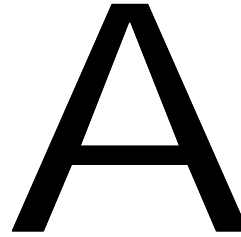


**SPORTS EQUITY INDEX
FOR
REGULAR PARTICIPATION**



Sport England
16 Upper Woburn Place
London
WC1H 0QP
Tel: 020 7273 1700
Fax: 020 7273 1868
Email: info@sportengland.org
Website: <http://www.sportengland.org>

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SPORT ENGLAND'S SPORTS EQUITY INDEX FOR REGULAR PARTICIPATION

PREFACE

In January 2001 Sport England published a sports equity index that examined the relative levels of sports participation between different social groups in England. The index used as a standard minimum definition of sports participation that an individual had to take part in sport or physical activities on at least one occasion in the previous 4 weeks. At its minimum, however, this level of participation (although a lot better than none) is unlikely to optimise social and personal benefits. All of the available evidence suggests that only through regular participation in sport can an individual (and in turn communities and society as a whole) optimise the associated benefits in relation to health, social integration and performance development. The Sport England sports equity index for **regular participation** has been produced to compliment the original index and to provide a picture of which groups in society are benefiting from regular participation.

The 'sports equity index for regular participation' examines the relative levels of participation between different social groups based on a more demanding definition of having taken part in sport or physical activity on at least four occasions in the previous 4 weeks (the equivalent of a minimum of once a week). Comparisons are made between the index for regular participation and the original index to examine the impact in the relative ranking of different social groups when a more demanding definition of participation is applied.

INTRODUCTION

Narrowing and ultimately overcoming the inequities we find in the levels of participation in sport by different groups in society is a high policy priority for Sport England and for many, if not all, of its partner agencies. To assess the extent of inequity and the progress that is being made towards 'social inclusion in sport' requires empirical evidence of where we are now and the ability to assess what we have achieved

The sports equity index has been formulated to provide the evidence base to underpin sports equity policy and initiatives in England. It has been devised to:

- assist all those involved in sports development to better understand the levels of inequity that currently exist in sports participation in England; and
- provide the evidence base for determining policy priorities, setting targets and measuring achievements.

The sports equity index does this by providing an analysis of the relative propensity of different groups within the population to regularly take part in sport. The analysis is based on national sports participation data taken from the General Household Survey (1996), Sport England's young people and sport survey (1999), Sport England's survey of sports participation and ethnic minorities (1999/2000) and Sport

England's survey of young people and disability (2000). The socio-demographic groups included in the analysis are gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic group, age and, for young people, key learning stage.

This set of indexes has been produced using regular participation as the source data. For adults this is defined as having taken part in sports or physical activities on at least four occasions in the last 4 weeks excluding walking². For young people it is defined as participation in at least three sports or exercise activities on at least 10 occasions in the last 12 months.³

Participation rates have been converted into two 'sports equity indexes', which show the relative propensity of different socio-demographic groups in the population (adults and young people) to take part regularly in sport compared with:

- the average regular participation rates for the population as a whole; and
- the highest regular participation rate found amongst the different socio-demographic groups

The indexes have been applied separately for the adult population (aged 16 years and above) and for young people (aged 6 to 16 years). Indexes 1 and 2 are for the total adult population. At this level of aggregation it is possible to compare social class differences across all groups. Indexes 3 and 4 provide more detailed analysis by different age groups. At this level of detail analysis of social class differences is limited by sample sizes.

The indexes help to provide an indication of which groups in the population are participating at levels above expected and which are participating below expectation and thus which groups need to be targeted in order to improve participation levels. They also provide some indication of the degree of difficulty that may be experienced in getting certain groups in the population to participate regularly and how much we need to achieve if we are to make significant inroads into sporting inequities.

² Adult participation rates have been obtained from Sport England's sports participation and ethnic minorities (2000) and the 1996 General Household Survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics. For more information on methodology and results from the GHS refer to other Sport England publications on 'sports participation'.

³ Participation rates for young people are derived from Sport England's 1999 young people and sport survey and its survey of young people and disability (2000).

THE SPORTS EQUITY INDEXES

Sports equity index (1 & 2) adults – benchmarked against the average

This Index relates the rates of regular participation¹ for different socio-demographic groups to the average regular participation rate for the population as a whole (32.4%). It does this for all adults aged 16 years and over. Sport equity index 1 shows that the group most likely to take part in sport on a regular basis are males who have an index of 122. This means that men are 22% more likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than adults generally. Women, on the other hand, are 19% less likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than adults generally (index of 81).

When disaggregated into different social groups the group most likely to take part in sport on a regular basis is ‘males without a disability’ which has an index of 138. This means that this group is 38% more likely to take part in sport than adults generally. Sport equity index 2 shows amongst other things that:

- those in the AB social class group are much more likely to take part regularly in sport than their counterparts in the DE social groups. For example males in AB social class groups are 23% more likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than the average (123) whereas males in social groups DE are at around the national average level of regular participation (101);
- women in the AB social class groups have participation rates 4% below the national average (96) while their counterparts in the DE groups are 43% less likely to take part on a regular basis than average (57).

Sports equity index (3) adults – benchmarked against the ‘best’

This index relates the rates of regular participation for different socio-demographic groups for all adults aged 16 years and over to the highest participant group in the population (‘males without a disability’ participation rate 44.7%). The highest participant group is set at 100 on the index and all other participation rates are indexed against this score.

When compared to this benchmark norm the group least likely to take part in sport (DE with a disability) has an index of 34 that is this group is 66% less likely to take part in sport regularly than ‘males without a disability’.

Sports equity index (4) adults in different age groups – benchmarked against the population average

This index relates the rates of regular participation for different socio-demographic groups (including different age groups) to the average participation rate for the population as a whole (32.4%). The average is set at 100 on the index and all other participation rates are indexed against this score.

¹ Participation in sport is defined as having taken part in sports or physical activities on at least four occasions in the last 4 weeks excluding walking.

The group most likely to take part in sport on a regular basis is '16 to 19 year old males' with an index score of 231. This means that this group is 123% more likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than adults generally.

The group least likely to take part in sport on a regular basis (when sample size is taken into account) is '70+ DEs' with an index score of 13. This means that this group is 87% less likely to take part in sport than adults generally.

Sports equity index 4 shows that:

- age is the major factor which impacts on levels of regular participation. Because age is such an important influence on participation rates the rankings are also provided separated into the different age groupings to assist with comparisons
- although age has a significant impact on participation rates there are examples where other factors such as socio-economic group can overcome age differences. For example those aged 45 to 59 years in social group AB rank higher on the index (26, 116) than those aged 30 to 44 years in social group DE (34,94)
- gender has a significant impact on adult participation rates. For example the highest participant group for females is 16 to 19 year olds ranked at number 14 (152). This is 79 index points below the equivalent age group for males at number 1 (231)
- people with a disability are more likely to have a lower position on the Index than those without. For example 45 to 59 year olds without a disability rank at number 33 on the index (a score of 96 which is broadly equivalent to the average for the population as a whole) whereas 45 to 59 year olds with a disability rank at number 42 with a score of 62 which is 38% below the average
- Black and ethnic minorities have lower levels of participation in sport compared with the white population in the same age groups. For example adults from an ethnic minority community aged 20 to 24 years are ranked at number 29 (109) compared with the white population in the same age group ranked at number 10 (166)

Sports equity index (5) adults in different age groups – benchmarked against the 'best'

This index relates the rates of regular participation for different socio-demographic groups (including different age groups) to the highest participant group in the population (16 to 19 year old males, participation rate 74.9%). The highest participant group is set at 100 on the index and all other participation rates are indexed against this score.

When compared to this benchmark norm the group least likely to take part in sport ('70+ DE's) has an index of 5 (with a participation rate of 5.9%), that is this group is 95% less likely to take part in sport than '16 to 19 year old males'.

Sports equity index (6 & 7) young people – benchmarked against the average

Sports equity index 6 shows that, as with men, young males are more likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than any other group apart from youngsters in key stage 2⁴. With an index of 109 both groups are 9% more likely to participate regularly than the average for all young people (67% being taken as the ranking norm).

When disaggregated further, sports equity index 7 shows that the group most likely to take part in sport on a regular basis is 'males at key stage 2' which has an index of 115, that is this group is 15% more likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than young people generally.

The group least likely to take part in sport on a regular basis are 'disabled youngsters at key stage 4' who have an index of 31, that is this group is 69% less likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than young people generally.

Sports equity index 7 shows that:

- there is a smaller variation overall in the rates of participation amongst the young than amongst adults (a range of 115 to 31 index points compared with 231 to 12 for adults)
- young males are more likely to take part regularly in sport than their female counterparts (the top 2 places in the index are 'occupied' by males)
- girls are dropping out of sport at Key Stage 3 (13 in the rankings with a score of 82 compare with 8 in the rankings and a score of 102 at Key Stage 2)
- youngsters with a disability are much less likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than other groups, occupying each of the four lowest rankings with indexes ranging from 44 to 31.

Sports equity index (8) young people – benchmarked against the 'best'

The highest regular participation rate of 77.3% for 'males at key stage 2' has been taken as the ranking norm for benchmarking purposes (i.e. given a rank of 100) and the participation rates for each of the socio-demographic groups have been indexed against this. This shows how far participation in sport amongst each group in society varies from the highest participant levels and what perhaps the other groups can aspire to.

When compared to this benchmark norm the group least likely to take part in sport on a regular basis are those with a disability at key stage 4 who have an index of 27. That is, this group is 73% less likely to take part in sport on a regular basis than

⁴ The key stages are as follows:

<i>Key Stages</i>	<i>School Years</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>
1	1 & 2	5 to 7
2	3, 4, 5 & 6	7 to 11
3	7, 8 & 9	11 to 14
4	10 & 11	14 to 16

'males at key stage 2.

Comparisons between regular participation and casual participation

This fact sheet has so far looked at regular participation, that is adults taking part in sport or exercise on at least 4 occasions in the previous 4 weeks or young people taking part in at least 3 sports at least 10 times or more in the previous 12 months. Do people who take part in this level of participation come from the same social groups as those who take part on a more casual basis⁵ (i.e. do those who take part in sport tend to come from the same social backgrounds regardless of how regularly they take part) or are there any significant differences in the social backgrounds of those who take part regularly and those who participate less frequently?

Table A, which looks at broad social groups begins to reveal some differences between the two adult groups. When indexed against the overall national participation rate, the biggest difference can be found amongst those from Black and ethnic minority communities who are more inclined to participate on a regular basis (having an index of 98 for regular participation compared with 89 for casual). Other groups more likely to take part in regular activity are males and those without a disability. The reverse seems to be true in particular for females (a casual index of 85 compared with a regular index of 81) and to a lesser extent those from social classes AB and DE, those with a disability and those defined as being white.

However, more significant differences occur when looking at social groups in a more desegregated way. Table B combines the main social groups and reveals that males from black and ethnic minority communities are the group with the greatest likelihood of taking part in regular participation as opposed to casual (with an index of 122 for regular participation compared with 108 for casual). Others that are more likely to take part in regular sporting activity include: black and ethnic communities without a disability, black and ethnic communities with a disability, black and ethnic communities from social class DE and females from a black and ethnic community thus reflecting the pattern of black and ethnic minorities more generally.

Casual participation is more common amongst females from social class AB (index 104 for casual participation and 96 for regular), white females (index 86 for casual and 81 for regular), and those without a disability from social class AB (index 127 for casual and 123 for regular).

Those just as likely to take part on a regular basis as on a casual basis include males from social class AB and those defined as white without a disability.

Table C brings age into the equation and shows that regular participation seems to tails off at around the age of 30 since within a number of groups including social class AB, females and those with a disability it is at the age group 30-44 where there is a significant lean towards casual participation. For younger age groups the trend is towards regular participation (particularly amongst 16-24 year old males and 16-19 year olds from black and ethnic communities) whilst for the older age groups there is less of a difference between regular and casual participation.

⁵ Casual participation is defined for adults as having taken part in sport or exercise on at least one occasion in the previous 4 weeks and for young people as participation in at least one sport at least 10 times in the previous 12 months.

Table D compares regular and casual participation amongst young people. It shows that boys are inclined towards regular participation whereas girls are more likely to take part on a casual basis. Younger children (those in key stages 1 and 2, aged 5 to 11) are also more likely to be regular participants than their older counterparts. Young people with a disability are much less likely than any of the other groups to transform casual participation into regular participation.

Table E disaggregates the social groups by age and shows that from key stage 2 (at about the age of 7) boys become inclined towards regular participation whereas for girls, whilst regular participation is more likely at key stages 1 and 2, it becomes less likely from key stage 3 onwards (at about the age of 11). Young people with a disability become less likely to take part in regular activity as they become older.

CONCLUSION

This fact sheet uses empirical data available from large scale national surveys on participation in sport in England to demonstrate the inequities that exist in 'the propensity to take part in sport on a regular basis' between different groups in society. It shows in a new and graphical way how regular participation is impacted by age, gender, social class, ethnicity and disability with and importantly the way that these socio-demographic characteristics combine to create inequity. It also shows that when some groups, such as those from black and ethnic minority communities, take part in sport they tend to do so wholeheartedly, i.e. on a regular basis, whilst for others, such as females, participation in sport equals a more casual pastime.

Although the indexes do not explain the reasons why inequities occur they do highlight the challenge that all those involved in sports development face. The outcomes can be used to identify priority target groups at national regional or local levels and provide a benchmark against which progress can be assessed. The indexes provide an excellent starting point for the preparation of a sports strategy. Sporting inequities occur, however, as a consequence of a complex interaction of cultural, social, geographical and economic factors and a better understanding of how these impact differently on different groups in society is a pre-requisite to the design of successful intervention initiatives.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the Sports Equity Index and how it can be applied locally contact Nick Rowe, Head of Research and Strategy, Sport England.

Nick Rowe/Sarah Moore

November 2001

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (1) ADULTS (Aged 16+)
Participation benchmarked against the average (32.4%)

Rank	Group	Index
1	Male	122
2	Without a disability	116
3	AB	115
4	White	100
Norm	All Adults	100
5	Black & ethnic minorities	98
6	Female	81
7	DE	72
8	With a disability	62

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (2) ADULTS (Aged 16+)
Participation benchmarked against the average (32.4%)

Rank	Group	Index
1	Without a disability	138
2	Black and ethnic minority communities	131
3=	AB	123
3=	AB	123
5=	White	122
5=	Black and ethnic minority communities	122
7=	White	114
7=	White	114
9	Black and ethnic minority communities	104
10	DE	101
Norm	All Adults	100
11	AB	96
12	Without a disability	93
13	AB	86
14	DE	84
15	White	81
16=	With a disability	76
16=	Black and ethnic minority communities	76
18	Black and ethnic minority communities	75
19	Black and ethnic minority communities	73
20	White	72
21	White	62
22	DE	57
23	Female	51
24	DE	47

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (3) ADULTS (aged 16+)
Participation benchmarked against the 'best' (44.7%)

Rank	Group		Index
1 Norm	Without a disability	Male	100
2	Black and ethnic minority communities	AB	95
3=	AB	Without a disability	89
3=	AB	Male	89
3=	White	Male	89
3=	Black and ethnic minority communities	Male	89
7=	White	Without a disability	83
7=	White	AB	83
9	Black and ethnic minority communities	Without a disability	75
10	DE	Male	73
11	AB	Female	70
12	Without a disability	Female	67
13	AB	With a disability	62
14	DE	Without a disability	61
15	White	Female	59
16=	With a disability	Male	55
16=	Black and ethnic minority communities	With a disability	55
16=	Black and ethnic minority communities	Female	55
19	Black and ethnic minority communities	DE	53
20	White	DE	52
21	White	With a disability	45
22	Female	DE	41
23	Female	With a disability	37
24	DE	With a disability	34

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (4a) Adults (by age groups)
Participation benchmarked against the average (32.4%)

Rank	Age	Group	Index
1	16-19	Male	231
2	20-24	Male	208
3=	16-19	Without a disability	191
3=	16-19	White	191
5	16-19	Black and ethnic minority communities	190
6	16-19	With a disability	187
7	20-24	AB*	178
8	25-29	Male	176
9	16-19	DE	173
10	20-24	White	166
11	25-29	AB	165
12	20-24	Without a disability	164
13	16-19	AB*	154
14	16-19	Female	152
15	20-24	With a disability	148
16	30-44	Male	146
17	20-24	DE	145
18	25-29	Without a disability	143
19	25-29	White	142
20	30-44	AB	136
21	30-44	Without a disability	126
22	20-24	Female	125
23	25-29	With a disability	122
24	30-44	White	121
25	25-29	Black and ethnic minority communities	120
26	45-59	AB	116
27	25-29	DE	115
28	25-29	Female	111
29	20-24	Black and ethnic minority communities	109
30	30-44	Black and ethnic minority communities	102
Norm	All Adults		100
31	45-59	Male	98
32	30-44	Female	97
33	45-59	Without a disability	96
34	30-44	DE	94
35	30-44	With a disability	93
36	60-69	AB	90
37	45-59	White	87
38=	60-69	Male	77
38=	60-69	Without a disability	77
40	45-59	Female	76
41	60-69	White	69
42=	45-59	With a disability	62
42=	45-59	Black and ethnic minority communities	62
44=	45-59	DE	58
44=	60-69	Female	58
46	60-69	With a disability	52
47	60-69	DE	49
48	70+	AB	48
49	70+	Male	39
50	70+	Without a disability	38
51	70+	White	29
52	60-69	Black and ethnic minority communities	24
53	70+	Female	21
54	70+	With a disability	19
55	70+	DE	13
56	70+	Ethnic minority communities*	12

* Small sample size therefore findings not necessarily valid

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (4b) Participation benchmarked against the average (32.4%) for separate age groups

Rank	Age	Group	Index
1	16-19	Male	231
3=	16-19	Without a disability	191
3=	16-19	White	191
5	16-19	Black and ethnic minority communities	190
6	16-19	With a disability	187
9	16-19	DE	173
13	16-19	AB*	154
14	16-19	Female	152

Rank	Age	Group	Index
2	20-24	Male	208
7	20-24	AB*	178
10	20-24	White	166
12	20-24	Without a disability	164
15	20-24	With a disability	148
17	20-24	DE	145
22	20-24	Female	125
29	20-24	Black and ethnic minority communities	109

Rank	Age	Group	Index
8	25-29	Male	176
11	25-29	AB	165
18	25-29	Without a disability	143
19	25-29	White	142
23	25-29	With a disability	122
25	25-29	Black and ethnic minority communities	120
27	25-29	DE	115
28	25-29	Female	111

Rank	Age	Group	Index
16	30-44	Male	146
20	30-44	AB	136
21	30-44	Without a disability	126
24	30-44	White	121
30	30-44	Black and ethnic minority communities	102
32	30-44	Female	97
34	30-44	DE	94
35	30-44	With a disability	93

Rank	Age	Group	Index
26	45-59	AB	116
31	45-59	Male	98
33	45-59	Without a disability	96
37	45-59	White	87
40	45-59	Female	76
42=	45-59	With a disability	62
42=	45-59	Black and ethnic minority communities	62
44=	45-59	DE	58

Rank	Age	Group	Index
36	60-69	AB	90
38=	60-69	Male	77
38=	60-69	Without a disability	77
41	60-69	White	69
44=	60-69	Female	58
46	60-69	With a disability	52
47	60-69	DE	49
52	60-69	Black and ethnic minority communities	24

Rank	Age	Group	Index
48	70+	AB	48
49	70+	Male	39
50	70+	Without a disability	38
51	70+	White	29
53	70+	Female	21
54	70+	With a disability	19
55	70+	DE	13
56	70+	Black and ethnic minority communities*	12

* Small sample size therefore findings not necessarily valid

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (5a) Participation benchmarked against the 'best' (74.9) by separate age groups

Rank	Age	Group	Index
1	16-19	Male	100
2	20-24	Male	90
3=	16-19	Without a disability	83
3=	16-19	White	83
5	16-19	Black and ethnic minority communities	82
6	16-19	With a disability	81
7	20-24	AB*	77
8	25-29	Male	76
9	16-19	DE	75
10	20-24	White	72
11=	20-24	Without a disability	71
11=	25-29	AB	71
13	16-19	AB*	67
14	16-19	Female	66
15	20-24	With a disability	64
16=	20-24	DE	63
16=	30-44	Male	63
18	25-29	Without a disability	62
19	25-29	White	61
20	30-44	AB	59
21=	20-24	Female	54
21=	30-44	Without a disability	54
23	25-29	With a disability	53
24=	25-29	Black and ethnic minority communities	52
24=	30-44	White	52
26=	25-29	DE	50
26=	45-59	AB	50
28	25-29	Female	48
29	20-24	Black and ethnic minority communities	47
30	30-44	Black and ethnic minority communities	44
31=	30-44	Female	42
31=	45-59	Male	42
31=	45-59	Without a disability	42
34=	30-44	DE	40
34=	30-44	With a disability	40
36	60-69	AB	39
37	45-59	White	38
38	60-69	Male	34
39=	45-59	Female	33
39=	60-69	Without a disability	33
41	60-69	White	30
42=	45-59	With a disability	27
42=	45-59	Black and ethnic minority communities	27
44=	45-59	DE	25
44=	60-69	Female	25
46	60-69	With a disability	23
47=	60-69	DE	21
47=	70+	AB	21
49=	70+	Male	17
49=	70+	Without a disability	17
51	70+	White	13
52	60-69	Black and ethnic minority communities	10
53	70+	Female	9
54	70+	With a disability	8
55=	70+	DE	5
55=	70+	Black and ethnic minority communities*	5

* Small sample size therefore findings not necessarily valid

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (5b) Participation benchmarked against the 'best' (74.9 by separate age groups)

Rank	Age	Group	Index
1	16-19	Male	100
3	16-19	Without a disability	83
3=	16-19	White	83
5	16-19	Black and ethnic minority communities	82
6	16-19	With a disability	81
9	16-19	DE	75
13	16-19	AB*	67
14	16-19	Female	66

Rank	Age	Group	Index
2	20-24	Male	90
7	20-24	AB*	77
10	20-24	White	72
11=	20-24	Without a disability	71
15	20-24	With a disability	64
16=	20-24	DE	63
21=	20-24	Female	54
29	20-24	Black and ethnic minority communities	47

Rank	Age	Group	Index
8	25-29	Male	76
11=	25-29	AB	71
18	25-29	Without a disability	62
19	25-29	White	61
23	25-29	With a disability	53
24=	25-29	Black and ethnic minority communities	52
26=	25-29	DE	50
28	25-29	Female	48

Rank	Age	Group	Index
16=	30-44	Male	63
20	30-44	AB	59
21=	30-44	Without a disability	54
24=	30-44	White	52
30	30-44	Black and ethnic minority communities	44
31=	30-44	Female	42
34=	30-44	DE	40
34=	30-44	With a disability	40

Rank	Age	Group	Index
26=	45-59	AB	50
31=	45-59	Male	42
31=	45-59	Without a disability	42
37	45-59	White	38
39=	45-59	Female	33
42=	45-59	With a disability	27
42=	45-59	Black and ethnic minority communities	27
44=	45-59	DE	25

Rank	Age	Group	Index
36	60-69	AB	39
38	60-69	Male	34
39=	60-69	Without a disability	33
41	60-69	White	30
44=	60-69	Female	25
46	60-69	With a disability	23
47=	60-69	DE	21
52	60-69	Black and ethnic minority communities	10

Rank	Age	Group	Index
47=	70+	AB	21
49=	70+	Male	17
49=	70+	Without a disability	17
51	70+	White	13
53	70+	Female	9
54	70+	With a disability	8
55=	70+	DE	5
55=	70+	Black and ethnic minority communities*	5

* Small sample size therefore findings not necessarily valid

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (6) YOUNG PEOPLE (Age 6-16) Participation benchmarked against the average (67.0%)

Rank	Group	Index
1=	Male	109
1=	Key Stage 2	109
3	Key Stage 1	106
4	White	102
Norm	All Young People	100
5	Key Stage 4	93
6	Female	91
7	Key Stage 3	90
8	Black & ethnic minority communities	82
9	Disabled	37

Source: Sport England's young people & sport 1999 and Sport England's survey of young people and disability 2000

Note: Information on socio-economic group is not available

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (7) YOUNG PEOPLE (Age 6-16) Participation benchmarked against the average (67.0%)

Rank	Age	Group	Index
1	Key Stage 2	Male	115
2=	Key Stage 4	Male	112
2=	Key Stage 1	Black and ethnic minority communities*	112
4	Key Stage 2	White	111
5	Key Stage 1	Male	107
6	Key Stage 1	White	106
7	Key Stage 1	Female	104
8	Key Stage 2	Female	102
Norm	All Young People		100
9	Key Stage 3	Male	97
10	Key Stage 4	White	94
11	Key Stage 3	White	91
12	Key Stage 4	Black and ethnic minority communities	86
13	Key Stage 3	Female	82
14	Key Stage 3	Black and ethnic minority communities	81
15	Key Stage 2	Black and ethnic minority communities	80
16	Key Stage 4	Female	76
17	Key Stage 1	Disabled	44
18	Key Stage 2	Disabled	42
19	Key Stage 3	Disabled	35
20	Key Stage 4	Disabled	31

Source: Sport England's young people & sport 1999 and Sport England's survey of young people and disability 2000

Note: Information on socio-economic group is not available

Small sample size therefore findings not necessarily valid

SPORTS EQUITY INDEX (8) YOUNG PEOPLE (Age 6-16) Participation benchmarked against the 'best' (77.3%)

Rank	Age	Group	Index
1	Key Stage 2	Male	100
2=	Key Stage 4	Male	97
2=	Key Stage 1	Black and ethnic minority communities*	97
4	Key Stage 2	White	96
5	Key Stage 1	Male	93
6	Key Stage 1	White	91
7	Key Stage 1	Female	90
8	Key Stage 2	Female	88
9	Key Stage 3	Male	84
10	Key Stage 4	White	82
11	Key Stage 3	White	79
12	Key Stage 4	Black and ethnic minority communities	74
13	Key Stage 3	Female	71
14=	Key Stage 2	Black and ethnic minority communities	70
14=	Key Stage 3	Black and ethnic minority communities	70
16	Key Stage 4	Female	66
17	Key Stage 1	Disabled	38
18	Key Stage 2	Disabled	36
19	Key Stage 3	Disabled	30
20	Key Stage 4	Disabled	27

Source: Sport England's young people & sport 1999 and Sport England's survey of young people and disability 2000

Note: Information on socio-economic group is not available

* Small sample size therefore findings not necessarily valid

TABLE A COMPARISON BETWEEN CASUAL AND REGULAR PARTICIPATION FOR INDEX (1) ADULTS (Aged 16+)
Participation benchmarked against the average (67.0% for regular and 86.6% for casual)

Casual Participation	Regular Participation		Casual Participation	Regular Participation	
Rank	Rank	Group	Index	Index	Difference
1	1	Male	118	122	+4
2	3	AB	117	115	-2
3	2	Without a disability	113	116	+3
4	4	White	101	100	-1
Norm	Norm	All Adults	100	100	
5	5	Black and ethnic minority communities	89	98	+9
6	6	Female	85	81	-4
7	7	DE	73	72	-1
8	8	With a disability	64	62	-2

TABLE B COMPARISON BETWEEN CASUAL AND REGULAR PARTICIPATION FOR INDEX (2)

ADULTS (Aged 16+)

Participation benchmarked against the average (67.0% for regular and 86.6% for casual)

Casual	Regular			Casual	Regular	
Rank	Rank	Group		Index	Index	Difference
1=	2	Black and ethnic minority communities	AB	132	131	-1
1=	1	Without a disability	Male	132	138	+6
3	3=	AB	Without a disability	127	123	-4
4	3=	AB	Male	123	123	-
5	5=	White	Male	118	122	+4
6	7=	White	AB	116	114	-2
7	7=	White	Without a disability	114	114	-
8	5=	Black and ethnic minority communities	Male	108	122	+14
9	11	AB	Female	104	96	-8
Norm	Norm	All Adults		100	100	
10	10	DE	Male	99	101	+2
11	12	Without a disability	Female	96	93	-3
12	9	Black and ethnic minority communities	Without a disability	93	104	+11
13=	15	White	Female	86	81	-5
13=	14	DE	Without a disability	86	84	-2
15	13	AB	With a disability	80	86	+6
16	16=	With a disability	Male	77	76	-1
17	20	White	DE	74	72	-2
18	16=	Black and ethnic minority communities	Female	69	76	+7
19	18	Black and ethnic minority communities	With a disability	66	75	+9
20=	21	White	With a disability	64	62	-2
20=	19	Black and ethnic minority communities	DE	64	73	+9
22	22	DE	Female	60	57	-3
23	23	Female	With a disability	54	51	-3
24	24	DE	With a disability	46	47	+1

TABLE C COMPARISON BETWEEN CASUAL AND REGULAR PARTICIPATION FOR INDEX (4) ADULTS (Aged 16+)
Participation benchmarked against the average (67.0% for regular and 86.6% for casual)

Casual Rank	Regular Rank	Age	Group	Casual Index	Regular Index	Difference
1	13	16-19	AB*	218	154	-64
2	1	16-19	Male	194	231	37
3	6	16-19	With a disability	183	187	4
4	2	20-24	Male	177	208	31
5	3=	16-19	White	175	191	16
6	3=	16-19	Without a disability	171	191	20
7	7	20-24	AB*	165	178	13
8	8	25-29	Male	164	176	12
9	9	16-19	DE	163	173	10
10	11	25-29	AB	155	165	10
11	10	20-24	White	154	166	12
12	12	20-24	Without a disability	152	164	12
13	20	30-44	AB	150	136	-14
14	14	16-19	Female	149	152	3
15=	5	16-19	Black and ethnic minority communities	148	190	42
15=	16	30-44	Male	148	146	-2
15=	15	20-24	With a disability	148	148	-
18	17	20-24	DE	145	145	-
19	18	25-29	Without a disability	143	143	-
20	19	25-29	White	142	142	-
21	22	20-24	Female	131	125	-6
22	21	30-44	Without a disability	130	126	-4
23	24	30-44	White	129	121	-8
24	27	25-29	DE	124	115	-9
25	28	25-29	Female	118	111	-7
26	26	45-59	AB	115	116	1
27=	29	20-24	Black and ethnic minority communities	113	109	-4
27=	23	25-29	With a disability	113	122	9
29	35	30-44	With a disability	110	93	-17
30	32	30-44	Female	108	97	-11
31	25	25-29	Black and ethnic minority communities	104	120	16
32	31	45-59	Male	102	98	-4
Norm	Norm	All Adults		100	100	
33	33	45-59	Without a disability	99	96	-3
34	34	30-44	DE	97	94	-3
35	30	30-44	Black and ethnic minority communities	95	102	7
36	37	45-59	White	89	87	-2
37	36	60-69	AB	83	90	7
38	40	45-59	Female	76	76	-
39=	38=	60-69	Male	75	77	2
39=	38=	60-69	Without a disability	75	77	2
41	41	60-69	White	67	69	2

Casual	Regular			Casual	Regular	
Rank	Rank	Age	Group	Index	Index	Difference
42	42=	45-59	With a disability	63	62	-1
43	44=	45-59	DE	59	58	-1
44	44=	60-69	Female	57	58	1
45	42=	45-59	Black and ethnic minority communities	55	62	7
46	46	60-69	With a disability	50	52	2
47	47	60-69	DE	46	49	3
48	48	70+	AB	44	48	4
49=	49	70+	Male	36	36	-
49=	50	70+	Without a disability	36	38	2
51	51	70+	White	27	29	2
52	52	60-69	Black and ethnic minority communities	21	24	3
53	53	70+	Female	20	21	1
54	54	70+	With a disability	17	19	2
55	55	70+	DE	13	13	-
56	56	70+	Black and ethnic minority communities*	8	12	4

TABLE D COMPARISON BETWEEN CASUAL AND REGULAR PARTICIPATION FOR INDEX (6)

YOUNG PEOPLE (Age 6-16)

Participation benchmarked against the average (67.0% for regular and 86.6% for casual)

Casual	Regular		Casual	Regular	
Rank	Rank	Group	Index	Index	Difference
1	1=	Male	103	109	+6
2	1=	Key Stage 2	102	109	+7
3=	3	Key Stage 1	101	106	+5
3=	4	White	101	102	+1
Norm	Norm	All Young People	100	100	
5=	5	Key Stage 4	97	93	-4
5=	6	Female	97	91	-6
5=	7	Key Stage 3	97	90	-7
8	8	Black & ethnic minority communities	90	82	-8
9	9	With a disability	60	37	-23

**TABLE E COMPARISON BETWEEN CASUAL AND REGULAR PARTICIPATION
FOR INDEX (7)**

YOUNG PEOPLE (Age 6-16)

Participation benchmarked against the average (67.0% for regular and 86.6% for casual)

Casual Rank	Regular Rank	Age	Group	Casual Index	Regular Index	Difference
1	5	Key Stage 1	Male	104	107	+3
2=	1	Key Stage 2	Male	103	115	+12
2=	2=	Key Stage 4	Male	103	112	+9
2=	4	Key Stage 2	White	103	111	+8
2=	12	Key Stage 4	Black and ethnic minority communities	103	86	-17
6	6	Key Stage 1	White	102	106	+4
7	9	Key Stage 3	Male	101	97	-4
8	8	Key Stage 2	Female	100	102	+2
Norm	Norm	All Young People		100	100	
9	11	Key Stage 3	White	99	91	-8
10	7	Key Stage 1	Female	98	104	+6
11	10	Key Stage 4	White	97	94	-3
12=	13	Key Stage 3	Female	93	82	-11
12=	16	Key Stage 4	Female	93	76	-17
14	15	Key Stage 2	Black and ethnic minority communities	92	80	-12
15	14	Key Stage 3	Black and ethnic minority communities	89	81	-8
16	2=	Key Stage 1	Black and ethnic minority communities*	84	112	+28
17	17	Key Stage 1	With a disability	65	44	-21
18	18	Key Stage 2	With a disability	68	42	-26
19	19	Key Stage 3	With a disability	65	35	-30
20	20	Key Stage 4	With a disability	62	31	-31