Creating sporting opportunities in every community

Active People Survey (APS) results for Table Tennis

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

Prepared by Sport England

14 December 2010

Summary of findings for Table Tennis

•Participation in table tennis has shown no statistically significant change (from 76,000, 0.18% to 86,200, 0.20%) between APS2 and APS4.

•This is a similar rate to the recent figure of 85,000 (0.20%) reported in APS3/4 (July 09 to July 10).

•None of the three major age groups nor any of the sub groups that attracted a sufficient sample size demonstrated any statistically significant changes in table tennis from APS2 to APS4. The 55+ age range has the highest participation rate of the three major age ranges, standing at 0.24%

•Participation amongst men and women has experienced no statistically significant change since APS2, with male rates of participation (0.31%) being approximately treble that of females (0.10%).

• None of the socio-economic groups showed a statistically significant change in participation rates. The socio-economic group predominated by students (NS SEC 9) has the highest participation rate at 0.39%.

•There has been no statistically significant change in table tennis amongst the 'white' population whilst the sample size amongst those classified as 'non-white' was insufficient to be statistically robust.

•There has, however, been a statistically significant increase amongst those without a limiting disability or illness, whilst the opposite has occurred amongst those having such a disability or illness, with a statistically significant reduction taking place.

•Of the regions that obtained a sufficiently large sample size to be statistically robust, none showed any statistically significant changes in participation in table tennis.

•The proportion of table tennis participants who complete two or three sessions in the last four weeks has increased from APS2 to APS4 whilst those taking part over one or 4+ has decreased over the same period.

•The proportions of people taking part in competition, tuition or have club membership has fluctuated very slightly during the APS2 to APS4 period.

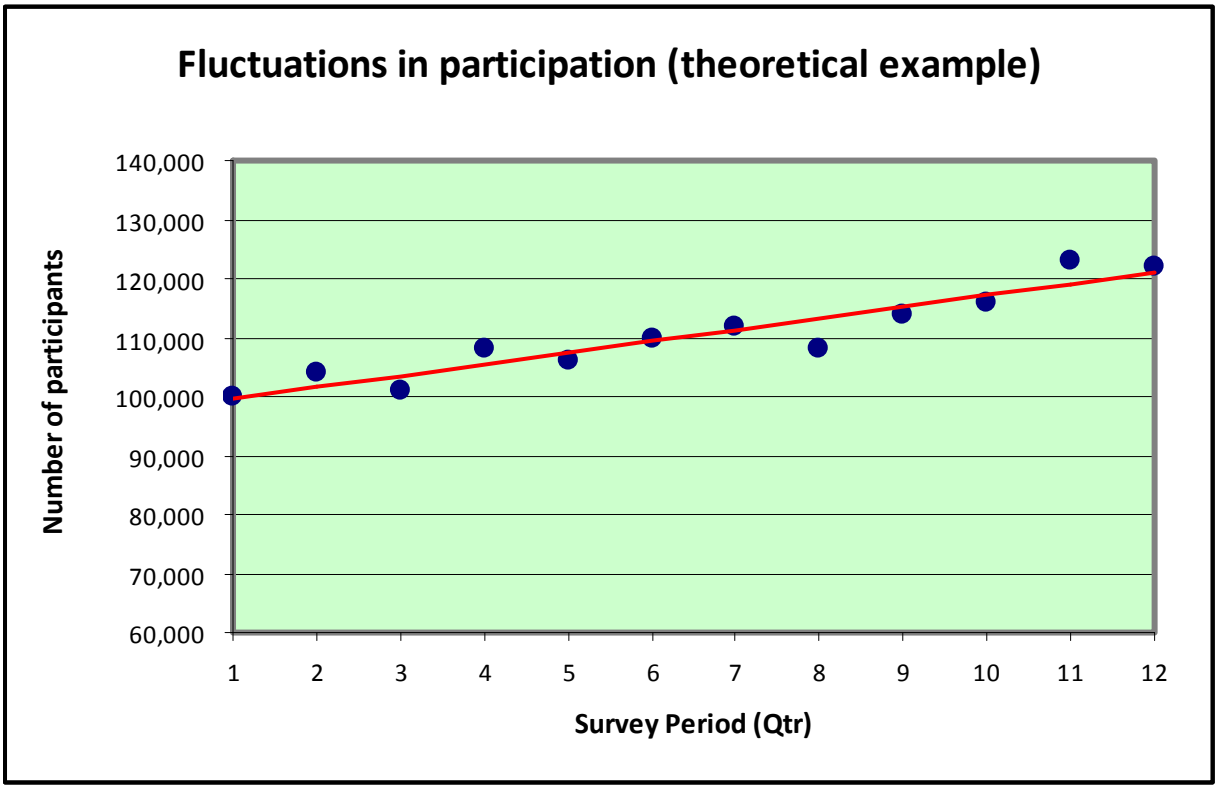
Understanding changes in participation

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

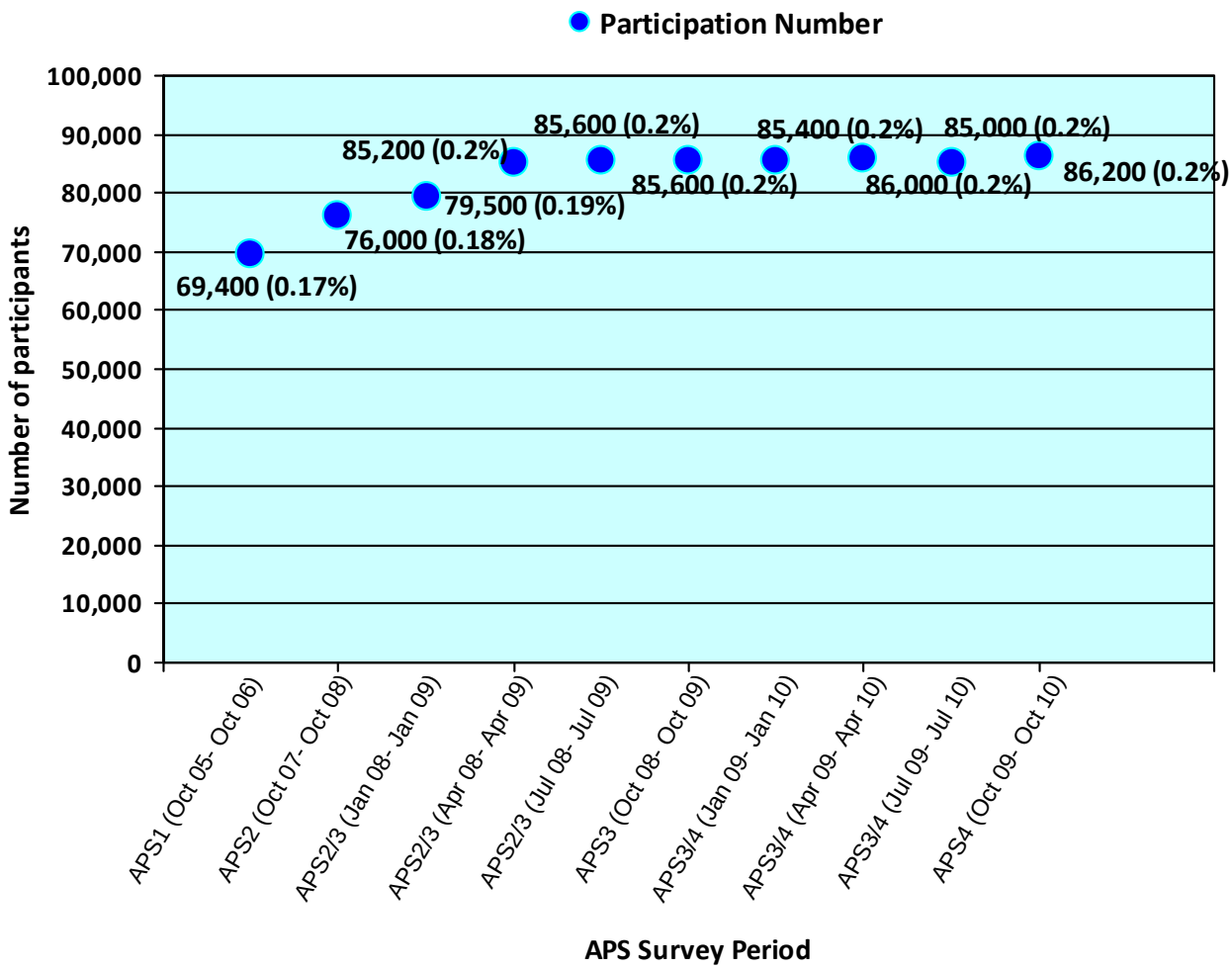
- Every random sample survey has a known, quantifiable, confidence interval attached to the results;

- 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 Table Tennis – All aged 16 and over



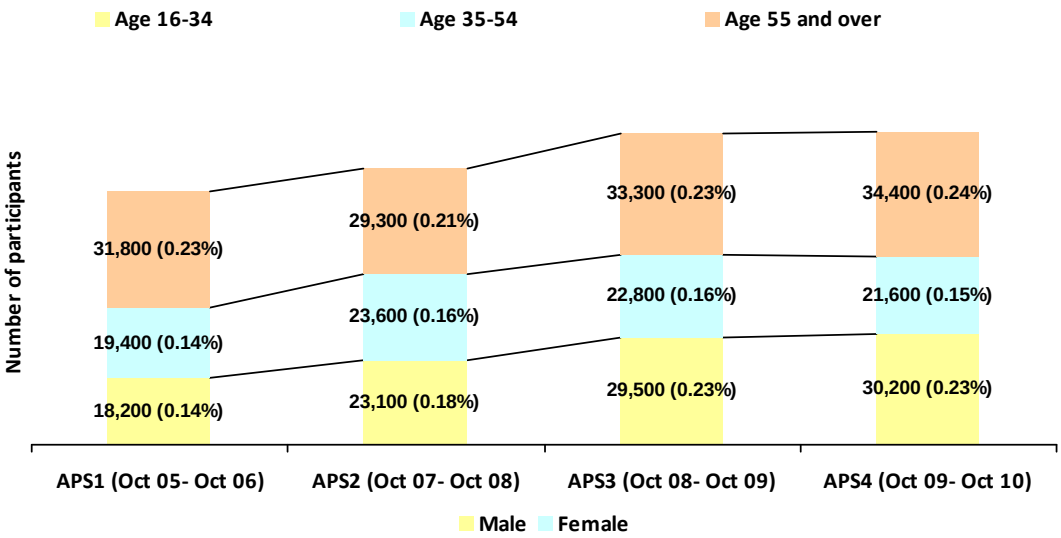
Key

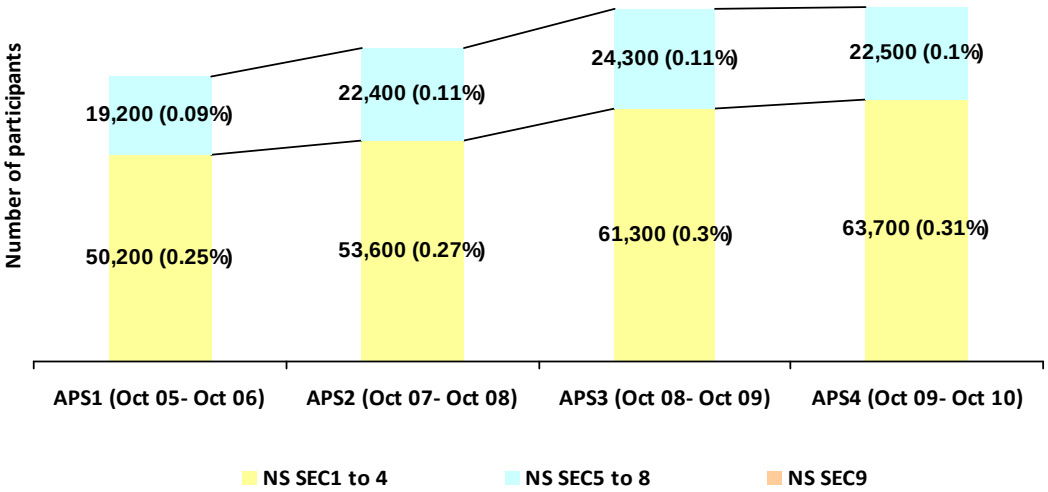
Change is only shown between APS2 (baseline) and the most recent reporting period

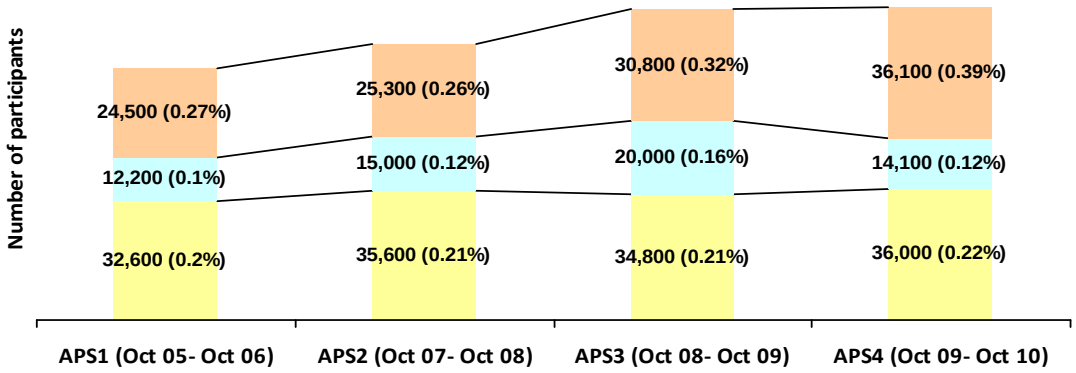
- **shows a statistically significant increase**
- **shows a statistically significant decrease**

No arrow = no change

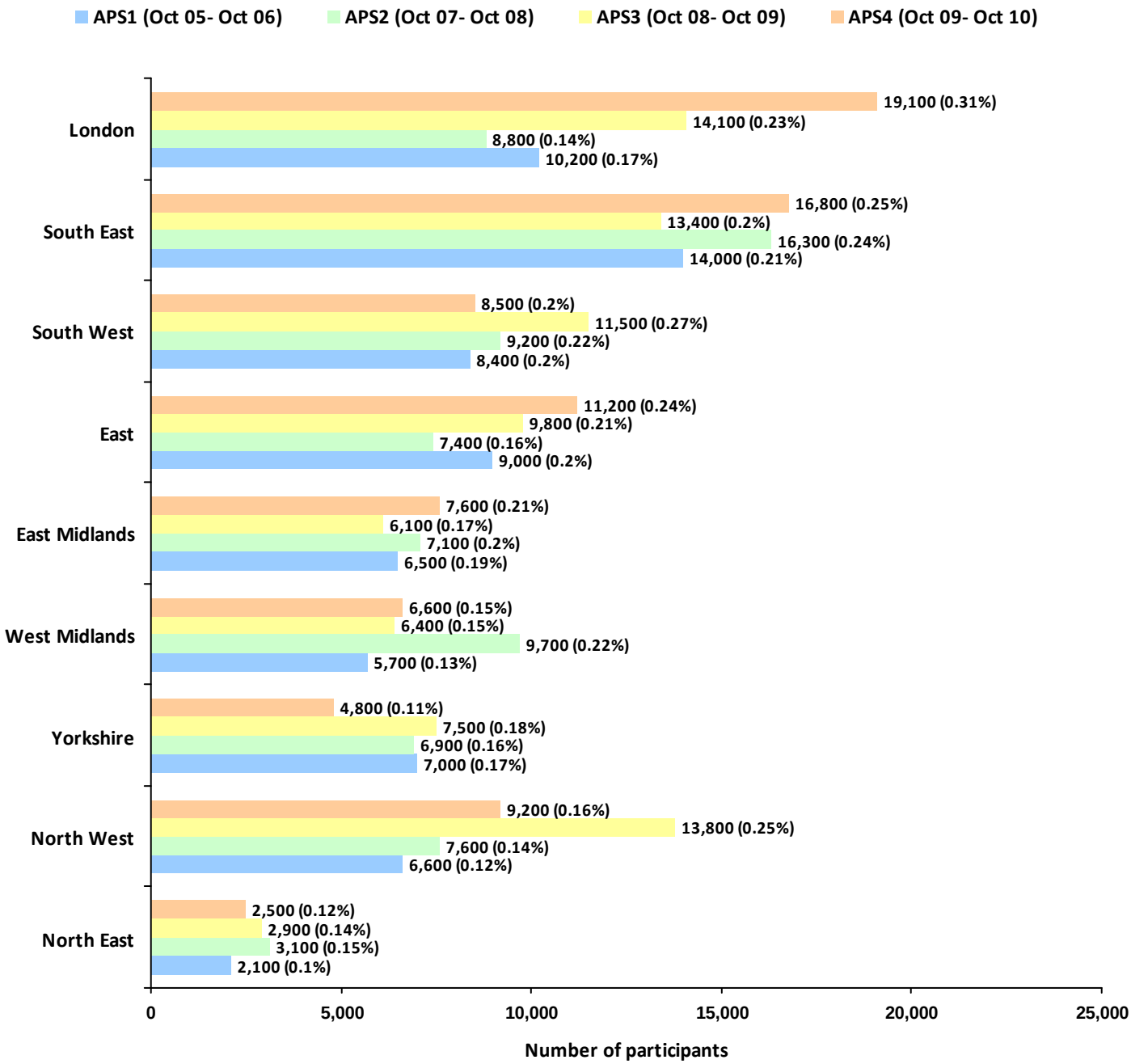
Number and percentage participating (at least once a week) in Table Tennis – Age, Gender, Social Group







Number and percentage participating (at least once a week) in Table Tennis - Region



Change in number of participants (at least once a week) in Table 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	76,000	86,200	0.20%	10,200
Male	53,600	63,700	0.31%	10,100
Female	22,400	22,500	0.10%	100
Age 16-19	9,200	10,600	0.39%	Insufficient sample
Age 20-24	5,100	4,500	0.12%	Insufficient sample
Age 25-29	4,800	10,900	0.30%	Insufficient sample
Age 30-34	3,300	3,500	0.10%	Insufficient sample
Age 35-44	10,400	8,200	0.11%	-2,200
Age 45-64	25,000	27,400	0.21%	2,400
Age 65+	18,200	21,200	0.25%	3,000
Age 16-34	23,100	30,200	0.23%	7,100
Age 35-54	23,600	21,600	0.15%	-2,000
Age 55+	29,300	34,400	0.24%	5,100
White	65,300	73,800	0.20%	8,500
Non White	10,700	12,400	0.27%	Insufficient sample
Limiting Disability or Illness	14,900	9,400	0.10%	-5,500
No Limiting Disability or Illness	61,100	76,800	0.22%	15,700
NS-SEC 1-4	35,600	36,000	0.22%	400
NS SEC 5-8	15,000	14,100	0.12%	-900
NS SEC 9	25,300	36,100	0.39%	10,800
North East	3,100	2,500	0.12%	Insufficient sample
North West	7,600	9,200	0.16%	1,600
Yorkshire	6,900	4,800	0.11%	Insufficient sample
West Midlands	9,700	6,600	0.15%	Insufficient sample
East Midlands	7,100	7,600	0.21%	500
East	7,400	11,200	0.24%	3,800
South West	9,200	8,500	0.20%	-700
South East	16,300	16,800	0.25%	500
London	8,800	19,100	0.31%	Insufficient sample

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

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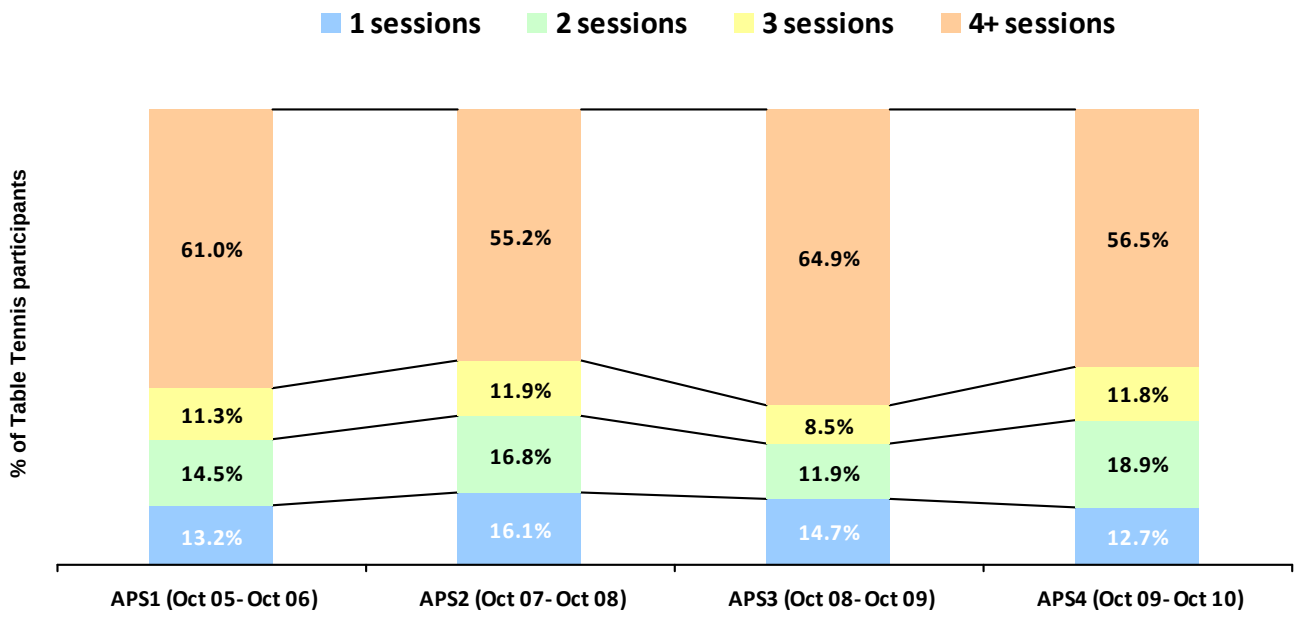
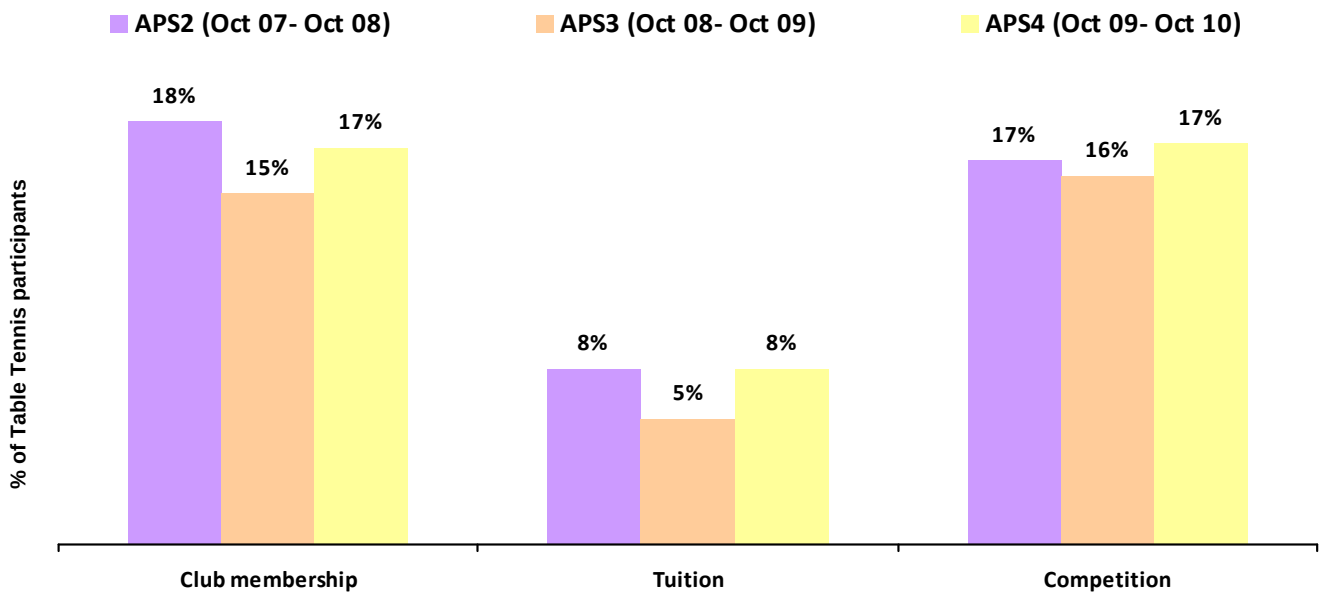
Frequency of participation in Table Tennis – number of sessions in last four weeks



Club membership, tuition, and participation in competition in Table 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

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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.

• Table Tennis includes: table tennis and wheelchair table 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.