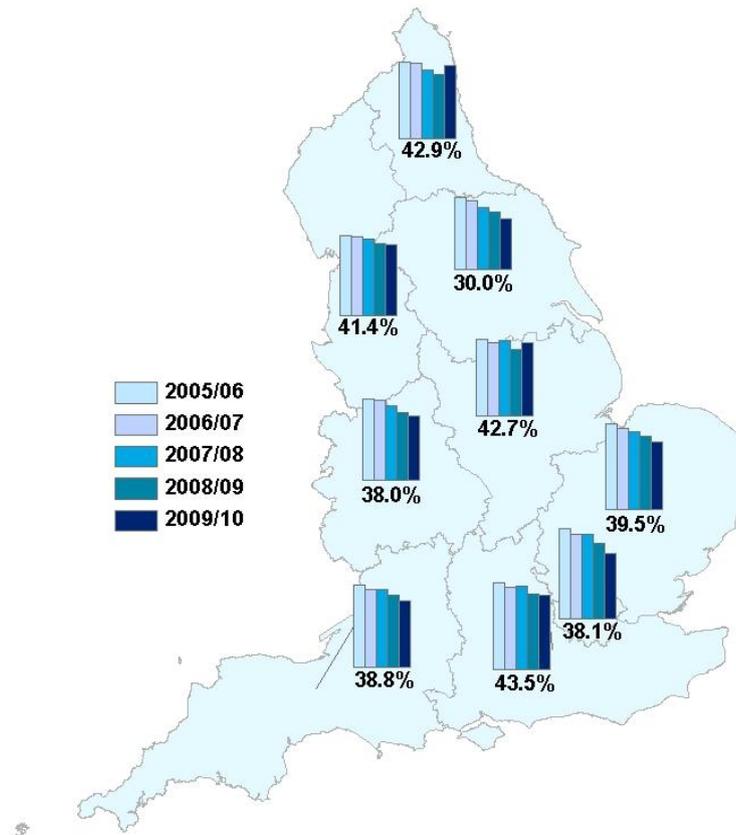
Notes

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-5.1 and +/-6.1

While people who live in rural areas are just as likely as people in urban areas to have visited a public library in the last year, there are some variations by region. People in Yorkshire and the Humber (30.0%) were the least likely to have visited a library in the last 12 months while those in the South East (43.5%) were the most likely to have done so.

Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the proportion of people visiting a public library declined in all regions except the North East and the East Midlands where rates have remained stable. The apparent increases in library visits between 2008/09 and 2009/10 in these areas are not significant (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Proportion of adults who have visited a public library in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10, by region



Notes

- (1) Percentages shown in map are for 2009/10
- (2) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.0 and +/-7.9

Socio-demographic factors

Recently published research from the CASE Programme⁶ on the drivers of participation found that, once other factors were controlled for, there were a number of socio-demographic factors which predict a person's likelihood of visiting a library: age, ethnicity, religion and having children being among them. These findings are borne out in the 2009/10 figures.

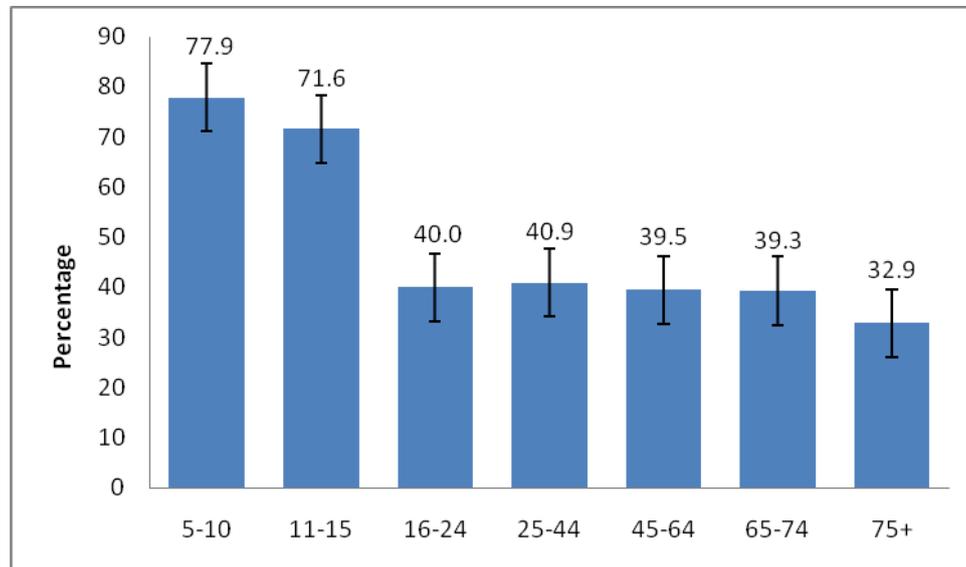
⁶ <http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/research/CASE-Driverssummary-July2010.pdf> - see page 12

Reflecting the overall downward trend between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the decline in library visits has been consistent across all socio-demographic groups.

As in previous years, in 2009/10, children were more likely than adults to have visited a public library. Among adults, around 1 in 4 (between 39.3 and 40.9%) of those aged 16-74 visited a library in the last year; 1 in 3 (32.9%) of those aged 75+ years had.

The difference between those aged 11-15 and those aged 16-24 is particularly noticeable. In 2009/10, 71.6 per cent of 11-15 year olds had visited a public library compared with 40.0 per cent of 16-24 year olds. To varying degree, this ‘drop off’ is observed across all culture and sport sectors (i.e. museums and galleries, heritage, arts and sport), and is likely a result of leaving school. It is also likely that a significant proportion of 16-24 year olds continue to use libraries, but academic rather than public libraries. Academic libraries are not included in these statistics (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Proportion who have visited a public library in the last year, 2009/10, by age

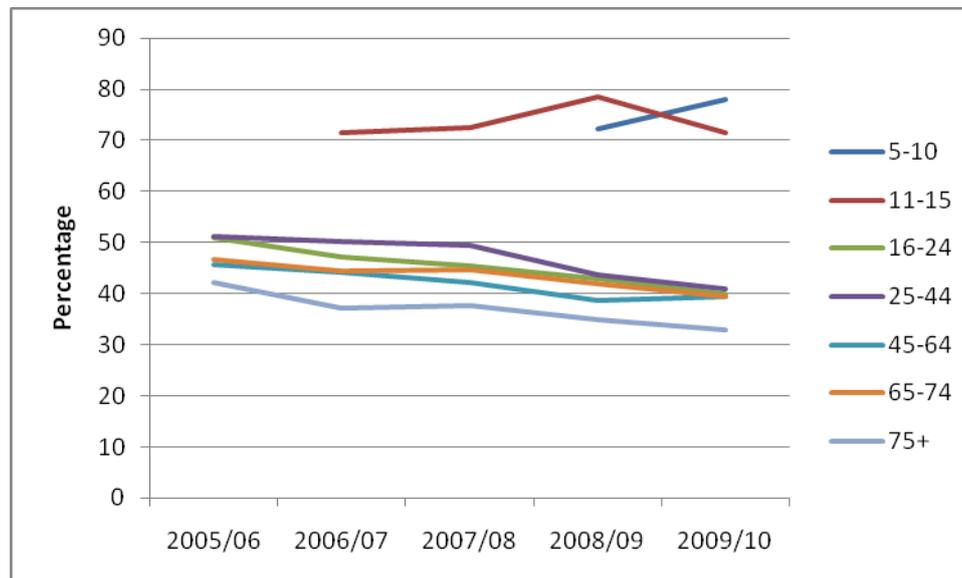


Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.7 and +/-2.2 for adults, and between +/-2.8 and +/-9.4 for children

Since 2005/06, the proportion of adults visiting a public library has declined across all age groups. The apparent increase in the proportion of 11-15 year olds visiting a public library does not reach the level of statistical significance (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6: Proportion who have visited public library in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10, by age



- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school visits only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to visits both in and out of school
 (2) Data for 5-10 years olds not collected prior to 2008/09; Data for 11-15 year olds not collected prior to 2006/07

As in previous years, in 2009/10, women (43.2%) were more likely than men (35.5%) to have visited a library in the last 12 months.

People in the upper socio-economic groups (43.1%) were more likely than those in the lower socio-economic groups (32.3%) to have visited a library. Meanwhile people not in employment (including retired people) were more likely than people in work to have visited a library (42.4% compared with 37.4%). This may reflect a number of factors such as having time available for library visits, accessing employment and computer search facilities in libraries, and making use of information and advice that is available through co-located services.

Further detail on this sector can be found in the accompanying spreadsheets to this release available at: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/publications/7386.aspx>

Chapter 4: Heritage

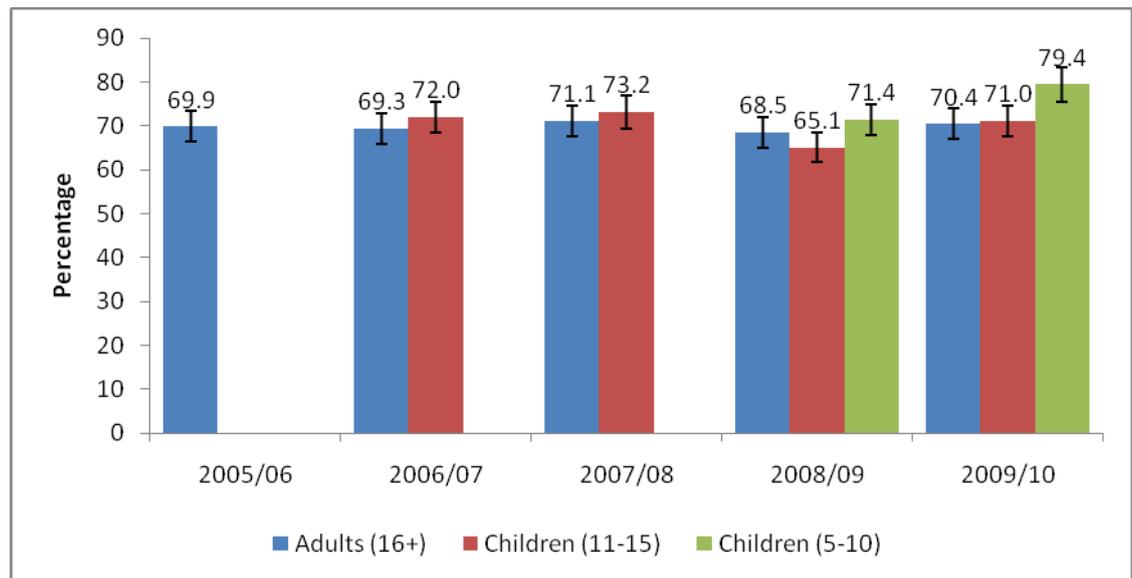
Key findings

- Since 2005/06, the proportions of adults and children visiting a heritage site have remained steady. This trend holds across all regions and socio-demographic groups.
- The most popular type of heritage site was an historic city or town (54.8% of adults had visited), followed by an historic park or garden (41.5%) and an historic building (38.5%).

Frequency of engagement

In 2009/10, 70.4 per cent of adults had visited a heritage site in the last year. This is not a statistically significant change on participation levels in 2008/09 (68.5%⁷) and 2005/06 (69.9%). Among children, 79.4 per cent of those aged 5-10 years and 71.0 per cent of those aged 11-15 had been to a heritage site in the last year. The trend for children is also stable (Figure 4.1).

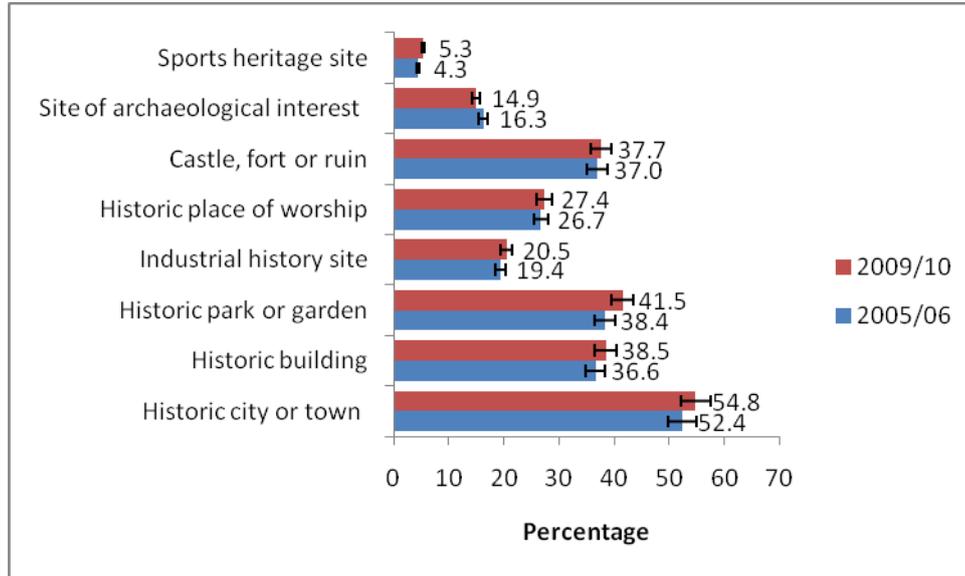
⁷ For the change to be significant, a further 0.6 percentage points in the 2009/10 value would be required.

Figure 4.1: Proportion who have visited a heritage site in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10**Notes**

- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school visits only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to visits both in and out of school
- (2) Data for 5-10 years olds not collected prior to 2008/09; Data for 11-15 year olds not collected prior to 2006/07
- (3) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.9 and +/-7.2 for adults, and between +/-6.5 and +/-7.9 for children

As in previous years, in 2009/10, the most popular type of heritage site was an historic city or town (54.8% of adults had visited), followed by an historic park or garden (41.5%) and an historic building (38.5%). Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, there was an increase in the proportion of adults attending an historic park or garden (from 38.4% to 41.5%), though this is not statistically significant. Visits to other historic sites remained stable (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the last year, 2005/06 and 2009/10

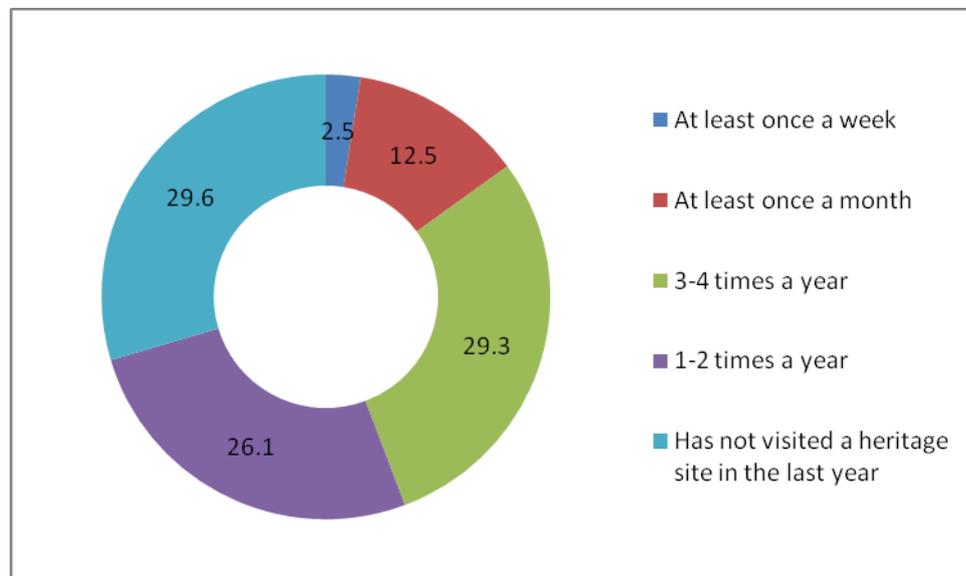


Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.3 and +/-2.6

In 2009/10, 29.3 per cent of adults had visited an historic site 3-4 times in the past year; 26.1 per cent had been 1-2 times, while smaller proportion had been at least once a month (12.5%) and at least once a week (2.5%) (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Frequency of heritage site visits in the last year, 2009/10



Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-2.4

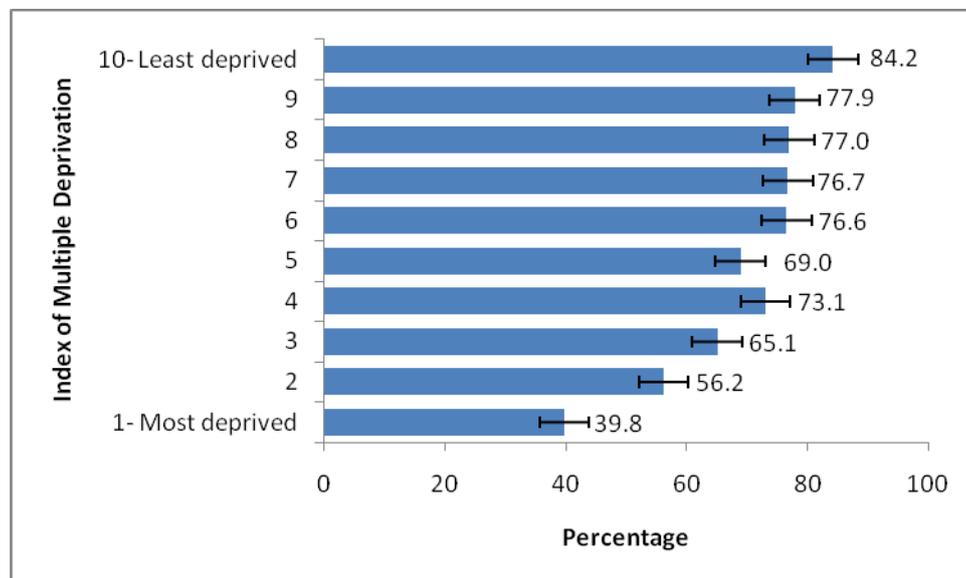
Since 2005/06 there has been an increase in the proportion of people visiting a heritage site 3-4 times a year; the proportion visiting more or less frequently has remained the same.

Area level factors

The extent to which people visit heritage sites depends on where people live, and the type of area that they live in. In particular, people who live in rural areas (81.3%) are more likely than people in urban areas (68.1%) to have visited a heritage site in the last year. The proportion visiting a heritage site is lowest in London⁸ (59.8%) and highest in the South East (81.0%).

The likelihood of visiting a heritage site and area-level deprivation are also related, with people in the least deprived areas of England twice as likely as people in the most deprived areas to visit a heritage site. In 2009/10, 84.2 per cent of adults in the least deprived areas visited a heritage site compared with 39.8 per cent of people in the most deprived areas. Between these extremes, there was further variation (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the last year, 2009/10, by deprivation



Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-5.1 and +/-10.2

The recently published research from the CASE programme on the drivers of participation, which carried out analysis based on the 2007/08 Taking Part survey, found that, one other factors were controlled for, having access to heritage sites (which tend to be more prominent in rural areas) and access to a car were strong predictors of whether an individual visited heritage sites⁹.

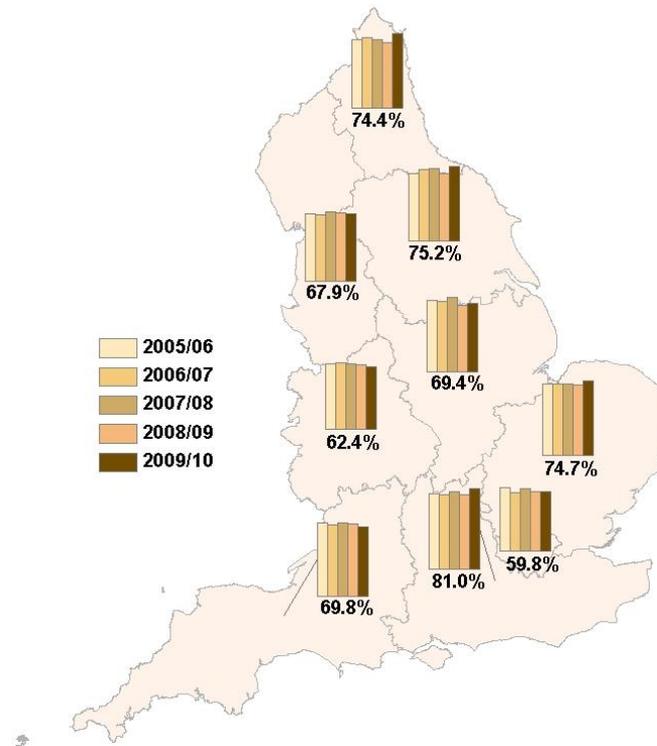
Since 2005/06, the proportion of people visiting a heritage site has remained steady across all English regions (Figure 4.5). On account of the small sample size, apparent

⁸ Given the range of heritage sites accessible within London, it is possible that the comparatively low levels of Londoners reporting heritage visits may be due to a potential misunderstanding of the definition of heritage used in the survey. The methodology for defining and measuring the heritage sector in surveys will be examined.

⁹ <http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/research/CASE-Driverssummary-July2010.pdf>

increases in the proportion of people visiting heritage sites in some regions are not statistically significant.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of adults who have visited a heritage site in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10, by region



Notes

- (1) Percentages shown in map are for 2009/10
- (2) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.7 and +/-10.2

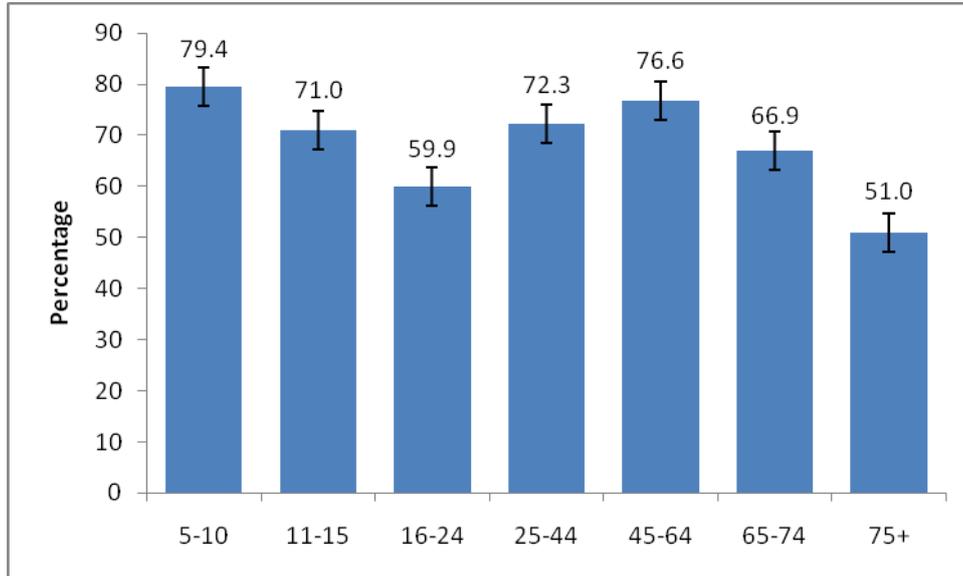
Socio-demographic factors

The recently published research from the CASE Programme¹⁰ on the drivers of participation found that, once other factors were controlled for, there were a number of socio-demographic factors which predict a person’s likelihood of visiting a heritage site: age, socio-economic status, income, and having children being among them. These findings are consistent with the results reported in the 2009/10 figures.

In 2009/10, people aged 75+ were the least likely to have visited a heritage site (51.0% had visited in the last year) while children aged 5-10 were the most likely to have visited (79.4%), and between these extremes there is some variation. Among adults, people aged 45-64 years have the highest proportion of visits to heritage sites (76.6%).

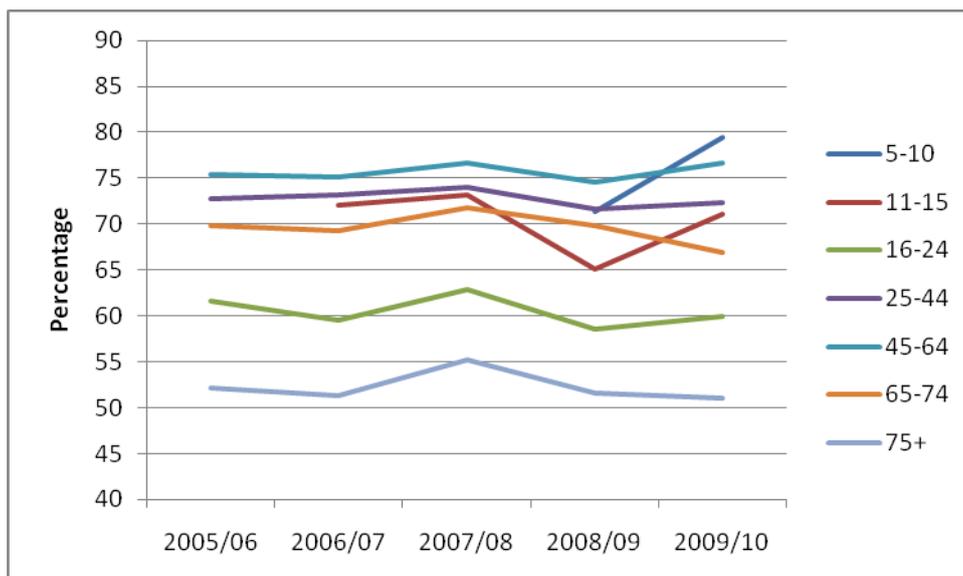
The difference between those aged 11-15 and those aged 16-24 is particularly noticeable. In 2009/10, 71.0 per cent of 11-15 year olds had visited a heritage site compared with 59.9 per cent of 16-24 year olds. To varying degrees, this ‘drop off’ is observed across all culture and sport sectors (i.e. libraries, heritage, arts and sport), and is likely to be a result of leaving school (Figure 4.6).

¹⁰ <http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/research/CASE-Driverssummary-July2010.pdf>

Figure 4.6: Proportion who have visited a heritage site in the last year, 2009/10, by age**Notes**

- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school visits only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to visits both in and out of school
- (2) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.7 and +/-2.4 for adults, and between +/-2.0 and +/-7.9 for children

Since 2005/06, the proportion of children and adults visiting a heritage site has remained stable. The apparent increase in the proportion of 5-10 and 11-15 year olds visiting a heritage site does not reach the level of statistical significance (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Proportion who have visited heritage in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10, by age**Notes**

- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school visits only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to visits both in and out of school
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds not collected prior to 2008/09; Data for 11-15 year olds not collected prior to 2006/07

As in previous years, in 2009/10, a similar proportion of women (68.1%) and men (71.0%) had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months.

People in the upper socio-economic groups (77.9%) were more likely than those in the lower socio-economic groups (57.3%) to have visited a heritage site. Meanwhile, people with a long-standing illness or disability (62.2%) were less likely than those without an illness or disability (72.5%) to do so.

Since 2005/06, rates across the various socio-economic groups have remained stable.

Further detail on this sector can be found in the accompanying spreadsheets to this release available at: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/publications/7386.aspx>

Chapter 5: Sport

Key findings

- Over half (53.4%) of adults had done active sport in the last four weeks. Active sport covers a wide range of activities where the respondent has taken part in the sport rather than being a spectator. The figures reported do not include utility cycling, for example; cycling for the purpose of commuting to work.
- Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the proportion of adults doing active sport for more than 30 minutes at a time increased from 49.9 per cent to 52.9 per cent.
- Almost 7 per cent of adults do sport every day. Nearly a quarter (24.3%) of adults did active sport on 11-28 days within a four week period.
- Sports participation varies widely by age, more than halving between those aged 25-44 (65.6%) and those aged 65-74 (32.3%).
- Unlike cultural participation, there is no significant variation by deprivation, between regions, or between rural and urban areas.

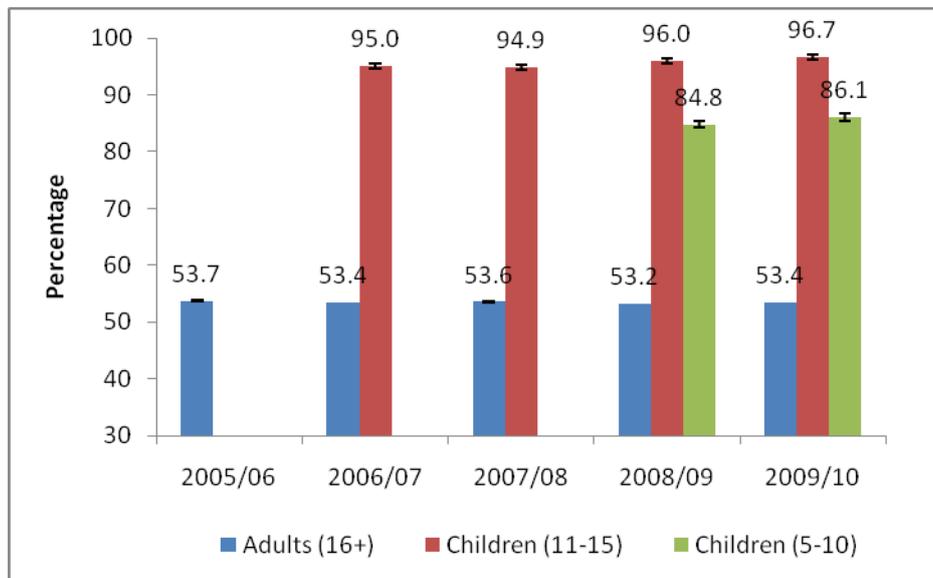
Frequency of engagement

In 2009/10, 53.4 per cent of adults had taken part in active sport in the last four weeks, compared to 86.1 per cent for 5-10 year olds, and 96.7 per cent for 11-15 year olds. The 2009/10 adult figure was unchanged from 2008/09 (53.2%) and there was no significant change from 2005/06 when 53.7 per cent had done active sport (Figure 5.1). The child figures were both unchanged from previous years.

Active sport covers a wide range of activities, as diverse as swimming, karate, netball, canoeing, roller-blading, and curling. Activities are those in which the respondent has participated, rather than activities where an event has been attended or viewed as a spectator. For the more detailed information on the number of days in which people have taken part in active sport, this is based on sessions which have lasted 30 minutes or more, the recommended amount for there to be a health benefit from sports activity.

For children, the list of activities within sport varies from that for adults to reflect the different types of activities appropriate for the 5-10 and 11-15 age groups. Activities that are included within sport are fully listed in the annex for each of the different age groups. The survey covers activities undertaken out of school for those aged 5-10 years old, and both in and out of school for those aged 11-15 years old.

Figure 5.1: Proportion doing active sport in the last 4 weeks, 2005/06 to 2009/10

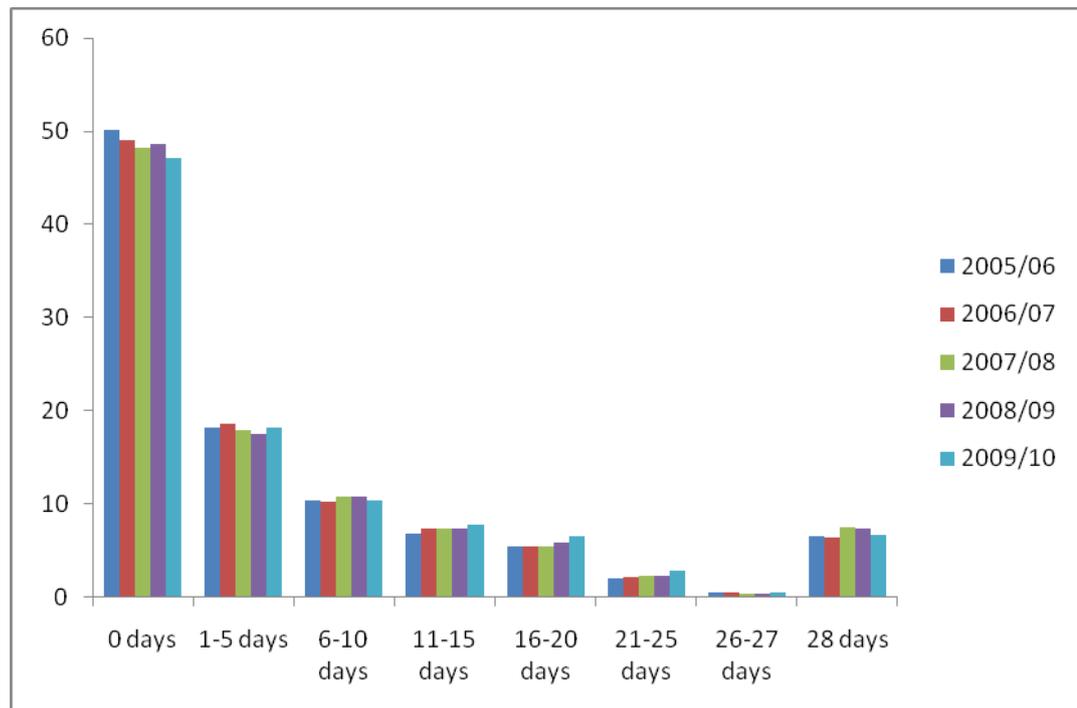


Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-0.7 and +/-4.8

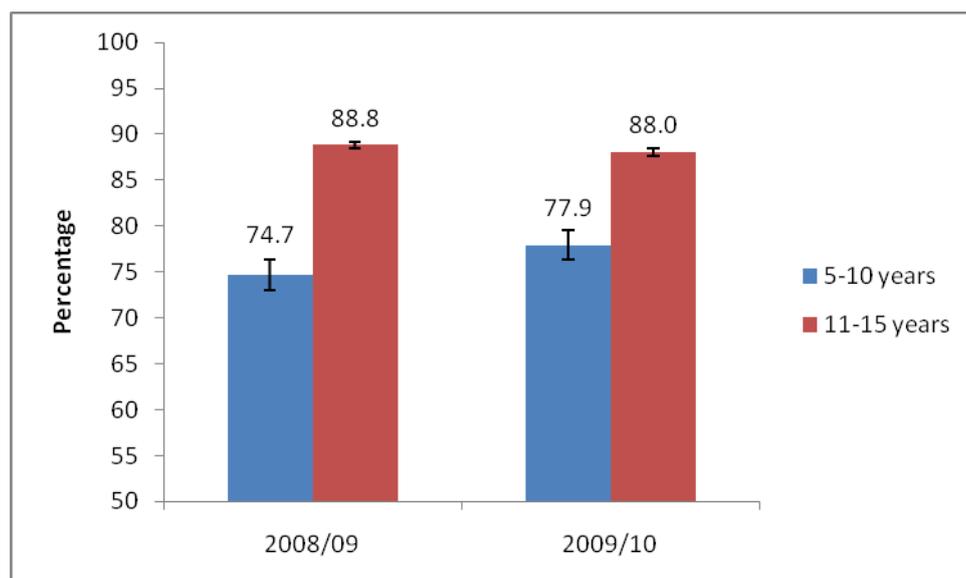
The proportion of adults who had done active sport at least once in the last four weeks for at least 30 minutes increased between 2005/06 and 2009/10 (from 49.9% to 52.9%). So, of those who are doing active sport, each session is now more likely to last for longer than 30 minutes.

Those who take part in active sport every day make up 6.7 per cent of the population (Figure 5.2) whereas those who take part on 21 to 27 days out of every 28 day period make up 3.3 per cent. The number of days in which people participate has remained steady with no significant changes during the period of the survey.

Figure 5.2: Percentage of adults doing active sport (for sessions of 30 minutes or more in the last 4 weeks) by number of days done

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-1.0 and +/-4.1

Among children, 77.9 per cent of those aged 5-10 had taken part in sports activities during the last week compared to 88.0 per cent of 11-15 year olds (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Percentage of children doing active sport in the last 7 days**Notes**

- (1) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school engagement only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to engagement both in and out of school
- (2) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.2 and +/-6.5

Individual Sports

For active sport there is a very wide range of activities that can be counted in this measure, covering activities of varying intensity and type, for example those that are much more solo and simple, or those that require large teams of people or significant levels of equipment. The table below (Figure 5.4) shows the most popular activities based on those reported by respondents where they have taken part in these activities within the last four weeks. The table also includes utility cycling, for example where cycling has been for the purpose of commuting.

Figure 5.4: The ten most reported activities based on the proportion of adults who have done these activities with the last 4 weeks

Activity	2009/10 (%)
Health, fitness, gym or conditioning activities	15.1
Swimming or diving [indoors]	14.7
Cycling [health, recreation, training, competition]	10.5
Football (include 5-a-side and 6-a-side) [outdoors]	6.7
Jogging, cross-country, road running	6.6
Snooker, pool, billiards (exclude bar billiards)	5.8
Keepfit, aerobics, dance exercise (include exercise bike)	5.7
Cycling [to get to places, i.e. work, shops] ¹²	4.4
Golf, pitch and putt, putting	4.1
Swimming or diving [outdoors]	3.6

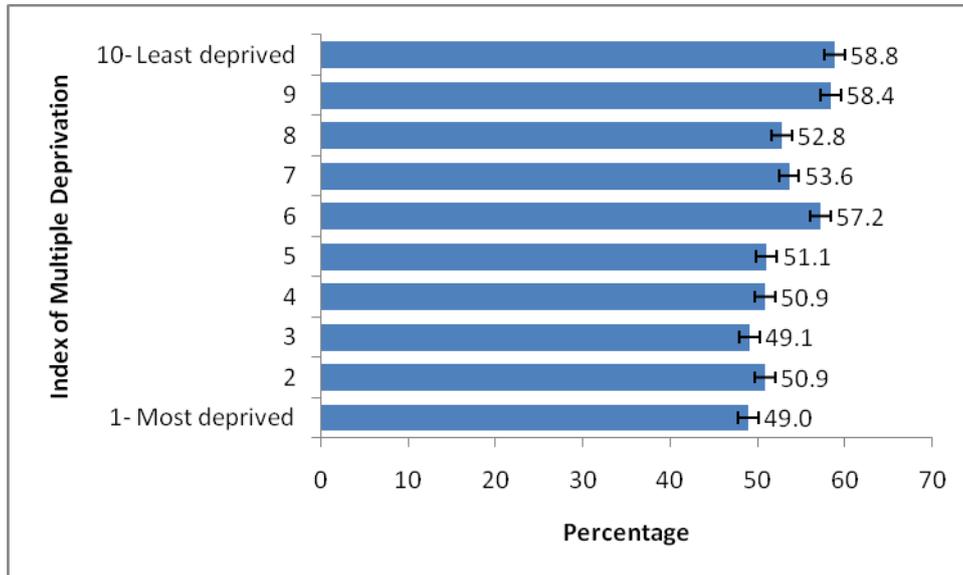
Area level factors

For active sport, the variation between regions and different types of areas is not as stark as it is for the cultural sectors.

While the data suggest a difference between the proportion of people in the least deprived areas (58.8% of whom have done active sport in the last 4 weeks) and the most deprived areas (49.0%), due to the small sample size, this difference is not statistically significant (Figure 5.5).

¹² Utility cycling has not been included in the overall figures for participation in active sport in this chapter.

Figure 5.5: Proportion of adults who have done active sport in the last 4 weeks, 2009/10, by deprivation



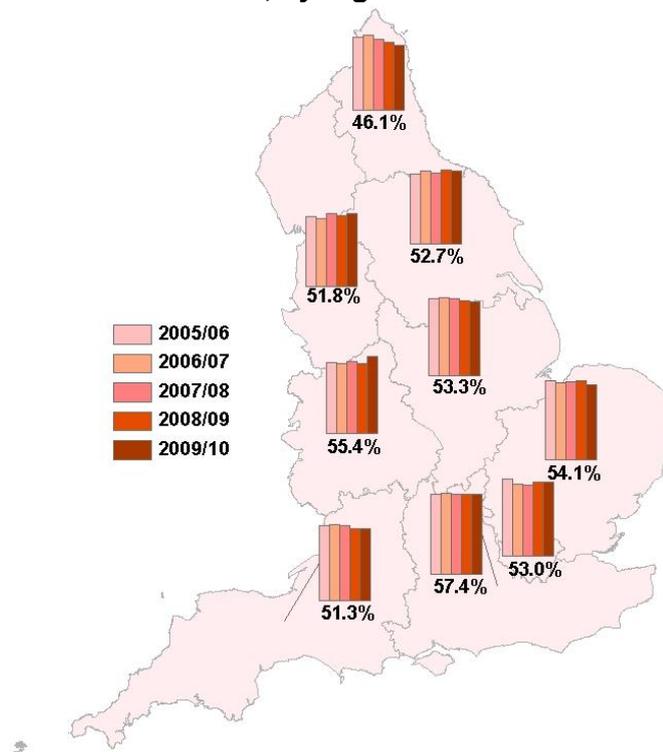
Notes

(1) Confidence intervals range between +/-5.6 and +/-6.6

People in rural areas (55.6%) are just as likely as people in urban areas (59.2%) to have done active sport in the last 4 weeks. This is unchanged from 2005/06.

There are no regional variations in active sport, with the proportions doing active sport in the last 4 weeks broadly similar across the nine English regions. There has been no significant change in any of the regions since 2005/06 (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6: Proportion of adults who have done active sport in the last 4 weeks, 2005/06 to 2009/10, by region



Notes

- (1) Percentages shown in map are for 2009/10
- (2) Confidence intervals range between +/-4.6 and +/-8.4

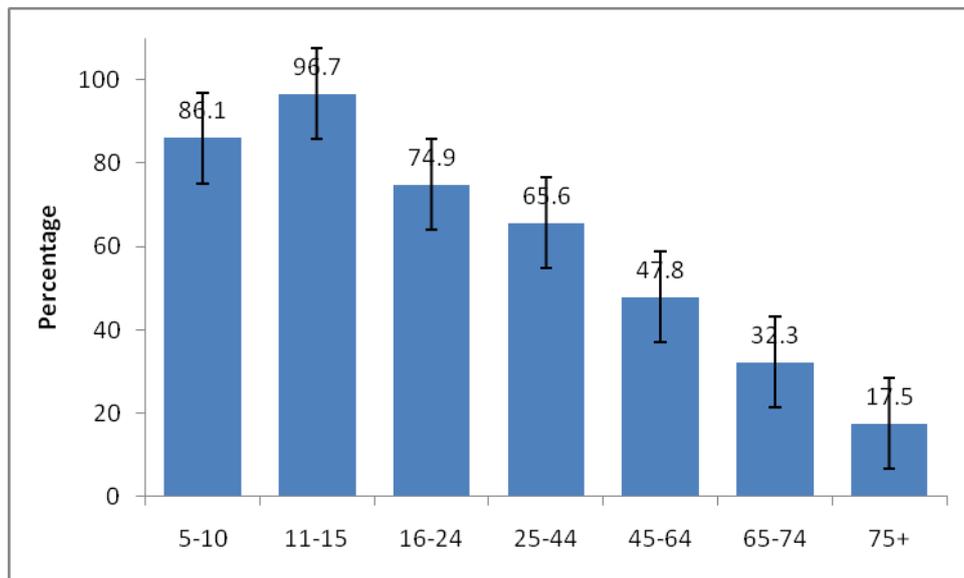
Socio-demographic factors

Recently published research from the CASE Programme¹³ on the drivers of participation found that, once other factors were controlled for, there were a number of socio-demographic factors which predict a person’s likelihood of doing moderate intensity sport: age, sex, disability and working status. While the definition of active sport used here is slightly different, the main CASE findings are borne out in the 2009/10 figures.

The extent to which people engage in active sport varies widely by age. The age difference is greater for sport than for any of the cultural sectors covered in this report.

In 2009/10, 86.1 per cent of children aged 5-10 and 96.7 per cent of those aged 11-15 had done active sport in the last 4 weeks. Meanwhile, 74.9 per cent of adults aged 16-24 had done so in the same time period. The proportion doing active sport more than halves between 25-44 (65.6%) and 65-74 (32.3%), and then halves again to 17.5 per cent among those aged 75+ (Figure 5.7). This is unchanged from 2005/06.

¹³ <http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/research/CASE-Driverssummary-July2010.pdf>

Figure 5.7: Proportion of children and adults who have participated in active sport, 2009/10, by age**Notes**

- (1) Confidence intervals range between +/-2.9 and +/-4.9 for adults and +/-3.6 and +/-4.8 for children
- (2) Data for 5-10 year olds relates to out of school engagement only. Data for 11-15 years olds relates to engagement both in and out of school

Men (59.4) are more likely than women (47.7%) to have done active sport in the last 4 weeks.

Not surprisingly, people with a long-term limiting illness or disability (33.6%) are less likely than those without a long-term limiting illness or disability (60.7%) to have done active sport in the last 4 weeks. Since 2005/06, there has been a decrease in the proportion of people with a long-term limiting illness or disability who have done active sport (from 37.2% to 33.6% in 2009/10). This is the only change among the socio-demographic groups between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Further detail on this sector can be found in the accompanying spreadsheets to this release available at: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/publications/7386.aspx>

Annex A: Background note

1. The Taking Part survey is commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and its partner Non Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs): Arts Council England, English Heritage, Sport England, and the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council.
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 <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf>
3. Stringent quality assurance procedures have been adopted for this statistical release. All data and analysis has been produced, checked and then verified by at least two different members of the team to ensure the highest level of quality.
4. The results presented here are based on interviews issued between mid-April 2009 and mid-April 2010. The total sample size for this period is **6,097**. The sample size for the child data for this period is **537**.
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.
6. Participation in these activities must be for the purpose of recreation or leisure, including voluntary work. It excludes involvement in activities where the prime motivation is paid work or academic studies. The exceptions to this are attendance at historic environment sites which includes visits made for academic study, and sports participation which exclude volunteering, teaching, coaching and refereeing.
7. The range has been calculated using a 95% confidence interval. This means there is a 95% probability the true percentage lies in the range given. All estimates have been rounded to one decimal place. An overall design factor of 1.738 has been applied to the dataset for the period April 2009 to April 2010. Individual design factors have been calculated for each sector in this period, ranging from 1.462 to 2.099. Statistical significance tests have been run at the 95% level. This means the probability that the difference happened by chance is low (1 in 20).
8. All differences and changes reported are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level unless otherwise stated.
9. All figures in this release supersede those from previous statistical releases. Some figures may have been revised from previous releases. For more detailed information on the DCMS revisions policy and how revisions are handled for the Taking Part survey, please see the DCMS statement of compliance on our website.
10. The data are weighted to ensure the representativeness of the Taking Part sample. There are two types of weighting: i) to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection; and ii) to adjust for differential non-response.

11. For more information about the Taking Part survey, including previous publications, see http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/research_and_statistics/4828.aspx
12. The fieldwork for the survey is being conducted by TNS-BMRB. For more information, see <http://www.tns-bmrb.co.uk>
13. We can also provide documents to meet the specific requirements of people with disabilities. Please call 020 7211 6000 or email takingpart@culture.gsi.gov.uk
14. This report has been produced by Neil Wilson, Christopher McKee and Reannan Rottier. Acknowledgement goes to colleagues within the DCMS, partner NDPBs and TNS-BMRB for their assistance with the quality assurance.
15. The responsible statistician for this release is Neil Wilson.
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Annex B: Sector definitions - Adults

Libraries

The respondent will be asked if they have used a public library service. If the respondent is unsure what is in scope, the interviewer will have the following definition to refer to.

“Use of a public library can include:

- A visit to a public library building or mobile library to make use of library services (including to print/use electronic resources or to take part in an event such as a reading group or author visit)
- The use of on-line library resources or services remotely (i.e. used a computer outside the library to view the website, catalogue or databases)
- Access, and receipt, of the library service by email, telephone, fax or letter
- Receipt of an outreach service such as home delivery or library events outside a library building

Use of other libraries and archive services is excluded.”

Museum, gallery or archive

The respondent will be asked if they have attended a museum, gallery or archive. If the respondent is unsure what is in scope, the interviewer will have the following definition to refer to.

“Archives are documents that have been created by families, individuals, businesses or organisations and have been specially chosen to keep permanently. They can be written papers such as letters or diaries, maps, photographs or film or sound recordings. Archives are historical documents but do not have to be very old. Places that keep archives are usually called a record office or archive centre.

Registering a birth, death or marriage happens at a registry office, not at an archive centre/record office.”

Arts

The respondent will be asked if they have participated in a given list of arts activities, or attended a given list of arts events. Eligible activities and events are as follows.

Participation:

- Dance – live performance or rehearsal/practice (ballet, other dance but not for fitness)
- Singing – live performance or rehearsal/practice (not karaoke)

- Musical instrument – live performance, rehearsal/practice or played for own pleasure
- Written music
- Theatre – live performance or rehearsal/practice (e.g. play or drama)
- Opera/musical theatre – live performance or rehearsal/practice
- Carnival
- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets, shopping centre)
- Circus (not animals)
- Visual art – (e.g. painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture)
- Photography – (as an artistic activity, not family or holiday ‘snaps’)
- Film or video-making as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)
- Digital art – producing original digital artwork or animation
- Craft – any craft activity (e.g. textiles, wood, metal work, pottery, calligraphy etc)
- Creative writing – original literature (e.g. stories, poems or plays)
- Being a member of a book club

Attendance:

- Visual art exhibition (e.g. paintings, photography or sculpture)
- Craft exhibition (not crafts market)
- Event which included video or digital art
- Culturally specific festival (for example Mela, Baisakhi, Navratri)
- Theatre (e.g. play, drama, pantomime)
- Opera/musical theatre
- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre)
- Circus (not animals)
- Carnival
- Live music performance (e.g. classical, jazz or other live music event but not karaoke)
- Live dance event (e.g. ballet, African People’s dance, South Asian, Chinese, contemporary or other live dance)
- Event connected with books or writing

Historic environment

The respondent will be asked if they have visited the following list of historic environment sites.

- A city or town with historic character
- A historic building open to the public
- A historic park, garden or landscape open to the public
- A place connected with industrial history or historic transport system
- A historic place of worship attended as a visitor
- A monument such as a castle, fort or ruin
- A site of archaeological interest
- A site connected with sports heritage

Sport and active recreation

The respondent will be asked about their participation in active recreation and a range of sports. Eligible activities are as follows.

- Recreational walking
- Recreational cycling
- Swimming or diving (indoors and outdoors)
- BMX, cyclo-cross, mountain biking
- Bowls (indoors and outdoor lawn bowls)
- Tenpin bowling
- Health, fitness, gym or conditioning activities
- Keepfit, aerobics, dance exercise (includes exercise bike)
- Judo
- Karate
- Taekwondo
- Other martial arts (includes self-defence, tai chi)
- Weight training (includes body building)
- Weightlifting
- Gymnastics
- Rugby League
- Rugby Union
- American football
- Football (includes 5-a-side and 6-a-side) [indoors and outdoors]
- Gaelic sport (e.g. camogie, Gaelic football, hurling, Irish handball and shinty)
- Cricket
- Hockey (excludes ice, roller and street hockey, but included in 'other')
- Baseball/softball
- Netball
- Tennis
- Badminton
- Squash
- Basketball
- Table tennis
- Track and field athletics
- Jogging, cross-country, road running
- Yachting or dingy sailing
- Canoeing
- Windsurfing or boardsailing
- Ice skating
- Curling
- Golf, pitch and putt, putting
- Skiing (on snow or on artificial surface; on slopes or grass)
- Horse riding
- Climbing/mountaineering (includes indoor climbing)
- Hill trekking or backpacking
- Motor sports
- Volleyball
- Orienteering
- Rounders
- Rowing
- Triathlon
- Boxing

- Waterskiing
- Lacrosse
- Fencing
- Other types of sport, e.g. rollerblading, street hockey, skateboarding, water polo, surfing, scuba diving, gliding, hang/paragliding, parachuting or parascending

Annex C: Sector definitions - Children

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)

Include 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)

Include 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)

Include 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)

Include any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Do not include: Reading textbooks which are required for school (5-10)

Do not include: 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)

Include 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)

Include 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)

Include 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 four 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.

Annex D: Participation in 2/5 culture and sport sectors

1. DCMS previously had a PSA target measuring participation in 2 out of 5 sectors. This target regime has now ended and has no formal status.
2. This annex presents a continuation of the established time series for information purposes only.
3. Participation was defined as taking part in two or more different cultural or sport sectors at the required frequency of participation (threshold level):
 - i. Used a public library service at least once in the past 12 months
 - ii. Attended a museum, gallery or archive at least once in the past 12 months
 - iii. Engaged in the arts at least three times in the past 12 months
 - iv. Visited at least two historic environment sites in the past 12 months
 - v. Participated in 30 minutes of moderate intensity level sport and active recreation on three or more days in the past week

Table D.1: Percentage of adults participating in two out of five sectors at the required frequency

	Percentage
July 2005 – June 2006	68.5
October 2005 – September 2006	68.4
January 2006 – December 2006	68.7
April 2006 – March 2007	68.6
July 2006 – June 2007	68.0
October 2006 – September 2007	68.2
January 2007 – December 2007	68.1
April 2007 – March 2008	69.6
July 2007 – June 2008	69.7
October 2007 – September 2008	na
January 2008 – December 2008	na
April 2008 – March 2009	66.1
July 2008 – June 2009	65.9
October 2008 – September 2009	67.0
January 2009 – December 2009	67.3
April 2009 – March 2010	68.1



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