

Active People Survey (APS) results for Tennis

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

Prepared by Sport England

14 December 2010

Summary of findings for Tennis

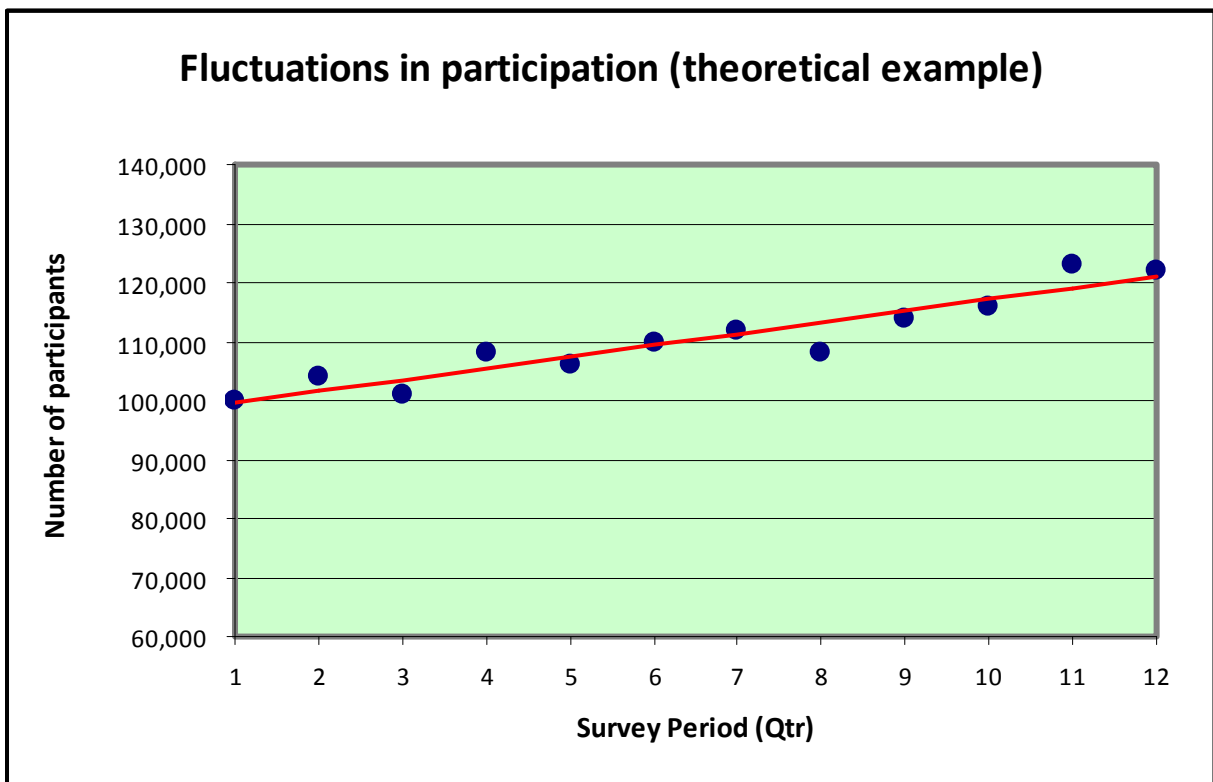
- Participation in tennis has shown a statistically significant decrease (from 487,900, 1.18% to 437,500, 1.04%) between APS2 and APS4.
- This is a drop from the recent figure of 506,700 (1.2%) reported in APS3/4 (July 09 to July 10).
- The statistically significant overall decrease in tennis from APS2 to APS4 has been attributable to the 16-34 and 55+ age ranges which have both had statistically significant decreases in their participation rates over the same period.
- While participation amongst men has not seen a statistically significant change since APS2, there has been a statistically significant decrease in the number of women participating in tennis over the same period.
- The decrease in tennis is statistically significant amongst both the higher and lower socio-economic groups (NS SEC 1-4 and 5-8) whilst the change in the NS SEC 9 socio-economic group has not changed statistically significantly.
- There has been a statistically significant decrease in tennis amongst the 'white' population whilst the change in those classified as 'non white' has not been statistically significant.
- There has been a statistically significant decrease in participation amongst both those with and without a limiting disability or illness.
- Regionally three areas showed statistically significant decreases in tennis participation, namely the East Midlands, the East and the South East.
- Only the proportion of tennis participation at 'two sessions in the last four weeks' has shown any increase in the period from APS2 to APS4 whilst the proportion of those taking part in only one has decreased. The remaining categories remained unchanged.
- The proportions of people taking part in competition, tuition or club membership experienced almost no change over the APS2 to APS4 period.

Understanding changes in participation

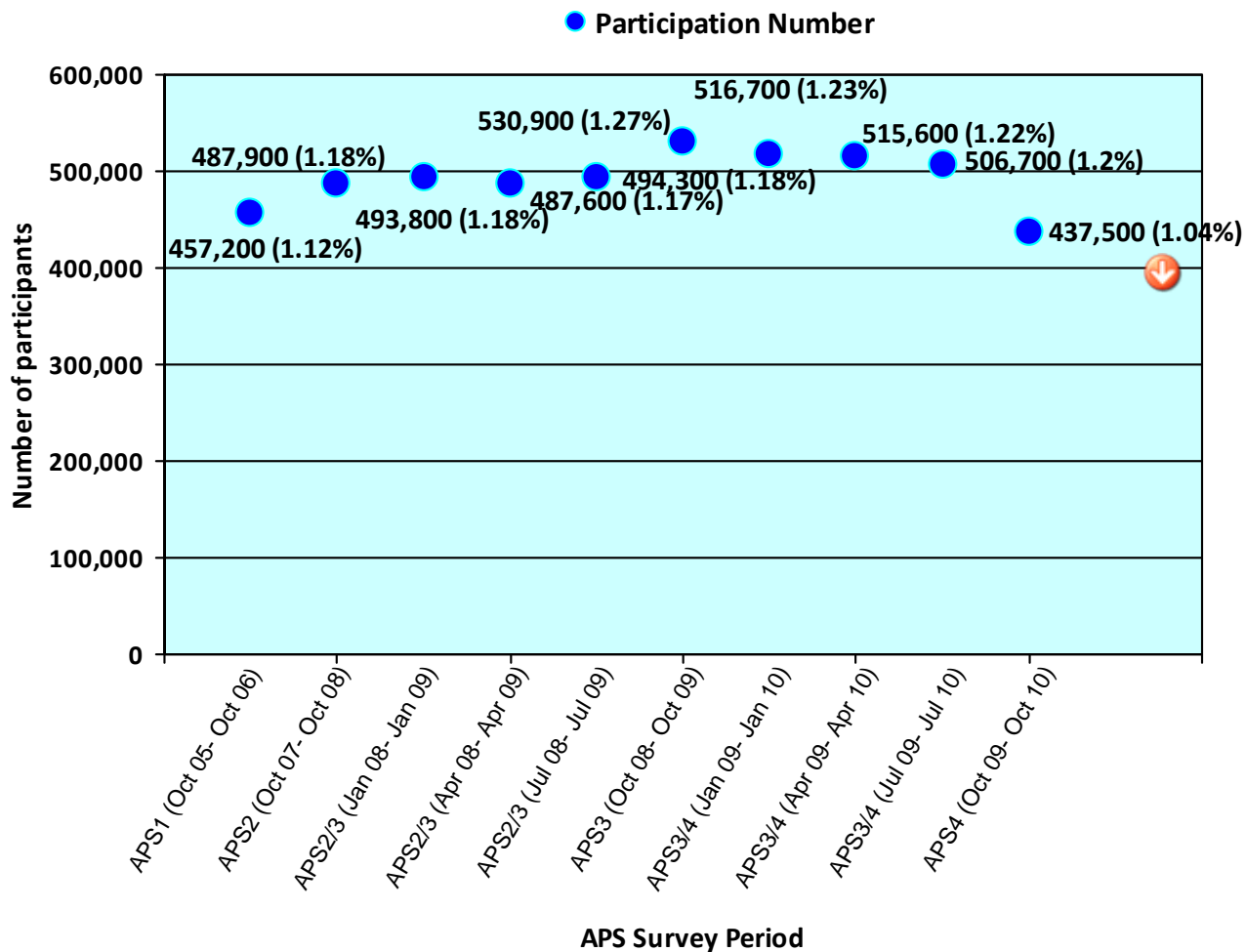
We would expect to see short term fluctuations in the participation rates across the population because:

- 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 Tennis – All aged 16 and over



Key

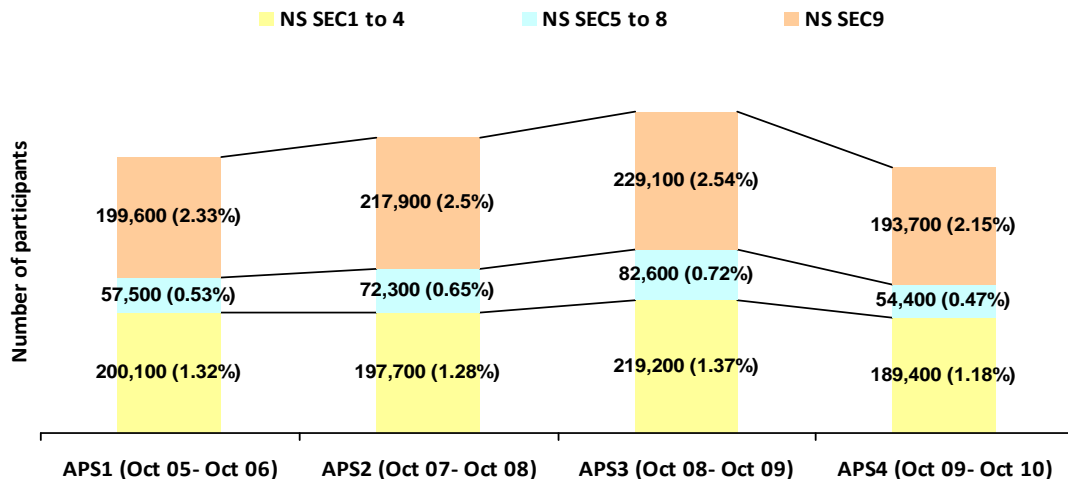
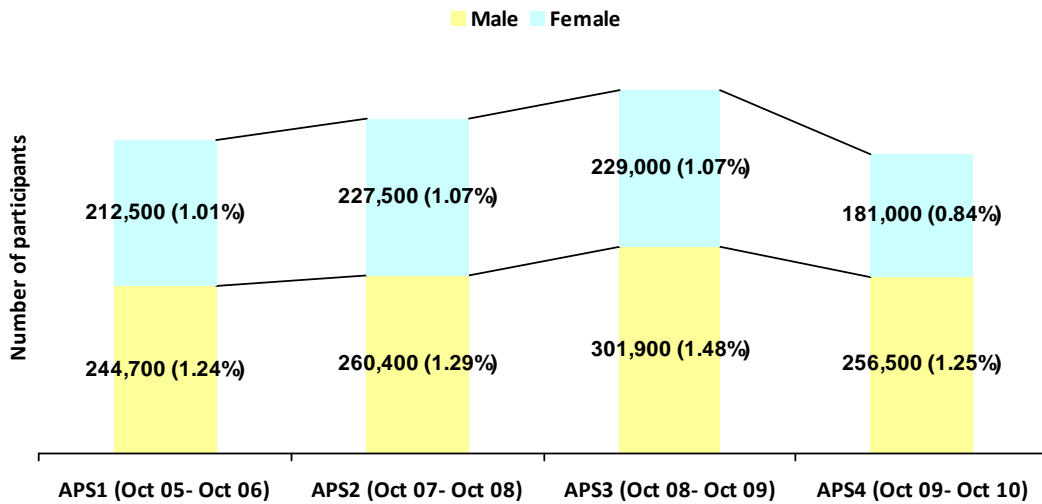
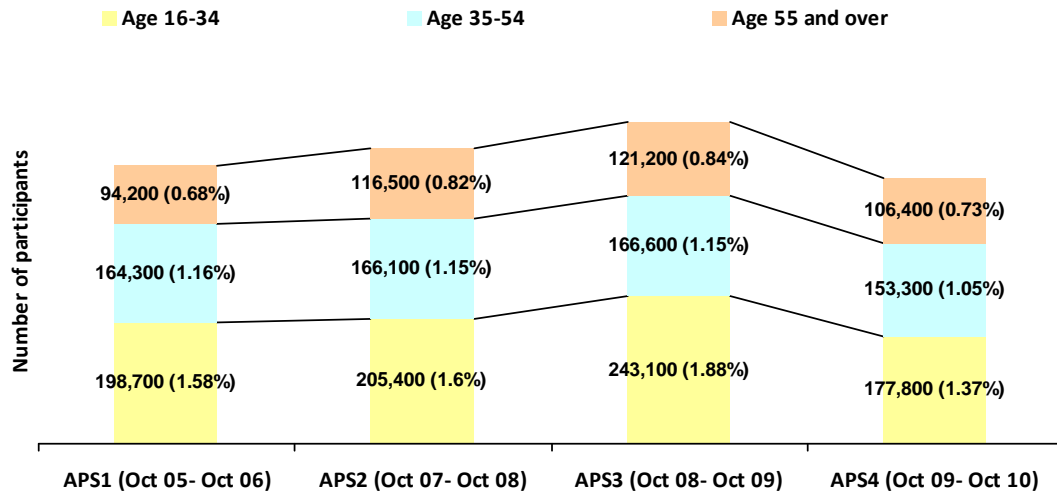
Change is only shown between APS2 (baseline) and the most recent reporting period

↑ shows a statistically significant increase

↓ shows a statistically significant decrease

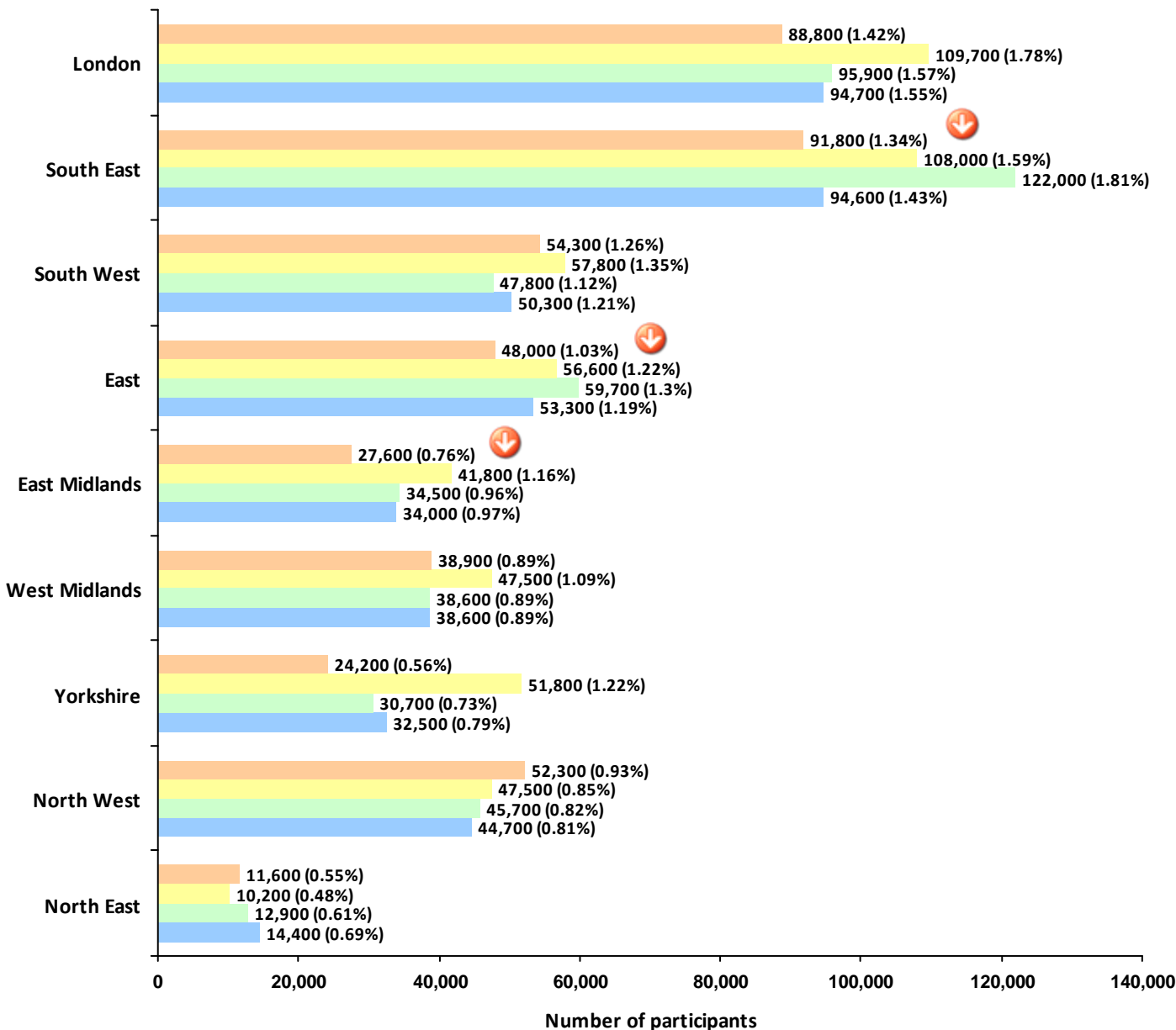
No arrow = no change

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



Number and percentage participating (at least once a week) in Tennis - 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 Tennis - 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	487,900	437,500	1.04%	-50,400
Male	260,400	256,500	1.25%	-3,900
Female	227,500	181,000	0.84%	-46,500
Age 16-19	85,400	68,100	2.47%	-17,300
Age 20-24	50,700	46,000	1.26%	-4,700
Age 25-29	34,800	31,700	0.88%	-3,100
Age 30-34	27,300	28,800	0.86%	1,500
Age 35-44	81,800	68,200	0.87%	-13,600
Age 45-64	151,600	147,800	1.10%	-3,800
Age 65+	56,300	46,800	0.54%	-9,500
Age 16-34	205,400	177,800	1.37%	-27,600
Age 35-54	166,100	153,300	1.05%	-12,800
Age 55+	116,500	106,400	0.73%	-10,100
White	436,400	392,400	1.05%	-44,000
Non White	51,500	45,100	0.99%	-6,400
Limiting Disability or Illness	32,000	22,400	0.25%	-9,600
No Limiting Disability or Illness	455,900	415,100	1.19%	-40,800
NS-SEC 1-4	197,700	189,400	1.18%	-8,300
NS SEC 5-8	72,300	54,400	0.47%	-17,900
NS SEC 9	217,900	193,700	2.15%	-24,200
North East	12,900	11,600	0.55%	-1,300
North West	45,700	52,300	0.93%	6,600
Yorkshire	30,700	24,200	0.56%	-6,500
West Midlands	38,600	38,900	0.89%	300
East Midlands	34,500	27,600	0.76%	-6,900
East	59,700	48,000	1.03%	-11,700
South West	47,800	54,300	1.26%	6,500
South East	122,000	91,800	1.34%	-30,200
London	95,900	88,800	1.42%	-7,100

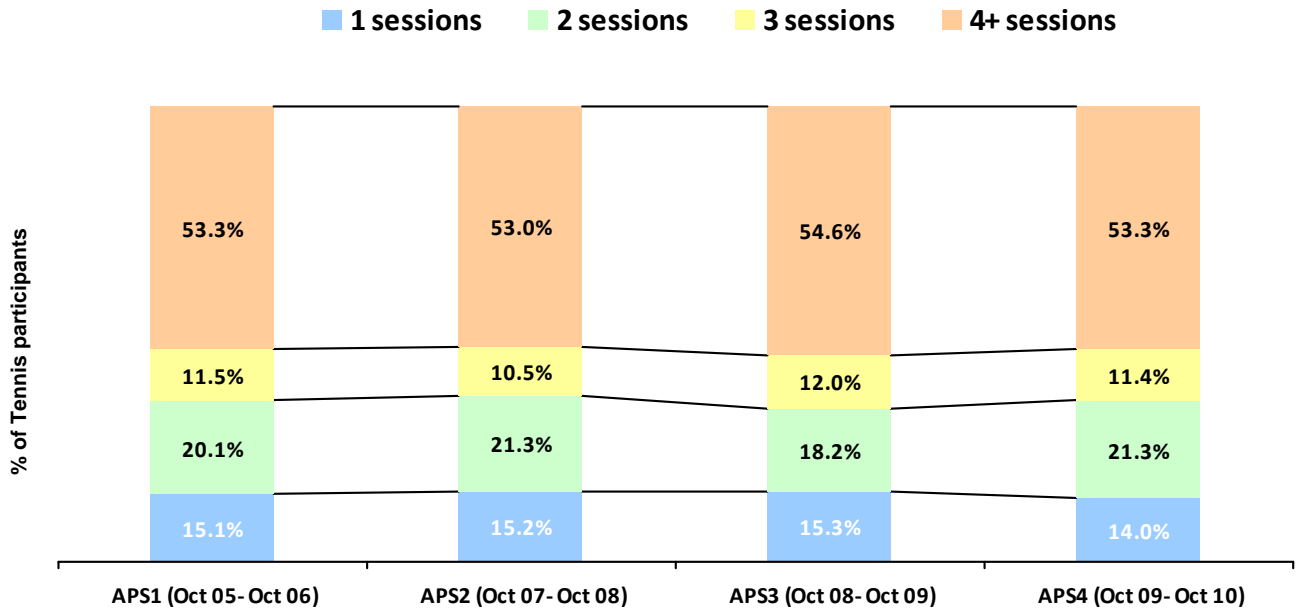
Key

Green shows a statistically significant increase

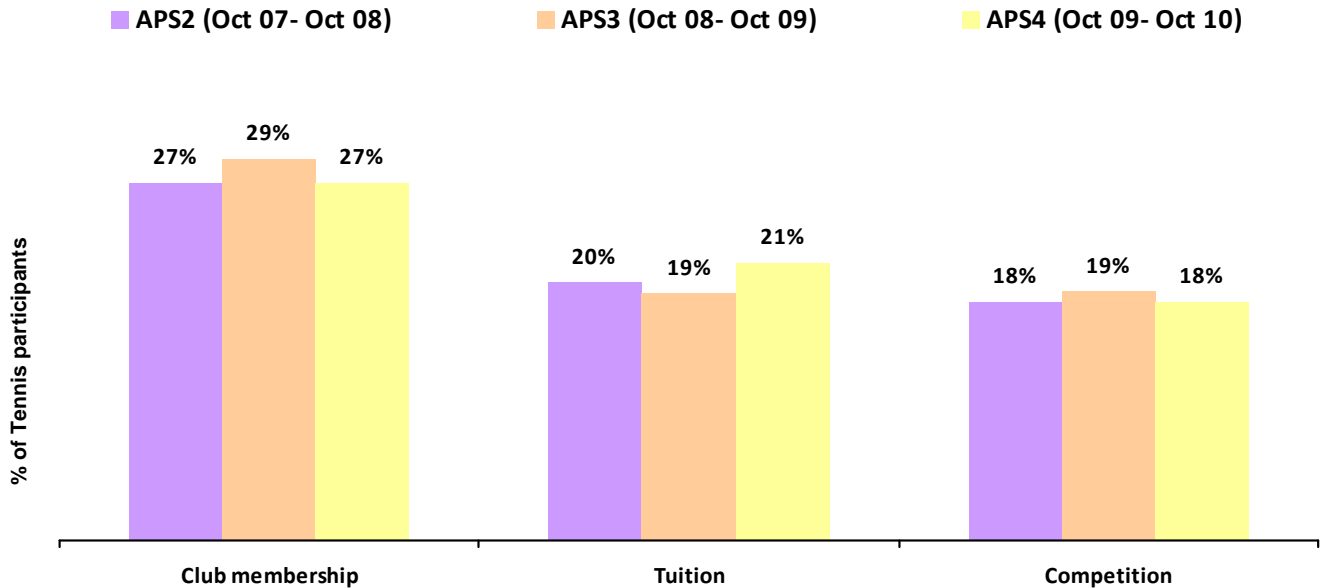
Red shows a statistically significant decrease

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

Frequency of participation in Tennis – number of sessions in last four weeks



Club membership, tuition, and participation in competition in Tennis



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 010).

•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.

•Tennis includes: tennis and wheelchair tennis.

•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.