

Active People Survey (APS) results for Tennis

Period: APS2 (Oct 07 / Oct 08) to APS3 (Oct 08 / Oct 09)

Prepared by Sport England

16 December 2009

Summary of findings for Tennis

- During the year Oct 08 to Oct 09 (APS3) 530,200 (1.27%) adults participated in 30 minutes moderate intensity tennis at least once a week. (pages 5 and 8)
- This was an increase (statistically significant) of 42,700 from the APS2 (Oct 07 to Oct 08) baseline of 487,500. (page 5)
- Increases in participation have taken place in all age-groups bar those aged 35-44 years. Statistically significant increases have been seen in the 20-24, 30-34 and the wider 16-34 age-group. (pages 6 and 8)
- There was a statistically significant increase in the number of men playing tennis between APS2 and 3. (page 6)
- Between APS2 and 3 the number of tennis players increased across all socio-economic groups with the rise in NS-SEC 1-4 being statistically significant. (pages 6 and 8)
- Between APS2 and 3 there was a statistically significant increase in the number of white tennis players and in the number of players without a limiting illness or disability. (page 8)
- There was a statistically significant decrease in participation between APS2 and 3 in the South East region with falls (not significant) also being seen in the North East and the East. Over the same period participation has risen (statistically significant) in Yorkshire, West Midlands and the South West regions, with increases (not significant) also being seen in London, the East Midlands and the North West. (pages 7 and 8)
- Amongst those who play tennis there were, between APS2 and 3, increases in the proportions playing 3 sessions and in those playing 4 sessions in 4 weeks with a decrease in the proportion playing 2 sessions in the previous 4 weeks. (page 9)
- Amongst participants there are indications that club membership has increased over the past year whilst the percentages receiving tuition/coaching and taking part in competition have been relatively stable. (page 9)

INTRODUCTION

- Central to [Sport England's 2008-11 strategy](#) is the commissioning of national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) by Sport England.
- NGBs will contribute to Sport England's strategic 'grow' outcome by setting targets to increase the 'once a week' adult participation rates in their sport.
- The growth targets across sports will contribute to Sport England's overall target of getting one million people doing more sport by 2012/13.
- This document summarises key data in relation to weekly participation rates for tennis drawn from Sport England's [Active People Survey](#).
- In particular, this document includes participation rates by key demographic groups, participation by region, frequency of participation, and data on organised sport (club membership, tuition, organised competition).
- Further information on [The Active People Survey](#) and [survey results](#) is available on Sport England's website.

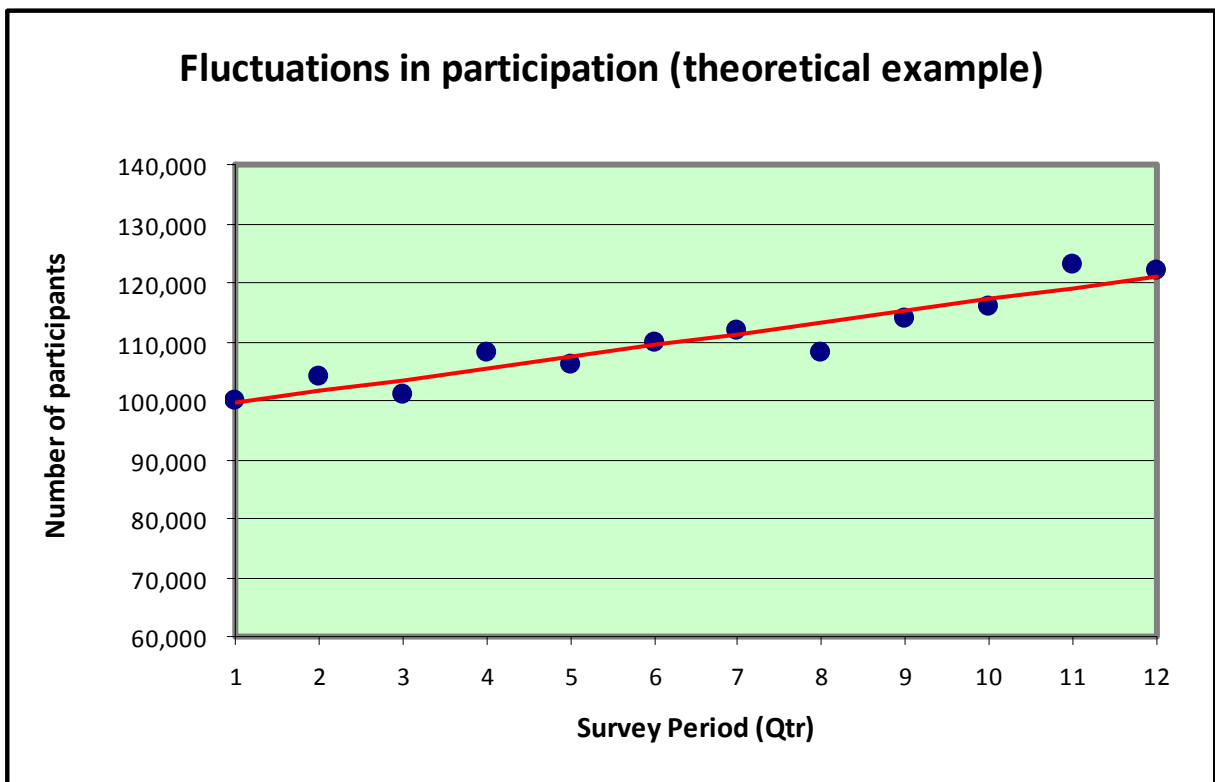
NB: to access hyperlinks above, view this document in 'slide show' mode

Understanding changes in participation

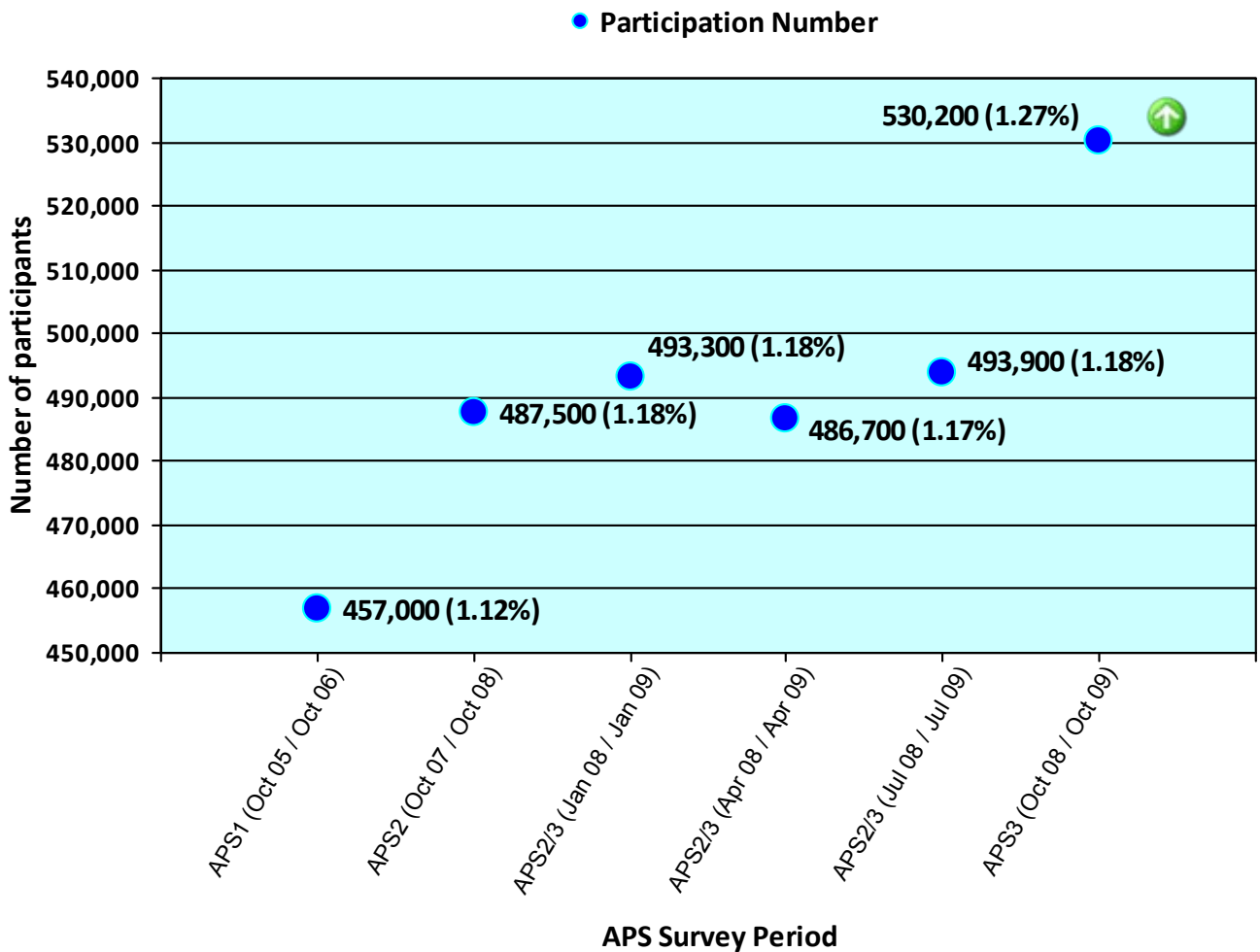
We would expect to see short term fluctuations in the participation rates across the population because:

- 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

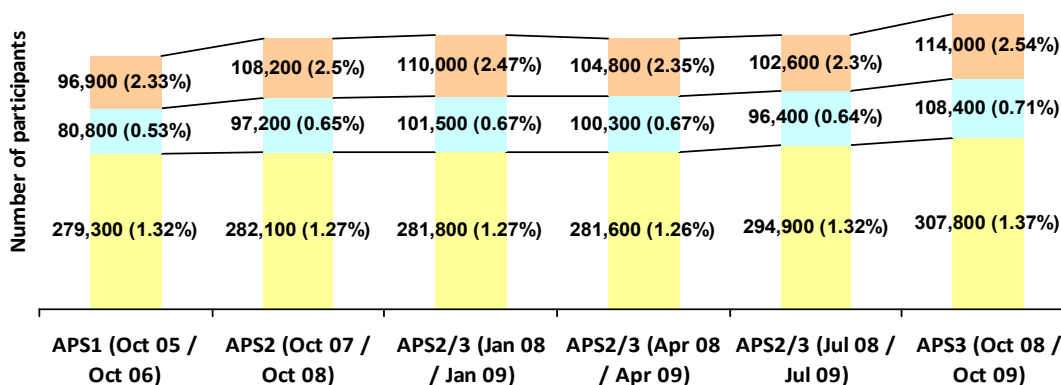
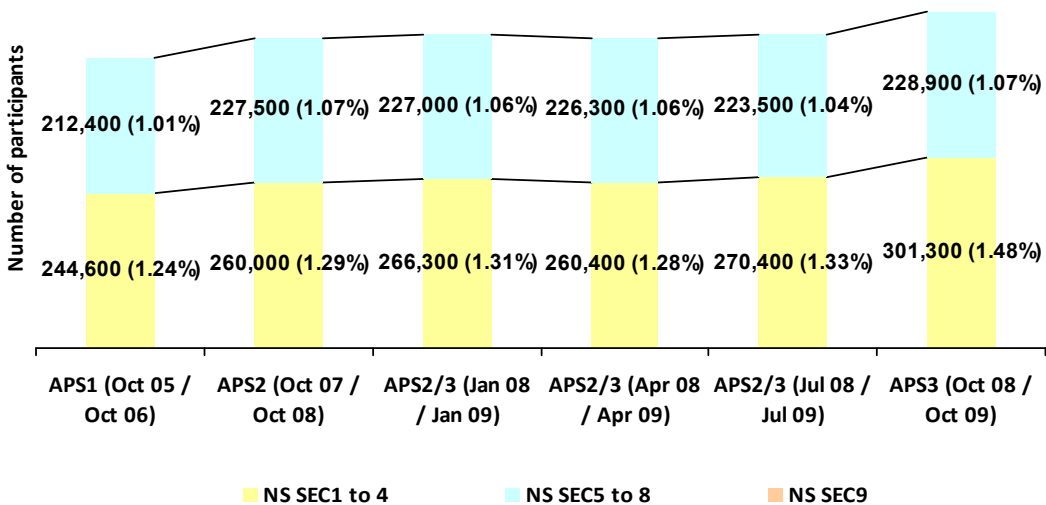
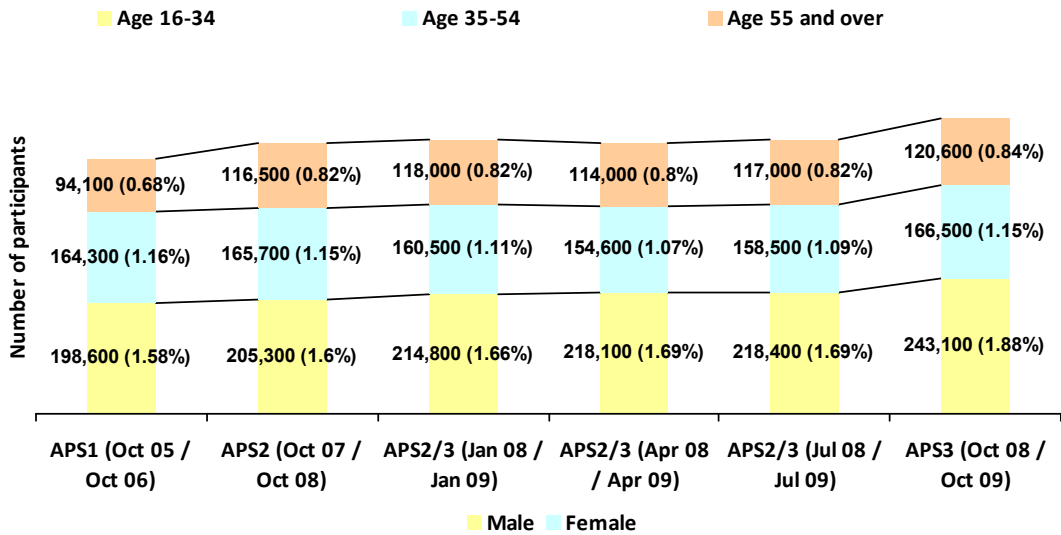
Change is only shown between APS2 (baseline) and the most recent reporting period

↑ shows a statistically significant increase

↓ shows a statistically significant decrease

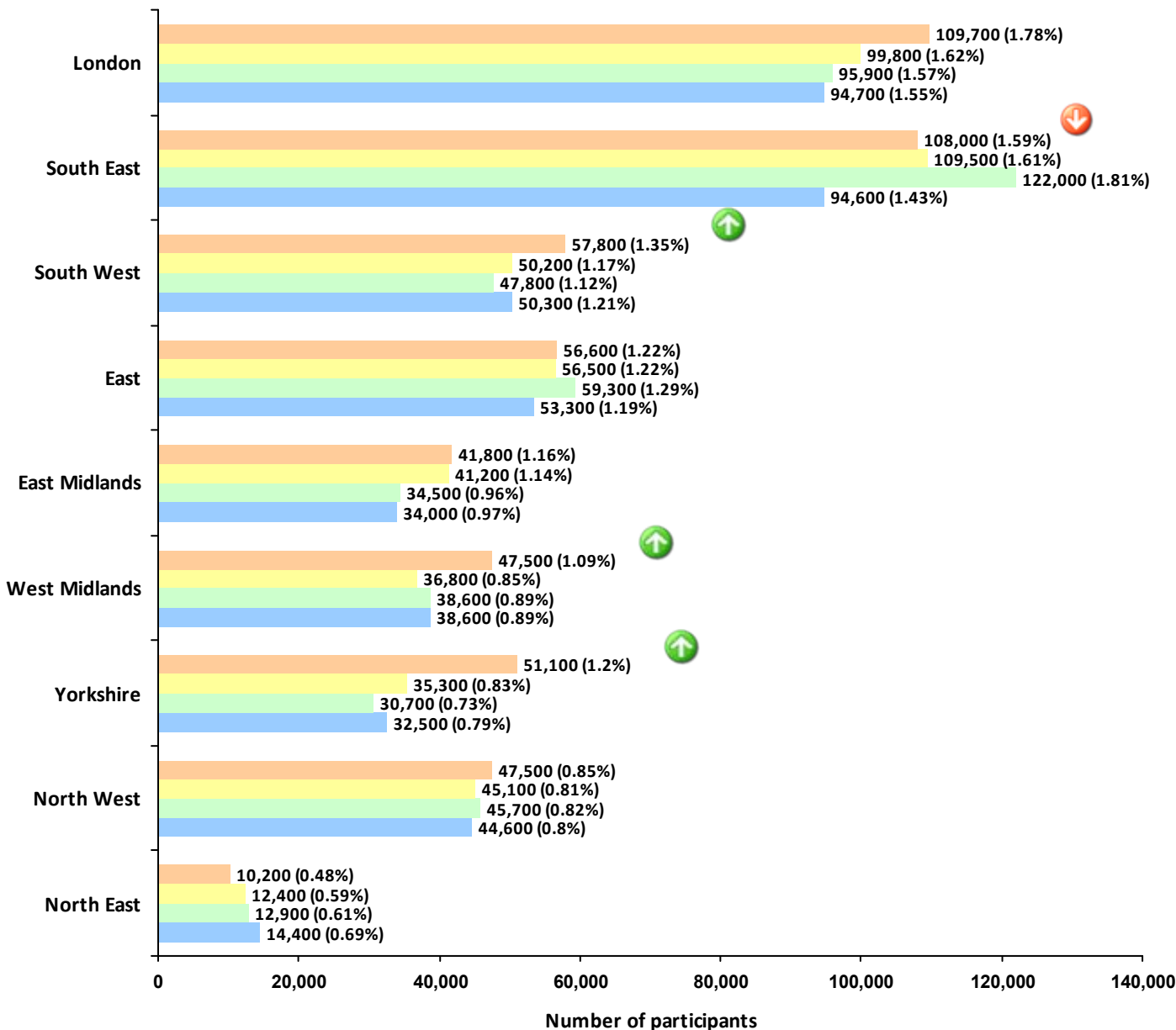
No arrow = no change

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)
 ■ APS2/3 (Apr 08 / Apr 09)
 ■ APS3 (Oct 08 / Oct 09)



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)	APS3 (Oct 08 / Oct 09)	APS3 (Oct 08 / Oct 09) participation rate	Change vs APS2 (baseline)
Overall	487,500	530,200	1.27%	42,700
Male	260,000	301,300	1.48%	41,300
Female	227,500	228,900	1.07%	1,400
Age 16-19	85,400	90,200	3.26%	4,800
Age 20-24	50,600	70,700	1.95%	20,100
Age 25-29	34,800	38,300	1.08%	3,500
Age 30-34	27,300	40,200	1.20%	12,900
Age 35-44	81,300	79,500	1.00%	-1,800
Age 45-64	151,700	154,600	1.17%	2,900
Age 65+	56,300	56,700	0.67%	400
Age 16-34	205,300	243,100	1.88%	37,800
Age 35-54	165,700	166,500	1.15%	800
Age 55+	116,500	120,600	0.84%	4,100
White	443,600	480,200	1.27%	36,600
Non White	43,900	50,000	1.19%	6,100
Limiting Disability or Illness	22,500	21,900	0.34%	-600
No Limiting Disability or Illness	465,000	508,300	1.44%	43,300
NS-SEC 1-4	282,100	307,800	1.37%	25,700
NS SEC 5-8	97,200	108,400	0.71%	11,200
NS SEC 9	108,200	114,000	2.54%	5,800
North East	12,900	10,200	0.48%	-2,700
North West	45,700	47,500	0.85%	1,800
Yorkshire	30,700	51,100	1.20%	20,400
West Midlands	38,600	47,500	1.09%	8,900
East Midlands	34,500	41,800	1.16%	7,300
East	59,300	56,600	1.22%	-2,700
South West	47,800	57,800	1.35%	10,000
South East	122,000	108,000	1.59%	-14,000
London	95,900	109,700	1.78%	13,800

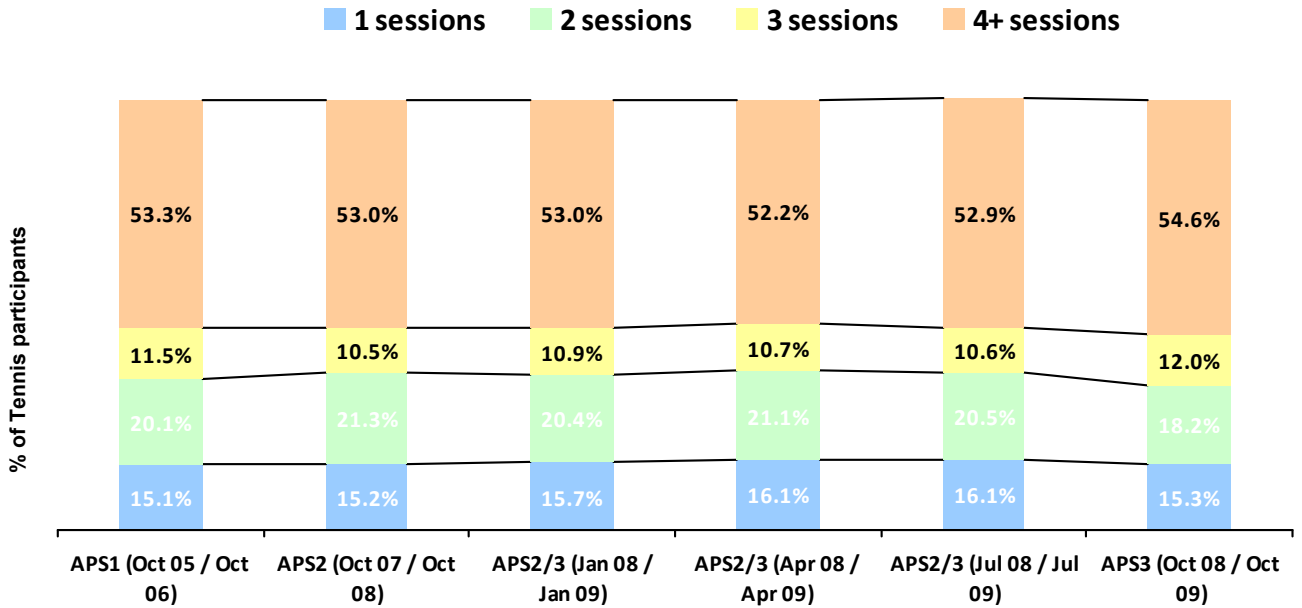
Key

Green shows a statistically significant increase

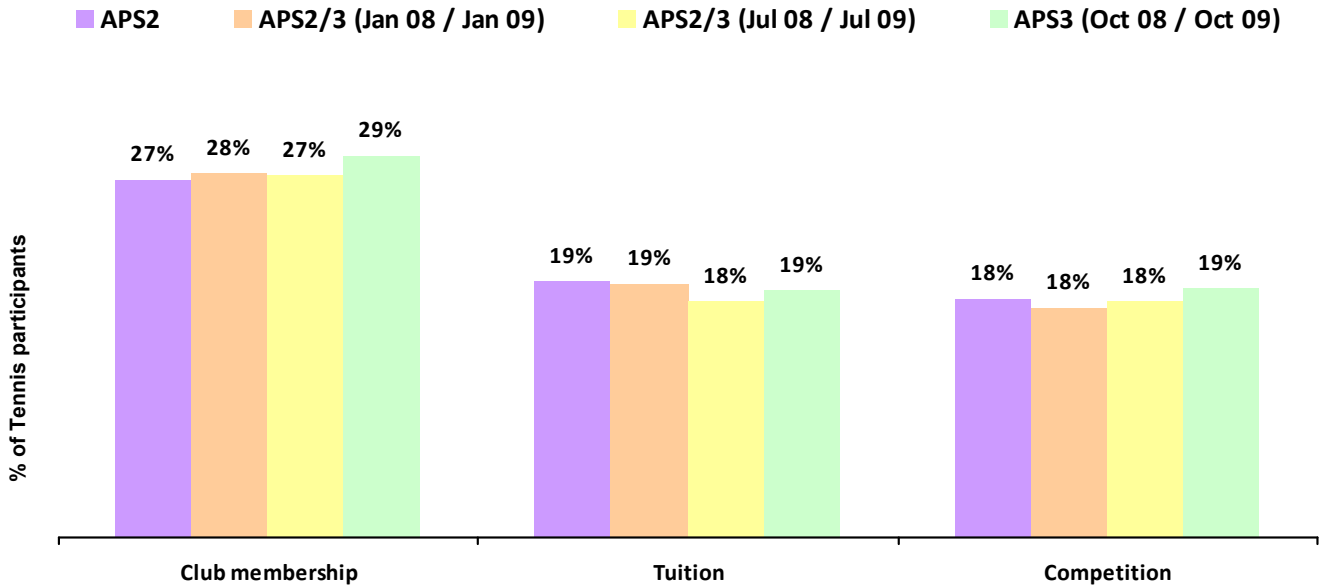
Red shows a statistically significant decrease

Italics represent figures where the cell size 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)	APS3 (Oct 08 / Oct 09)	APS3 (Oct 08 / Oct 09) participation rate	Change vs APS2 (baseline)
Overall	6,815,100	6,930,200	16.59%	115,100
Male	4,027,300	4,203,100	20.63%	175,800
Female	2,787,800	2,727,100	12.74%	-60,700
Age 16-19	911,100	883,100	32.86%	-28,000
Age 20-24	980,600	1,076,700	30.57%	96,100
Age 25-29	829,700	837,400	24.39%	7,700
Age 30-34	677,100	681,200	20.97%	4,100
Age 35-44	1,410,500	1,406,100	18.27%	-4,400
Age 45-64	1,474,400	1,514,000	11.81%	39,600
Age 65+	531,700	531,600	6.43%	-100
Age 16-34	3,421,900	3,486,900	26.96%	65,000
Age 35-54	2,293,900	2,348,100	16.17%	54,200
Age 55+	1,099,300	1,095,200	7.63%	-4,100
White	6,200,100	6,216,400	16.54%	16,300
Non White	615,000	713,800	17.04%	98,800
Limiting Disability or Illness	429,500	386,700	6.05%	-42,800
No Limiting Disability or Illness	6,385,600	6,543,500	18.50%	157,900
NS-SEC 1-4	3,753,700	3,825,400	17.09%	71,700
NS SEC 5-8	1,890,400	1,924,800	12.72%	34,400
NS SEC 9	1,171,100	1,180,000	26.37%	8,900
North East	341,600	343,300	16.24%	1,700
North West	944,000	952,300	17.08%	8,300
Yorkshire	722,200	711,000	16.76%	-11,200
West Midlands	628,900	664,700	15.25%	35,800
East Midlands	601,300	598,600	16.55%	-2,700
East	741,800	735,100	15.83%	-6,700
South West	679,400	704,900	16.44%	25,500
South East	1,151,400	1,161,900	17.11%	10,500
London	1,004,500	1,058,300	17.21%	53,800

Key

Green shows a statistically significant increase

Red shows a statistically significant decrease

Italics represent figures where the cell size is less than 30

NOTES

- Data is presented for Active People Survey 1 (2005/6), Active People Survey 2 (2007/8) and Active People Survey 3 (2008/9).
- Active People Survey 3 took place between October 2008 and October 2009 and interviewed c.191,000 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.
- 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).
- 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.

NB: to access hyperlinks above, view this document in 'slide show' mode

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 3 (2008/9) 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 highlighted in italics. 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.

NB: to access hyperlinks above, view this document in 'slide show' mode