



department for  
**culture, media  
and sport**



# Meta-data for Taking Part 2012/13 Quarter 3

Meta-data to accompany the Statistical Release

March 2013



improving  
the quality  
of life for all

*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

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## Meta-data

The meta-data describe the Taking Part data and provides terms and definitions. This document provides a stand-alone copy of the meta-data which are included as annexes in the Statistical Release.

## The Taking Part Survey

The Taking Part Survey is commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in partnership with a number of our arm's length bodies. At present, these are Arts Council England, English Heritage, and Sport England.

Taking Part is a continuous face-to-face survey with adults aged 16 and over living in private households in England. It is conducted on behalf of DCMS by TNS-BMRB. The survey has run since mid-July 2005. 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.

The survey provides a wide range of data about engagement and non-engagement in culture, leisure and sport as well as more diverse measures that support a range of Government objectives. Taking Part is the key evidence source for DCMS, providing reliable national estimates of participation and supporting the Department's aim of improving the quality of life for everyone by providing people with the chance to get involved in a variety of these opportunities. The survey also aims to support the DCMS Structural Reform Priorities and Business Plan through the provision of data for DCMS input and impact indicators and the broader information strategy. The latest DCMS indicators are available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/performance-indicators>

The Taking Part Survey contributes to the evidence base across a wide range of topics including satisfaction and enjoyment of culture and sport, social capital, volunteering and barriers to participation. It also collects an in-depth range of socio-demographic information on respondents. A wider range of measures are included in the spreadsheets accompanying this release, while analysis of 2005/06 to 2010/11 adult data can be conducted through NetQuest, our on-line analytical tool: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/taking-part#netquest>

If you would like further information on the Taking Part Survey, please contact the Taking Part team on [TakingPart@culture.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:TakingPart@culture.gsi.gov.uk). Additional contact details are contained within Annex A.

# Annex A: Background note

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1. The Taking Part survey is commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and its partner arm's length bodies (ALBs). For 2011 to 2015 these are Arts Council England, English Heritage and Sport England.
2. Taking Part is a National Statistic and as such has been produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. National Statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference. For more information, see <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf>.

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. The UK Statistical Authority assessment is available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-statistics-authority-assessment>

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

Guidance on the quality that is expected of Taking Part statistical releases is provided in a quality indicators document at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/user-corner>. These quality indicators outline how statistics from the Taking Part survey match up to the six dimensions of quality defined by the European Statistical System (ESS). These are: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, comparability and coherence.

4. The latest results presented here are based on interviews issued between January and December 2012. The total sample size for this period is 9,427.
5. The survey measures participation by adults (aged 16 and over) and children (5-10 and 11-15) living in private households in England. No geographical restriction is placed on where the activity or event occurred. Further information on data for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can be found in question 2 of the "Taking Part: Guidance Note" at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/user-corner>
6. The median adult sample interview length for the 2011/12 survey was 40 minutes 31 seconds (mean 43 minutes 20 seconds). The median survey length for the 5-10 year old child interview was 12 minutes 46 seconds (mean 13 minutes 30 seconds) and for 11-15 year olds it was 22 minutes 12 seconds (mean 23 minutes 54 seconds).

7. 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. Paid work visits and academic study visits are also included in one of the archive attendance measures.
8. The range has been calculated using a 95% confidence interval. This means, had the sample been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value. All estimates have been rounded to one decimal place. An overall design factor<sup>1</sup> of **1.278** has been applied to the adult dataset for the period January to December 2012. Individual adult design factors have been calculated for each sector in this period, ranging from **0.856 to 1.665**.
9. Statistical significance tests have been run at the 95% level. A significant increase at the 95% level means that there is less than 5% (1 in 20) chance that the difference observed within the sampled respondents was not also observed in the English population as a whole.
10. Some figures may have been revised from previous releases, in which case the figures in this release supersede those from previous statistical releases. For more detailed information on the DCMS revisions policy and how revisions are handled for the Taking Part Survey, please see the DCMS statement of compliance on our website, at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/about/statistics>
11. The data are weighted to ensure the representativeness of the Taking Part sample. There are two types of weighting: i) to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection; and ii) to adjust for differential non-response. Weighting is based on mid-2009 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics.
12. For more information about the Taking Part Survey, including previous publications, see <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/taking-part>

Versions of the questionnaire from all years of the survey are available, see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/questionnaires>

13. DCMS and Sport England consulted with users and other interested parties in summer 2012 on proposals to integrate the Taking Part and Active People surveys to change the way sport is measured. There was an excellent level of response from a wide selection of stakeholders. Overall we received considerable support for the proposals, alongside some areas for further consideration.

In summary, most respondents supported local and sport specific measurement, with a single result for sport, and data collected through a mixed mode. Consultees also expressed the importance of retaining consistency with previous results, which (alongside technical considerations) means that we need to implement any potential changes carefully through testing and with technical advice. A full

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<sup>1</sup> Design factors are calculated to correct for imperfect sample design. For example, Taking Part uses a clustered sample, rather than a random sample and this may affect the results for particular demographic groups – design factors are used to correct for this bias.

consultation response is available at

[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?departments%5B%5D=department-for-culture-media-sport&publication\\_filter\\_option=consultations](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?departments%5B%5D=department-for-culture-media-sport&publication_filter_option=consultations).

We are therefore proposing to continue to ask sport participation questions in Taking Part Survey, but on behalf of Sport England. This means that sport participation data will not be analysed and reported on by DCMS or in the Taking Part publications. This approach allows for the inclusion of face-to-face data within Active People over time, so that Active People can become a fully mixed-mode survey. In the shorter term the data will be used to validate the landline estimates. This Taking Part publication will therefore be the final release to contain sport data and analysis. If you have any comments on this proposal then please email us at [statsconsultation@culture.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statsconsultation@culture.gsi.gov.uk) by May 2<sup>nd</sup> 2013.

14. The fieldwork for the survey is being conducted by TNS-BMRB. For more information, see <http://www.tns-bmrb.co.uk>
15. 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](mailto:takingpart@culture.gsi.gov.uk)
16. This report has been produced by Tom Knight, Sam Tuckett, Philippa Robinson and Penny Allen (DCMS). Acknowledgement goes to colleagues within the DCMS, partner ALBs and TNS-BMRB for their assistance with the production and quality assurance of this release.
17. The responsible statistician for this release is Tom Knight. For enquiries on this release, please contact Tom Knight on 0207 211 6021 or Penny Allen on 0207 211 6106 or Sam Tuckett 0207 211 2382.
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## Annex B: Key terms and definitions

Term	Definition
1 x 30 minute MIS	This refers to a person participating in <b>moderate intensity sport</b> for at least one 30 minute session in the last week.
2012/13 Q3	This is the time period covering January-December 2012. It is also referred to as the 2012 <b>calendar year</b> .
3 x 30 minute MIS	This refers to a person participating in <b>moderate intensity sport</b> for at least three 30 minute sessions in the last week.
ACORN classification	<b>A classification of residential neighbourhoods</b> is a geo-demographic information system categorising some United Kingdom postcodes into various types based upon census data and other information such as lifestyle surveys.
Active Sport	Active sport excludes recreational walking and cycling, which are included in the 'intensity' measures. There are also minor differences in the sports and recreational activities within the active sport and 'intensity' measures. A list of active sports is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Active sport at least once in the last 4 weeks	The number of days in the last four weeks the respondent has done at least one of the <b>active sports</b> or activities for at least 30 minutes. This excludes any walking or cycling the respondent has done for health or recreation purposes only. Walking or cycling for sport training or competition is included.
Actively get involved in the Olympics	This covers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attending (<i>Attended</i>) a free Olympic or Paralympic event (e.g. marathon, cycling, road racing)</li> <li>2. Attending (<i>Attended</i>) a ticketed Olympic or Paralympic event</li> <li>3. Taking part (<i>Took part</i>) in a Games related sports or physical activity (e.g. AdiZone, Gold Challenge, Cadbury's Spots V Stripes)</li> <li>4. Using (<i>Used</i>) a new or improved sports facility linked to the 2012 Games (e.g. Inspire-marked)</li> <li>5. Games related employment or training</li> <li>6. Taking part (<i>Took part</i>) in a Games related cultural event or activity (e.g. Cultural Olympiad, London 2012 Festival)</li> <li>7. Volunteering (<i>Volunteered</i>) during the Games (e.g. as a Gamesmaker, London Ambassador or for Cadbury's Spots V Stripes)</li> <li>8. Taking part (<i>Took part</i>) in a Games related community event or activity (e.g. street party or local Inspire Mark project)</li> </ol>
Archives	Archives are collections of documents that have been created by families, individuals, businesses or organisations and have been specially chosen to be kept permanently. Further information is available in Annex C.
Arts	A list of arts that the respondent may have participated or attended is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.



Term	Definition
Attendance	This refers to the respondent going to a place, for example, attending a library or a swimming pool.
Civic participation	Actions include, contact a local radio station, TV station or paper; talk to / written to a sporting or cultural facility, contact the council, contact a local councillor or MP, join a local group or attend a neighbourhood forum, attend a protest meeting or joined a campaign group, or help organise a petition.
Confidence interval	This provides a range in which there is a specific probability that the true value will lie within. For the Taking Part survey, 95% confidence intervals are used which means, had the sampling been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value.
DCMS sectors	The DCMS sectors are the culture, <b>arts</b> , sports and <b>volunteering and charitable giving</b> sectors.
Digital participation	This refers to visiting websites for a number of reasons. These are outlined in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Digitally engage	This refers to the respondent engaging with the DCMS sectors via the internet.
Engagement	This refers to either attending and/or participating in the sport, culture or arts sector. For example, if the respondent attended an art gallery (attendance) or gave a dance performance (participation).
Following the Olympics	This covers watching the Olympics on TV at home, listening to the radio at home, watching or listening on the internet at home, reading the newspaper online or offline or watching live events on a public big screen.
Historic environment	A list of all historic environments is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) decile group	The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a composite index which measures neighbourhood deprivation across seven domains (for example housing and income deprivation). The IMD decile group splits neighbourhoods into ten groups according to the level of deprivation (eg 10% most deprived neighbourhoods).
Moderate intensity sport (MIS)	This is any active sport or recreational activity that is continuous and raises a person's heartbeat. This excludes utility walking or cycling, for example to work, but does include recreational walking and cycling. Exemptions are listed in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Participation	This refers to the respondent actively taking part in the activity. For example sports participation could refer to playing football or tennis, whilst participating in the arts may refer to painting.
Public library service	A list of valid uses of a public library is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Significant increase/decrease	A significant increase/decrease at the 95% level means that there is less than a 5% (1 in 20) chance that the difference observed within the sampled respondents is representative of the English population as a whole.

Term	Definition
Socio-demographic groups	Categorising the respondents by different social classes such as age, gender, employment status, housing tenure, ethnicity, religion, disability/illness status and National Statistics Socio-Economic Classes (NS-SEC)
Taking Part Survey	A survey commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in partnership with the Arts Council England, English Heritage and Sport England, looking at engagement and non-engagement in culture, leisure and sport. Further information is available at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/taking-part">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/taking-part</a>
Volunteering	Offering one's time for free. This could be organising or helping to run an event, campaigning, conservation, raising money, providing transport or driving, taking part in a sponsored event, coaching, tuition or mentoring for no expense.

## Annex C: Sector definitions

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The following annex presents the various definitions for adult participation in DCMS sectors.

### Libraries

The respondent is asked if they have used a public library service. If the respondent is unsure what is in scope, the interviewer has 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 is asked if they have attended a museum, gallery or archive. If the respondent is unsure what is in scope, the interviewer has 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 is 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 – ballet or other dance (for fitness and 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 (e.g. as a musician, dancer or costume maker)
- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets, shopping centre)
- Circus skills (not animals) – learnt or practised

- 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 with a computer
- Craft – any craft activity (e.g. textiles, wood, metal work, pottery, calligraphy etc)
- Creative writing – original literature (e.g. stories, poems or plays)
- Book club – being a member of one

#### Attendance:

- Visual art exhibition (e.g. paintings, photography or sculpture)
- Craft exhibition (not crafts market)
- Event which included video or digital art
- Event connected with books or writing
- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre)
- Public art display or installation (an art work such as sculpture that is outdoors or in a public place)
- Circus (not animals)
- Carnival
- Culturally specific festival (e.g. Mela, Baisakhi, Navratri)
- Theatre (e.g. play, drama, pantomime)
- Opera/musical theatre
- 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)

#### Historic environment

The respondent is 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

#### Active sport

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

- 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

#### Moderate intensity sport

To be counted as ‘moderate intensity’, the respondent must have participated in at least one 30-minute session (or alternatively three 30-minute sessions) in the past week of any of the sports (with the exception of bowls) listed above as well as recreational cycling or recreational walking. In addition, the effort put into the activity needs to be of moderate intensity, i.e. raises their breathing rate (or for walking it

needs to be done at a brisk or fast pace).

The only exception to this is for those adults aged 65 and over, where some light activities are in also scope – indoor and outdoor bowls, yoga, Pilates, croquet and archery.

### Digital Participation

Digital Participation includes visiting websites for at least one of the following reasons:

- Museum or gallery website – To look at items from a collection.
- Museum or gallery website – To find out about a particular subject.
- Museum or gallery website – To take a virtual tour of a museum or gallery
- Museum or gallery website – To view or download an event or exhibition
- Library website – To complete a transaction (e.g. reserve or renew items, pay a fine).
- Library website – To search and view online information or make an enquiry.
- Heritage website – To take a virtual tour of a historical site.
- Heritage website – To learn about history or the historic environment
- Heritage website – To discuss history or visits to the historic environment on a forum
- Arts Website – To view or download part or all of a performance or exhibition
- Arts Website – To discuss the arts or share art that others have created
- Arts Website – To upload or share art that you have created yourself
- Arts Website – To find out how to take part or improve your creative skills
- Archive or records office website – To complete a transaction.
- Archive or records office website – To view digitized documents online.
- Archive or records office website – To search a catalogue.

### Volunteering

The respondent is asked about any voluntary work they have done, including:

- Raising or handling money / taking part in sponsored events
- Leading a group
- Being a member of a committee
- Organising or helping to run an activity or event
- Visiting people
- Befriending / mentoring people
- Coaching or tuition
- Giving advice/ information/ counselling
- Secretarial, administrative or clerical work
- Providing transport or driving
- Representing – e.g. addressing meetings, leading a delegation
- Campaigning – e.g. lobbying, canvassing, letter writing
- Conservation/restoration
- Officiating – e.g. judging, umpiring or refereeing
- Other practical help - e.g. helping out a school, religious group, with shopping/refreshments
- Work in a charity shop

The respondent is also asked whether this activity was connected to any of the following areas:

- Arts
- Museum or gallery
- Heritage
- Libraries
- Archives
- Sport
- Any other sector