

## Active People Survey (APS) results for Cricket

Period: APS2 (Oct 07 / Oct 08) to APS4 (Oct 09 / Oct 10)

Prepared by Sport England

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## Summary of findings for Cricket

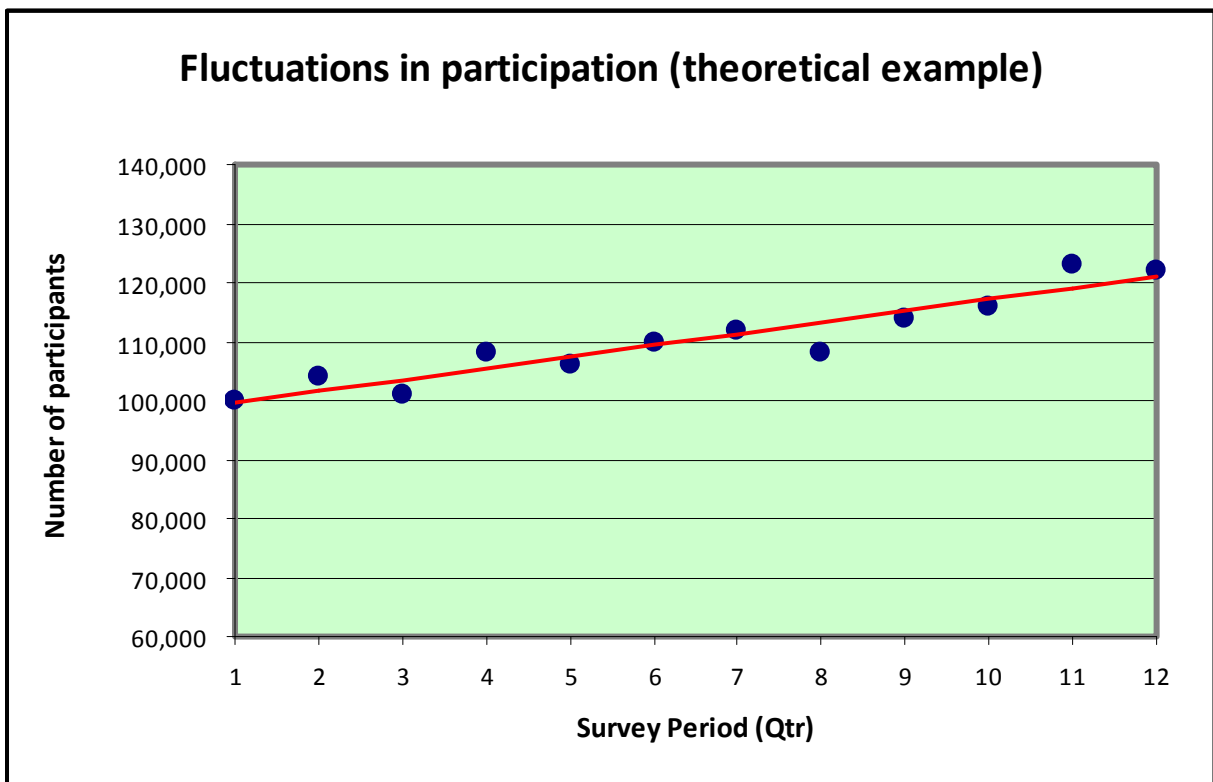
- Participation in cricket has shown a statistically significant decrease (from 204,800, 0.49% to 171,900, 0.41%) between APS2 and APS4.
- This is a drop from the most recent figure of 194,700, 0.46% reported in APS3/4 (July 09 to July 10).
- There has been a statistically significant decrease in cricket participation from APS2 to APS4 amongst those aged 16-34 years.
- The statistically significant decrease in cricket participation is driven predominantly by a statistically significant drop in the number of men participating since APS2. Male participation for APS4 now stands at 0.76% whilst female participation stands at 0.07%.
- The decrease in cricket is statistically significant amongst both the higher and lower socio-economic groups (NS SEC 1-4 & NS SEC 5-8).
- The decrease in cricket amongst both the 'white' and the 'non white' populations have been statistically significant. The 'white' participation rate for APS4 is 0.35% whilst the 'non white' participation rate stands at 0.91%.
- There has been a statistically significant decrease in participation in cricket amongst those classified as having no limiting disability or illness. For those with such a disability or illness the sample size was insufficient to be statistically robust.
- There were four regions which reported a statistically significant decrease in cricket between APS2 and APS4, namely, the North West, Yorkshire, the South West and London.
- The proportion of cricket participants that have participated in two or three sessions in the previous four weeks has increased from APS1 to APS4 whilst the proportion taking part in 1 or 4 plus sessions has decreased over the same period.
- The proportion of participants with club membership or taking part in competition has increased from APS2 to APS4 whilst those receiving tuition has fallen over the same period.

# Understanding changes in participation

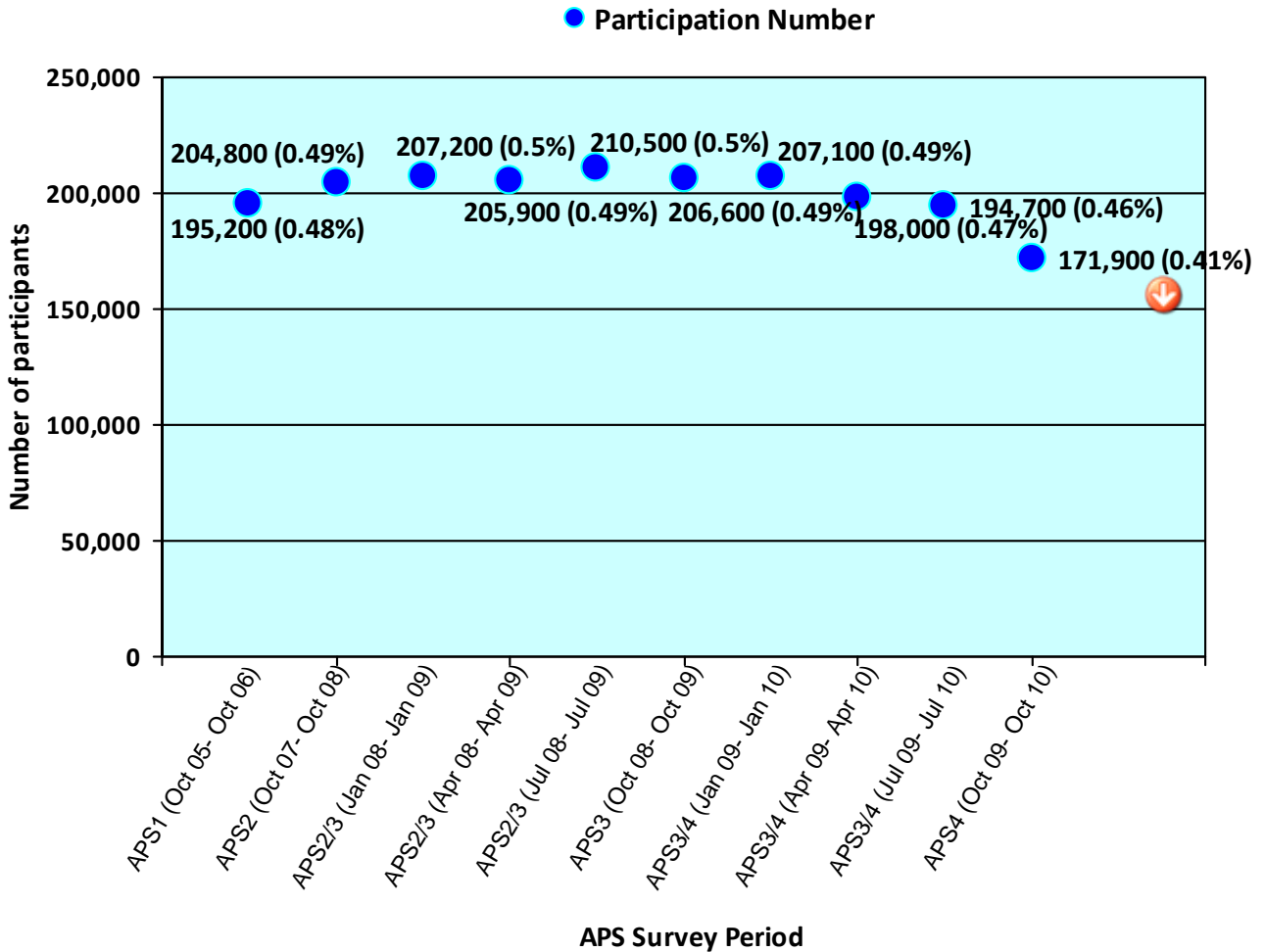
We would expect to see short term fluctuations in the participation rates across the population because:

- o Every random sample survey has a known, quantifiable, confidence interval attached to the results;
- o Of the inevitable small oscillations (upward and downward movement) in people's behaviour across large populations.

These short term fluctuations in behaviour will however be smoothed out over longer periods of time (years rather than months) to establish real, quantifiable overall shifts in the participation rates.



# Number and percentage participating (at least once a week) in Cricket – All aged 16 and over



## Key

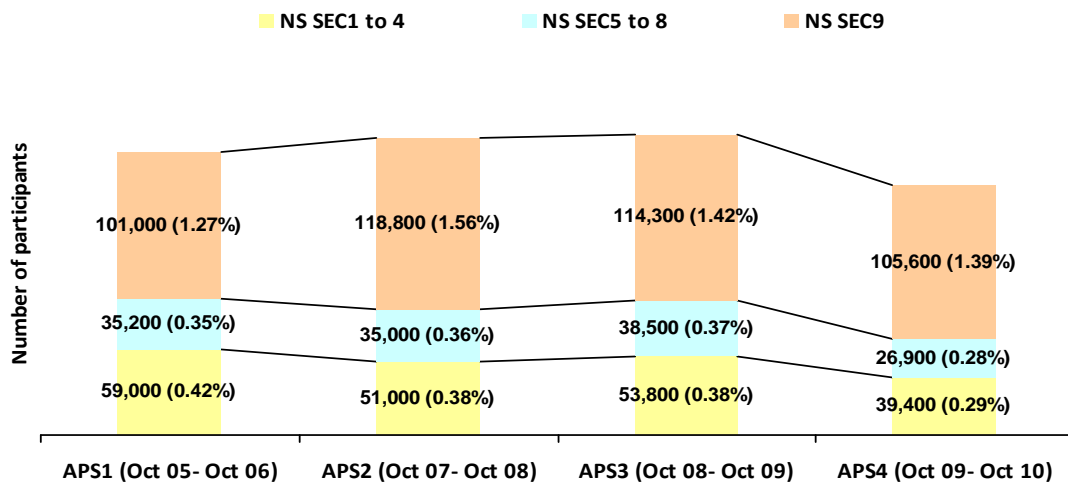
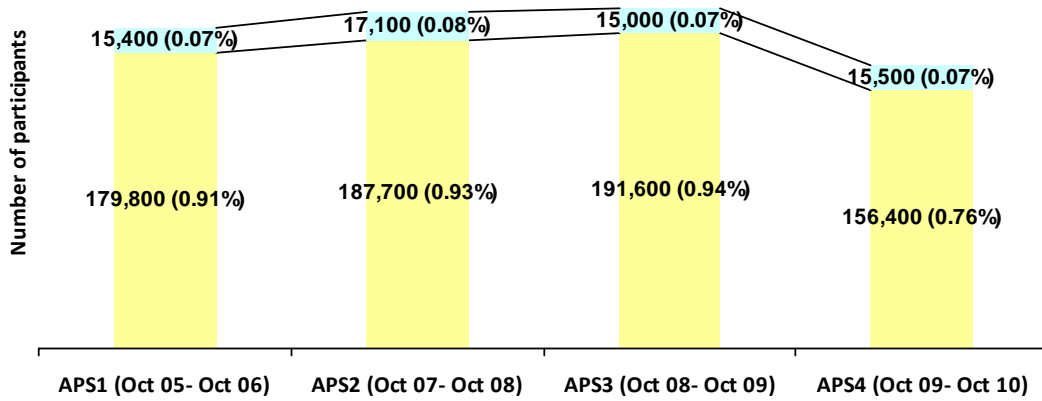
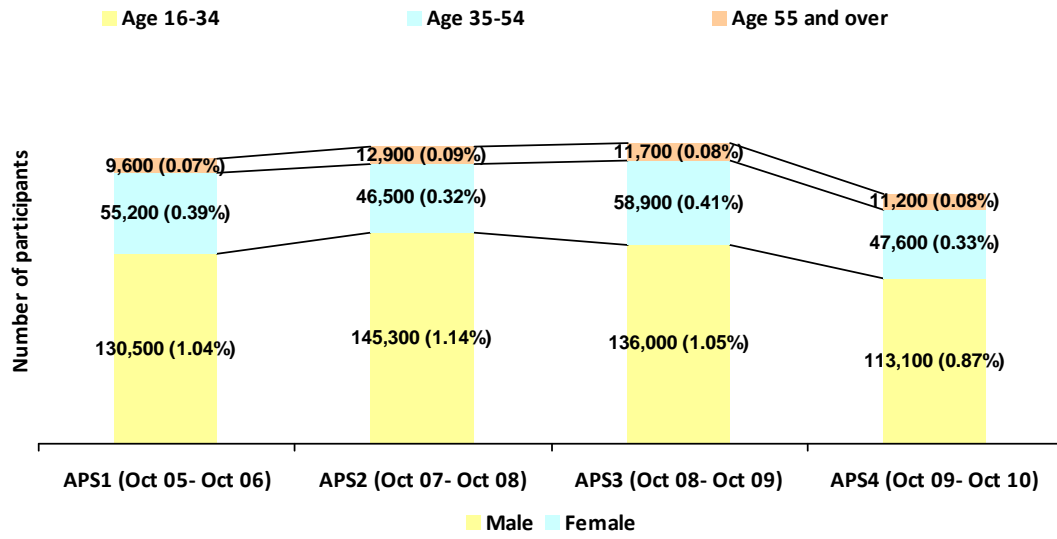
Change is only shown between APS2 (baseline) and the most recent reporting period

↑ shows a statistically significant increase

↓ shows a statistically significant decrease

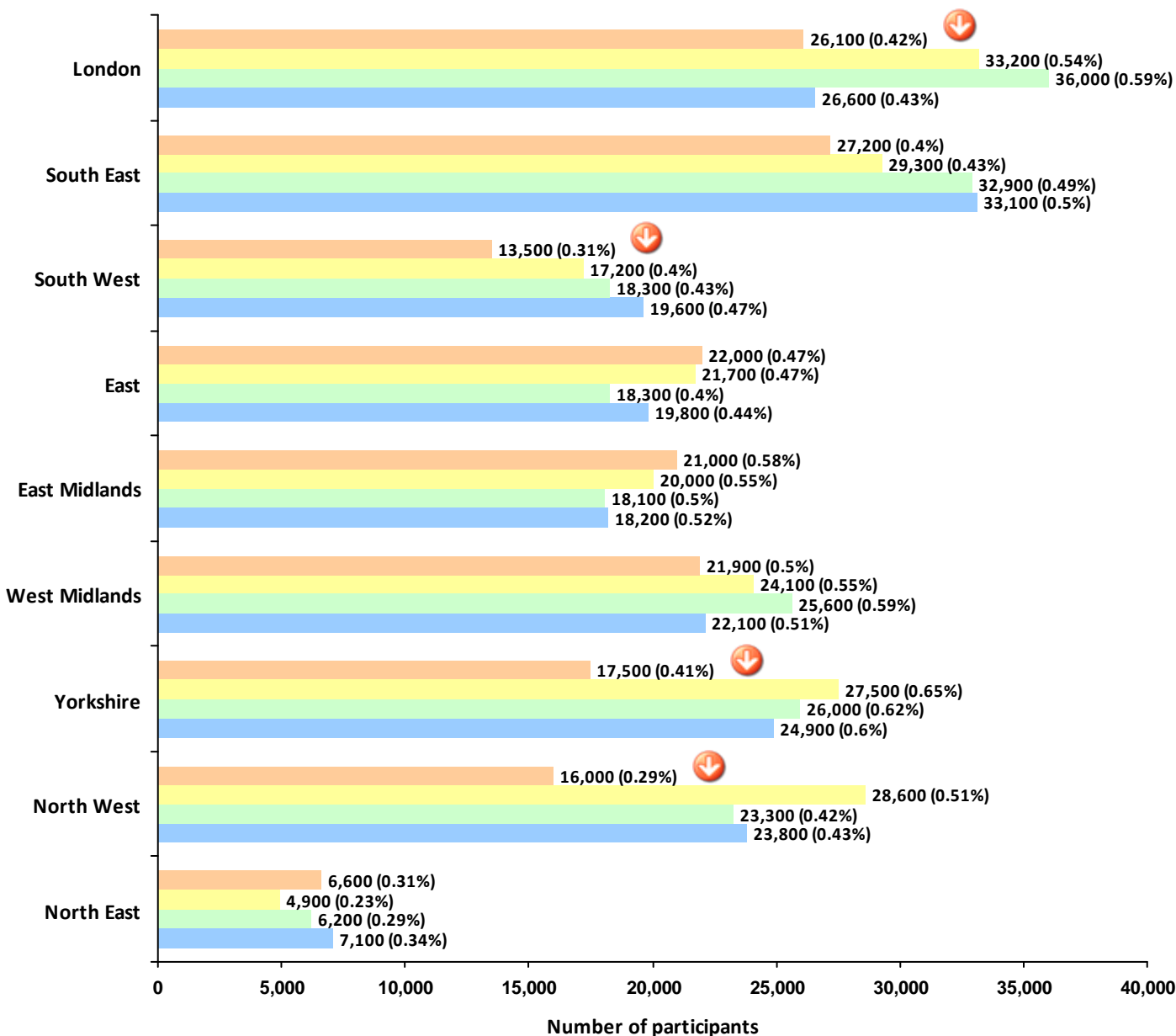
No arrow = no change

# Number and percentage participating (at least once a week) in Cricket – Age, Gender, Social Group



# Number and percentage participating (at least once a week) in Cricket - Region

■ APS1 (Oct 05- Oct 06)   
 ■ APS2 (Oct 07- Oct 08)   
 ■ APS3 (Oct 08- Oct 09)   
 ■ APS4 (Oct 09- Oct 10)



# Change in number of participants (at least once a week) in Cricket - APS2 baseline versus most recent reporting period

Number of participants	APS2 (Oct 07 / Oct 08)	APS4 (Oct 09 / Oct 10)	APS4 (Oct 09 / Oct 10) participation rate	Change vs APS2 (baseline)
Overall	204,800	171,900	0.41%	-32,900
Male	187,700	156,400	0.76%	-31,300
Female	17,100	15,500	0.07%	-1,600
Age 16-19	63,600	46,900	1.72%	-16,700
Age 20-24	32,800	33,000	0.91%	200
Age 25-29	27,700	19,800	0.55%	-7,900
Age 30-34	17,500	10,800	0.33%	-6,700
Age 35-44	34,400	30,900	0.40%	-3,500
Age 45-64	25,400	27,800	0.21%	2,400
Age 65+	3,400	2,600	0.03%	Insufficient sample
Age 16-34	145,300	113,100	0.87%	-32,200
Age 35-54	46,500	47,600	0.33%	1,100
Age 55+	12,900	11,200	0.08%	-1,700
White	145,300	130,800	0.35%	-14,500
Non White	59,500	41,100	0.91%	-18,400
Limiting Disability or Illness	8,600	11,900	0.13%	Insufficient sample
No Limiting Disability or Illness	196,200	160,000	0.46%	-36,200
NS-SEC 1-4	51,000	39,400	0.29%	-11,600
NS SEC 5-8	35,000	26,900	0.28%	-8,100
NS SEC 9	118,800	105,600	1.39%	-13,200
North East	6,200	6,600	0.31%	Insufficient sample
North West	23,300	16,000	0.29%	-7,300
Yorkshire	26,000	17,500	0.41%	-8,500
West Midlands	25,600	21,900	0.50%	-3,700
East Midlands	18,100	21,000	0.58%	2,900
East	18,300	22,000	0.47%	3,700
South West	18,300	13,500	0.31%	-4,800
South East	32,900	27,200	0.40%	-5,700
London	36,000	26,100	0.42%	-9,900

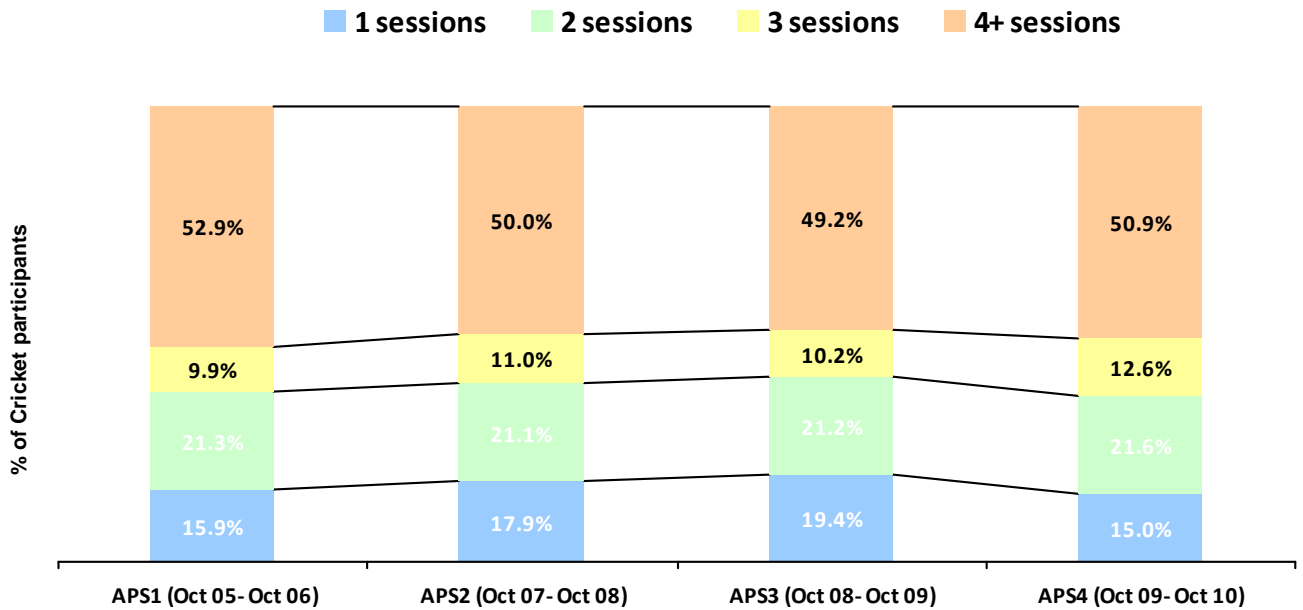
## Key

Green shows a statistically significant increase

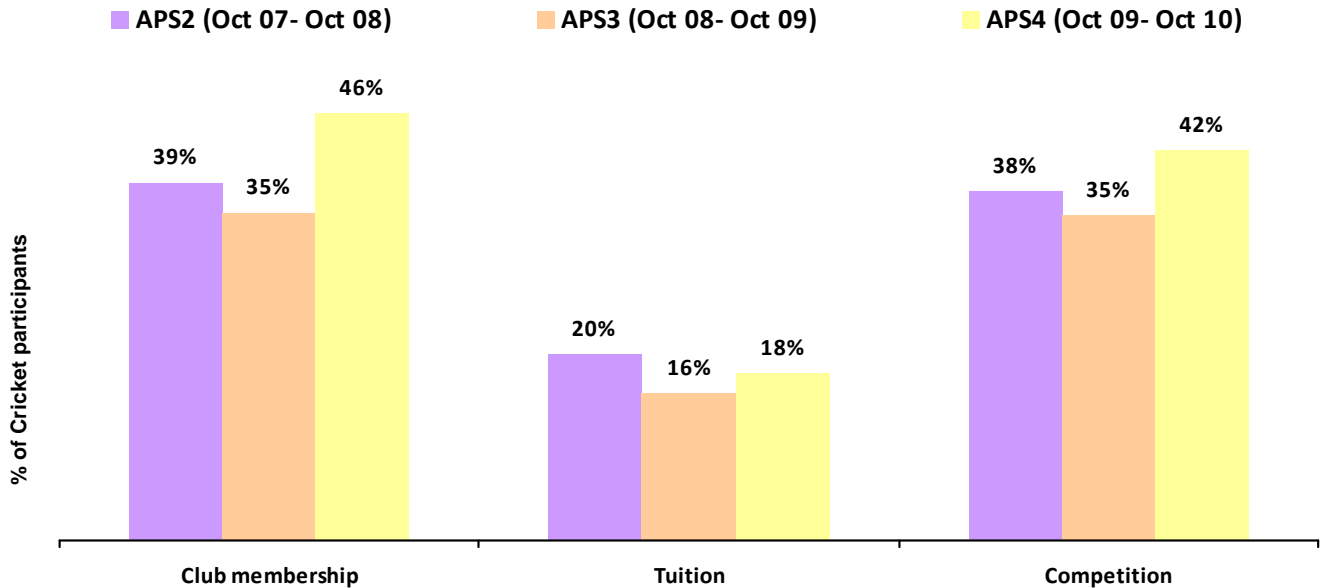
Red shows a statistically significant decrease

“Insufficient sample” is shown where the cell size at either time period is less than 30

# Frequency of participation in Cricket – number of sessions in last four weeks



# Club membership, tuition, and participation in competition in Cricket



# Overall sports participation: Number achieving at least 3 sessions a week x 30 minutes moderate sports participation - APS2 baseline versus most recent reporting period – all aged 16 and over

Number of participants	APS2 (Oct 07 / Oct 08)	APS4 (Oct 09 / Oct 10)	APS4 (Oct 09 / Oct 10) participation rate	Change vs APS2 (baseline)
Overall	6,815,100	6,938,000	16.48%	122,900
Male	4,027,300	4,176,400	20.32%	149,100
Female	2,787,800	2,761,500	12.81%	-26,300
Age 16-19	911,100	853,800	31.98%	-57,300
Age 20-24	980,600	1,046,000	29.57%	65,400
Age 25-29	829,700	808,600	23.14%	-21,100
Age 30-34	677,100	680,200	20.95%	3,100
Age 35-44	1,410,500	1,407,700	18.59%	-2,800
Age 45-64	1,474,400	1,609,800	12.40%	135,400
Age 65+	531,700	531,800	6.34%	100
Age 16-34	3,421,900	3,406,300	26.15%	-15,600
Age 35-54	2,293,900	2,414,600	16.56%	120,700
Age 55+	1,099,300	1,117,100	7.68%	17,800
White	6,092,300	6,151,100	16.39%	58,800
Non White	722,800	786,900	17.26%	64,100
Limiting Disability or Illness	594,500	591,200	6.55%	-3,300
No Limiting Disability or Illness	6,220,700	6,346,800	18.36%	126,100
NS-SEC 1-4	2,801,100	2,948,000	17.20%	146,900
NS SEC 5-8	1,499,200	1,560,700	12.66%	61,500
NS SEC 9	2,514,900	2,429,200	25.14%	-85,700
North East	341,600	347,600	16.35%	6,000
North West	944,000	993,700	17.74%	49,700
Yorkshire	722,200	704,200	16.43%	-18,000
West Midlands	628,900	679,700	15.53%	50,800
East Midlands	601,300	580,900	15.98%	-20,400
East	741,800	734,400	15.71%	-7,400
South West	679,400	712,300	16.53%	32,900
South East	1,151,400	1,147,100	16.77%	-4,300
London	1,004,500	1,038,100	16.60%	33,600

## Key

Green shows a statistically significant increase

Red shows a statistically significant decrease

“Insufficient sample” is shown where the cell size at either time period is less than 30

## NOTES

•Data is presented for Active People Survey APS1 (Oct 2005/Oct 2006); APS2 (Oct 07/Oct 08); APS3 (Oct 08/Oct 09); APS4 (Oct 09/Oct 10).

•Active People Survey 4 took place between October 2009 and October 2010 and interviewed c.188,000 adults (aged 16 and over) by telephone.

•Participation once a week is defined as participation on at least four days out of the previous 28 days.

•Cricket includes: Cricket (outdoors) - match, cricket (indoors) - match, cricket (outdoor) - nets / practice, cricket (indoors) - nets / practice, cricket – other.

•Office for National Statistics (ONS) population data has been used to provide population numbers - ONS mid year 2005, 2007 and 2008 population estimates (for Active People Survey 1, 2 and 3 respectively) and ONS 2009 estimates for APS4.

•Please note that in APS4Q3 we changed the basis upon which population figures are apportioned across three demographic groups (ethnicity, long term limiting illness / disability, and NS-SEC). The changes improve the accuracy of these figures reflecting the proportion of the population recorded in each demographic group in either the ONS 2007 population estimates (ethnicity) or 2001 census data (long term limiting illness / disability, and NS-SEC). For these demographic groups, figures for earlier reporting periods have been restated.

•Disability is defined by the question asked within the survey which is consistent with the Census definition: 'do you have a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity? By longstanding I mean anything that has troubled you over a long period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?'

•NS-SEC is the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification. It is derived by combining information on occupation and employment status. NS-SEC: 1. Higher managerial and professional occupations; 2. Lower managerial and professional occupations; 3. Intermediate occupations; 4. Small employers and own account workers; 5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations; 6. Semi-routine occupations; 7. Routine occupations; 8. Never worked and long-term unemployed; 9. Full time students and Occupations not stated or inadequately described.

•Data for organised sport (club membership, tuition, organised competition) does not exist for Active People Survey 1 (2005/6) as this was not included in the first year of the survey.

## NOTES CONTINUED

- Club membership is defined as, of those who have participated in the sport, the percentage who take part in the sport as a member of a sports club.
- Tuition is defined as, of those who have participated in the sport, the percentage who have received tuition from an instructor or coach in the last 12 months.
- Organised competition is defined as, of those who have participated in the sport, the percentage who have taken part in organised competition in the last 12 months.
- Please note that this report highlights whether changes from Active People Survey 2 (2007/8) to Active People Survey 4 (2009/10) are statistically significant. A statistically significant increase is indicated by green shading and red shading indicates a statistically significant decrease. This means we are 95% certain that there has been a real change in the population (increase or decrease). For more information on measuring change between surveys and statistical significance, a [briefing note is available](#).
- Changes which are not highlighted in green or red are not statistically significant and should be treated with caution.
- Where cell sizes are based on less than 30 respondents this is referenced as 'insufficient sample'. Caution should be exercised in using figures based on a cell size of below 30.
- Due to rounding of population data and weighting factors, please note that population numbers in sub-groups will not always equal the total figures.