



Department
for Culture
Media & Sport



Taking Part 2015/16 Annual Child Report

Statistical Release

July 2016



Historic England

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

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. [See the UK Statistics Authority assessment](#)¹.

© Crown copyright 2016

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence.

To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/ or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-statistics-authority-assessment>

Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	4
<i>Cultural Engagement</i>	8
<i>Sport Participation</i>	25
<i>Annex A: Background note</i>	34
<i>Annex B: Key terms and definitions</i>	36
<i>Annex C: Child sector definitions</i>	37



Introduction

This report

Taking Part is a household survey in England, looking at participation in the cultural and sporting sectors. Running since 2005, the survey was commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in partnership with Arts Council England, Historic England (formerly English Heritage), and Sport England. The statistics are used widely by policy officials, academics, practitioners, the private sector and charities to measure participation in sport and the cultural sectors.

This release is the annual publication of **child data** and provides detailed analysis of the year from **April 2015 to March 2016**.

The child Taking Part survey asks about child participation in cultural and sporting activities, as well as well-being, and covers children aged 5-15 years. The 11-15 child survey was added in January 2006, interviewing a randomly selected child in households containing at least one child aged 11-15. In 2008/09, the child survey was broadened to include children aged 5-10. The 5-10 survey is completed by an adult on behalf of the child and asks about activities done outside of school, while the 11-15 survey is completed by the child and asks about activities done in and out of school.

The latest results presented in this report are based on interviews conducted between April 2015 and March 2016. The total sample size for this period was 1,780, comprising 1,096 5-10 year olds and 684 11-15 year olds. Where observations are made over time, the latest data are typically compared with 2008/09 as this is the first year when both 5-10 and 11-15 year olds were included in the survey. For questions added since 2008/09, the comparison is made with the earliest available year of data.

All differences and changes reported are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level unless otherwise stated. This means the probability that any given difference happened by chance is low (1 in 20). Where graphs and charts are presented with error bars, these depict the size of the 95 per cent confidence interval around the estimate.

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

[See the data tables and infographics accompanying this release.](#)

Forthcoming releases

Child releases of Taking Part are published once a year: the next child report will be in July 2017. Adult releases of Taking Part are published every six months (in July and December). In addition, a series of "Taking Part, Focus on" reports will be published in October 2016. Each report in this series will look at a specific topic in more detail, providing more in-depth analysis of the 2015/16 Taking Part data than in the biannual report. The [last set of short stories](#) was published in April 2016.

If you would like further information on anything related to the Taking Part survey, please contact the team on TakingPart@culture.gov.uk.

Headline measures from Taking Part Survey - Child

Percentage

	Significant changes since earliest data	Significant changes since 2014/15	Trend	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Culture											
Has engaged with the arts in the last year (5-10 year olds)	—	—		97.2	97.2	98.2	98.6	98.4	98.9	98.1	97.8
Has engaged with the arts in the last year (11-15 year olds)	—	—		98.8	99.1	99.0	99.8	99.8	99.4	98.1	99.1
Has visited a museum or gallery in the last year (5-10 year olds)	—	—		66.0	70.3	67.6	60.9	63.2	62.9	63.6	62.9
Has visited a museum or gallery in the last year (11-15 year olds)	—	—		59.4	66.8	60.7	60.9	57.6	60.4	60.4	58.7
Has visited a public library in the last year (5-10 year olds)	▼	▼		72.2	77.9	76.4	68.2	69.4	67.1	67.7	61.9
Has visited a public library in the last year (11-15 year olds)	▼	—		78.6	71.6	74.4	77.9	77.4	74.1	73.6	70.4
Has visited a heritage site in the last year (5-10 year olds)	—	—		71.4	79.4	72.6	71.9	72.9	69.9	68.7	70.6
Has visited a heritage site in the last year (11-15 year olds)	—	—		65.1	71.0	69.3	72.8	71.9	66.9	69.2	69.5
Has visited an archive in the last year (11-15 year olds)	▼	—		9.7	5.4	9.9	8.5	8.7	8.0	7.3	5.7
Sport											
Has participated in any sport in the last 4 weeks (5-10 year olds)	—	—		84.5	85.9	85.4	82.6	80.9	84.0	81.1	83.5
Has participated in any sport in the last 4 weeks (11-15 year olds)	—	—		96.0	96.7	94.5	96.0	94.9	96.7	94.9	95.8
Has participated in any sport in the last week (5-10 year olds)	—	—		74.1	77.8	75.1	69.8	66.5	71.2	69.1	69.8
Has participated in any sport in the last week (11-15 year olds)	—	—		88.6	88.0	85.9	86.6	89.1	90.0	89.5	90.1
Olympics & Paralympics (Would you say that the UK hosting the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games has encouraged you to take part in sport?)											
A lot (5-10 year olds)	▲	—		N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	18.4	14.1	13.2	11.8
A little (5-10 year olds)	—	▼		N/A	N/A	N/A	20.1	33.7	31.1	26.5	18.5
Not at all (5-10 year olds)	—	▲		N/A	N/A	N/A	72.1	46.4	54.3	59.6	69.6
A lot (11-15 year olds)	—	—		N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	18.2	17.9	15.4	13.4
A little (11-15 year olds)	▲	—		N/A	N/A	N/A	37.6	41.9	45.2	41.9	43.6
Not at all (11-15 year olds)	▼	—		N/A	N/A	N/A	51.1	38.7	36.9	42.5	42.2

N/A Data not available for this year

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

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

Key Findings

This report presents headline figures for child engagement between **April 2015 and March 2016**.

Interviews for those aged 5-10 are conducted with the adult respondent by proxy and, due to this, the 5-10 survey only asks about activities undertaken out of school (with the exception of some questions on competitive sport). For 11-15 year olds, the questions are asked directly to the child and cover both in and out of school activities.

Cultural engagement

Between April 2015 and March 2016, almost all children aged 5-15 had **engaged with the arts** in the last year (98.3 per cent). This was a similar proportion to 2008/09 (98.0 per cent) and to 2014/15 (98.1 per cent).

Children aged 5-15 **engaged with the arts** regularly: 89.8 per cent had engaged in the week prior to the interview. This was a significant increase on the 2008/09 figure of 85.9 per cent but a similar proportion to 2014/15 (89.0 per cent).

In 2015/16, 70.1 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a **heritage site** in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2008/09 (69.1 per cent) and to 2014/15 (68.9 per cent).

In 2015/16, 65.6 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a **library** in the last 12 months, a significant decrease from 75.3 per cent in 2008/09 and from 70.3 per cent in 2014/15.

In 2015/16, 61.1 per cent of children aged 5-15 had visited a **museum or gallery** in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 63.2 per cent in 2008/09 and 62.2 per cent in 2014/15.

98%

of 5-15 year olds engaged in the arts in the year to March 2016

70%

of 5-15 year olds had visited a heritage site in 2015/16

66%

of 5-15 year olds had used a public library in 2015/16

61%

had visited a museum or gallery in the year to March 2016

Sport participation

Amongst all children (5-15 year olds), 88.9 per cent had taken part in sport in the **four weeks prior** to the interview, a similar proportion to 89.9 per cent in 2008/09 and 87.2 per cent in 2014/15.

In the **four weeks prior** to being interviewed, 83.5 per cent of 5-10 year olds had taken part in sport **outside school**, a similar proportion to 84.5 per cent in 2008/09 and 81.1 per cent in 2014/15. Over the same period 95.8 per cent of 11-15 year olds took part in sport **in or outside school**, a similar level to 2008/09 (96.0 per cent) and 2014/15 (94.9 per cent).

Amongst 5-10 year olds, a significantly higher proportion of **boys** than **girls** had taken part in sporting activities in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed (88.3 per cent compared to 78.6 per cent). There was no significant difference in the proportion of boys and girls, aged 11-15 years old, who took part in sporting activities 4 weeks prior to the interview, figures were 96.0 per cent and 95.5 per cent respectively.

There were a number of gender differences in participation at the level of individual sports. Boys in both age groups (5-10 and 11-15) were more likely to have played **football** than girls, while girls were more likely to have done **gymnastics, trampolining or climbing frame** activities.

In 2015/16, 80.7 per cent of all children reported that they had participated in some form of **competitive sport in the last 12 months**. More than three quarters had taken part in **competitive sport in school** (76.9 per cent), and over a third had taken part in **competitive sport outside school** (36.2 per cent). These figures have remained stable since 2011/12 (the first full year this question was asked).

89%

of 5-15 year olds had participated in sport in the last four weeks...

That's 84% of all 5-10 year olds...

and 96% of all 11-15 year olds



Significant gender difference among children ages 5-10 years old

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

81%

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

77% had done so in school, and...

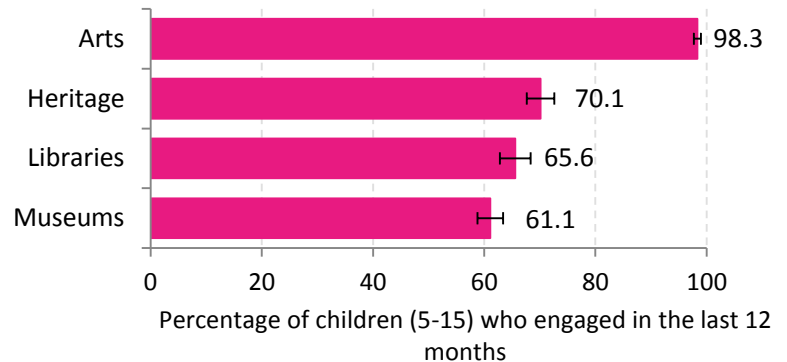
36% had done so outside school



Cultural Engagement

The graph to the right shows the headline engagement statistics for all children (ages 5-15) across the cultural sectors in 2015/16.

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



Government policy which may have had an effect on child participation rates in the cultural sectors is presented below: however, inclusion here does not indicate a direct impact on participation.

Arts

The government, local councils, other public bodies, arts organisations, schools, trusts and foundations, voluntary organisations and individuals and private sector companies fund and run programmes to provide cultural opportunities for children and young people.

The Culture White Paper, published in March 2016, makes clear that this government is committed to ensuring that the arts should be an essential part of every child's education both in and out of school. This includes substantial investment in a range of music and cultural education programmes since 2012, supporting the Arts Council's Cultural Education Challenge to create a network of cultural education partnerships, and a new Cultural Citizens programme, which will be piloted to support the engagement of disadvantaged young people with arts and culture in their local community.

Almost two thirds of the Arts Council England's National Portfolio organisations have a focus on activity that contributes directly to achieving engagement with and provision for children and young people. The portfolio includes ten 'Bridge' organisations which use their experience and expertise to connect children and young people, schools and communities with arts and culture. Over one in five projects funded annually through the Arts Council's Grants for the Arts programme have a focus on children and young people. For example, the Arts Council fund [Arts Award](#), a national qualification that supports young people who want to deepen their engagement with the arts, and [Artsmark](#), a nationally recognised accreditation demonstrating excellence in arts and cultural provision.

In his Life Chances speech in early 2016, the then Prime Minister, David Cameron, made clear that culture should never be a privilege; however, statistics show that there are too many young people in Britain who are culturally disenfranchised. The Arts Council and the Heritage Lottery Fund will seek to engage with these young people through this programme, providing them with an interest in culture that can last a lifetime, improve confidence and outlook, while supporting their employment options.

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

Museums and Galleries

The [Museums and Schools Programme](#) aims to significantly increase the number of young people visiting regional and national museums in areas where take-up has traditionally been low.

Through the Department for Education, 10 regional museum and school partnerships have been awarded a total of £4.8 million funding between 2012 and 2016.

Libraries

The Government supports The Reading Agency charity by providing funding through Arts Council England.

The Reading Agency runs a number of programmes for literacy across a range of ages and groups. One of the biggest is the “Summer Reading Challenge”. This initiative, aimed at 4-11 year olds, challenges them to read six books from their local public library during the summer school holiday.

763,821 children across the UK participated at their local library during 2015, with 62,418 children joining the library as new members during the Challenge.

Heritage

The Government and its Arm’s Length Bodies run a number of programmes to support access to heritage for children and young people.

English Heritage continues to provide free access to the sites in its care for school visits through the new English Heritage Trust.

In 2012, Government announced the [Heritage Schools Programme](#). Historic England is receiving £2.7m over three years from the Department for Education to help schools use local heritage to deliver the curriculum. A further £0.8m was provided to extend the programme into 2015/16 bringing the total DfE funding to £3.5m. The programme has increased the proportion of children with a good knowledge of local history from 4% to 70% in the 250 schools where it has been implemented (reported in [Heritage Counts 2015](#)).

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



1. Arts

The latest results show that almost all children aged 5-15 (98.3 per cent) **had engaged with the arts in the last 12 months**. This is a similar proportion to when the data were first collected in 2008/09 (98.0 per cent) and to 98.1 per cent in 2014/15.

If reading and writing are excluded from the list of arts activities, the overall proportion for arts engagement in the last 12 months becomes 95.9 per cent in 2015/16.

In 2015/16, the majority of children aged 5-15 (89.8 per cent) had **engaged with the arts in the last week**. This is a significant increase from 85.9 per cent in 2008/09 but a similar proportion to 89.0 per cent in 2014/15.

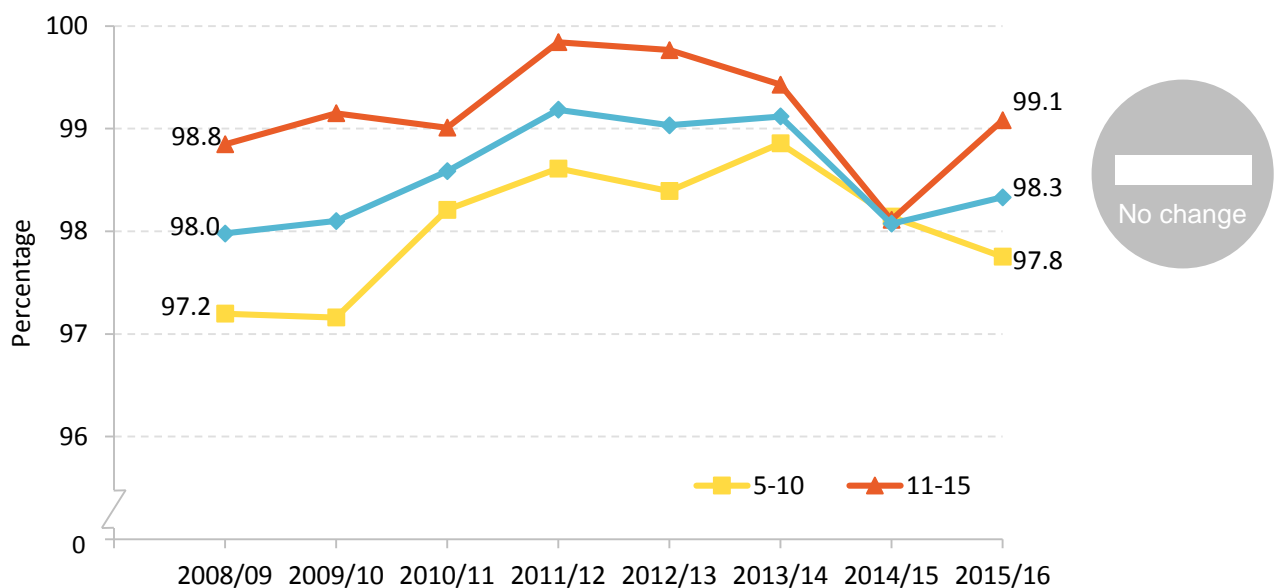
If reading and writing are excluded from the list of arts activities, the overall proportion for arts engagement in the last week becomes 72.9 per cent in 2015/16.

What counts as engagement in the arts?

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

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

Figure 1.1: Percentage of children who engaged in the arts in the last 12 months, by age group, 2008/09 to 2015/16.



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-0.2 and +/-1.6

5-10 year olds

Arts participation for 5 -10 year olds relates to **out of school activities only**.

In 2015/16, 97.8 per cent of 5-10 year olds had engaged with the **arts in the last 12 months**, a similar proportion to 97.2 per cent in 2008/09 and 98.1 per cent in 2014/15. However, the proportion of children participating in specific activities varied (Figure 1.2).

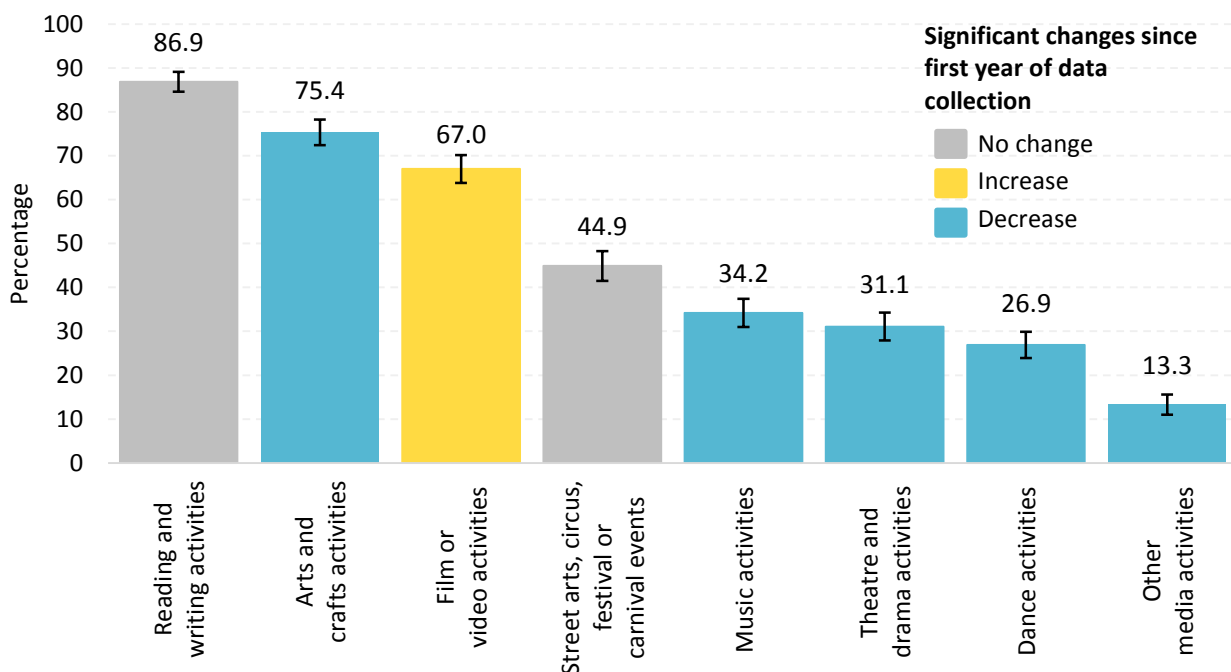
The most popular art activity undertaken by children aged 5-10 years old in the last 12 months was **reading and writing** (86.9 per cent), a similar proportion to 2008/09 (87.7 per cent) and 2014/15 (83.9 per cent).

If reading and writing are excluded from the list of arts activities, the overall proportion of 5-10 year olds engaging with the arts in the last 12 months becomes 93.9 per cent in 2015/16.

Since 2008/09, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of children aged 5-10 who had participated in **film or video activities**, from 49.0 per cent to 67.0 per cent in 2015/16. This proportion remains similar to 2014/15, when it was 69.4 per cent.

In the latest year, 89.4 per cent of children aged 5-10 years old engaged with the arts **in the week prior to the interview**, a significant increase from 81.1 per cent in 2008/09 but a similar proportion from 89.1 per cent in 2014/15. **If reading and writing are excluded** from the list of arts activities, the overall proportion of 5-10 year olds engaging with the arts in the last week becomes 69.2 per cent in 2015/16.

Figure 1.2: Art forms engaged with in the last 12 months by children aged 5-10 years old, 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-2.3 and +/-3.4



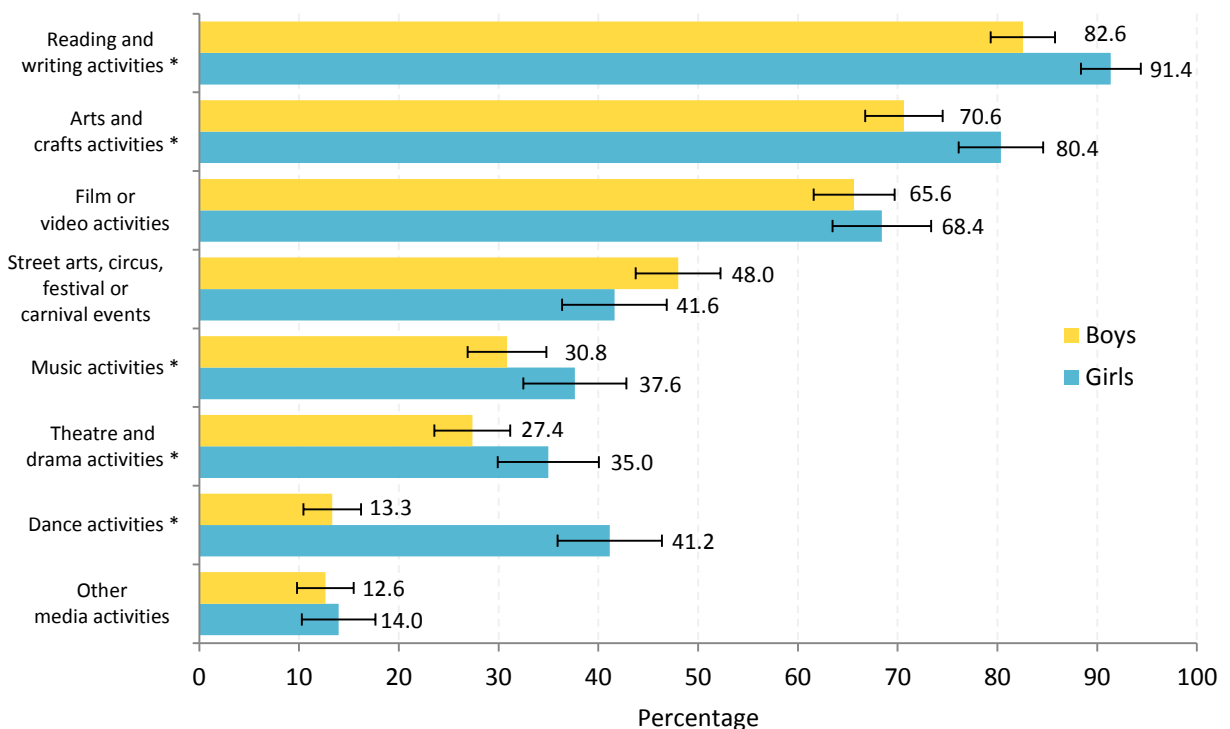
Table 1.1: Participation by art form, 5-10 year olds, 2008/09 to 2015/16

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Dance activities	43.1	45.1	42.2	30.0	29.3	30.4	27.4	26.9
Music activities	55.3	55.4	50.7	40.9	36.3	37.2	36.6	34.2
Theatre and drama activities	47.1	49.1	43.7	34.8	32.7	32.2	32.3	31.1
Reading and writing activities	87.7	88.1	90.5	90.2	89.0	85.5	83.9	86.9
Arts and crafts activities	80.0	81.6	80.4	77.4	78.4	75.8	76.6	75.4
Street arts, circus, festival or carnival events	41.0	40.5	41.5	46.4	46.5	44.9	43.3	44.9
Film or video activities	49.0	48.6	58.5	67.5	64.7	71.2	69.4	67.0
Other media activities	26.8	28.0	28.3	22.2	23.1	15.5	13.8	13.3

Notes: Figures in bold represent a significant change since 2008/09

Gender differences

Overall, there was no significant difference between the proportion of **boys** and the proportion of **girls**, aged 5-10, who had engaged with arts in the last 12 months, 96.9 and 98.7 per cent respectively. There were, however, significant differences in the extent to which boys and girls engaged with specific arts activities (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3: Art form engagement in the last 12 months, children aged 5-10, by gender, 2015/16

Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-2.8 and +/-5.2. The * symbol denotes a significant difference between girls and boys.

11-15 year olds

Arts engagement for children aged 11-15 years old relates to **both in and out of school activities**. In 2015/16, 99.1 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old had engaged with the **arts in the last 12 months**. This is a similar proportion to 98.8 per cent in 2008/09 and 98.1 per cent in 2014/15.

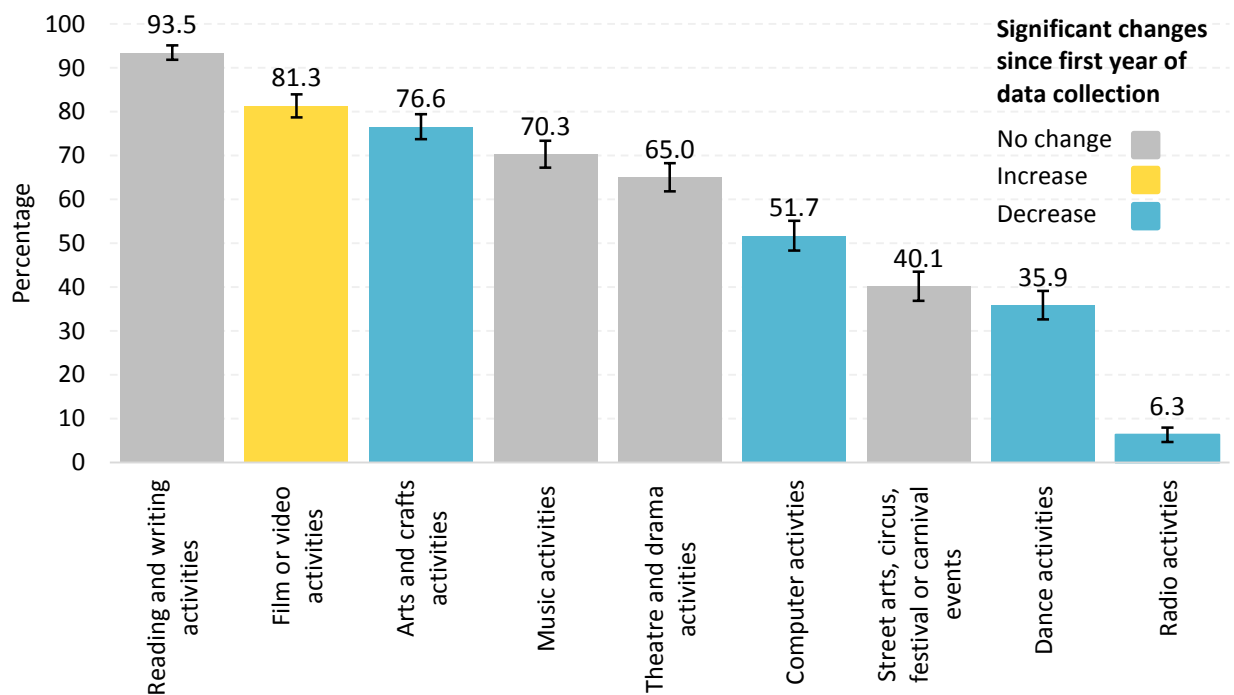
As with children aged 5-10, the most popular art activity for children aged 11-15 was **reading and writing** (93.5 per cent). This figure was similar in 2008/09 (93.6 per cent) and in 2014/15 (92.2 per cent).

If reading and writing are excluded from the list of arts activities, the overall proportion of 11-15 year olds engaging with the arts becomes 98.6 per cent in 2015/16.

Participation in **film or video activities** in the last 12 months has significantly increased from 70.2 per cent in 2008/09 to 81.3 per cent in 2015/16.

90.3 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old engaged with the **arts in the last week**, a similar proportion to 91.3 per cent in 2008/09 and 88.8 per cent in 2014/15. **If reading and writing are excluded** from the list of arts activities, the overall proportion of 11-15 year olds engaging with the arts in the last week becomes 77.8 per cent in 2015/16.

Figure 1.4: Art forms engaged with in the last 12 months by children 11-15 years old, 2015/16



Note: Confidence intervals range between +/-1.7 and +/-3.4



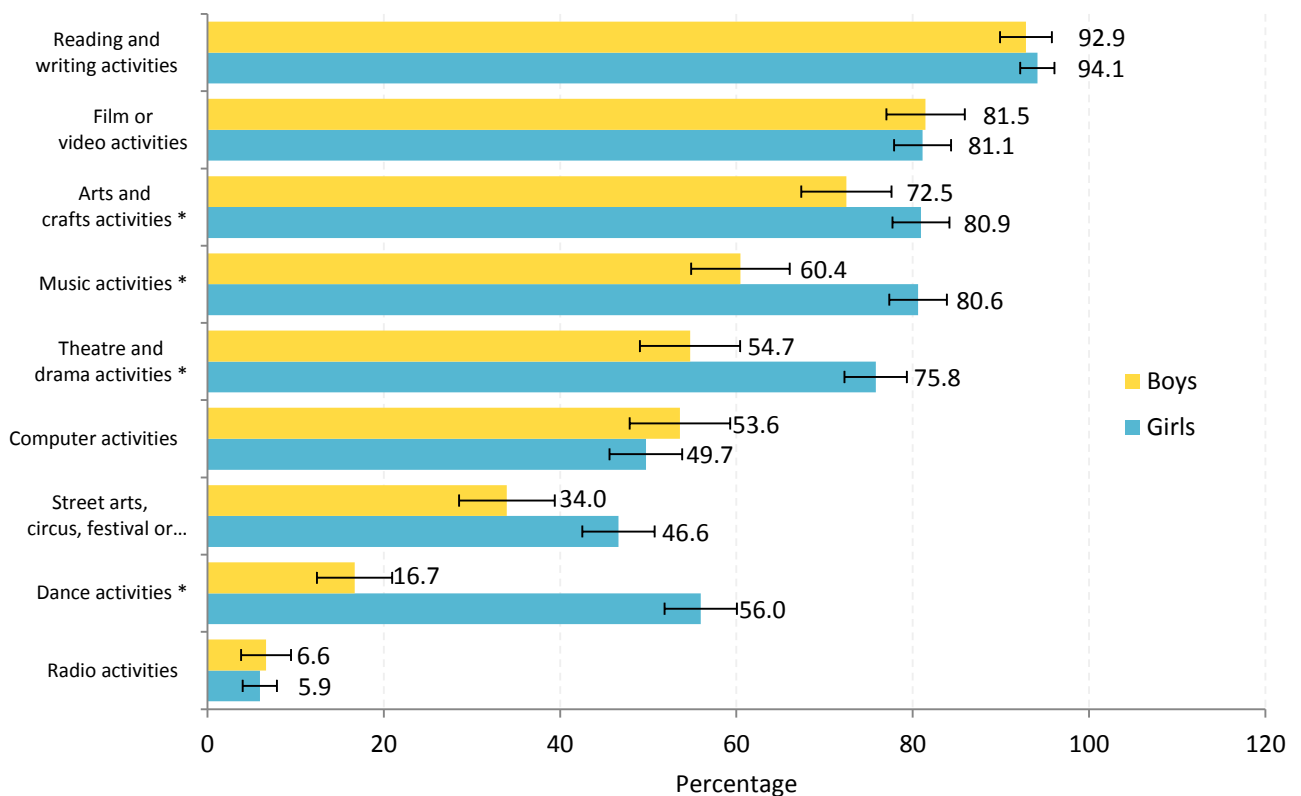
Table 1.2: Participation by art form, 11-15 year olds, 2008/09 to 2015/16

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Dance activities	51.9	52.6	45.4	45.2	43.3	37.6	36.0	35.9
Music activities	72.4	70.9	71.0	77.4	73.3	73.6	69.0	70.3
Theatre and drama activities	69.4	69.5	67.2	73.9	69.7	71.5	68.8	65.0
Reading and writing activities	93.6	94.0	91.9	94.6	95.7	92.5	92.2	93.5
Arts and crafts activities	83.3	82.3	81.8	82.5	82.1	82.3	77.9	76.6
Street arts, circus, festival or carnival events	35.8	35.3	38.3	47.3	42.3	42.0	39.5	40.1
Film or video activities	70.2	69.2	72.0	83.5	83.8	83.6	81.7	81.3
Any radio activities	9.8	8.9	9.3	8.9	10.6	8.7	9.2	6.3
Any computer activities	70.8	74.5	66.5	59.1	61.0	56.6	52.8	51.7

Note: Figures in bold represent a significant change since 2008/09

Gender differences

Overall, there was no significant difference between the proportion of **boys and girls** aged 11-15 who engaged with the arts in the last year (99.0 and 99.2 per cent respectively). There were, however, significant differences in the extent to which boys and girls engaged with specific arts activities (Figure 1.5).

Figure 1.5: Art form engagement in the last 12 months, children aged 11-15, by gender, 2015/16

Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-1.9 and +/-5.7. The * symbol denotes a significant difference between girls and boys.

Engagement In and Out of School

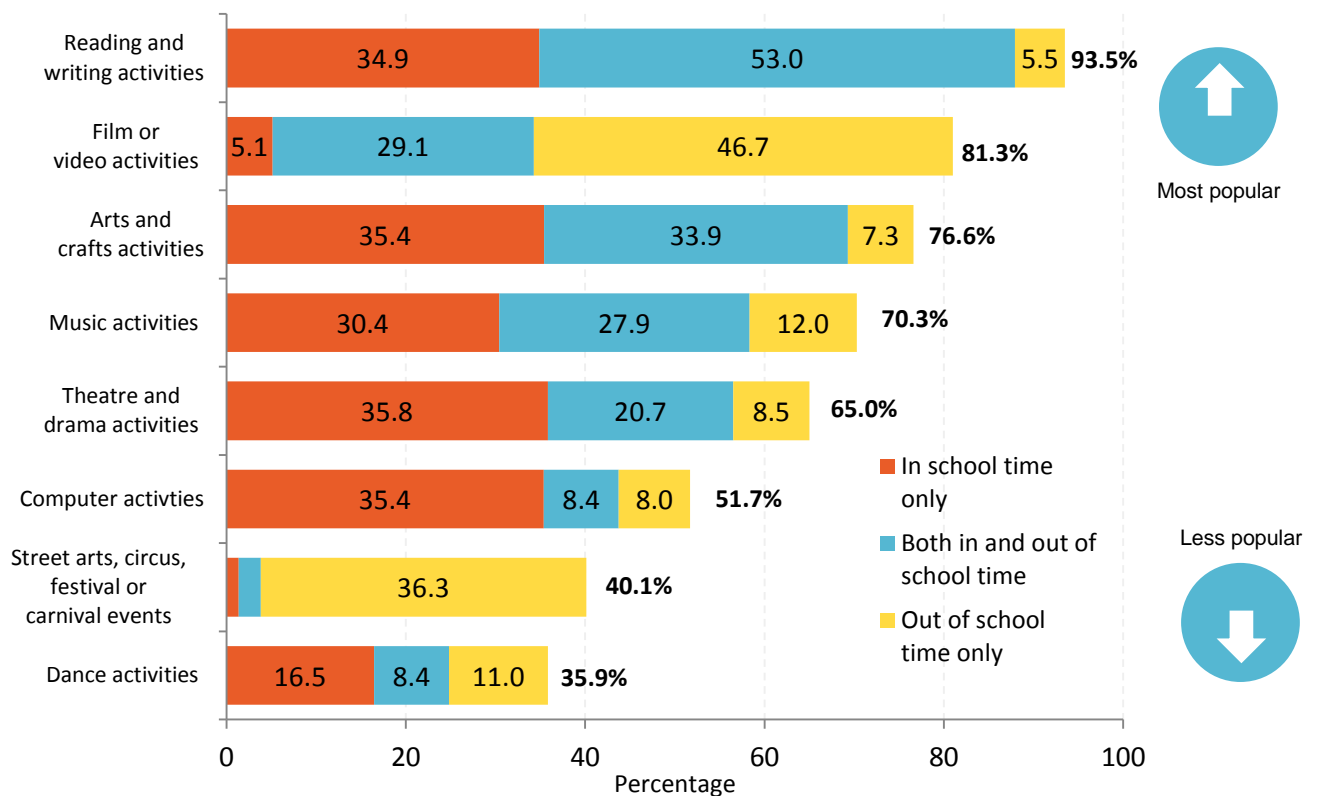
Information about the activities children aged 11-15 have done can be broken down into activities they have participated in while at school and activities they have participated in outside of school (Figure 1.6).

Although, in 2015/16, **reading and writing** had the largest engagement rate overall (93.5 per cent), when considering participation outside of school only, **film or video** activities were the most popular.

In and out of school engagement explained...

Children aged 11-15 years are asked whether they did the activities they say they have done in their spare time, during school time, or both. For example, looking at Figure 1.6 below, 30.4 per cent of children aged 11-15 only did musical activities at school, 12.0 per cent only did them outside of school, and 27.9 per cent did them in and out of school. Therefore, overall, 58.3 per cent did musical activities in school and 39.9 per cent did them outside of school.

Figure 1.6: In school and out of school arts engagement in the last year, 11-15 year olds, 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-0.8 and +/-3.4

Further data for this section can be found in the [spreadsheets accompanying this release](#).

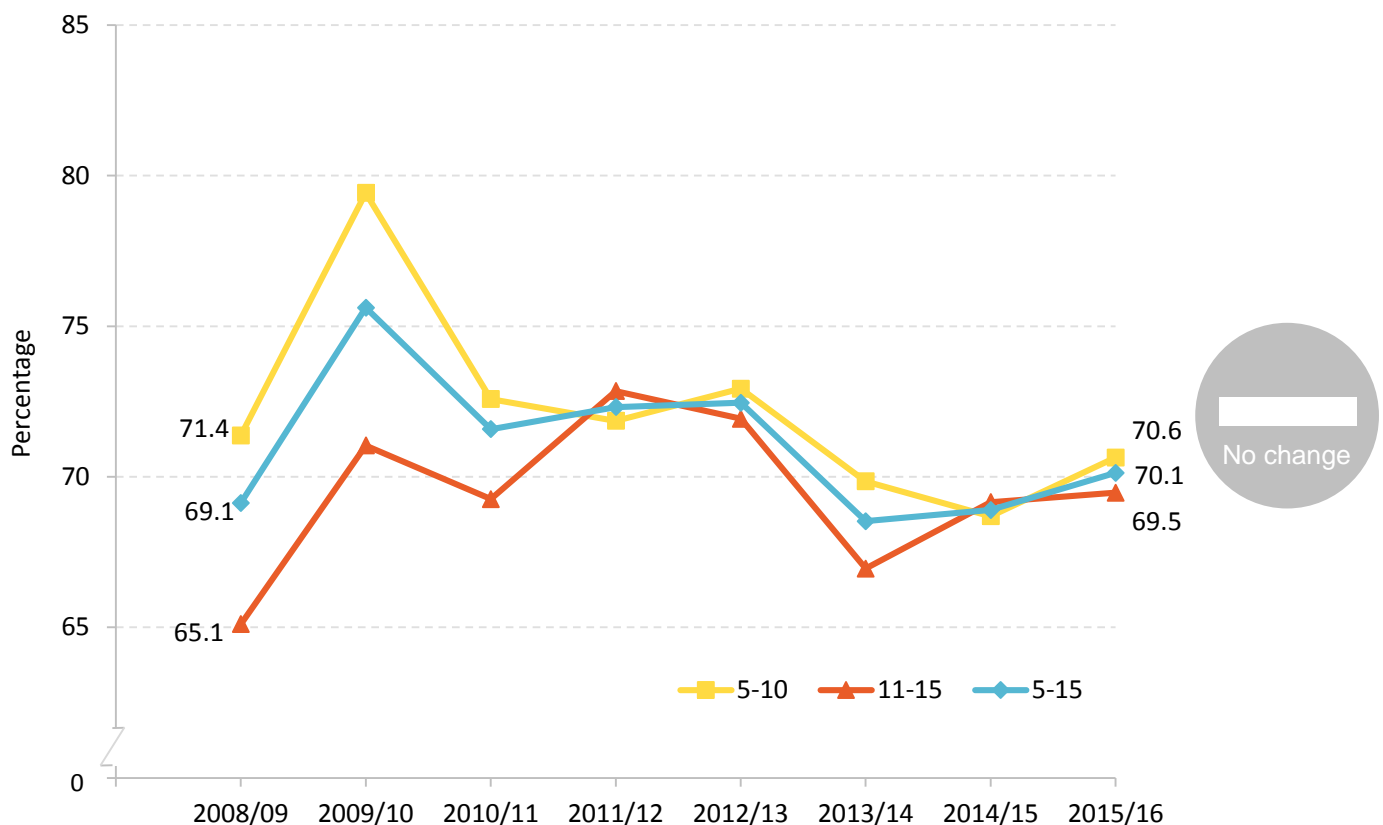


2. Heritage

In 2015/16, 70.1 per cent of all children (aged 5-15) had visited a **heritage site in the last 12 months**, a similar proportion to both 2008/09 (69.1 per cent) and 2014/15 (68.9 per cent).

The proportion of children aged 5-15 years old who had visited a **heritage site in the week prior to interview** significantly increased from 5.0 per cent in 2008/09 to 9.7 per cent in 2015/16, but remained similar to 2014/15 (7.9 per cent).

Figure 2.1: Proportion of children who had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, by age group, 2008/09 to 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-1.8 and +/-7.9

5-10 year olds

In the last 12 months, 70.6 per cent of children aged 5-10 visited a heritage site, a similar proportion to 71.4 per cent in 2008/09 and 68.7 per cent in 2014/15.

A significantly higher proportion of boys aged 5-10 years old had visited a heritage site than girls of the same age, 75.0 per cent compared to 66.1 per cent.

The proportion of boys aged 5-10 years old who visited a heritage site significantly increased from 68.7 per cent in 2014/15 to 75.0 per cent in 2015/16.

The proportion of children aged 5-10 years old who visited a heritage site **in the week** prior to the interview significantly increased from 5.7 per cent in 2008/09 to 8.6 per cent in 2015/16. This is a similar proportion to 6.8 per cent in 2014/15.

11-15 year olds

In 2015/16, 69.5 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old had **visited a heritage site in the last 12 months**. This is a similar proportion to 65.1 per cent in 2008/09 and 69.2 per cent in 2014/15.

A significantly higher proportion of girls aged 11-15 years old had visited a heritage site than boys of the same age, 73.7 per cent compared to 65.5 per cent.

The proportion of **girls aged 11-15 years old** who had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months has significantly increased from 64.2 per cent in 2008/09 to 73.7 per cent in 2015/16. Over the same period of time, the proportion of **boys** who visited a heritage site remained similar: it was 65.9 per cent in 2008/09 to 65.5 per cent in 2015/16.

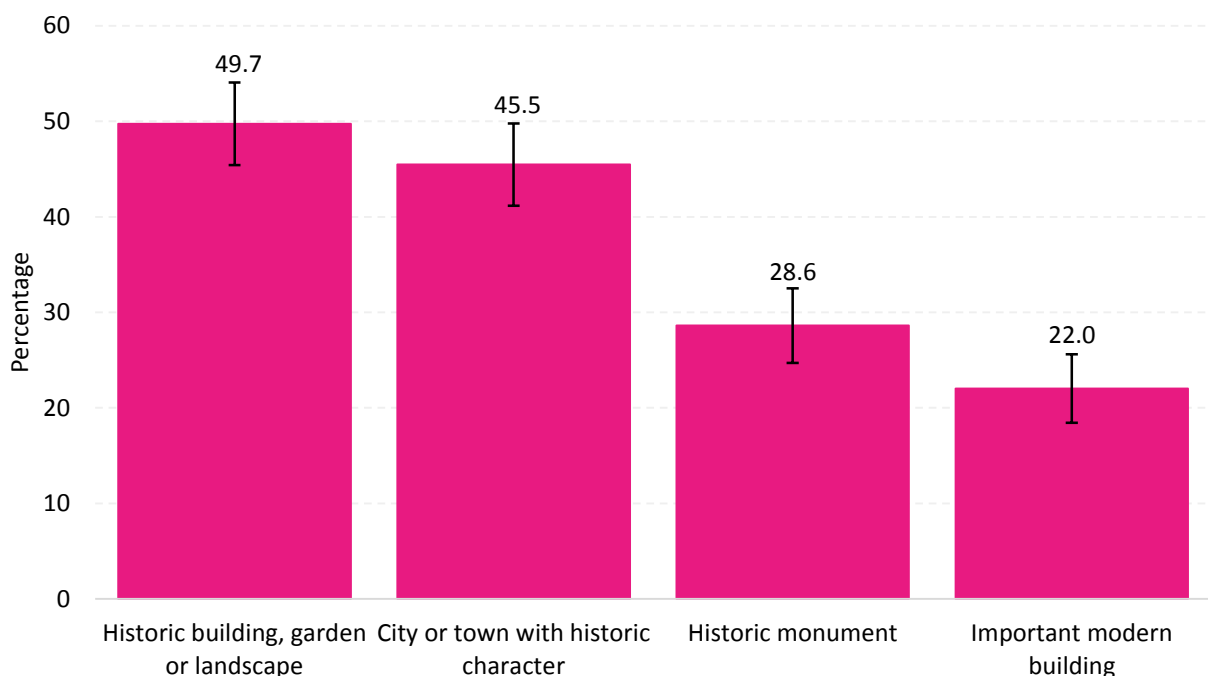
The proportion of 11-15 year olds who **visited a heritage site in the week prior to the interview** significantly increased from 4.2 per cent in 2008/09 to 11.0 per cent in 2015/16. This has remained similar to 9.4 per cent in 2014/15.

Type of heritage site visited

Children aged 11-15 years old are also asked if they have visited particular **types of heritage site**.

49.7 per cent of children aged 11-15 had visited an **historic building, garden or landscape**. A **city or town with historic character** was the second most popular type of heritage site, with 45.5 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old saying they had visited one in 2015/16.

Figure 2.2: Type of heritage site visited in the last 12 months, by children aged 11-15 years old, 2015/16.



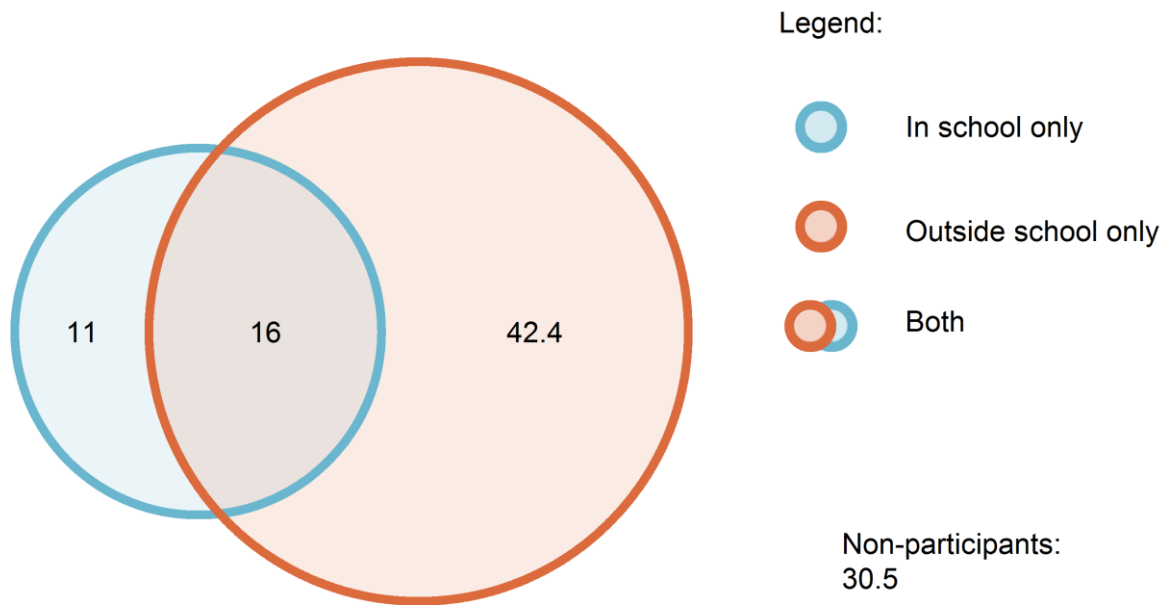
Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-3.6 and +/-4.3



In and out of school engagement

Since 2012/13 data has been collected on whether children aged 11-15 years old have visited a heritage site during school time, during their free time, or both. In 2015/16, significantly more children visited a heritage site **outside of school** (58.4 per cent) than **in school** (27.0 per cent).

Figure 2.3: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited a heritage site in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school engagement, 2015/16.



Further data for this section can be found in the [spreadsheets accompanying this release](#).

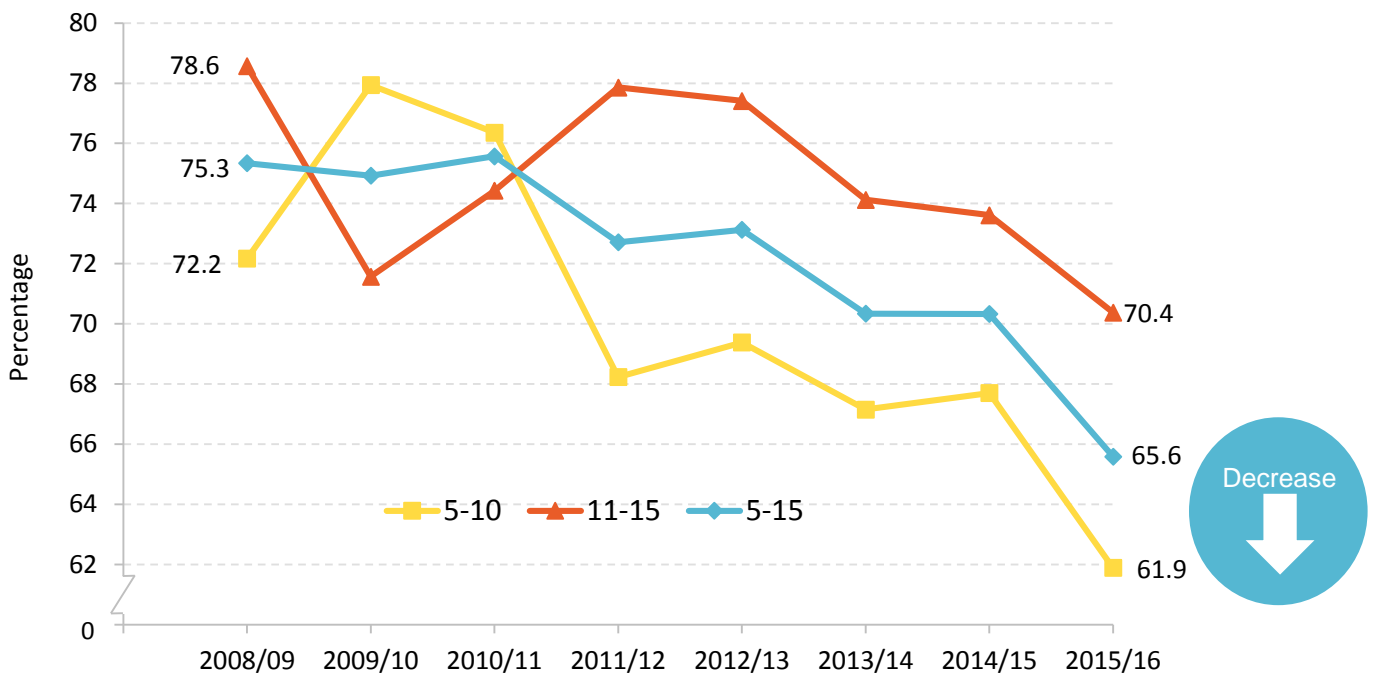
3. Libraries

In 2015/16, 65.6 per cent of children (aged 5-15) had **visited a library in the last 12 months**. This was a significant decrease from 75.3 per cent in 2008/09 and 70.3 per cent in 2014/15.

The proportion of boys and the proportion of girls visiting libraries has significantly decreased since 2008/09. The proportion of **boys** who had visited a library in the last 12 months fell from 72.7 per cent in 2008/09 to 63.7 per cent in 2015/16. Over the same period, the proportion of **girls** who visited a library significantly decreased from 78.1 per cent in 2008/09 to 67.6 per cent in 2015/16.

The proportion of children aged 5-15 years old, who had **visited a library in the week prior to the interview** (21.5 per cent) remained similar to 2008/09 (20.7 per cent) and 2014/15 (20.4 per cent).

Figure 3.1: Percentage of children who had visited a library in the last 12 months, by age group, 2008/09 to 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-1.8 and +/-7.9. Data for 2009/10 are based on a small sample size (333 5-10 year olds and 204 11-15 year olds: sample sizes are normally >1000 and >650 respectively).

5 to 10 year olds

The proportion of children aged 5-10 years old **who visited a library in the last 12 months** significantly decreased from 72.2 per cent in 2008/09 to 61.9 per cent in 2015/16. There has also been a significant decrease from 67.7 per cent in 2014/15.

59.4 per cent of boys aged 5-10 years old had visited a library in the last 12 months, a significant decrease from 70.1 per cent in 2008/09 but similar to 64.9 per cent in 2014/15. Over the same period of time, the proportion of girls aged 5-10 years old who visited a library also decreased, from 74.3 per cent in 2008/09 to 64.5 per cent in 2015/16 (this is a similar proportion to 70.6 per cent in 2014/15).

14.2 per cent of children aged 5-10 years old had **visited a library in the week prior to the interview**, a similar proportion to 16.9 per cent in 2008/09 and 13.8 per cent in 2014/15.



11-15 year olds

In 2015/16, 70.4 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old **visited a library in the last 12 months**, this is a significant decrease from 78.6 per cent in 2008/09, but a similar proportion to 73.6 per cent in 2014/15.

The proportion of **girls** aged 11-15 years old who visited a library in the last 12 months has significantly decreased from 82.0 per cent in 2008/09 to 71.6 per cent in 2015/16. The proportion of **boys** aged 11-15 years old who visited a library has remained similar at 75.3 per cent in 2008/09 and 69.2 per cent in 2015/16.

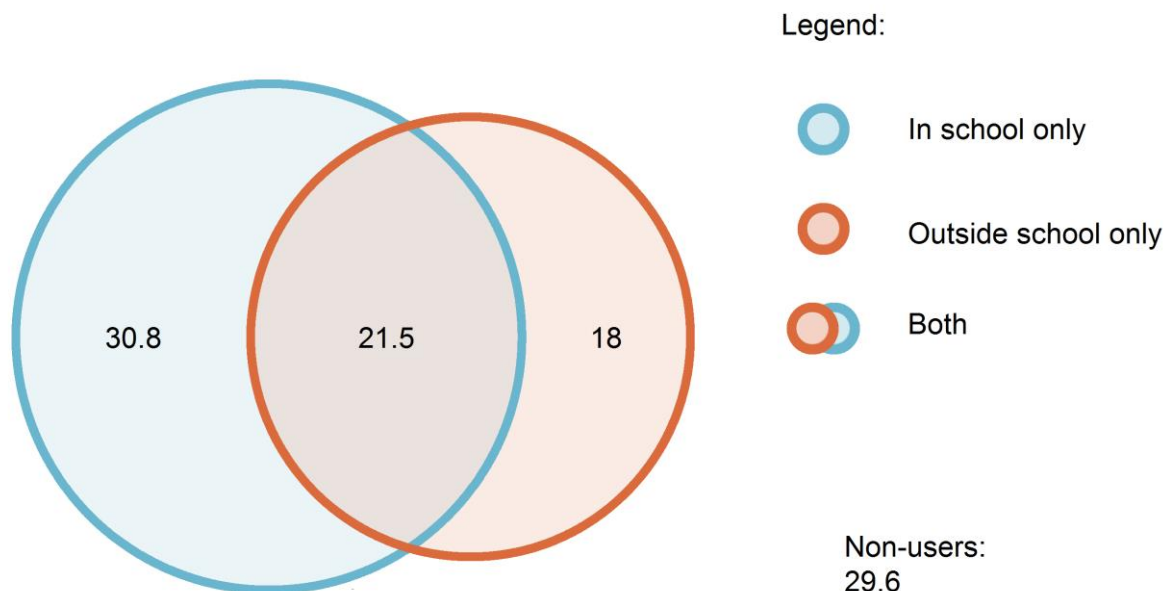
While annual library use has significantly decreased, there has been a significant increase in weekly library use. In 2015/16, 30.9 per cent of 11-15 year olds **visited a library in the week prior to the interview**, a significant increase from 24.9 per cent in 2008/09, and a similar proportion to 28.6 per cent in 2014/15.

In and out of school engagement

In the year to March 2016, 52.3 per cent of all children aged 11-15 years old had visited a library **during school time** and 39.5 per cent had visited a library **during their spare time** (out of school) (Figure 3.2).

The proportion of children aged 11-15 years old who visited a library during their spare time has significantly decreased from 45.8 per cent in 2014/15 to 39.5 per cent in 2015/16. The proportion of 11-15 year olds who visited a library in school has remained stable over the same time period.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that visited a library in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school engagement, 2015/16



Further data for this section can be found in the [spreadsheets accompanying this release](#).

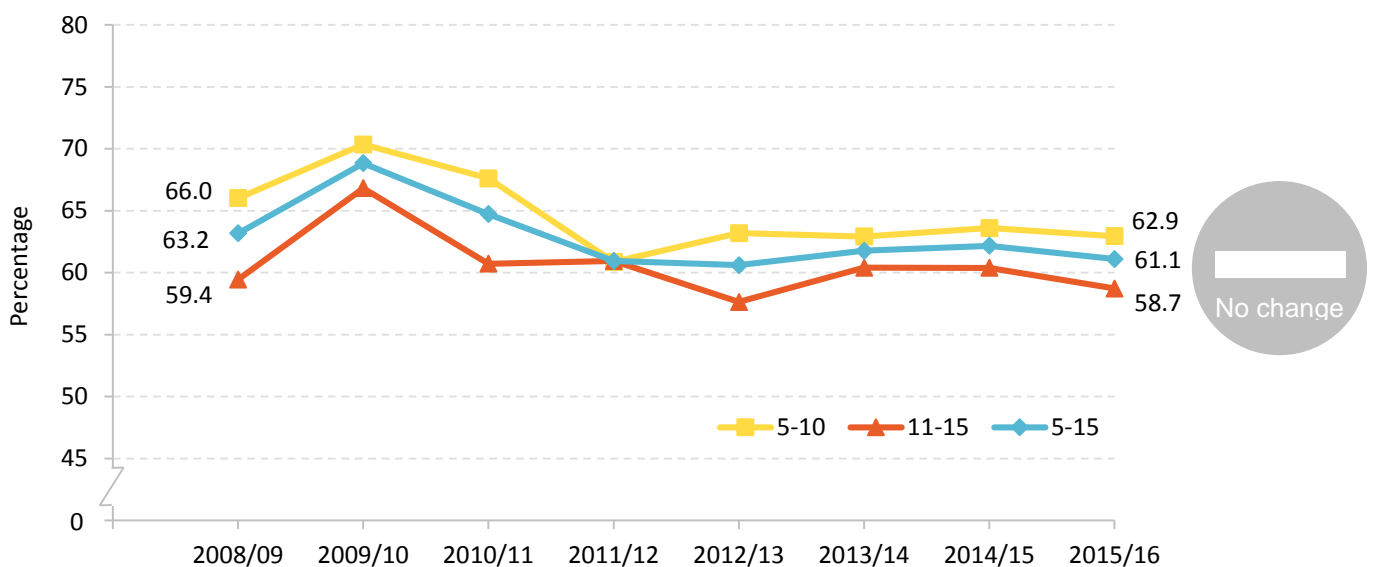
4. Museums and Galleries

In 2015/16, 61.1 per cent of children aged 5-15 years old had **visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months**. This is a similar proportion to 63.2 per cent in 2008/09 and 62.2 per cent in 2014/15.

In 2015/16, children with a **limiting illness or disability** were less likely to have visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months than children **without a limiting illness or disability** (54.5 per cent, compared to 61.7 per cent respectively).

The proportion of children aged 5-15 years old who had **visited a museum or gallery in the week prior to the interview**, has remained stable between 2008/09 (3.9 per cent) and 2015/16 (3.3 per cent).

Figure 4.1: Percentage of children who had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months by age group, 2008/09 to 2015/16.



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-1.9 and +/-8.2

5-10 year olds

The proportion of children aged 5-10 years old who had **visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months** has remained stable between 2008/09 (66.0 per cent) and 2015/16 (62.9 per cent).

A significantly greater proportion of boys aged 5-10 years old (68.2 per cent) had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months than girls of the same age (57.4 per cent). The proportion of girls aged 5-10 years old who had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months significantly decreased from 64.9 per cent in 2014/15 to 57.4 per cent in 2015/16. The proportion of boys who had visited a museum or gallery over the same time period remained stable.

There has been no change in the proportion of 5-10 year olds who had **visited a museum or gallery in the week** prior to the interview, between 2008/09 (4.7 per cent) and 2015/16 (4.0 per cent).



11-15 year olds

There has been no significant change in the proportion of children aged 11 to 15 who had **visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months**. In 2015/16, 58.7 per cent of children aged 11 to 15 had visited a museum or gallery, a similar proportion to 59.4 per cent in 2008/09 and 60.4 per cent in 2014/15.

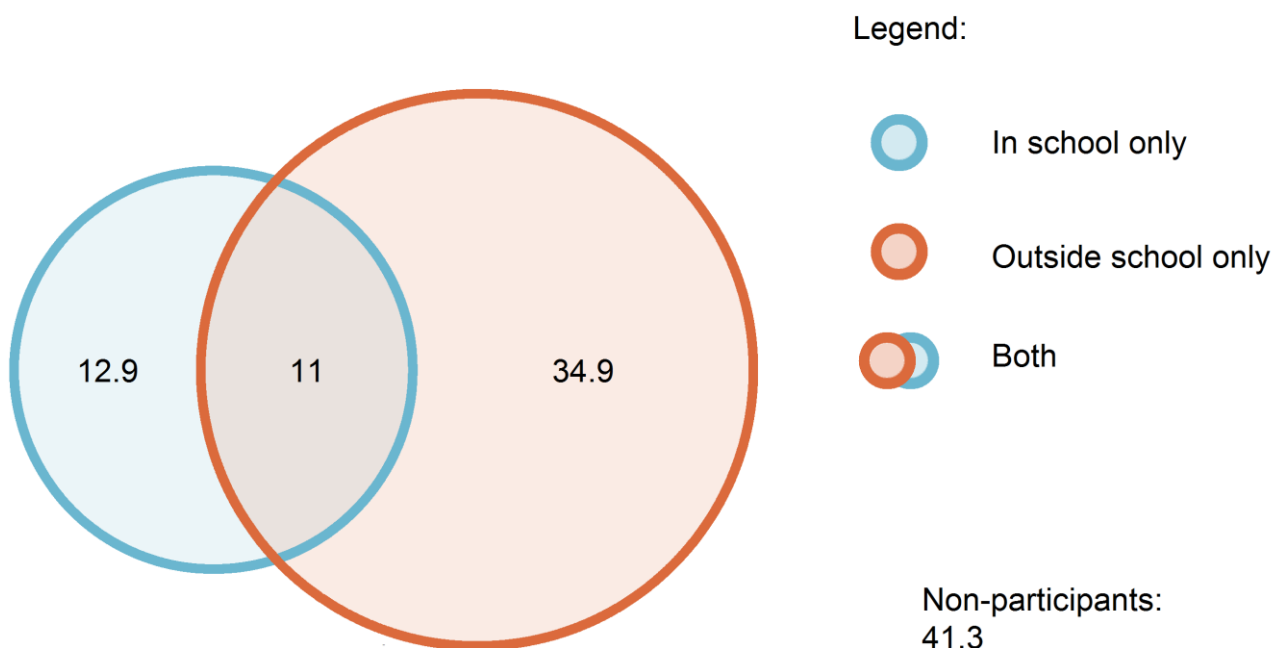
In 2015/16, there was no significant difference in the proportion of boys and the proportion of girls who had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, these figures were 56.9 per cent and 60.6 per cent respectively. Engagement among boys and girls has remained stable since 2008/09.

The proportion of all 11-15 year olds who had **visited a museum or gallery in the week prior to the interview** (2.4 per cent) also remained similar to 2008/09 (3.0 per cent) and to 2014/15 (4.0 per cent).

In and out of school engagement

In 2015/16, 23.9 per cent of children aged 11-15 had visited a museum **during school time**, in comparison, 45.9 per cent had visited at least once **in their spare time** (outside of school).

Figure 4.2: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited a museum in the last 12 months, split by in school and outside school engagement, 2015/16.



Further data for this section can be found in the [spreadsheets accompanying this release](#).

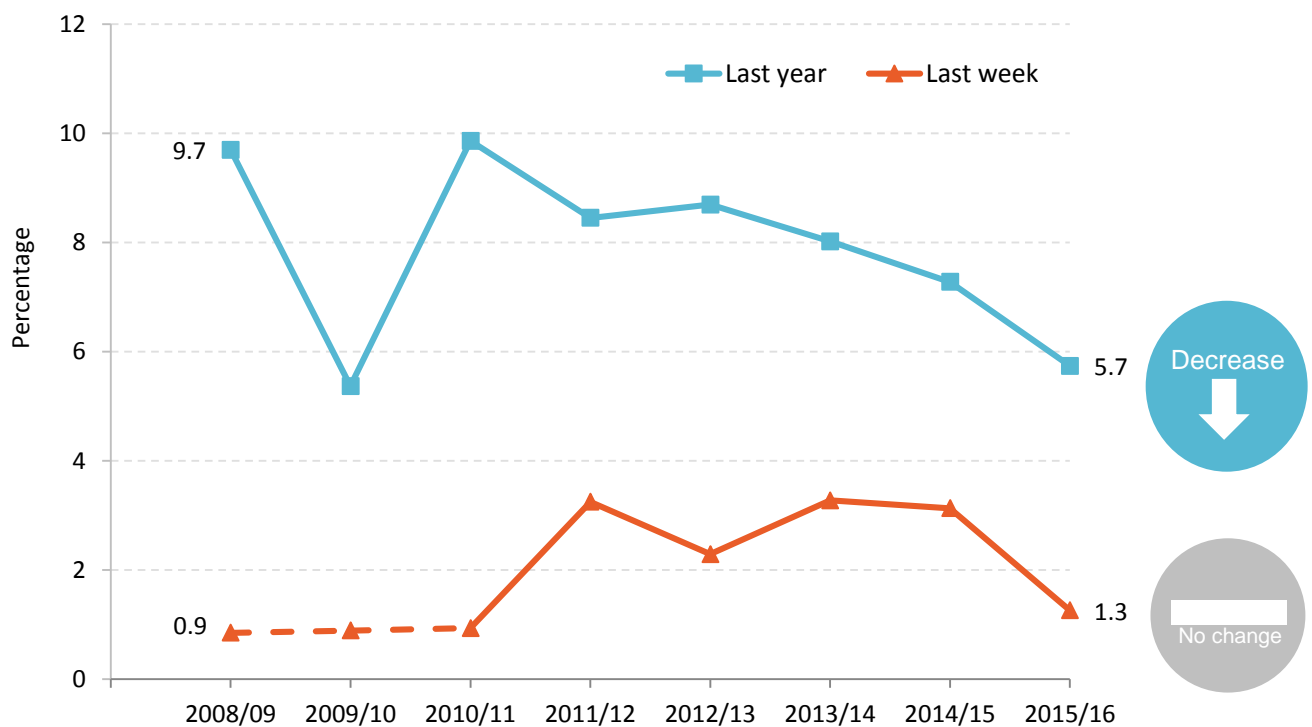
5. Archives

Questions on whether a child has visited an **archive or records centre** are only asked to those children aged 11-15 years old.

5.7 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old had **visited an archive or records centre in the last 12 months**, a significant decrease from 9.7 per cent in 2008/09 but a similar proportion to 7.3 per cent in 2014/15.

In 2015/16, 1.3 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old **visited an archive or records centre in the week** prior to the interview, a similar proportion to 0.9 per cent in 2008/09 but a significant decrease from 3.1 per cent in 2014/15.

Figure 5.1: Percentage of children aged 11-15 years old who had visited an archive or records centre, 2015/16



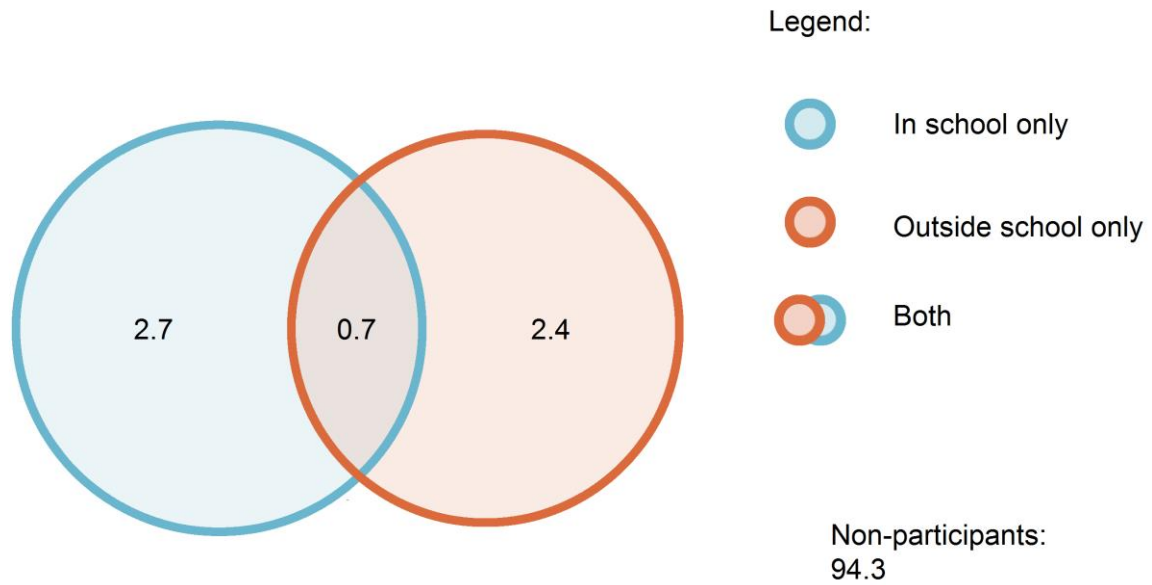
Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-0.5 and +/-4.5. The proportion of children who had used an archive in the last week was too small to report in 2009/10. Data for 2009/10 are based on a small sample size (204 11-15 year olds: the sample size is are normally >650).

In and out of school engagement

In 2015/16, 3.4 per cent of children in this age group had visited an archive or records centre **during school time**, a significant decrease from 6.4 per cent in 2014/15. 3.1 per cent of children visited an archive or records centre **during their spare time** (out of school), a similar proportion to 4.0 per cent in 2014/15.



Figure 5.2: Percentage of 11-15 year olds that had visited an archive or records centre in the last 12 months split by in school and outside school engagement, 2015/16



Further data for this section can be found in the [spreadsheets accompanying this release](#).

Sport Participation

Interview questions for children aged 5-10 years old are conducted with the adult respondent by proxy and, due to this, the questions are limited to activities undertaken out of school (with the exception of questions on competitive sport). For 11-15 year olds, the interview questions are asked directly to the child and cover both in and out of school activities.

Key findings

- Amongst all children (5-15 year olds), 88.9 per cent had taken part in **sport in the four weeks prior to interview**, a similar proportion to 89.9 per cent in 2008/09 and 87.2 per cent in 2014/15.
- Among children aged **5-10 years old**, 83.5 per cent had taken part in sport **outside school**, a similar proportion to 84.5 per cent in 2008/09 and 81.1 per cent in 2014/15.
- The proportion of **11-15 year olds** who took part in sport in the four weeks prior to the interview remained stable at 95.8 per cent in 2015/16, compared to 96.0 per cent in 2008/09 and 94.9 per cent in 2014/15.
- In 2015/16, 80.7 per cent of 5-15 year old children reported that they had participated in some form of **competitive sport in the last 12 months**. Over three quarters had taken part in competitive sport in school (76.9 per cent), whilst over a third had taken part outside school (36.2 per cent). These figures have been stable since 2011/12, which was the first full year this question was asked.

Government policy which may have had an effect on child participation rates in sport is presented below: however, inclusion here does not indicate a direct impact on participation.

Sport

The School Games, rolled out in 2011/12, aims to increase participation in competitive sport in schools. The aim is to give all pupils the chance to compete in regular competitive sport, regardless of ability, including providing opportunities for disabled youngsters at all levels. It gives young people the opportunity to take part in sporting competitions within their own school, in interschool competitions, county level events and at national finals. For more information see the [School Games web page](#).

In addition, the Government funds the [PE and Sport Primary premium](#). This funding is given to all primary schools in England who must use it to improve the provision of PE and sport for students, so it is relevant to the younger children covered by this release.

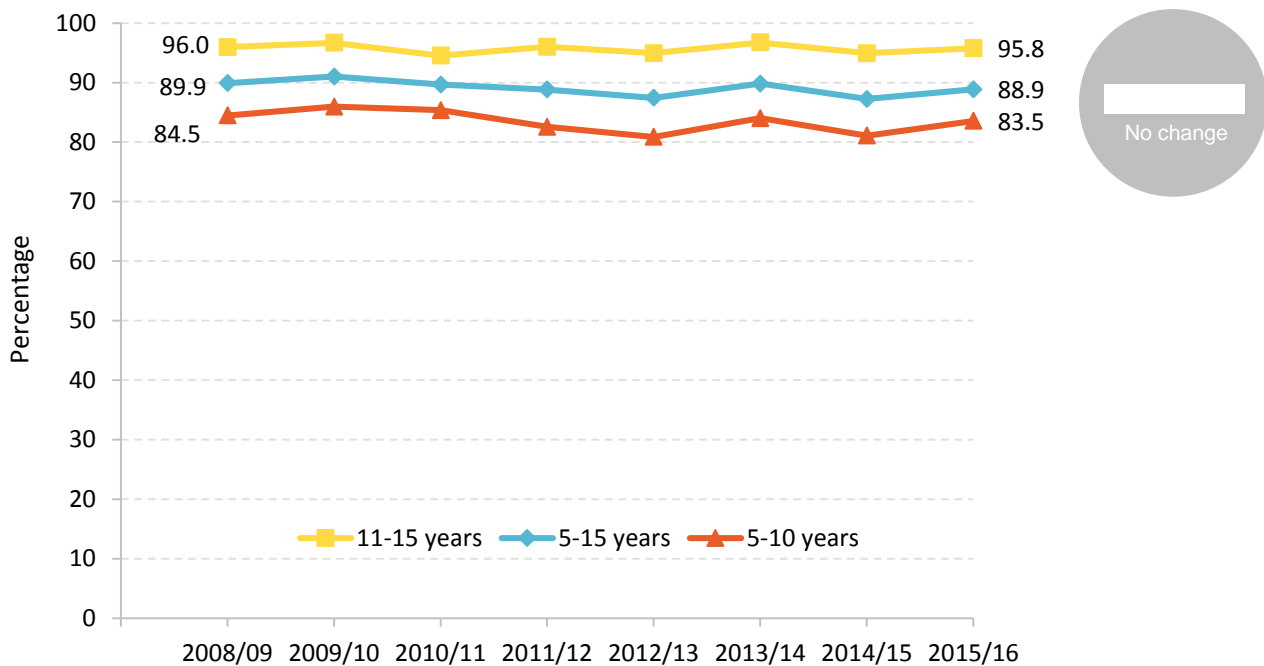
Government's new sport and physical activity strategy; [Sporting Future: a New Strategy for an Active Nation](#), was published on 17 December 2015. It contains a number of important actions that aim to ensure that all children are able to benefit from engagement in sport, regardless of their background or ability.



Sport in the last 4 weeks

In 2015/16, 88.9 per cent of children aged 5-15 participated in **sport in the four weeks prior to being interviewed** (Figure 6.1). There has been no significant change in the proportion of children participating in sport in any age group (5-15, 5-10 or 11-15) compared to 2008/09 or 2014/15.

Figure 6.1: Proportion of children who participated in sport in the last four weeks, by age, 2008/09 to 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-1.2 and +/-4.8

Sport in the last 7 days

In the last 12 months, 78.7 per cent of children aged 5-15 took part in **sport in the week prior to the interview**, a similar proportion to 81.0 per cent in 2008/09.

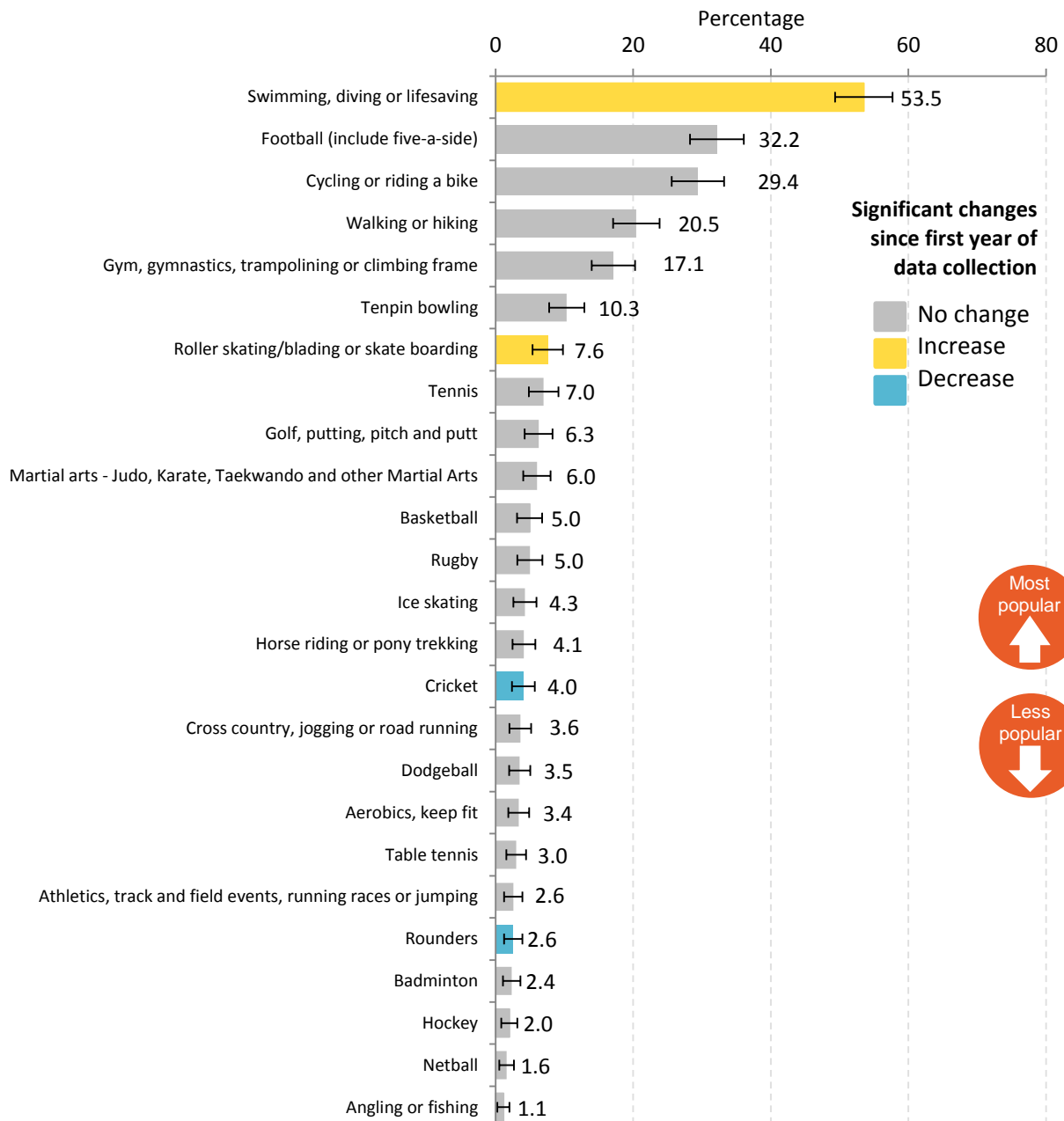
In 2015/16, 69.8 per cent of children aged **5-10 years old**, took part in sport in the week prior to the interview, this is a similar proportion to 74.1 per cent in 2008/09 and 69.1 per cent in 2014/15.

The proportion of children aged **11-15** who took part in sport the week prior to interview in 2015/16 (90.1 per cent) has remained similar to 2008/09 (88.6 per cent) and 2014/15 (89.5 per cent).

5-10 year olds

The latest data shows that over half (53.5 per cent) of children aged 5-10 years old took part in **swimming, diving or lifesaving** in the 4 weeks prior to the interview, the highest participation rate for any sport. This is a significant increase from 48.3 per cent in 2010/11. Participation in **roller skating, blading or skate boarding** also significantly increased, from 4.7 per cent in 2010/11 to 7.6 per cent in 2015/16. Participation in cricket has decreased, from 6.6 per cent in 2010/11 to 4.0 per cent in 2015/16.

Figure 6.2: Participation in individual sports by children aged 5-10 years old, 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-0.9 and +/-4.2.



Gender

Amongst 5-10 year olds, a significantly higher proportion of boys than girls had taken part in sporting activities outside school in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed (88.3 per cent compared to 78.6 per cent).

Among the top five sports for all 5-10 year olds, which have remained consistent since 2014/15, there were some gender differences (Figure 6.3).

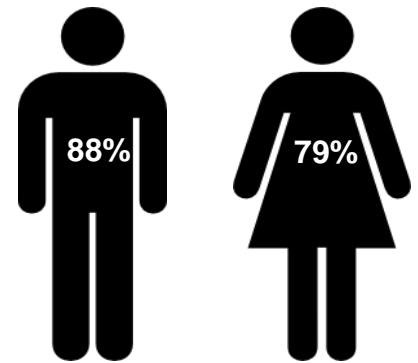
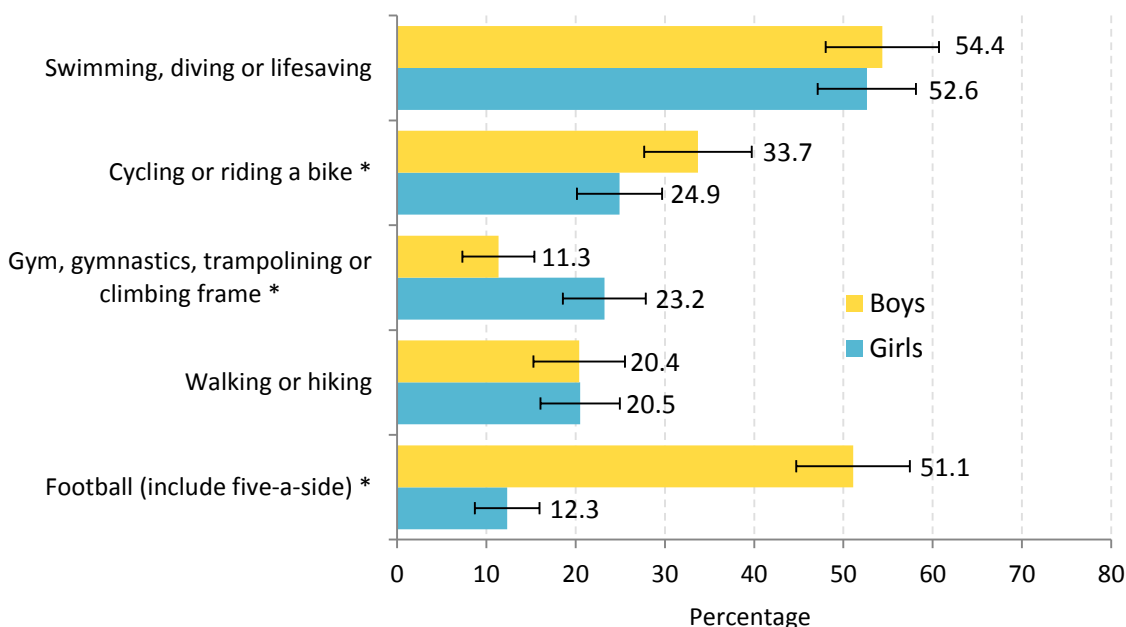


Figure 6.3: Top 5 sports participated in by 5-10 year olds in the last 4 weeks by gender, 2015/16



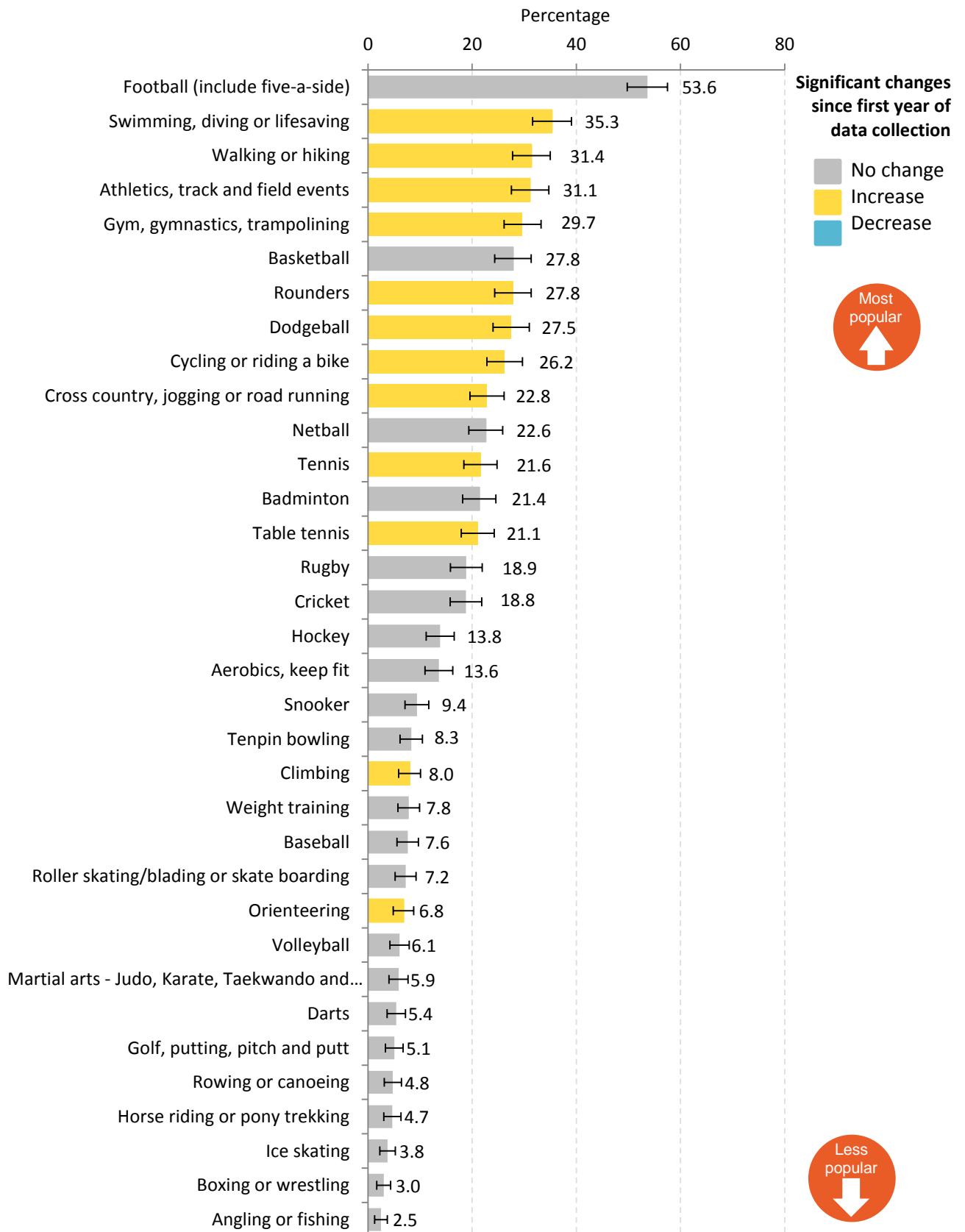
Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-3.6 and +/-6.4. The * symbol denotes a significant difference between girls and boys.

11-15 year olds

In 2015/16, the most popular sport undertaken by children aged 11-15 years old was **football (including five-a-side)** with over half of children (53.6 per cent) aged 11-15 years old participating in this sport in the four weeks prior to their interview. A similar proportion to 50.0 per cent in 2010/11. The second most popular sport was **swimming, diving or lifesaving** with over a third (35.3 per cent) of children aged 11-15 years old participating in the sport 4 weeks prior to the interview. This is a significant increase from 26.6 per cent in 2010/11.

Since the first year of data collection, 2010/11, there has been a significant increase in participation in a number of sports for those ages 11-15 years old (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: Participation in individual sports by children aged 11-15 years old, 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-1.2 and +/-3.9



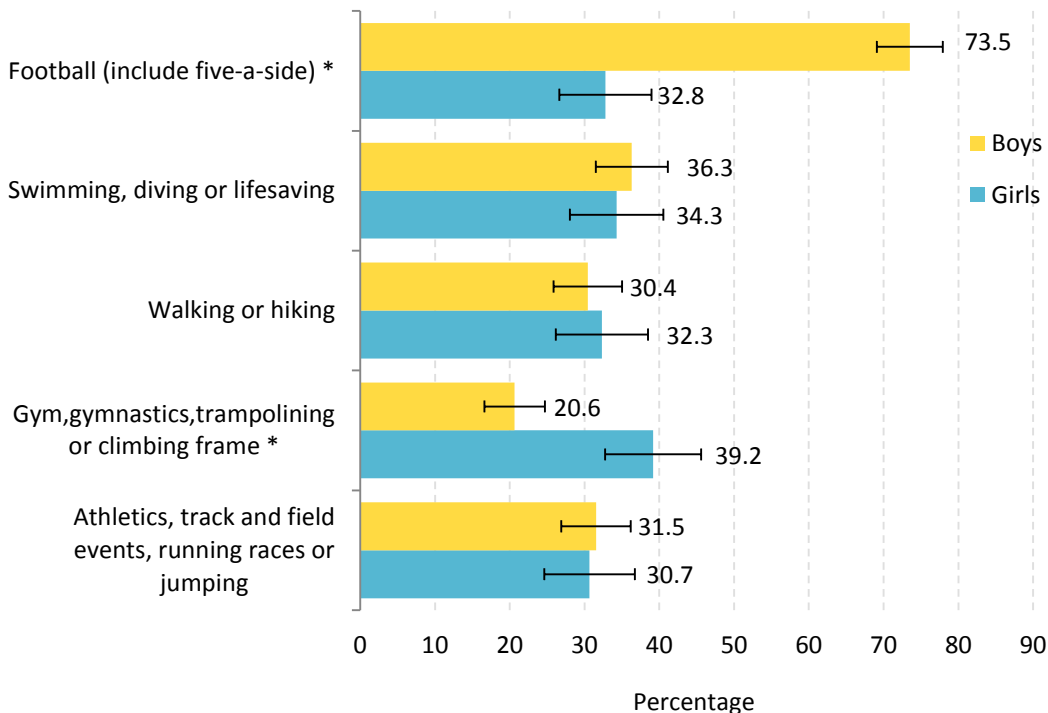
Gender

There was no significant difference in the proportion of boys and girls, aged 11-15 years old, who took part in sporting activities in the 4 weeks prior to the interview, figures were 96.0 per cent and 95.5 per cent respectively.

There was, however, a gender difference in a number of individual sports, including some of those in the top five sports for all children aged 11-15 years old (Figure 6.5). The top five sports among all children aged 11-15 have changed since 2014/15: **athletics, track and field events** have replaced basketball in the top five. The proportion of children aged 11-15 participating in athletics, track and field events increased between 2014/15 and 2015/16, while the proportion of children participating in basketball remained stable.



Figure 6.5: Top five sports participated in by 11-15 year olds in the last 4 weeks by gender, 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-4.4 and +/-6.2. The * symbol denotes a significant difference between girls and boys.

There was overlap in the top five sports among children 5-10 and children aged 11-15: football; swimming diving or lifesaving; walking or hiking; and gym, gymnastic, trampolining or climbing frame were in the top five sports for both age groups. Athletics, track and field events, running races or jumping was in the top five sports for 11-15 year olds, but not for 5-10 year olds, while cycling was in the top five for 5-10 year olds, but not for 11-15 year olds.

Competitive sport

This section presents the results from questions introduced in January 2011 to measure the Government's aim of increasing the opportunities for children to participate in competitive sport. **Unlike the other sections, where the 5-10 year old responses are limited to outside school, this section divides the data into 'in school' and 'out of school' activities for both 5-10 year olds and for 11-15 year olds.**

- In 2015/16, 80.7 per cent of children aged 5-15 years old **participated in competitive sport**, a similar proportion to 2011/12 (80.0 per cent).
- Of these, 76.9 per cent had taken part in **competitive sport in school**, whilst 36.2 per cent had taken part in competitive sport **outside school**. There have been no significant changes to these figures since 2011/12.

Competitive sport in school

- The proportion of children aged 5-15 years old who took part in the **National School Sports week in school**, significantly decreased from 14.4 per cent in 2011/12 to 11.2 per cent in 2015/16.
- In 2015/16, the proportion of boys aged 5-15 years old who took part in the National School Sports week in school significantly decreased from 16.4 per cent in 2011/12 to 12.4 per cent in 2015/16. In contrast, the proportion of girls aged 5-15 years old who took part in the National School Sports week in school in 2015/16 (9.9 per cent), remained similar to 2011/12 (12.3 per cent).

5-10 years old – in school

- In 2015/16, 60.8 per cent of children aged 5-10 years old played sport in their school in organised competitions (e.g. a sports day). A similar proportion to 64.0 per cent in 2011/12.
- There was no significant difference between the proportion of boys and girls who had played in organised competitions at school. 62.8 per cent of boys had done so, compared to 58.8 per cent of girls.

11-15 years old – in school

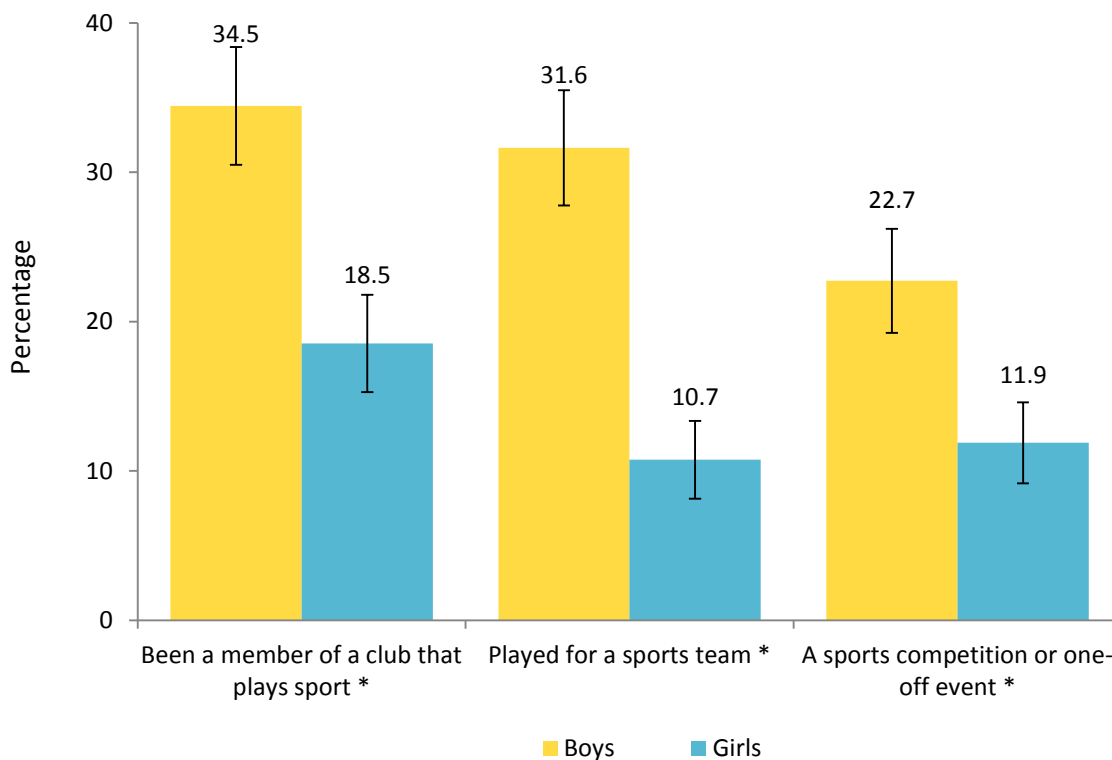
- The proportion of children aged 11-15 years old who **played sport in school against other people in PE or games lessons** significantly increased from 74.6 per cent in 2011/12 to 80.4 per cent in 2015/16.
- In 2015/16, the proportion of girls who took part in **PE sport in school** significantly increased from 74.8 per cent in 2011/12 to 81.8 per cent in 2015/16.
- Boys were more likely than girls to have been a member of a club that plays sport in school (37.4 per cent of boys and 27.9 per cent of girls).



Competitive sport outside school

- In each form of competitive sport outside of school time asked about, among children aged 5-15, there was a significant difference in the level of participation between girls and boys (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6: Percentage of children (5-15) who participated in competitive sport outside school, by gender and participation type, 2015/16



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-2.6 and +/-3.9. The * symbol denotes a significant difference between girls and boys.

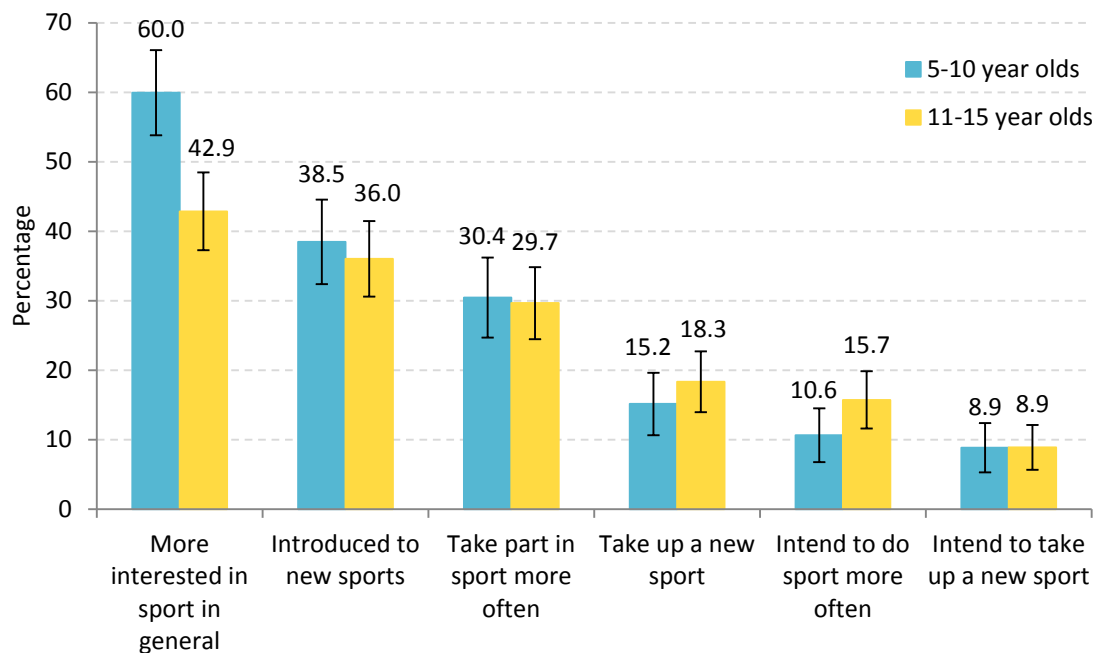
Further data for this section can be found in the [spreadsheets accompanying this release](#).

Olympics

- This section relates to 2012, when the UK hosted the **2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games**. Questions were included in the survey that asked whether the Games encouraged the child to take part in sport.
- In 2015/16, the UK hosting the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games encouraged 30.3 per cent of children aged **5-10** years to take part in sport. This is a significant increase from 24.4 per cent in 2011/12 but a significant decrease from 39.6 per cent in 2014/15, and from 2012/13 (the year of the games) when this figure was 52.1 per cent. This decline is less apparent among children who were aged between 6 years and 10 years old in the year of the Games. Among children aged 6-10 in 2012/13, 43.2 per cent were encouraged to take part in sport by the Games in 2015/16: this is an increase compared to 2011/12 (24.4 per cent), a decrease compared to 2012/13 (53.9 per cent) and a similar level to 2014/15 (45.4 per cent).

- 38.5 per cent of children aged 5-10 years old were **introduced to new sports** by the Games, a significant increase from 26.4 per cent in 2011/12.
- The proportion of children aged 11-15 years old who stated that the UK hosting the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games encouraged them **a lot or a little** to take part in sport significantly increased from 47.5 per cent in 2011/12 to 57.0 per cent in 2015/16 (a similar level to 2012/13, when this figure was 60.1 per cent).
- In 2015/16, 15.7 per cent of children aged 11-15 years old stated that the Games had made them **intend to take part in sport more often**, a significant decrease from 23.4 per cent in 2011/12 and 25.0 per cent in 2012/13.

Figure 6.7: Ways in which children aged 5-10 and 11-15 years old were encouraged to take part in sport by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2015/16.



Notes: Confidence intervals range between +/-3.2 and +/-6.1

Further data for this section can be found in the [spreadsheets accompanying this release](#).

Future Sport Measurement

From 2017, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and Sport England will be making changes to measurement and reporting of child sports participation in line with the government's new sport strategy [Sporting Future](#).



Annex A: Background note

1. The Taking Part survey is commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and its partner Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs). For 2011 to 2016 these are Arts Council England, Historic England and Sport England.
2. Taking Part is a National Statistics output and as such has been produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. National Statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference. For more information, see the [UK Statistics Authority code of practice](#)

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. See [The UK Statistics Authority assessment](#) online.

3. Our quality assurance procedures mean that all data and analysis has been checked and verified by two different members of the DCMS team and TNS-BMRB. Guidance on the quality that is expected of Taking Part statistical releases is provided in a [quality indicators document](#). These quality indicators outline how statistics from the Taking Part survey match up to the six dimensions of quality defined by the European Statistical System (ESS). These are: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, comparability and coherence.
4. The latest results presented here are based on child survey interviews issued between April 2015 and March 2016. The total sample size for this period was 1,780, which was comprised of 1,096 5-10 year olds and 684 11-15 year olds.
5. The Taking Part survey measures participation by adults (aged 16 and over) and children (5-10 and 11-15) living in private households in England. No geographical restriction is placed on where the activity or event occurred. Further information on data for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can be found in question 2 of the "[Taking Part: Guidance Note](#)"
6. The range around each estimate (represented by error bars on charts within this report and reported in the data tables) has been calculated using a 95% confidence interval. This means, had the sample been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value. All estimates have been rounded to one decimal place. An overall design factor of 1.133 has been applied to the child dataset for the period April 2015 to March 2016. Individual child design factors have been calculated for each sector in this period, ranging from 0.902 to 1.996.
7. 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 occurred by chance.

8. 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-2014 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics.
9. For more information about the Taking Part Survey, including previous publications, see the [Taking Part web pages](#). See here for versions of the [questionnaire](#) from all years of the survey.
10. The fieldwork for the survey is being conducted by [TNS-BMRB](#). See the web page for more information.
11. We can help to meet the specific requirements of people with disabilities. Please email takingpart@culture.gov.uk
12. This report has been produced by Wilmah Deda and Helen Miller-Bakewell (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.
13. The responsible statistician for this release is Helen Miller-Bakewell. You can contact Helen on 02072116355 or by email: takingpart@culture.gov.uk
14. For general enquiries:

Department for Culture Media and Sport
4th floor
100 Parliament Street
London
SW1A 2BQ
enquiries@culture.gov.uk



Annex B: Key terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Archives	Archives are collections of documents that have been created by families, individuals, businesses or organisations and have been specially chosen to be kept permanently. Further information is available in Annex C.
Arts	A list of arts that the respondent may have participated or attended is available in Annex C: Sector definitions.
Attendance	This refers to the respondent going to a place, for example, attending a library or a swimming pool.
Confidence interval	This provides a range in which there is a specific probability that the true value will lie within. For the Taking Part survey, 95% confidence intervals are used which means, had the sampling been conducted 100 times, creating 100 confidence intervals, then 95 of these intervals would contain the true value.
DCMS sectors	The DCMS sectors are the culture, arts, sport and volunteering and charitable giving sectors.
Engagement	This refers to either attending and/or participating in the sport, culture or arts sector. For example, if the respondent attended an art gallery (attendance) or gave a dance performance (participation).
Participation	This refers to the respondent actively taking part in the activity. For example sports participation could refer to playing football or tennis, whilst participating in the arts may refer to painting.
Significant increase/decrease	A significant increase/decrease at the 95% level means that there is less than a 5% (1 in 20) chance that the difference observed within the sampled respondents occurred by chance and is not representative of the population as a whole.
Taking Part Survey	A survey commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in partnership with the Arts Council England, Historic England and Sport England, looking at engagement and non-engagement in culture, leisure and sport. Further information is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/taking-part
The latest data	The latest data presented in this report, which covers the time period April 2015 to March 2016.

Annex C: Child sector definitions

For those aged 5-10 and 11-15, the following definitions apply from the Taking Part child survey:

Arts

The respondent will be asked if they have done any of the activities on the cards shown to them. Activities and events are as follows.

Dance activities

- Taken part in a dance club
- Taken part in a dance performance
- Created a new dance routine
- Attended a dance event
- Taken part in a dance lesson

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Do not include: Danced at a disco or party

Music activities

- Sang to an audience or rehearsed for a performance
- Practiced and rehearsed a musical instrument
- Played a musical instrument to an audience
- Written music (includes writing lyrics or music)
- Attended a live music event
- Taken part in a music lesson

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Theatre and drama activities

- Rehearsed or performed in a play/drama or drama club
- Taken part in a drama lesson
- Attended theatre performances such as:
 - Plays
 - Pantomime
 - Opera
 - Musicals
 - Comedy

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Reading and writing activities

- Written stories, plays or poetry (include adults helping/writing on behalf of child for 5-10)
- Read books for pleasure
- Taken part in a reading club (where people meet up to discuss and share books)
- Listened to authors talk about their work
- Taken part in an English Literature lesson (11-15)

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Do not include: Reading textbooks which are required for school (5-10) or reading textbooks which are required for school (except those required for English Literature lessons) (11-15)



Arts, crafts and design

- Painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture or model making
- Photography as an artistic activity
- Crafts such as pottery or jewellery making (woodwork and metal work also included for 11-15)
- Attended exhibition of arts, photography or other craft work
- Taken part in an arts, crafts, design or photography lesson

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Film and video activities

- Made or appeared in films or videos for artistic purposes
- Watched and discussed film or videos in a lesson or film society (to know more about how films are made as well as the stories they tell)
- Attended the cinema or an outdoor film screening

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Do not include: Watching films on television, DVD or the internet; Talking about films with family and friends

Other media activities (5-10 only)

Computer based activities such as:

- Made, revised or wrote their own blog, website or podcast
- Made or revised their own computer game
- Used a computer to create original artworks or animation

Radio activities such as:

- Made radio broadcasts or programmes

Do not include: Playing computer games, Surfing the internet, Listening to the radio

Computer based activities (11-15 only)

- Made, revised or wrote your own blog, website or podcast
- Made or revised your own computer game
- Used a computer to create original artworks or animation

Do not include: Playing computer games; Surfing the internet

Radio activities (11-15 only)

- Made radio broadcasts or programmes

Include any helping out or volunteering

Do not include: Listening to the radio

Street arts, circus, carnival or festival activities

Taken part in or been to any of the following:

- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centres)
- Outdoor sculptures and art works
- Circus
- Carnival
- Festivals

Include any helping out with these types of activities (5-10) or any helping out or volunteering (11-15)

Historic environment

The respondent will be asked if they have visited any historic or important modern, places, buildings or public spaces.

“By this we mean visiting the places or doing the activities on this card.

- Visited a historic building, garden or landscape open to the public
- Visited historical monuments or sites of archaeological interest
- Visited a city or town with historic character
- Visited important modern buildings or public spaces

Children aged 5-10 are asked to “include any helping out with these types of activities”; those aged 11-15 are asked to “include any helping out or volunteering”.

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”.



Sport and active recreation

The respondent will be asked about their participation in sports. Eligible activities are as follows.

Games (include mini-sports and mini-games)

- Football (include five-a-side)
- Netball
- Hockey (include unihoc but not ice, roller and street hockey)
- Cricket (include kwik cricket, soft-ball cricket)
- Rugby (include League, Union, touch rugby or new image rugby)
- Rounders
- Basketball (include mini-basketball)
- Volleyball (include mini-volleyball)
- Baseball or softball
- Dodgeball
- Tennis (include racquet ball, short tennis, swingball)
- Badminton and other shuttlecock games
- Table tennis
- Golf, putting, pitch and putt
- Tenpin bowling
- Snooker, pool or billiards (11-15 only)
- Darts (11-15 only)
- Other games such as American Football (11-15 only), Squash (include mini-squash), Lacrosse (11-15 only), bowls (carpet, lawn etc), street, ice or roller hockey (Specify)

Swimming

- Swimming, diving or lifesaving

Athletic and gymnastic activities

- Cross country, jogging or road running
- Athletics – track and field events, running races or jumping
- Gym, gymnastics, trampolining or climbing frame
- Other game skills (e.g. hoops, hopscotch, throwing and catching, bean bags, frisbee)
- Aerobics, keep fit (include skipping, dance exercise, exercise bike)
- Weight-training (11-15 only)
- Martial arts – Judo, Karate, Taekwondo and other Martial Arts
- Boxing or wrestling
- Other athletic and gymnastic activities such as yoga or pilates (Specify)

Skating

- Ice skating
- Roller skating/blading or skate boarding

Outdoor and adventurous activities

- Orienteering
- Walking (only include walking non-stop for more than 30 minutes for leisure purposes) or hiking
- Climbing (include indoor climbing), abseiling or potholing
- Cycling or riding a bike (include BMX and mountain biking)
- Horse riding or pony trekking
- Rowing or canoeing
- Angling or fishing
- Other outdoor and adventurous activities such as skiing (on snow or on artificial surface; on slopes or grass), fencing, motor-sports or karting (11-15 only), waterskiing, sailing, windsurfing or boardsailing (Specify)

To count towards the indicators reported, respondents must have participated in these activities within the last 4 weeks. When measuring participation during the last week to obtain a measure of time spent participating in sport or active recreation, the respondent must have participated in the activity for at least 30 minutes.





Department
for Culture
Media & Sport

4th Floor, 100 Parliament Street
London, SW1A 2BQ
GOV.UK/DCMS