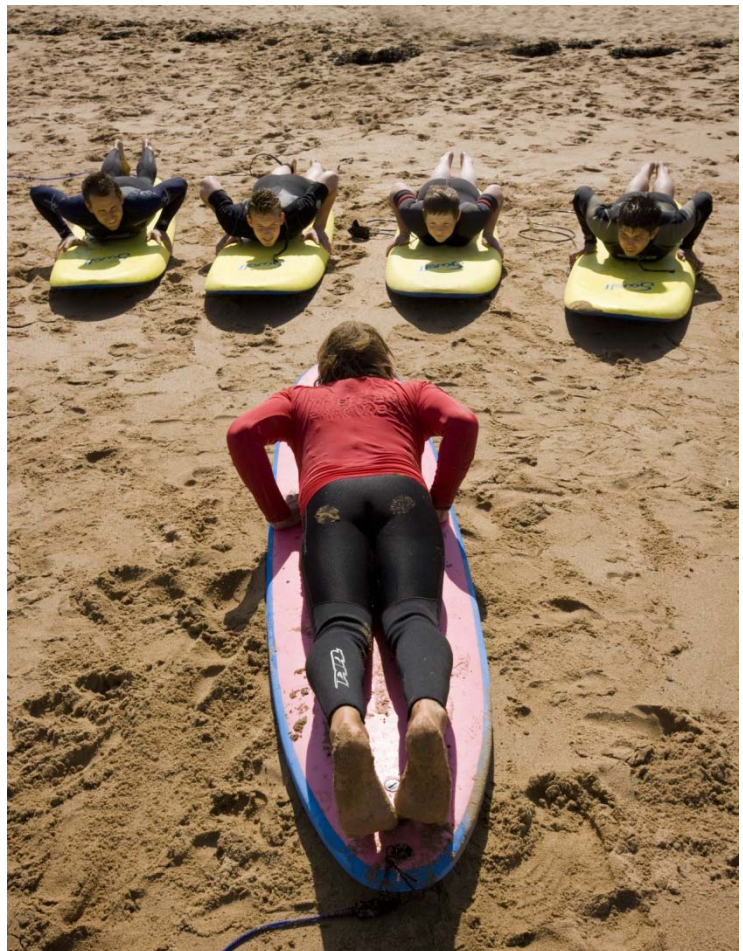


Sportivate Programme Evaluation

Year three – Six month report April 2013 – October 2013



Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
1 Introduction	4
2 Overview.....	6
3 Key findings - Demographics.....	9
Projects.....	9
Participants	13
4 Sustain measure – intention survey	24
5 Sustain measure – tracking survey.....	27
6 CSP Qualitative review.....	34
7 Summary	38
Appendix A CSP KPI summary year 3.....	44
Appendix B Sport summary year 3	51
Appendix C- New and Redundant sport list.....	55
Figure 1 Qualitative feedback from deliverers	11
Figure 2 Top ten sports delivered by project.....	12
Figure 3 Retained participants by gender and age for year 3.....	14
Figure 4 Retained participants by age and gender.....	15
Figure 5 Participants by gender and previous activity level.....	20
Figure 6 Top ten sports taken part in by young people.....	22
Figure 7 Top ten sports taken part in by gender	23
Figure 8 Young people enjoyed and inspired by Sportivate (Intention postcards)	24
Figure 9 Likelihood of continuing to take part in sport or join a club	25
Figure 10 Value of sport to young people	26
Figure 11 Young people taking part in sport three months since Sportivate programme	27
Figure 12 Settings where sport takes place	28
Figure 13 Impact of Sportivate on amount of sport undertaken by young people.....	31
Figure 14 Main successes from CSPs.....	34
Figure 15 Main challenges for CSPs	36
Table 1 Data definitions.....	5
Table 2 Review of national targets to date	6
Table 3 National and regional progress against targets COMPLETED PROJECTS.....	7
Table 4 Types of organisation delivering Sportivate.....	10
Table 5 Participants by age retained vs engaged.....	16
Table 6 Participants by ethnicity retained vs engaged.....	17
Table 7 Participants by disability retained vs engaged	17
Table 8 Baseline measure of previous activity level of retained participants	19
Table 9 Baseline measure of previous activity level of retained participants with age.....	21
Table 10 Sports by highest and lowest retention rates.....	22
Table 11 Tracking sample by activity level.....	30
Table 12 Tracking sample by activity level age group	33
Table 13 Target group summary	39

Year three (six month) report produced by Sport Structures Ltd © October 2013

Executive Summary

Sportivate continues to progress successfully into year three, with CSPs delivering many projects through the, traditionally more quiet, first six months of the year. On average, CSPs predicted that 28.0% of their annual delivery would be during this first part of the year and in actual fact, 38.8% of the year three target has been achieved, showing that delivery is ahead of the projected target for the year. Following the successful delivery in year one and year two, the total end of year three target has already been reached, with 249,730 young people retained so far throughout the two and a half years of the project. This is 11,331 more than the end of year three year target figure.

Since the start of year three, 11-13 year olds have been included within the Sportivate age range. Overall the age profile has changed little since year two, with the majority of participants taking part, still aged 14-16 years (51.0%). There has been a slight decrease in the numbers from this age group since year two (-6.0%), but there is little doubt that this can be attributed to the addition of the 11-13 age group as almost exactly the same amount of delivery took place to this younger age group as decreased from the 14-16 year old group (+5.6%).

BME participants and those with a disability are continuing to be attracted to and retained in Sportivate in greater numbers each year. So far in year three, 23.0% of the participants are BME (a +2.3% increase on year two) and 8.0% of the participants have a disability (+1.5% on year two). This shows continued progress with targeting hard to engage groups. Progress has also been made in the young people moving from 'semi sporty' to 'sporty' as a result of Sportivate (an increase of 16.8%) and young people that initially identified themselves as 'not sporty' are now identifying themselves as 'semi-sporty' (a decrease in 'not sporty' of 5.8%).

The comments made by CSP programme leads are noticeably moving away from operational updates about the logistics of delivery and are moving towards the recognition of the factors involved in delivering a hugely successful and impactful programme. Many are identifying that the use of extra insight into their delivery in year two has enhanced their planning and delivery for year three, whilst others are recognising the benefit of working with new partners.

Whilst there are many successes as highlighted above, there are also still some areas where Sportivate is continuing to lack progression; in attracting women and girls and attracting those aged 20-25. The early figures for year three show that there are, in fact, fewer women and girls retained in year three than in year two, despite this being identified as a

key focus area, and there has also been little shift in the number of 20-25 year olds attracted. These two target groups should continue to be a focus for those managing Sportivate programmes and, where targets have already been met or nearly met, a reallocation of funding should be considered to ensure the greatest impact on these underrepresented groups.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Sport Structures was commissioned by Sport England in March 2011 as the independent impact study team for the four year Sportivate programme.
- 1.2 This is the third 6 month report for the Sportivate programme and covers the period 01 April 2013 to 04 October 2013. County Sports Partnerships (CSPs), project providers¹ and deliverers² are familiar with the impact study process and the evaluation tools:
- An online data portal to gather 'real time' data including project information, registration forms and attendance registers
 - A hardcopy exit postcard survey to reveal the intentions of young people to continue to take part in sport
 - An online survey to track levels of participation by young people three months after taking part in the Sportivate programme³.
 - A review process for CSPs to provide qualitative feedback regarding their progress with the programme
 - A review process for project providers or deliverers to provide qualitative feedback about the successes and challenges experienced.
- 1.3 This report is based on statistics drawn from the online portal on 04 October 2013 – the deadline for CSPs to upload data for the year three six month period. Since this date, some CSPs have continued to enter data which has not yet been analysed but will feature in the annual programme evaluation at the end of year three. Where possible we have drawn comparisons with all the year one data provided in the 'Programme evaluation year one annual report (2011-2012) and all year two data 'Programme evaluation year two annual report (2012-2013)
- 1.4 For this reporting period it must be noted that the age at which participants can now take part in Sportivate has been lowered to 11 years old therefore direct comparisons for ages 11-13 to year one and two cannot be made. Also for this reporting period, the sports list has been changed and some sports have been reclassified, broken down into smaller components. (see appendix C for details)

¹ 'Provider' is a term used to describe the tier below CSPs. This can vary from Local Authorities to sports clubs or community groups.

² 'Deliverer' is a term used to describe the tier below provider and most commonly will be the coach or instructor.

³ 'The tracking study data not captured by the cut off date for this annual report will feature in both an addendum to this year two annual report and as an appendix in the year three six month report'

Table 1 Data definitions

Year	Definition
*Year 1 (2011-2012)	Year one (2011-2012) is data reported in the 'Sportivate Programme Evaluation Annual Report April 2011 – March 2012' for all projects completed and approved on the Sportivate portal before the year one reporting cut-off date in April 2012.
^Year 2 (2012-2013)	Year two (2012-2013) is data reported in the 'Sportivate Programme Evaluation Annual Report April 2012 – March 2013' for projects with a start date after 1 st April 2012 that were completed and approved on the Sportivate portal before the year two reporting cut-off date in April 2013.
~ Year 3 (April 2013 - October 2013)	Year Three (2013- October 2013) is data reported in the 'Sportivate Programme Evaluation Six Month Report April 2013 – October 2013'. This includes projects with a start date after 1 st April 2013 that were completed and approved on the Sportivate portal before the year three six month reporting cut-off date in October 2013.
**Year 1 (2011-2012)	Year one (2011-2012) is data reported that was captured from the Sportivate portal on the year two annual reporting cut-off date in April 2013.
~-Year 2 (2012-2013)	Year two (2012-2013) is data captured from the Sportivate portal on the year three six month reporting cut-off date in October 2013.
^^Year 3 SE corporate reporting (April 2013- October 2013)	Year three Corporate report (2012-2013) is data reported in the 'Sportivate Programme Evaluation Annual Report April 2013 – October 2013' plus data for projects that began before 1 st April 2013 but were completed and approved on the Sportivate portal after the cut-off date for year two reporting. This is used for Sport England CSP corporate reporting and performance management.

2 Overview

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the progress against the targets for year three (April 2013 to October 2013), but also gives comparisons against year one, year two and the total of the overall target to date.
- 2.2 The data has been taken from a range of portal downloads and as a result this section draws on a variety of data, the definition of this data is outlined in table one on the previous page.
- 2.3 Table two, below, shows the total engage and retain figures reported in the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 annual reports and all of the demographic analysis in this report has been undertaken on these data sets. These figures are used to compare year 1, year 2 and year 3 demographic data.

Table 2 Annual report numbers

	Year	KPI engage actual	KPI retain actual
National	2011 – 2012*	98,987	80,870
	2012 – 2013~	138,111	118,106
	2013 – 2014^	44,332	37,971

- 2.4 Table three shows the live data, captured on a range of dates, as defined in table one. This provides an accurate picture of the programme to date and is the only place in this report we reference these figures.

Table 3 Review of national targets to date

	Year	KPI engage actual	Retain Target	KPI retain actual	% year 1, 2,3 retain target	% retained vs engaged
National	2011-2012**	107,624	60,373	87,969	143.9	81.7
	2012-2013~~	145,276	80,235	123,790	154.3	85.2
	2013 – 2014^	44,332	97,791	37,971	38.8	85.7
	2013-2014^^	51,497	97,791	43,655	44.6	84.7
Total (2011-2013)	2011 - 2014	297,232	238,399	249,730*	104.8	84.2
*78.7% of the overall CSP four year retention target						

- 2.5 A total of 297,232 young people aged 11-25 years have been engaged on the Sportivate programme to date (year one, year two and midpoint of year three), of these, 249,730 have been retained which constitutes 104.8% of the Sportivate year

one, year two, year three retention target. This also shows that CSPs have achieved 78.7% of the overall four year retain target (for a CSP breakdown see Appendix A).

- 2.6 A total of 44,332 young people aged 11-25 years have been engaged within 2,970 completed projects for year three (mid-point), of these, 37,971 have been retained which constitutes 38.8% of the year three retention target. Most CSPs have projected that they will deliver 28.0% of their year three target in the first six months, so this means overall the programme is 10.8% over the projected target.
- 2.7 Nationally 85.7% of the young people engaged on programmes have been retained (have attended 5 out of 6, 6 out of 7, 7 out of 8, 8 out of 9, 9 out of 10, 10 out of 11 or 11 out of 12 sessions). Yorkshire and Humberside has the highest percentage of retained participants against their annual target, with 53.2% of its target, followed by the North East with 51.9 %. The region with the lowest percentage is the East Midlands with 26.4%.
- 2.8 The proportion of engaged participants who are then retained ranges across the regions, from 81.4% to 87.9%, the average is 85.7%. This range is smaller than it was in year two.

Table 4 National and regional progress against targets COMPLETED PROJECTS

	KPI engage actual	KPI throughput actual	KPI retain actual	Year 3 target retain	% year 3 retain target	% retained vs engaged
National	44,332	261,700	37,971	97,791	38.8	85.7
East	5,479	30,071	4,752	10,231	46.4	86.7
East Midlands	2,724	15,393	2,291	8,686	26.4	84.1
London	6,473	41,200	5,522	14,598	37.8	85.3
North East	3,147	18,101	2,693	5,188	51.9	85.6
North West	6,167	37,425	5,022	13,733	36.6	81.4
South East	5,873	34,995	5,085	14,700	34.6	86.6
South West	3,366	19,002	2,931	9,637	30.4	87.1
West Midlands	4,491	24,422	3,865	10,104	38.3	86.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	6,612	41,091	5,810	10,914	53.2	87.9

- 2.9 Three CSPs have achieved more than 60.0% of their year three retention targets. These are Active Norfolk with 101.1%, followed by Bucks Sport with 72.5% and South Yorkshire Sport with 60.6%.

2.10 Five CSPs have achieved less than 20.0% of their year three target; these are Somerset Activity Sport Partnership 15.1%, Northamptonshire Sport 16.4%, Pro-Active Central London 19.4%, Sport Nottinghamshire 19.5% and Kent Sport 19.6%.

3 Key findings - Demographics

- 3.1 This section outlines the key findings from the Sportivate programme for year three (mid-point) of the programme. The report is divided into two main sections relating to the **projects** and the **participants**.

Projects

- 3.2 A project is defined as a series of coaching sessions in a chosen sport lasting no less than six sessions and a maximum of twelve, (previously eight; this was increased for year two and for subsequent years). Sessions should be structured to take place weekly to increase the likelihood of behavioural change, however it is acknowledged that in some cases sessions may occur over a shorter time period. At the end of a project young people should be supported into a suitable exit route so that their participation is sustained.
- 3.3 A total of 19,489 sessions have been delivered in completed projects. There has been an average of 6.6 sessions per project, this is similar to both year one (6.6 sessions) and year two (6.5 sessions). This indicates that projects are more likely to be shorter than the maximum (12) in subsequent years of the Sportivate programme.

Organisations involved with delivery

- 3.4 Providers and deliverers have been divided into 15 different types⁴. As the type of organisation involved was not a compulsory field only 66.9% (n=1,988) of providers and 65.5% (n=1,944) of deliverers were assigned an organisation.
- 3.5 The most common provider has been Local Authority sport development staff, involved with 44.8% (n=890) of projects (the same as year two), followed by CSP staff, involved with 10.3% (n=205) of projects. The most common type of deliverer has been sports club staff with 21.2% (n=412) of projects followed by Local Authority sport development staff with 13.5% (n=262) of projects. These trends follow that of both year one and year two.

⁴ These categories were defined by Sport England prior to the start of the Sportivate programme.

Table 5 Types of organisation delivering Sportivate

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
	Providers %*	Deliverers %**	providers %^	deliverers %^^	providers% ~	Deliverers ~ ~
College/ HE staff	6.8	9.8	4.4	11.6	3.4	8.1
Community sports trust staff	4.5	5.7	4.9	3.3	4.0	3.4
Community sports organisation	5.3	10.1	3.2	8.8	2.2	8.6
CSP staff	3.8	1.1	8.5	2.2	10.3	0.8
Football in the community	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
Local Authority sport development staff	35.8	9.5	45.6	13.0	44.8	13.5
Leisure centre staff	2.2	4.1	2.1	4.3	2.2	4.3
Other	2.5	4.5	1.4	3.7	1.2	3.2
Mixture	12.3	14.6	10.2	11.4	9.0	7.9
NGB Staff	8.8	8.7	5.9	8.9	7.3	11.5
Private organisation staff	6.3	7.6	5.2	10.5	5.7	13.3
Sport on the doorstep	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9
Sports club staff	8.8	20.9	6.1	18.7	8.0	21.2
Youth club staff	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6
Youth service staff	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2

*Based on 6,159 projects, **based on 2,365 responses, ^based on 5,658 Projects, ^^based on 5,562 responses, ~based on 1,988 projects, ~ ~based on 1,944 responses.

- 3.6 Feedback from organisations delivering projects was collected through the portal. The qualitative responses from project deliverers are mainly positive with the programme seen as a success. Young people were seen to have been inspired by the sessions and their exit routes are described as strong. The deliverers felt positive about the partnerships especially one with new educational hubs, such as primary schools and referral units. There are some issues, such as projects finding it challenging and difficult to target and market to the 19+ age group.

Figure 1 Qualitative feedback from deliverers⁵



*Based on 1,988 deliverers

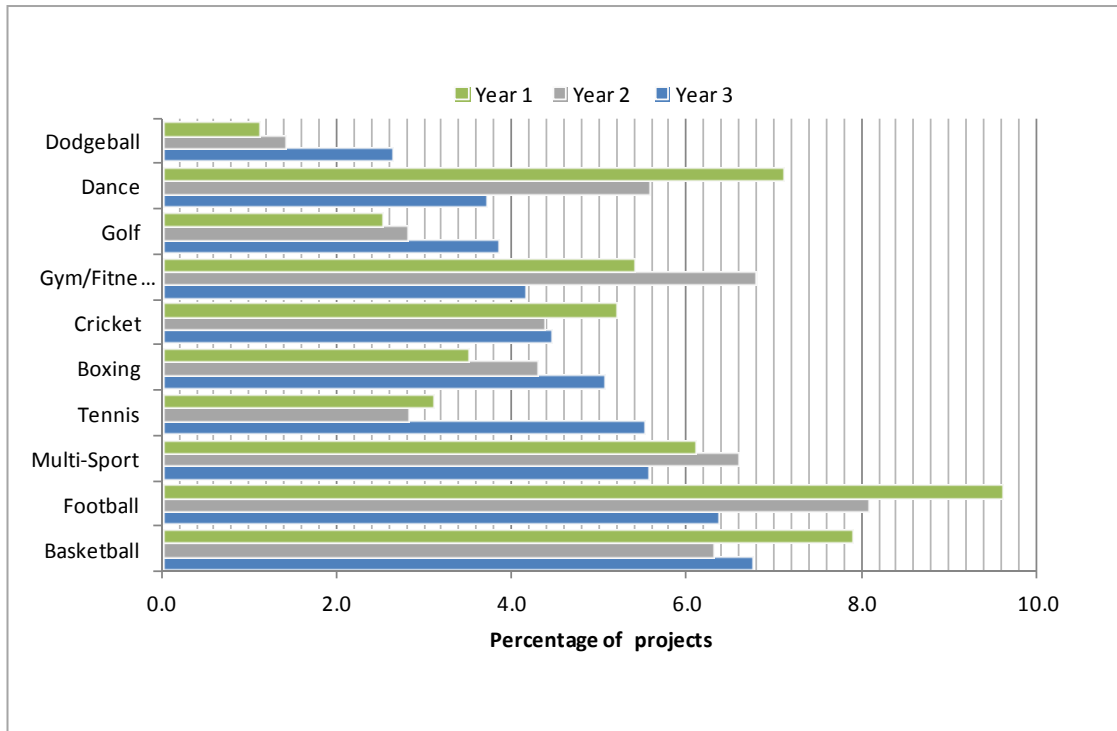
Sports delivered

- 3.7 In total, 85 different sports were delivered⁶ ranging from just one project delivered in 5 sports; aussie rules football, goalball, kabaddi, tai chi and tchoukball, to 200 projects delivered in basketball. From the projects that have been completed and approved the most common sports are basketball, with 6.7% (n=200) of projects, followed by football with 6.4% (n=189) of projects, then multi-sport with 5.6% (n=165) and tennis 5.5% (n=164). There is a notable mix within the top ten between individual and team sports. A notable new sport in the top ten is Dodgeball. For a full breakdown of projects delivered within each category see Appendix B.

⁵Created using qualitative data from deliverers and by using a text analyser to identify data trends. The key words are sized in relation to the number of times they were used.

⁶ There are 92 categories of sports used for the analysis which were defined by Sport England and updated for year three delivery.

Figure 2 Top ten sports delivered by project



*Based on 2,970 year 3 (mid point) projects, 8,886 year 2 projects and 6,428 year 1 projects

Participants

Engage and retain measures

- 3.8 From the 44,332 engaged participants, 85.7% (n=118,106) have been retained (the number of young people to take part in a minimum of one session less than the project total⁷). This is an increase (+0.2%) since year two. In this section, comparisons are made between the retain figures and the engage figures to identify whether there are any trends emerging amongst the participants (14.3%) that are not being retained in the programme. We also compare against the year one and two figures from the annual reports to see if there are any other significant trends.

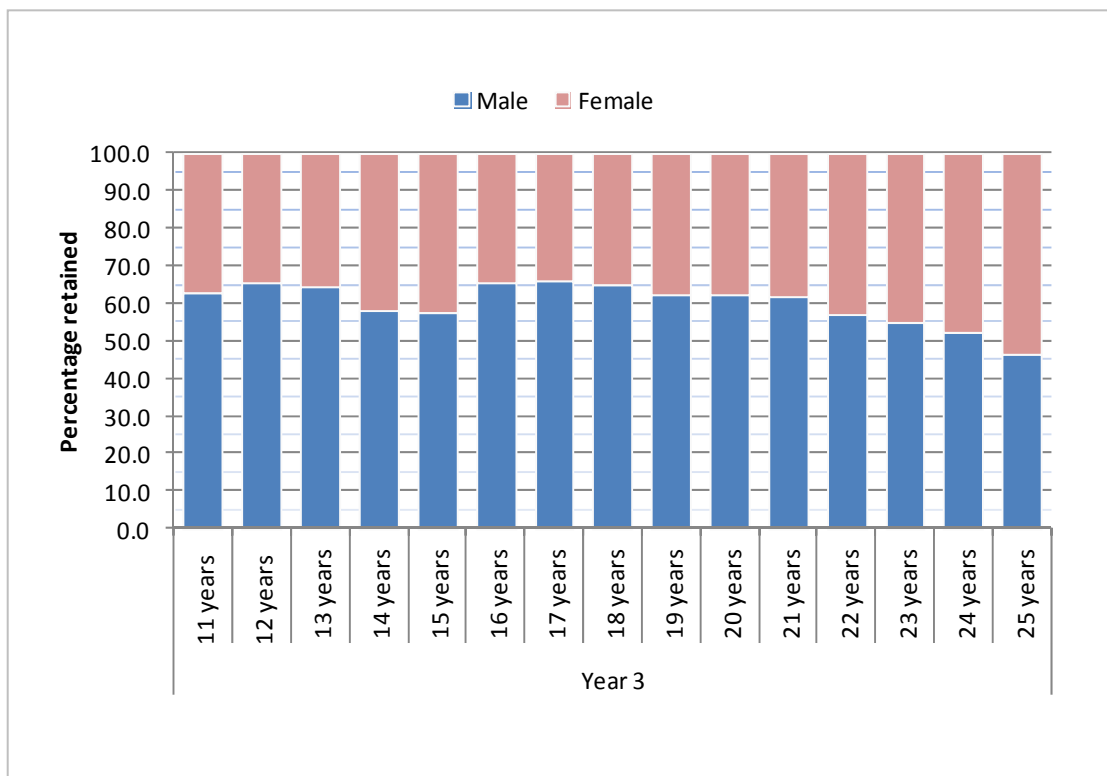
Profile of participants engaged and retained

- 3.9 Sportivate is aimed at both male and female participants. Women and girls should be at least equally represented within projects and be representative of the gender demographics of each local area. The retained participant profile shows that there are fewer female participants taking part than male, 60.7% (n=23,067) are male and 39.3% (n=14,904) are female. Since year two there are fewer females taking part in the programme (-2.2%), However females are just as likely to be retained as males once they have been engaged effectively.
- 3.10 The gender balance is not uniform across the age groups. There is a significant drop in female participation amongst those aged 16-18 years. Although female participation is high for those aged 14 and 15, there is a -7.1% decrease in the level of female participation aged 16 when compared to participation levels aged 14, this is a similar decrease to year 2 (-7.4%). This has been reflected in the data on the portal, as just 2,121 young people aged 11-13 have been retained in a Sportivate programme, making up just 5.6% of the total delivery. This is a marked difference to male participation levels which, for the same age range increased by the same margin.
- 3.11 The gender divide is widest for those aged 17, only just over one third of participants in this age group are female (34.4%), this was the same for year two. In contrast, the age range 20 and over show less male participation. With participants aged 25 years split 46.5% male and 53.5% female; this is the only time that females make up more of the gender profile than males. This trend also broadly reflects the

⁷ Taking part in 5 out of 6, 6 out of 7, 7 out of 8, 8 out of 9, 9 out of 10, 10 out of 11 or 11 out of 12 sessions

gender balance findings from year two, the only difference being a slight increase in this older age group gap.

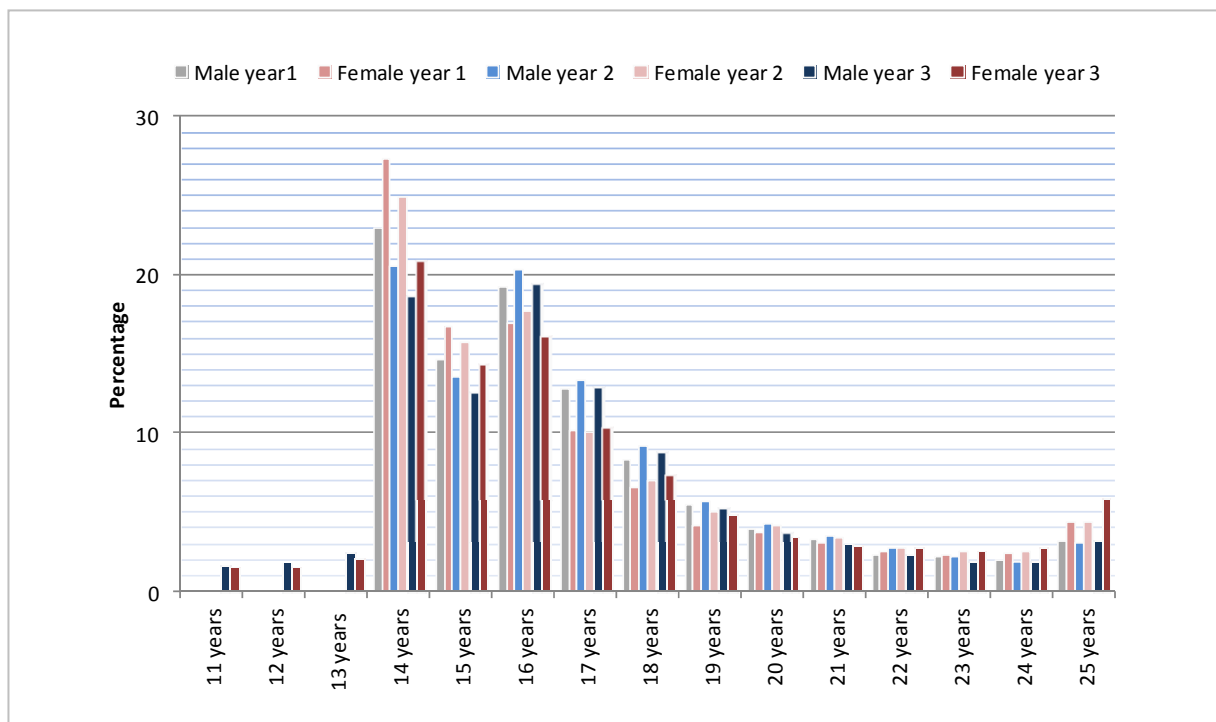
Figure 3 Retained participants by gender and age for year 3



Based on 37,971 year 3 retained participants

3.12 From the start of year three of Sportivate, the programme is targeted at young people aged 11-25 years. Participants aged 14, 15 and 16 years make up 51.0% (n=19,378) this has decreased by 6.0% since year two, but this is more than likely down to the addition of the younger age groups (11,12,13 years old).

Figure 4 Retained participants by age and gender



~Based on 37,971 retained year 3 participants, *based on 118,106 retained year 2 participants, ^based on 80,870 retained year 1 participants

- 3.13 Following the trend of year two, of the retained participants taking part in projects, a particularly high proportion of them are aged 14 years (19.6% n=7,448), although despite this figure being high, it has decreased (-2.3%) since year two. The new younger age groups are less represented with 11 year olds being the least represented of all age groups. The older age groups, namely those aged over 20, are also less well represented, with these ages making up 18.1% of the total (1.0% lower than year two). The lowest level of retained participants in the 20 plus age groups are those aged 23 years (2.2%, n=853 respectively) this was age 24 in year two and year one.
- 3.14 In looking at the retained figures against engaged it appears that some age groups are easier to retain than others. Those participants aged 11,14,15,16,17,18,19 and 20 have above average levels (84.4%) of retention, with participants aged 12 to 13 and 21 -25 falling below average levels of retention with the biggest drop at 12 years. However, overall, retention rates have remained consistent with year two (84.4%) regardless of the introduction of the new ages.

Table 6 Participants by age retained vs engaged

Age	% retained vs. Engaged Year 1*	% retained vs. Engaged Year 2^	Engaged Frequency Year 3~	Retained frequency Year 3~	% retained vs. Engaged Year 3~
11 years	N/A	N/A	672	591	87.9
12 years	N/A	N/A	789	638	80.9
13 years	N/A	N/A	1,084	892	82.3
14 years	83.4	87.2	8,631	7,448	86.3
15 years	83.4	86.9	5,796	5,044	87.0
16 years	81.9	86.2	7,821	6,886	88.0
17 years	81.8	84.8	5,241	4,520	86.2
18 years	80.0	84.2	3,683	3,132	85.0
19 years	77.4	83.3	2,292	1,941	84.7
20 years	80.1	84.6	1,629	1,382	84.8
21 years	80.3	84.6	1,403	1,135	80.9
22 years	79.1	83.5	1,182	988	83.6
23 years	81.4	83.1	1,032	853	82.7
24 years	79.9	83.8	1,065	879	82.5
25 years	78.3	80.8	1,992	1,642	82.4

* Based on 98,987 year 1 engaged participants, 80,870 year 1 retained participants. ^Based on 138,111 year 2 engaged participants, 118,106 year 2 retained participants. ~Based on 44,332 year 3 engaged participants, 37,971 year 3 retained participants

- 3.15 The majority of retained participants are white at 73.1% (n=27,773), an increase (+0.3%) since year two. As for other ethnic groups, 23.0% (n=8,728) identify themselves as being from a black and minority ethnic (BME) community (+2.3% on year two). The largest proportion of those from a BME community are Asian at 10.9% (n=4,157) this is more than year two (+1.5%), followed by black at 5.8% (n= 2,206) and mixed at 4.4% (n=1,665). The comparison between the retained and engaged figures suggests that unlike year one and year two it is *not* harder to retain participants from BME communities. Asian retention levels have increased by +5.2% since year two and black by +4.9%. The lowest levels of retention are now amongst other participants (81.1%) and prefer not to say (81.9%) which are the groups we know the least about. The table below highlights that, across BME ethnic groups, retention rates overall are increasing, whilst within white communities it has decreased slightly.

Table 7 Participants by ethnicity retained vs engaged

Ethnicity	% retained vs. Engaged Year 1	% retained vs. Engaged Year 2	Engaged Frequency Year 3	Retained frequency Year 3	% retained vs. Engaged Year 3
White	82.8	86.1	32,571	27,773	85.3
Mixed	78.7	84.1	1,922	1,665	86.6
Asian	80.0	85.2	4,598	4,157	90.4
Black	75.8	80.5	2,583	2,206	85.4
Other	78.4	81.3	863	700	81.1
Prefer not to say	79.7	86.3	1,795	1,470	81.9

*Based on 98,987 year 1 engaged participants, 80,870 year 1 retained participants. ^Based on 138,111 year 2 engaged participants, 118,106 year 2 retained participants. ~Based on 44,332 year 3 engaged participants, 37,971 year 3 retained participants

- 3.16 The level of retention for young people with a disability (86.5%) is marginally higher than the overall average (+0.6%). This suggests that once engaged in the programme, young people with a disability are more likely to be retained.

Table 8 Participants by disability retained vs engaged

	% retained vs. Engaged Year 1*	% retained vs. Engaged Year 2^	Engaged Frequency Year 3	Retained frequency Year 3	% retained vs. Engaged Year 3
With a disability	82.7	85.9	3,495	3,024	86.5
Without a disability	81.9	85.6	38,338	32,945	85.9
Prefer not to say	79.2	84.0	2,499	2,002	80.1

*Based on 98,987 year 1 engaged participants, 80,870 year 1 retained participants. ^Based on 138,111 year 2 engaged participants, 118,106 year 2 retained participants. ~Based on 44,332 year 3 engaged participants, 37,971 year 3 retained participants

- 3.17 A total of 8.0% (n=3,024)⁸ of the young people who were retained in the programme identified themselves as having a disability, this has increased since year two (+1.5%). The majority (86.8%, n=32,945) of young people who took part did not have a disability. A further 5.3% (n=2,002) preferred not to say.
- 3.18 Of those young people retained in the programme that identified themselves as having a disability, 66.8% (n=2,020) were male and 33.2% (n=1004) were female, There are fewer female participants with a disability taking part compared to the average for all females (-6.1%). This means that the proportion of disabled participants that are female is lower than the overall proportion of females.

⁸ Engaged figure 7.9% (n=3,495) of young people have a disability

- 3.19 Less than half of the young people retained in the programme that have a disability (44.0%, n=1,340) are aged 14, 15 and 16 years, which is 6.0% less than the average for all participants.
- 3.20 The number of young people with a disability who are BME is lower than the overall retained participant profile (-7.0%) with only 16.0% (n=492) from BME communities. From those 5.7% (n=172) are Asian, 3.9 % (n=119) are black and 3.8% (n=115) are from a mixed background. These are marginally higher than year two. (+0.1%)

Pre-Sportivate level of participation amongst retained participants

- 3.21 Sportivate is aimed at 11 to 25 year olds who may not seek out sporting opportunities themselves, would not prioritise doing sport in their own time or those who are doing sport for a very limited amount of time. These participants are defined as 'semi sporty'. As part of the registration process young people are asked to identify their level of participation in sport and/or recreational activity over the previous four weeks. This information provides the baseline measure for their level of activity prior to their involvement in the programme⁹.

⁹ For the start of year 2, Sport England has further defined the categories for activity level to enable a more detailed breakdown to be provided. Those classified as 'semi-sporty' are now divided into three categories to form a consistent measure with other national participation data.

Table 9 Baseline measure of previous activity level of retained participants

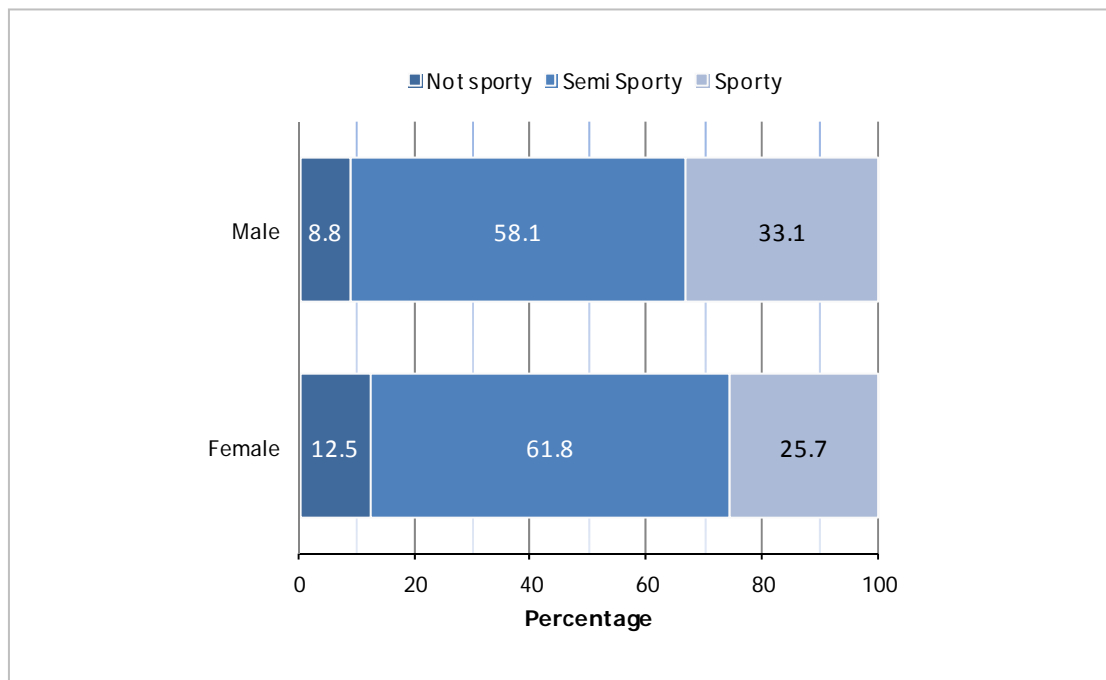
Activity Level	Definition		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
			%*	%^	N	%~
Not sporty	0x30	No sport in the previous 28 days	11.4%	11.4%	3,879	10.2%
Semi-sporty	> 0x30	30 mins of sport on 1-3 day in the previous 28 days	10.0%	12.4%	5,288	13.9%
	1x30	30 mins of sport on 4-7 days in the previous 28 days	22.0%	22.9%	9,280	24.4%
	2x30	30 mins of sport on 8-11 days in the previous 28 days	21.1%	21.0%	8,046	21.2%
Sporty	3x30	30 mins of sport on at least 12 days in the previous 28 days	35.5%	32.2%	11,478	30.2%
Strategic priorities	Semi-sporty total (>0x30, 1x30 and 2x30 combined)		53.1%	56.3%	22,614	59.6%
	1x30 total (1x30, 2x30 and 3x30 combined)		78.6%	76.1%	28,804	75.9%

* Based on 80,870 retained year 1 participants. ^ Based on 118,106 year 2 retained participants.

~ Based on 37,971 year 3 participants

- 3.22 Those young people that identify themselves as 'semi-sporty' equate to more than half of the young people retained in the programme (59.6%), this has increased since year two (+3.3%). There has been a reduction in the number of young people classified as 'sporty' since year one (-5.3%). The number of 'not sporty' has decreased by -1.2%.
- 3.23 There are gender differences regarding previous activity level. Women and girls are more likely to report themselves as doing 1-11 days of physical activity (semi sporty) or no days of physical activity (not sporty), whereas men and boys are more likely to report themselves doing 12+ days (sporty). This follows the trend from year one and year two for females. However for males, compared to year two, the profile has become significantly less sporty (-4.7%) but are more likely to be semi sporty (+6.1%).

Figure 5 Participants by gender and previous activity level



*Based on 37,971 participants

- 3.24 The majority of young people with a disability retained in the programme are 'semi-sporty' (67.3%, n=2,035). There is a significantly higher proportion of young people with a disability classifying themselves as 'not sporty' (19.5%, n=1,493) compared to the figure for all retained young people (11.4%). The level of 'not sporty' young people with a disability has remained the same since year one. The proportion of young people with a disability classified as 'sporty' (19.6%, n=1,500), has increased insignificantly (+0.1%).
- 3.25 When comparing age and activity level there appears to be some subtle differences between 11- 18 years old and the 19+ age range. The 19-25 year olds are more likely to describe themselves as not 'not sporty' (12.7% n=1,170) compared to the 11-18 age bracket (9.5%, n=2,759). As a result 11-18 years are slightly more 'semi sporty' (60.0%, n=17,504), than 19-25 year olds (57.9%, n=5,110) and are more likely to be getting 30 minutes of exercise once a week (76.7% n=22,367) than 19-25 years olds (73.0%, n=6,437).

Table 10 Baseline measure of previous activity level of retained participants with age

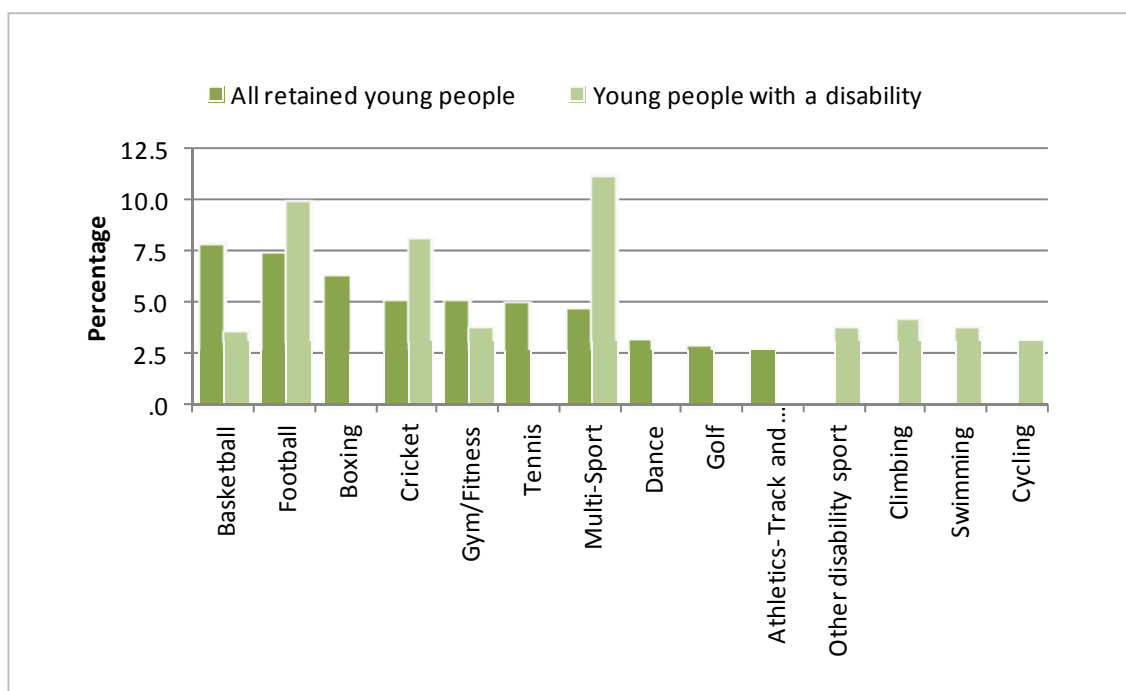
Activity Level	Definition		11-18 retained	19-25 retained
			%*	%^
Not sporty	0x30	No sport in the previous 28 days	9.5%	12.7%
Semi-sporty	> 0x30	30 mins of sport on 1-3 day in the previous 28 days	13.8%	14.3%
	1x30	30 mins of sport on 4-7 days in the previous 28 days	24.7%	23.5%
	2x30	30 mins of sport on 8-11 days in the previous 28 days	21.5%	20.1%
Sporty	3x30	30 mins of sport on at least 12 days in the previous 28 days	30.5%	29.4%
Strategic priorities	Semi-sporty total (>0x30, 1x30 and 2x30 combined)		60.0%	57.9%
	1x30 total (1x30, 2x30 and 3x30 combined)		76.7%	73.0%

*Based on 29,151 year 3 participants. ^Based on 8,820 year 3 retained participants

Sports

- 3.26 The top ten sports that young people take part in on the programme are a mix of team and individual sports. The top sport is basketball (8.0%, n=3,039) followed by football (7.4%, n=2,818) and boxing 7.2% (n=2,398). The most notable change from year two is that football is no longer the top sport and gym and fitness is no longer in the top three. This is a shift from the mid points of year one and year two when football was the top sport (year 1 – 13.6%, year 2 – 10.6%) and gym and fitness was in the top three sports delivered (year 1 – 7.5%, year 2 – 7.7%). This suggests that there has been a shift in the amount of football and gym and fitness projects delivered so far in year three.
- 3.27 The top two sports for young people with a disability are multi-sports (11.3%, n=343) and football (10.0%, n=303) this has remained the same since the year two report, sports that appear in the both lists are cricket and gym/fitness. The main differences for young people with a disability, compared to those without, are the popularity of other disability sports, climbing, swimming, and cycling.

Figure 6 Top ten sports taken part in by young people



*Based on 37,971 retained participants. ^Based on 3,024 retained participants with a disability

- 3.28 The sports with the highest retention rates and those with the lowest retention rates are shown in table 9. None of these sports are similar to those in year two, and little should be read into this until the full year three annual report.

Table 11 Sports by highest and lowest retention rates

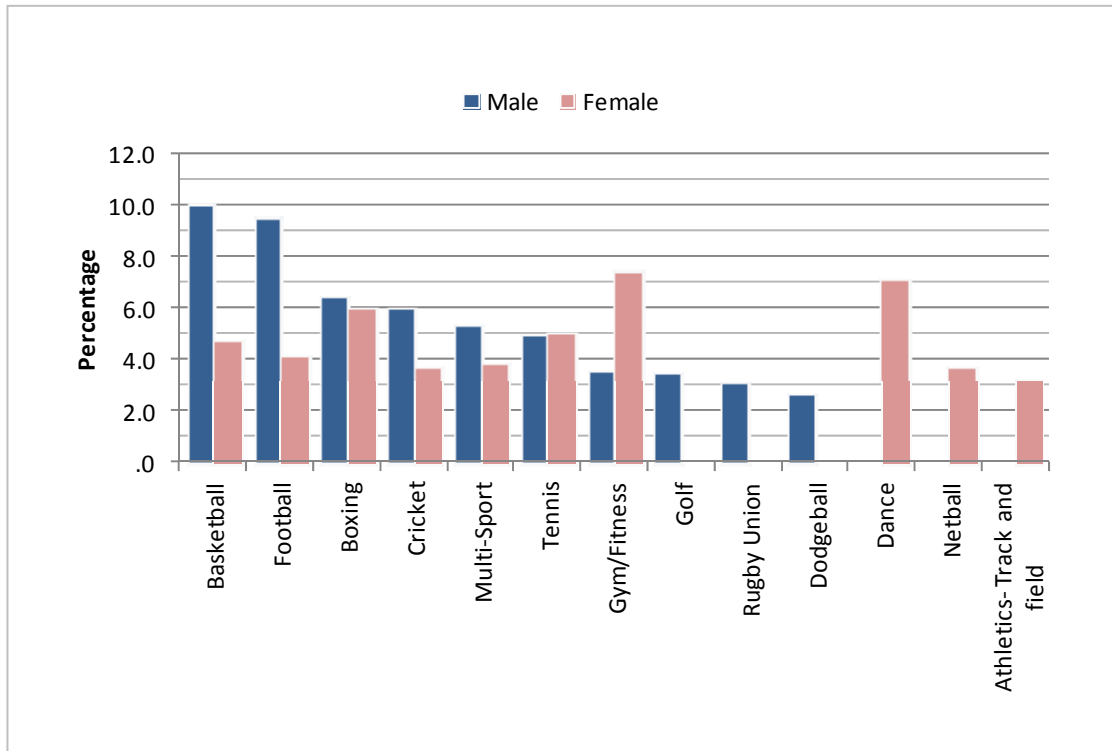
Lowest sports for retention	Engaged*	Retained	% retained vs. engaged
Aerobics/fitness classes/Boxercise	376	288	76.6
Handball	559	436	78.0
Football	3,589	2,818	78.5
Volleyball	623	491	78.8
Netball	727	576	79.2
Highest sports for retention	Engaged*	Retained	% retained vs. engaged
Angling	245	242	98.8
BMX	360	354	98.3
Waterskiing/Wakeboarding	384	376	97.9
Ice Hockey	423	408	96.5
Wheelchair basketball	221	207	93.7

*Only including sports with more than 200 engaged participants

- 3.29 There are significant differences between which sports retain the most male and female participants. The most successful sports in retaining men and boys are basketball 10.1% (n=2,340), followed by football 9.6% (n=2,208) and boxing, 6.5%, (n=1,505) this is has changed since year two; boxing is now in the top three

and football and basketball have switched places. For women and girls the top three activities are gym/fitness 7.5% (n=1,119), followed by dance 7.1% (n=1,060), and boxing 6.9% (n=893).

Figure 7 Top ten sports taken part in by gender



*Based on 37,971 retained participants

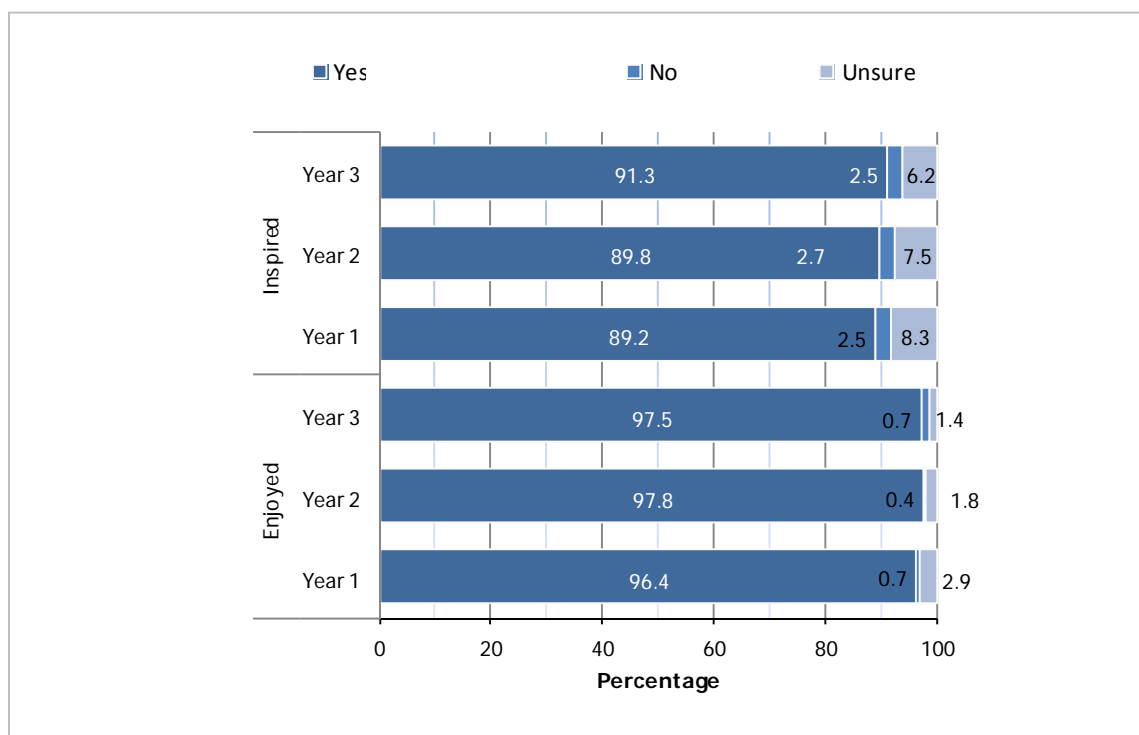
4 Sustain measure – intention survey

4.1 The intention survey is conducted through hardcopy forms (intention postcards) distributed at the final session of a project. The survey features five questions designed to reveal whether or not participants are likely to continue their involvement in sport as a result of the Sportivate sessions they have attended. In total, 20,000 postcards were sent to CSPs and a total of 1,398 postcards have been received, although not every participant answers every question. This compares to 857 received at the six month stage in year 2, giving us 541 additional responses to calculate data from compared to this time last year resulting in an excellent level of confidence in the responses received for year three at this mid-point¹⁰.

Enjoyment and inspiration

4.2 On the whole, young people who attended the Sportivate programme were very positive about their level of enjoyment in taking part, with 97.5% (n=1,363) enjoying the sessions they attended (-1.5% decrease on year two). Very few young people (1.1%, n=16) indicated that they did not enjoy the sessions they attended, whilst a further 1.4% (n=19) were unsure.

Figure 8 Young people enjoyed and inspired by Sportivate (Intention postcards)



*Based on 1,398 participants

¹⁰ At a 95% Confidence level the confidence intervals are:

	50%	40% or 60%	30 or 70%	20 or 80%	10 or 90%	5 or 95%
1398 responses	+ or - 2.62	+ or - 2.57	+ or - 2.4	+ or - 2.10	+ or - 1.56	+ or - 1.14

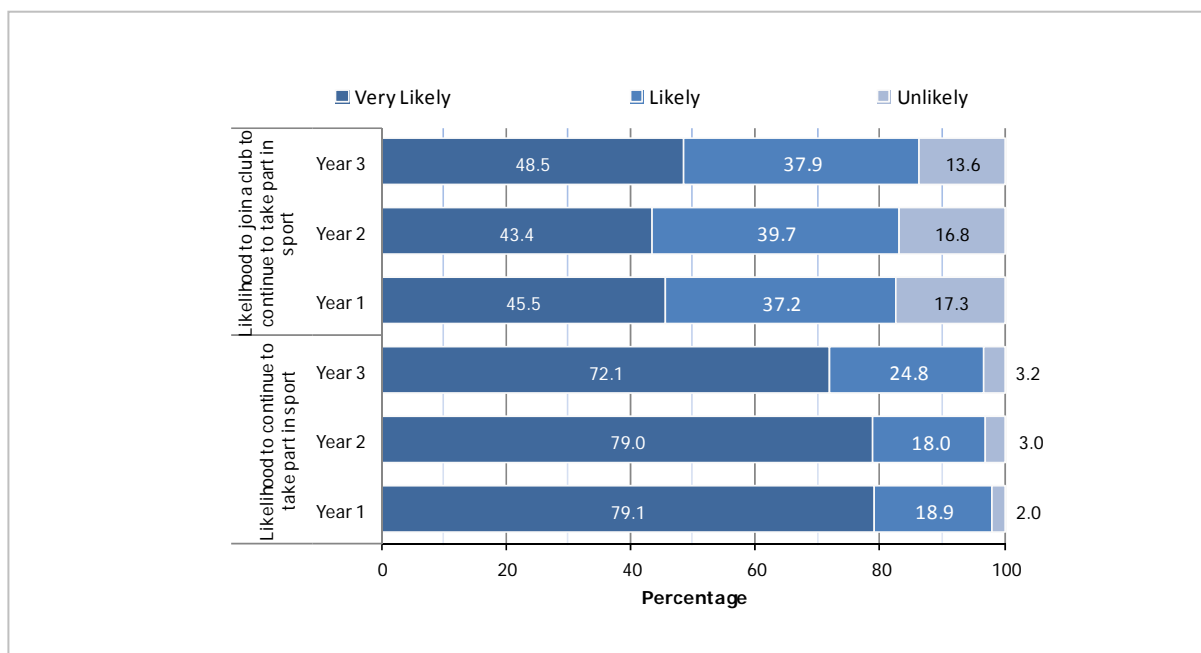
4.3 As well as having enjoyed sessions, over 90.0% felt inspired to continue taking part in sport (91.3%, n=1273, +0.6% increase on year one). In contrast, 2.5% (n=35) were not inspired. A further 6.2% (n=87) were unsure as to whether the sessions were inspirational.

Likelihood of continuing to take part in sport or join a club¹¹

4.4 Most young people (96.9%) expressed a likelihood that they would continue to take part in sport over the next three months. The majority (72.1%, n=1001), suggested that they were ‘very likely’ with a further 24.8% (n=344) ‘likely’ to continue taking part in sport. Only a few (3.2%,n= 44) felt that they were ‘not likely’ to continue to take part in sport in the next three months.

4.5 Over half of the young people indicated that they are currently a member of one or more clubs where they can take part in sport (57.0%, n=785), this is -1.0% less than year two), whereas 43.0% (n=593) are not a member of a club. Of those that are ‘not’ a member of a club, 48.5% (n=364) are ‘very likely’ to join a club to continue taking part in sport in the next three months. A further 37.9% (n=284) are ‘likely’ to join a club. The remaining 13.6% (n=102) were ‘not likely’ to join a club. As the chart below shows, result are very similar to year one.

Figure 9 Likelihood of continuing to take part in sport or join a club

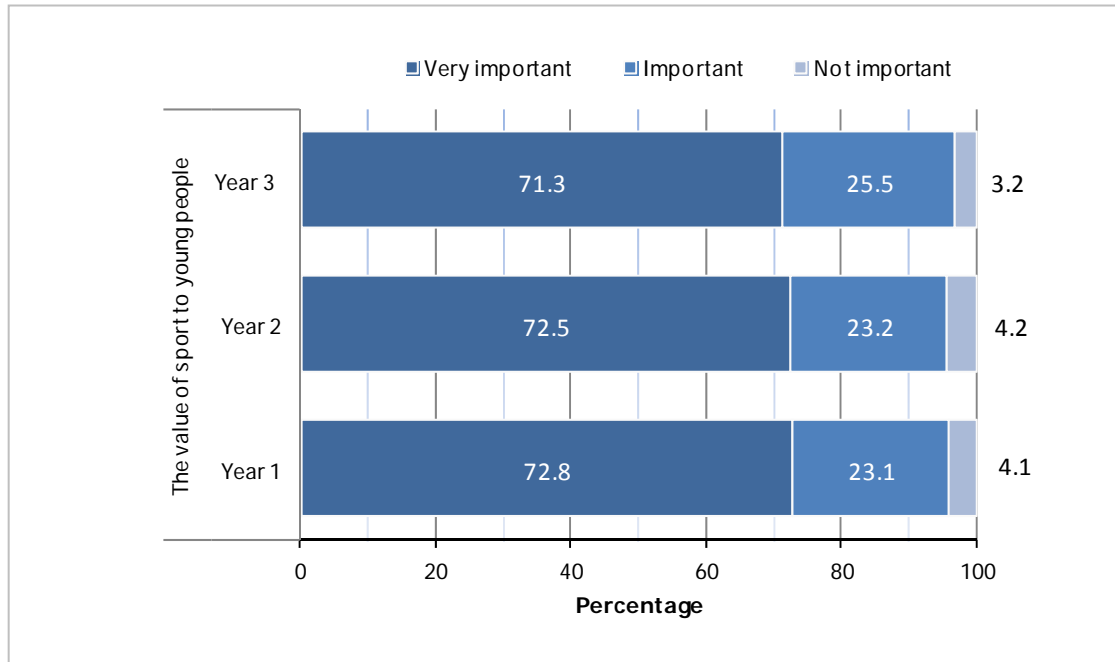


*Based on 1,398 participants

¹¹ Scale 1-10 answers to question were categorised 1-4=not likely, 5,6,7=likely and 8, 9, 10=very likely

4.6 Sport is seen to be important to young people taking part in Sportivate. Nearly three quarters of young people (71.3%, n=986) felt that taking part in sport was 'very important' to them (a difference of -1.2% on year two). 25.5% (n=353) felt that taking part in sport was 'important'. Whereas, only 3.2% (n=44) felt that sport was not important.

Figure 10 Value of sport to young people

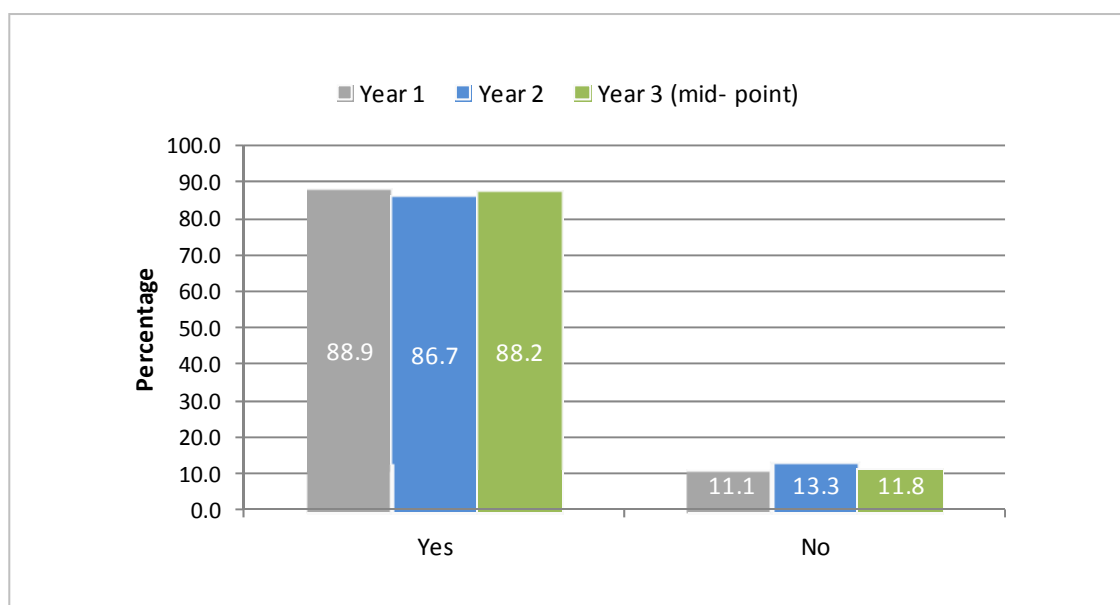


*Based on 1,398 participants

5 Sustain measure – tracking survey

- 5.1 The tracking survey is circulated to all young people that are retained and that opt into taking part in further research. The survey was sent to young people 90 days after their last Sportivate session. In total 321 participants responded to the tracking study for year three at this mid-point. This low number will give poor confidence levels, so whilst the figures in this section can be used as a guide, no great conclusions about the data should be drawn until the survey is analysed in the end of year three report.
- 5.2 The majority of young people (88.2%¹², n=283) have continued to take part in sport since attending a Sportivate session. Although this is a decrease (-1.5%) since year one, the figures are still in-line with the stronger sample size from year two. From the responses provided the data can be extrapolated to calculate the national sustain figure (88.2% of the overall retain figure) which suggests that 33,490 participants have been sustained in sport for this period (+/- 4.38). Our confidence in this sustain figure is based on statistical theory¹³.

Figure 11 Young people taking part in sport three months since Sportivate programme



*Based on 321, year 3 mid-point respondents, based on 1,726 year 2 respondents, based on 967 year 1 respondents

¹² There are limitations as those that fill in the study are more likely to be 'sporty' than those that don't, who are more likely to be 'not sporty'. However, the sample is representative regarding demographics compared to the whole retained profile for year 3.

¹³ Accuracy also depends on the percentage of the sample that picks a particular answer, if 99.0% of the sample said "yes" and 1.0% said "no" the chances of error are remote irrespective of sample size. If the percentages are 51.0% and 49.0% the chances of error are greater, it is easier to be sure of decisive results.

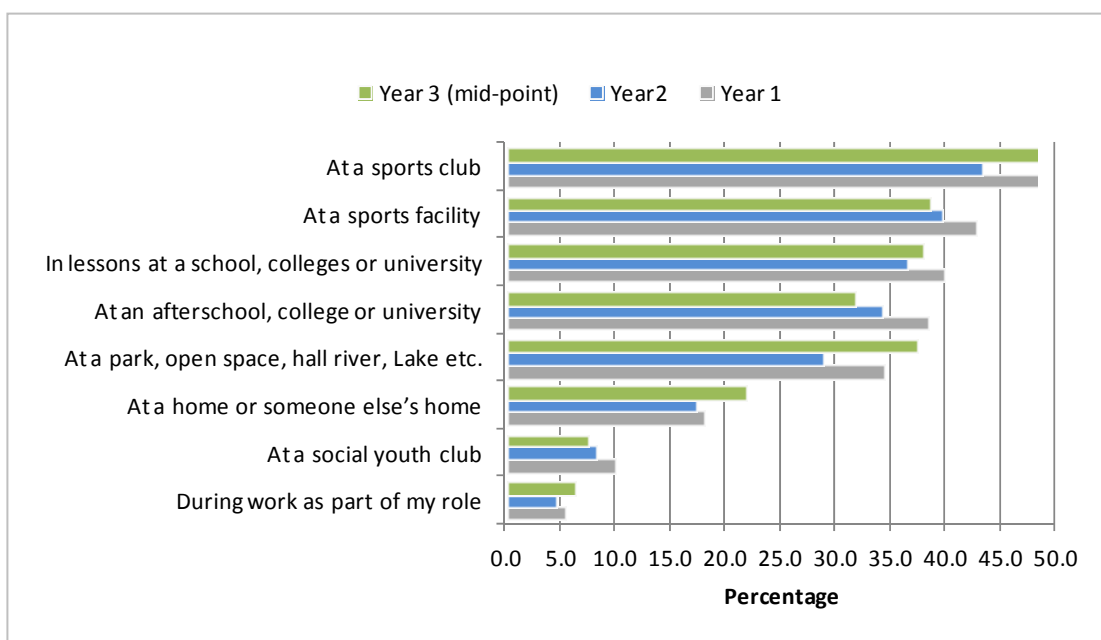
5.3 The three main reasons that young people have continued to take part in sport since taking part in Sportivate are the same top three as in year one and year 2

- 70.7% (n=227) Because I enjoy it
- 58.9% (n=189) I want to keep healthy
- 41.4% (n=133) I have always taken part in sport

5.4 The three main reasons that young people have not continued to take part in sport since taking part in Sportivate were all below (n=30) so have not been provided.

5.5 Young people that have continued to take part in sport have taken part in a variety of settings. The most popular settings are at a sports club (43.4%, n=776), a sports facility (39.6%, n=707) and in lessons at school, college or university (36.4%, n=385). These are the same as the top three for year two.

Figure 12 Settings where sport takes place



*Based on 321 year 3 respondents, based on 1,726 year 2 respondents, based on 967 year 1 respondents

5.6 The majority of young people that responded to the tracking survey (74.8%, n=211) are members of a club(s) where they participate in sport. Whilst, this is almost the same as year two (-0.1%), it is a lot higher than the intention data where just over half of young people (57.0%, n=785) indicated that they are a member of a club(s). This is encouraging and may indicate that club membership increases after involvement in the Sportivate programme.

5.7 Yet again, pre and post Sportivate activity levels for young people indicate that the programme is making young people more active. Young people that initially identified themselves as 'not sporty' are now identifying themselves as 'semi-sporty'

(a decrease in 'not sporty' by -5.8%). Whilst others that were semi-sporty initially are now 'sporty' (an increase of 16.8%). There has been 6.3% increase in behaviour change from year two to year three, but yet again little should be read into this until a full sample is achieved for the Year three report. Some have stayed in the semi sporty section but have moved upwards from 1 x 30 to 2 x 30. Also 1 x 30 participation has also increased (+5.0%)

Table 12 Tracking sample by activity level

Activity Level	Definition		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3 (mid- point)			
			% pre Sp act Ret ^	% pre Sp act ^	% post Sp act ^	% Beh change (+ or -)	% pre Sp act Ret *	% pre Sp act *	% post Sp act *	% Beh change (+ or -)	% pre Sp act Ret ~	% pre Sp act ~	% post Sp act ~	% Beh change (+ or -)
Not sporty	0x30	No sport in the previous 28 days	11.4%	9.9%	2.1%	-7.7%	11.4%	10.4%	2.6%	-7.8%	10.2%	8.4%	3.1%	-5.3%
Semi-sporty	> 0x30	30 mins of sport on 1-3 day in the previous 28 days	10.0%	5.9%	9.9%	+7.8%	12.4%	8.4%	11.3%	+2.9%	13.9%	6.9%	7.2%	+0.3%
	1x30	30 mins of sport on 4-7 days in the previous 28 days	22.0%	19.6%	17.8%	+4.2%	22.9%	21.7%	19.1%	-2.6%	24.4%	18.1%	16.5%	-1.6%
	2x30	30 mins of sport on 8-11 days in the previous 28 days	21.1%	22.8%	15.5%	+6.3%	21.0%	21.0%	18.0%	-3.0%	21.2%	24.6%	14.3%	-10.3%
Sporty	3x30	30 mins of sport on at least 12 days in the previous 28 days	35.5%	41.8%	54.7%	+13.7%	32.2%	38.5%	49.0%	+10.5%	30.2%	42.1%	58.9%	+16.8%
Strategic priorities	Semi-sporty total (>0x30, 1x30 and 2x30 combined)		53.1%	48.3%	43.2%	-5.1%	56.3%	51.1%	48.4%	-2.7%	59.6%	49.5%	38.0%	-11.5%
	1x30 total (1x30, 2x30 and 3x30 combined)		78.6%	84.2%	88.0%	+3.8%	76.1%	81.2%	86.1%	+4.9%	75.9%	84.7%	89.7%	+5.0%

^Based on 80,070 year 1 participants, based on 526 year 1 respondents

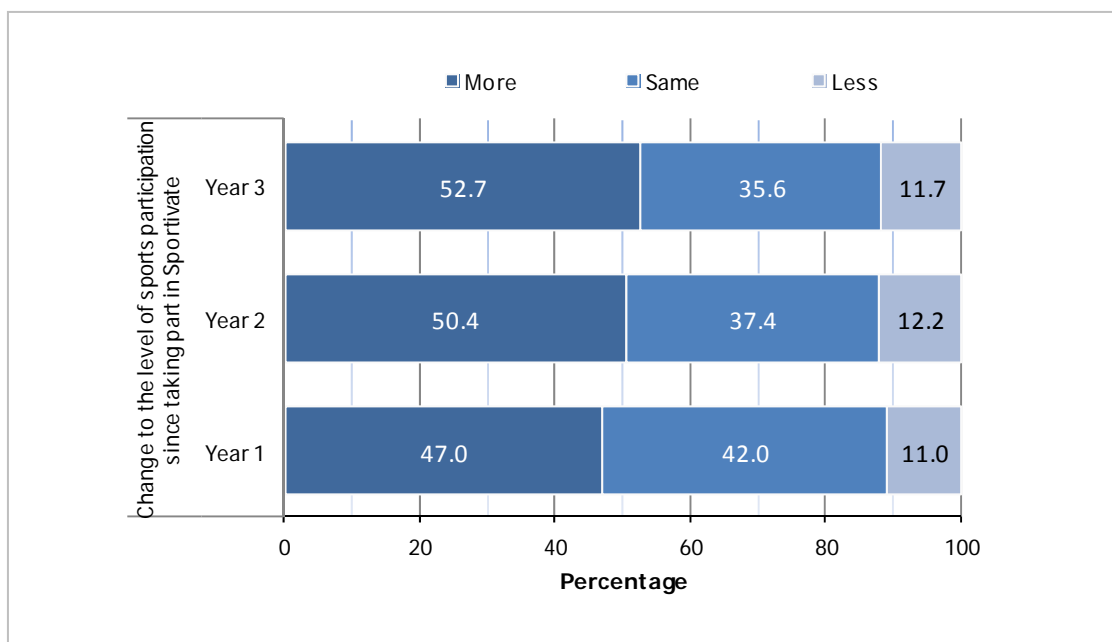
*Based on 118,106 year 2 participants, based on 1,726 year 2 respondents

~Based on 37,971 year 3 participants, based on 321 year 3 respondents

Key: % pre Sportivate activity level retained profile (% pre Sp act Ret), % pre Sportivate activity level (% pre Sp act), % post Sportivate activity level (% post Sp act), % Behavioural change (+ or -) (% Beh change (+ or -))

- 5.8 Most young people (74.1 %, n=238) see taking part in sport as 'very important', 20.2% (n=65) see sport as important and only 4.4 % (n=14) as not important. As well as seeing the importance of sport, young people 71.0% (n=225) suggested that they are interested in participating in other sports.
- 5.9 Sportivate has had a positive impact on young people. Overall 52.7% (n=167) are doing more sport in their own time (+2.3% more than year two), 35.6% (n=113) are doing the same and 11.7% (n=37) are doing less.
- 5.10 Furthermore 52.1% (n=86) of the young people doing more sport suggest it is because of the Sportivate sessions they attended (-6.1% decrease since year two). 19.4% (n=132) are doing more but not because of Sportivate and 47.0% (n= 28.5) are unsure why they are doing more sport.

Figure 13 Impact of Sportivate on amount of sport undertaken by young people



*Based on 967 year 1 respondents, based on 1,726 year 2 respondents, based on 321 year 3 respondents

Sustain Measure - Activity level by age

- 5.12 The following analysis has been completed on pre and post Sportivate activity level, but broken down further by age, so that Sport England can further understand the Sportiness of different age groups. To split by these variable a large sample of survey responses was needed as a result this analysis has been completed on all tracking survey responses completed to date (N=4,775) (April 2011 – October 2013). All data from 11, 12, and 13 year olds has been removed as this age bracket does not make up a large enough sample (n=25) which is less than (n=30) bracket set by Sport England.
- 5.13 It is clear that when comparing age groups there are some subtle differences. Post programme the largest behaviour change is for 14-16 year olds where 1 x 30 participation increased by +6.5%. This is similar for 17-19 year olds but in the semi sporty category where, after the programme, this decreased by -6.5%, but saw an increase of +15.0% for 'sporty' meaning that a large proportion of this age group had moved from the semi sporty bracket to the sporty. Other differences appear pre programme, 20-25 year olds are less likely to be sporty (37.1%), than 14-16 (42.0%) and 17-19 year olds (52.8%), but are more likely to be semi sporty.

Table 13 Tracking sample by activity level age group

Age groups		14-16 years old			17-19 years old			20-25 years old		
Activity Level	Definition	% pre Sp act*	% post Sp ac	% Beh change (+ or -)	% pre Sp act	% post Sp ac	% Beh change (+ or -)	% pre Sp act	% post Sp ac	% Beh change (+ or -)
Not sporty	0x30 No sport in the previous 28 days	11.6%	2.3%	-9.3%	10.8%	2.4%	-8.5	11.2%	2.8	-8.3
Semi sporty	> 0x30 30 mins of sport on 1-3 day in the previous 28 days	6.4%	9.2%	2.8%	8.0%	11.1%	3.1	7.1%	12.2	5.1
	1x30 30 mins of sport on 4-7 days in the previous 28 days	19.7%	18.3%	-1.4%	21.8%	17.2%	-4.6	21.4%	20.4	-0.9
	2x30 30 mins of sport on 8-11 days in the previous 28 days	20.2%	17.8%	-2.5%	21.5%	16.5%	-5.0	23.3%	17.2	-6.1
Sporty	3x30 30 mins of sport on at least 12 days in the previous 28 days	42.0%	52.4%	10.4%	37.8%	52.8%	15.0	37.1%	47.4	10.3
Strategic priority	Semi-sporty total (>0x30, 1x30 and 2x30 combined)	46.3%	45.3%	-1.1%	51.4	44.8%	-6.5	51.7%	49.8%	-1.9
	1x30 total (1x30, 2x30 and 3x30 combined)	82.0%	88.5%	6.5%	81.2	86.6%	5.4	81.7%	85.0%	3.3

*Based on 4,775 total tracking responses to date.

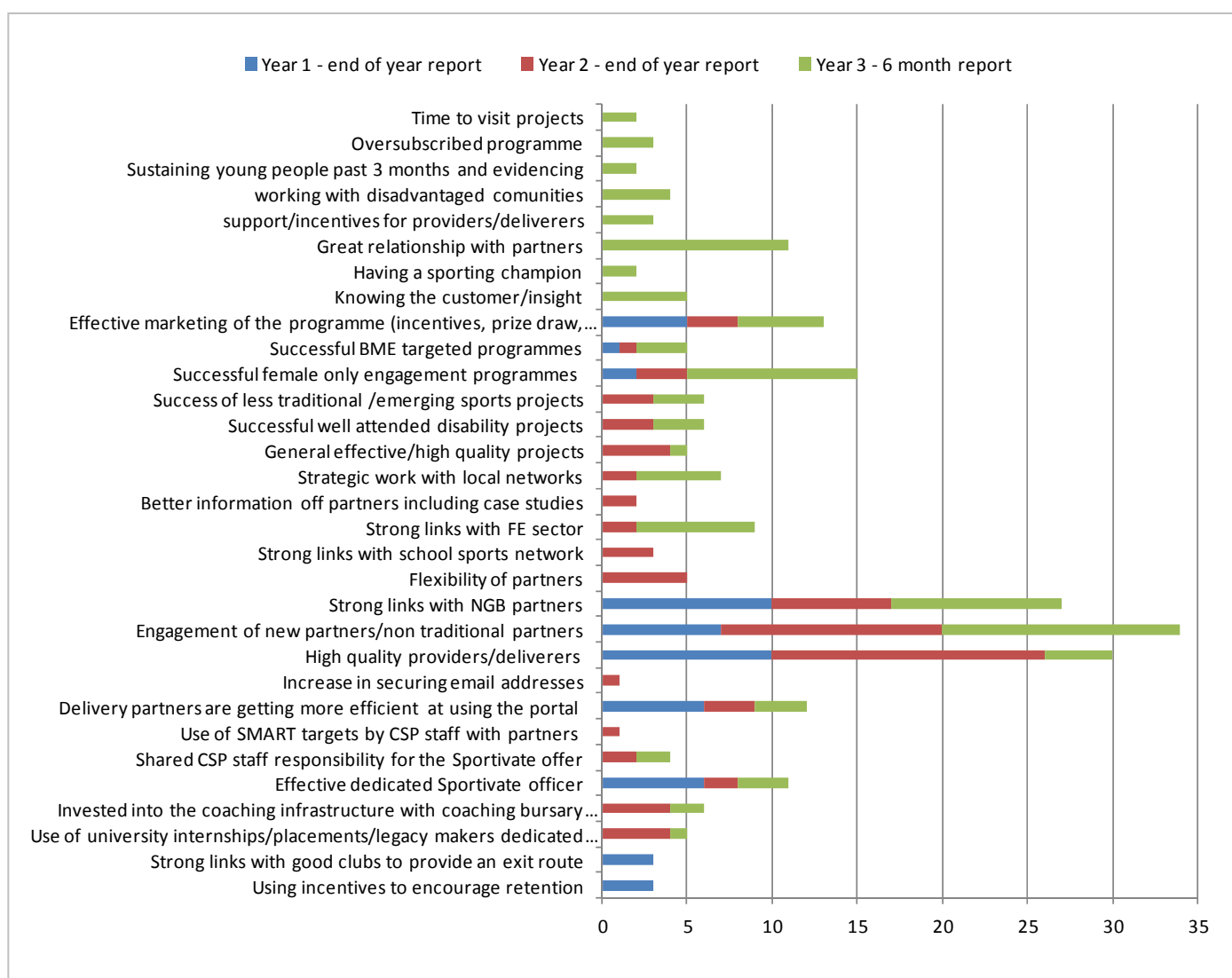
Key: % pre Sportivate activity level retained profile (% pre Sp act Ret), % pre Sportivate activity level (% pre Sp act), % post Sportivate activity level (% post Sp act), % Behavioural change (+ or -) (% Beh change (+ or -))

6 CSP Qualitative review

6.1 After each sixth month period CSP programme leads are prompted by the portal to complete a qualitative review. CSPs provided commentary of the year three programme on three themes:

- Dashboard review - CSPs outline their dashboard and provide comments
- Main successes - CSPs provide commentary on what they believe have been their key successes throughout the year.
- Main challenges - CSPs provide commentary on what they believe have been their key challenges throughout the year.

Figure 14 Main successes from CSPs



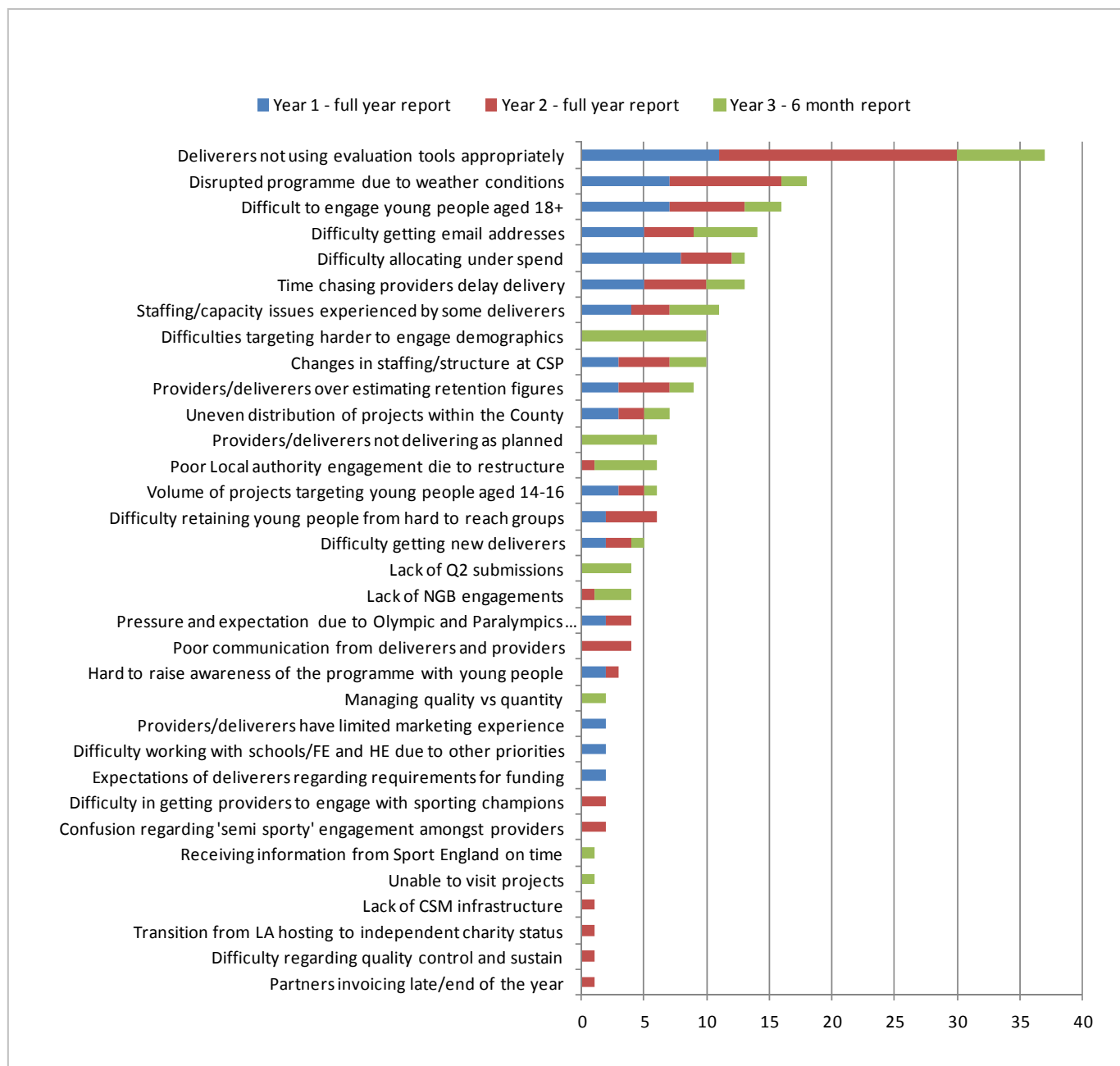
*Based on 47 responses

6.2 Figure 14 shows the main successes so far across the three years of the Sportivate programme as highlighted by the programme managers. The top five successes identified in year three so far are; engagement of new partners/non traditional

partners (n=14), great relationships with partners (n=11), successful female only engagement programmes (n=10), strong links with NGB partners (n=10) and strong links with the FE sector (n=7). The two identified top successes are related to partners, which shows great progression of the programme, that CSPs are continuing to build their relationships and therefore maximise their opportunity for delivery. Successes working with new partners was mentioned by a number of CSPs with reference to targeting specific groups of young people. Successful female only engagement programmes was only mentioned by five CSPs across the first two years of Sportivate delivery, and in the last 6 months, was mentioned 10 times, this suggests CSPs are actively working to address the gender inequality previously reported through the year one and year two annual evaluations.

- 6.3 There were eight successes identified in this year three midpoint review, that hadn't previously been identified in years one or two, they were; great relationships with partners (n=11), knowing the customer/insight (n=5), working with disadvantaged communities (n=4), support/incentives for providers/deliverers (n=3), oversubscribed programme (n=3), having a sporting champion (n=2), sustaining young people past 3 months and evidencing it (n=2), time to visit projects (n=2). All of these new comments show a clear progression, development and forward movement of the project.
- 6.4 Looking at Sportivate as a whole across the three years, partner engagement features as the greatest success felt by CSPs (n=34), followed by the high quality providers and deliverers that they work with (n=30) and the relationship with NGBs (n=27).
- 6.5 The key challenges faced by CSPs throughout the course of the Sportivate programme are shown in figure 15 on the following page. In the first six months of the year three programme, CSPs have found the challenges to be; difficulty targeting hard to engage demographics (n=10), deliverers not using evaluation tools appropriately (n=7), providers/deliverers not delivering as planned (n=6), poor local authority engagement due to restructures (n=5) and difficulty getting email addresses (n=5).

Figure 15 Main challenges for CSPs



*Based on 47 responses

6.6 Overall the greatest challenges to date with Sportivate are deliverers not using evaluation tools appropriately (n=37), disruption due to the weather (n=18) and the difficulties of engaging people aged 18+ (n=16).

6.7 Referring specifically to the challenges identified in the year three midpoint reports, CSPs identified a range of solutions to overcome the challenges. Most CSPs identifying that engaging certain demographics is challenge, suggested that they will prioritise funding to overcome the issue (n=7), it was also mentioned that they would target certain partners to put in applications (n=3) and ensure that the activities were fit for purpose for certain groups (n=2). CSPs suggested that they

would visit projects more (n=3) and ensure that the evaluation process and importance is clearly communicated (n=2) in order to overcome the fact that they still feel deliverers are not using the evaluation tools appropriately. Providers and deliverers not delivering to plan has created a few problems, with CSPs agreeing that flexibility is the only real way to ensure delivery still takes place (n=2). Visiting more programmes (n=2) was also highlighted as a possible solution to the difficulty of getting email addresses, alongside providing incentives (n=1) and effective communication (n=1).

- 6.8 Overall CSPs feel their programmes are running well and are all optimistic for achieving target by the end of the year. The awareness of the underrepresented groups and how to engage them has really come through in this round of qualitative feedback, in a way it hasn't before, suggesting CSPs are aiming to use Sportivate this year to address inequalities in their county areas.

7 Summary

- 7.1 There has been a successful start to the year three programme of Sportivate and the figures suggest that the programme is on target to be as successful in year three as it was in years one and two. At this half way stage, 38.8% of the target has been achieved for year three and although this figure is lower than 50.0%, CSPs identify an average delivery split of 28.0% within the first six months, and 72.0% within the final six months, so with this in mind, the programme is currently 8.8% ahead of the target it set itself to achieve by this point in the year. Compared to this point in the year two programme, delivery is also currently ahead, with an additional 9,424 young people retained in a Sportivate programme so far.
- 7.2 Many CSPs have already made a significant impact on their year three targets, with one CSP having already hit their full year target. Following the recommendations in the year two report, this gives these CSPs with the unique opportunity to focus their delivery on targeting hard to engage groups and considering investment into projects that may be higher risk and cost, but will reap greater rewards for those involved.
- 7.3 So far, there have been more young people retained in Sportivate programmes than in year two (85.7%, +0.2% compared to year two). The main change in the data at this stage in the programme is the results emerging on the three new age groups added, 11, 12 and 13 year olds. CSPs have openly reported that in many cases they feel that 11-13 year olds are often already well catered for in terms of sport and activity provision and as such, would continue to concentrate on using the funding to provide for the older age groups. This has been reflected in the data on the portal, as just 2,121 young people aged 11-13 have been retained in a Sportivate programme, making up just 5.59% of the total delivery.
- 7.4 However, despite the reluctance to target 11-13 year olds, a large majority of participants taking part are still 14-16 year olds (51.03%). Of the total participants that were retained in a Sportivate programme, 18.12% were aged 20-25 years.
- 7.5 The gender profile of the programme has changed little since year two, in fact, at this stage in year three, there are even fewer female participants retained proportionally than last year (-2.2%). In the year two report we considered the underrepresented groups in Sportivate and reviewed their involvement, the table below outlines the year three figures relating to four key target groups.

Table 14 Target group summary

Target group table	Frequency	Percentage of all retained young people for year 3
Women and girls	14,904	39.3
Disabled young people	3,024	8.0
Black and minority Ethnic young people	8,728	23.0
Young people 19 to 25 years old	8,820	23.2

*Based on 37,971 retained young people

- 7.6 The number of BME participants has increased since year two (+2.3%) as has the number of disabled participants (+1.5%) showing that there is continued progression with these two groups. The BME figures now show that there is no difference between the percentages of engaged vs retained participants between white young people and young people from a BME population. The retention rates for asian participants have increased by +5.2% since year two, and the black participants are +4.9% more likely to be retained than in year two. As proportionally, disabled participants and BME participants are very active in Sportivate programmes, it is good to see that opportunities to increase their participation are still being created.
- 7.7 There is a slight shift in the top sports that participants are taking part in for year three, the top sport, retaining the most participants is basketball (8.0%, n=3,039) followed by football (7.4%, n=2,818) and boxing (7.2%, n=2,398). Whilst there were lots of young people retained in boxing, in terms of projects delivered, tennis and multi sports saw more projects run than in boxing, but fewer young people retained. The sports with over 200 young people retained, retaining the most and least young people are totally different to those in year two at present, with aerobics/fitness classes/boxercise, handball and football all featuring in the sports with the lowest retention figures. Angling, BMX and waterskiing/wakeboarding are currently the sports with the highest retention figures.
- 7.8 There were few changes in the key providers and deliverers in year three when compared to year two with Local Authorities being far and away the most common provider with 44.8% of projects, followed by CSP staff with 10.3%. Sports club staff delivered the most projects once again with 21.2% of the projects, followed by Local Authority staff with 13.5%. It is good to see that Local Authorities were still so prevalent in their involvement with Sportivate, as one of the top five comments from the qualitative survey from CSP programme leads reported a lack of engagement from Local Authorities as a challenge to delivery. Whilst this issue has clearly

affected some CSPs, many are maintaining strong relationships with their local authority partners.

- 7.9 Gym/fitness (7.5% n=1,113), dance (7.1% n=1,060) and boxing (6.9% n=893) are the top three sports for retaining women and girls. In recent research, however, we discovered that some individual sports are up to 10.0%¹⁴ less likely to retain women and girls than team sports, so despite these being the most delivered sports and activities, they may not be the best at retaining women, perhaps contributing to the lack of progression against the female retain target.
- 7.10 The tracking survey, measuring how many young people are sustained in sport and physical activity after the Sportivate programmes has finished, currently does not give enough data to draw clear conclusions about the sustainability of the third year of Sportivate. We have extrapolated the figures, however, and a suggestion can be made that the programme is on track to generate similar sustain figures to the previous two years. The reasons that young people take part in sport and the places they prefer to take part are the same is identified in the year two report at this stage.
- 7.11 Yet again the tracking data shows that based on pre and post Sportivate activity levels Sportivate is having a positive influence on behaviour. Consistent with year one and two more young people are moving from 'semi sporty' through to 'sporty' (+16.8%). In addition, more people are achieving 1x30 participation after the Sportivate programme (+5.0%) as well as fewer people identifying themselves as 'not sporty' (-8.3%) post programme. This trend has been identified from the year two tracking data that young people are being retained more in a team sport environment rather than through individual activity.
- 7.12 The CSP qualitative review identifies that there are still a range of successes within each Sportivate programme. Good and successful partnerships are the most readily acknowledged success factor across all three years of the programme, and especially in year three. New comments that reflect the maturity of the Sportive programme, suggest that CSPs are now find success in understanding their customers, finding ways to record sustainability longer term and success tackling disadvantaged communities. These things will hopefully have an effect on the key demographic information by the end of year three report. The key challenge identified in the last six months was the difficulty engaging harder to engage groups, so although some

¹⁴ Comparing football to dance - year 2 sustain data Sportivate 2012-2013

CSPs are starting to see some success in this area, it still remains a key challenge for many areas.

Considerations October 2013 – March 2014

- 7.1 In the Year two Annual Evaluation, it was recommended that as Sportivate has demonstrated its ability to deliver high volume that the focus of the programme should shift towards ensuring a sustainable outcome is at the heart of every project and that, through Sportivate, inequalities in sports participation in England are addressed.

Sustainability

- 7.2 Sustainable projects are the key to the long term success of Sportivate and will be the key to understanding the return on investment that the whole Sportivate programme offers. Some CSPs are challenging themselves to capture data on the number of young people sustained in sport after Sportivate – embedding this within programme planning will ensure that Sportivate continues to get stronger and deliver with greater impact and that its longer term success can also be tracked.
- 7.3 CSPs need to consider where young people are best being retained in participation and what mechanisms they need to put in place to make the sustainable routes more effective. We noticed a trend from the year two tracking data that young people are being retained more in a team sport environment rather than through individual activity.
- 7.4 The indications are that young women are retained less in individual activity than young men; however gym and fitness activities are seen as a key way of attracting young women into activity. It would also appear to be emerging that more young people are retained in club activity rather than the activity generated through local authority provision although local authorities are the largest providers. However we will look to explore this further in the end of year three when we have better confidence in the data. Therefore CSPs could consider more carefully what successful sustainability is and the development of the club infrastructure is clearly an issue for them and delivery partners

Addressing inequality

- 7.2 In the end of year two report, it was evidenced that there were lower participation rates amongst certain groups, such as females and 20-25 year olds and, as such, more needed to be done to ensure that these groups become equally represented. From the findings in this report, outlining the progress at the midpoint of year three, there has been little change in the number of 20-25 year olds taking part and there has been a decrease in the number of females retained. Although CSPs identified one their key challenges was to target hard to engage groups in order to create an

equal programme, more work still needs to be done to bring women and the older age groups into Sportivate projects.

Building infrastructure through partnership

- 7.3 From this report most CSPs are now aware they are going to reach if not exceed their targets comfortably before the end of the year, yet there is still an under-representation of women, BME and older young people. In many cases it would appear CSPs are “conservative” with their planning for delivery and they should now consider the development of the infrastructure to accommodate a targeting of under-represented groups. This could through partnerships include support to develop the clubs and organisations that are most likely to address the inequalities in the programme.

Appendix A CSP KPI summary year 3

County Sport Partnership	Year	KPI engage actual	Throughput	KPI retain actual	Retain target	% year retain target (Y1/Y2/Y3)	% retained vs engaged
Active Cumbria	2011-2012	1,305	7,241	1,129	486	232.3	86.5
	2012-2013	2,459	14,148	2,163	845	256.0	88.0
	2014-2013	443	2,647	360	812	44.3	81.3
Total	2011-2014	4,207	24,036	3,652	2,143	170.4	85.2
Active Devon	2011-2012	2,276	12,849	1,989	1,479	134.5	87.4
	2012-2013	2,039	11,586	1,869	1,738	107.5	91.7
	2013-2014	565	3,401	520	2,147	24.2	92.0
Total	2011-2014	4,880	27,836	4,378	5,364	81.6	90.4
Active Dorset	2011-2012	1,678	10,697	1,433	752	190.6	85.4
	2012-2013	1,505	8,215	1,332	1,134	117.5	88.5
	2013-2014	306	1,758	293	1,257	23.3	95.8
Total	2011-2014	3,489	20,670	3,058	3,143	97.3	89.9
Active Gloucestershire	2011-2012	1,172	7,746	948	622	152.4	80.9
	2012-2013	1,000	6,514	922	830	111.1	92.2
	2013-2014	508	2,990	483	1,041	46.4	95.1
Total	2011-2014	2,680	17,250	2,353	2,493	94.4	89.4
Active Norfolk	2011-2012	1,973	11,081	1,607	895	179.6	81.4
	2012-2013	4,182	22,757	3,584	1,193	300.4	85.7
	2013-2014	1,585	9,039	1,508	1,489	101.3	95.1
Total	2011-2014	7,740	42,877	6,699	3,577	187.3	87.4
Active Surrey	2011-2012	1,354	8,072	1,190	1,108	107.4	87.9
	2012-2013	2,139	12,673	1,916	1,477	129.7	89.6
	2013-2014	625	3,941	602	1,865	32.3	96.3
Total	2011-2014	4,118	24,686	3,708	4,450	83.3	91.3
Active Sussex	2011-2012	2,235	13,891	1,911	1,582	120.8	85.5

	2012-2013	2,527	16,641	2,186	2,109	103.7	86.5
	2013-2014	1,141	7,053	988	2,665	37.1	86.6
Total	2011-2014	5,903	37,585	5,085	6,356	80.0	86.2
Birmingham Sport and Physical Activity Partnership	2011-2012	1,923	9,937	1,453	1,499	96.9	75.6
	2012-2013	3,193	17,853	2,618	1,999	131.0	82.0
	2013-2014	1,035	6,036	920	1,999	46.0	88.9
Total	2011-2014	6,151	33,826	4,991	5,497	90.8	82.2
Black Country Be Active Partnership	2011-2012	1,590	8,793	1,334	1,232	108.3	83.9
	2012-2013	1,997	11,221	1,597	1,643	97.2	80.0
	2013-2014	899	4,753	749	2,080	36.0	83.3
Total	2011-2014	4,486	24,767	3,680	4,955	74.3	82.4
Bucks and Milton Keynes Sports Partnership	2011-2012	1,332	8,183	1,043	729	143.1	78.3
	2012-2013	1,477	9,042	1,327	972	136.5	89.8
	2013-2014	996	6,010	898	1,238	72.5	90.2
Total	2011-2014	3,805	23,235	3,268	2,939	111.2	86.1
Cheshire and Warrington Sports Partnership	2011-2012	2,732	16,610	2,378	907	262.2	87.0
	2012-2013	2,295	14,672	2,101	1,209	173.8	91.5
	2013-2014	468	3,046	447	1,520	29.4	95.5
Total	2011-2014	5,495	34,328	4,926	3,636	135.5	91.4
Cornwall Sports Partnership	2011-2012	1,037	6,031	991	773	128.2	95.6
	2012-2013	1,348	7,626	1,291	842	153.3	95.8
	2013-2014	405	2,223	359	889	40.4	88.6
Total	2011-2014	2,790	15,880	2,641	2,504	105.5	93.3
County Durham Sport	2011-2012	1,012	5,949	806	598	134.8	79.6
	2012-2013	1,842	11,085	1,667	798	208.9	90.5
	2013-2014	750	4,514	581	989	58.7	77.5
Total	2011-2014	3,604	21,548	3,054	2,385	128.1	82.5
Coventry Solihull and Warwickshire Sport	2011-2012	1,780	9,256	1,421	1,238	114.8	79.8
	2012-2013	2,617	13,635	2,138	1,651	129.5	81.7
	2013-2014	1,222	6,507	1,067	2,063	51.7	87.3
Total	2011-2014	5,619	29,398	4,626	4,952	93.4	82.9

Derbyshire Sport	2011-2012	2,703	16,815	2,317	1,061	218.4	85.7
	2012-2013	1,989	11,680	1,649	1,545	106.7	82.9
	2013-2014	705	4,207	575	1,780	32.3	81.6
Total	2011-2014	5,397	32,702	4,541	4,386	103.5	83.4
Energize Shropshire Telford and Wrekin	2011-2012	1,005	5,953	766	474	161.6	76.2
	2012-2013	1,217	7,196	960	763	125.8	78.9
	2013-2014	409	2,221	288	804	35.8	70.4
Total	2011-2014	2,631	15,370	2,014	2,041	98.7	75.2
Get Berkshire Active	2011-2012	2,139	14,127	1,944	966	201.2	90.9
	2012-2013	2,529	16,457	2,293	1,288	178.0	90.7
	2013-2014	930	5,812	793	1,603	49.5	85.3
Total	2011-2014	5,598	36,396	5,030	3,857	130.4	88.9
Greater Sport	2011-2012	5,511	33,573	4,092	3,300	124.0	74.3
	2012-2013	9,101	54,085	6,488	4,400	147.5	71.3
	2013-2014	2,501	14,999	1,880	5,482	34.3	75.2
Total	2011-2014	17,113	102,657	12,460	13,182	94.5	22075.9
Hertfordshire Sports Partnership	2011-2012	2,382	13,929	1,820	1,120	162.5	76.4
	2012-2013	3,156	19,808	2,647	1,624	163.0	83.9
	2013-2014	481	3,032	446	1,896	23.5	92.7
Total	2011-2014	6,019	36,769	4,913	4,640	105.9	84.3
Humber Sports Partnership	2011-2012	2,268	13,071	1,849	1,072	172.5	81.5
	2012-2013	2,330	13,509	2,112	1,430	147.7	90.6
	2013-2014	911	5,443	753	1,767	42.6	82.7
Total	2011-2014	5,509	32,023	4,714	4,269	110.4	84.9
Kent Sport	2011-2012	2,955	19,135	2,630	1,813	145.1	89.0
	2012-2013	3,998	25,353	3,711	2,417	153.5	92.8
	2013-2014	634	3,905	602	3,069	19.6	95.0
Total	2011-2014	7,587	48,393	6,943	7,299	95.1	92.3
Lancashire Sports Partnership	2011-2012	2,695	15,533	1,996	1,695	117.8	74.1
	2012-2013	5,182	30,097	4,181	2,259	185.1	80.7
	2013-2014	1,739	10,526	1,455	2,811	51.8	83.7

Total	2011-2014	9,616	56,156	7,632	6,765	112.8	79.5
Leicestershire and Rutland Sports Partnership	2011-2012	2,029	11,806	1,447	1,280	113.0	71.3
	2012-2013	4,384	25,633	3,639	1,706	213.3	83.0
	2013-2014	668	4,014	570	2,120	26.9	85.3
Total	2011-2014	7,081	41,453	5,656	5,106	110.8	79.9
Lincolnshire Sports Partnership	2011-2012	2,035	12,189	1,586	891	178.0	77.9
	2012-2013	2,321	13,441	2,052	988	207.7	88.4
	2013-2014	562	2,928	491	1,237	39.7	87.4
Total	2011-2014	4,918	28,558	4,129	3,116	132.5	84.6
Living Sport	2011-2012	1,250	6,347	935	918	101.9	74.8
	2012-2013	2,157	10,975	1,670	1,225	136.3	77.4
	2013-2014	428	2,296	373	1,532	24.3	87.1
Total	2011-2014	3,835	19,618	2,978	3,675	81.0	79.8
Merseyside Sports Partnership	2011-2012	3,083	19,285	2,714	1,884	144.1	88.0
	2012-2013	4,063	26,375	3,570	2,512	142.1	87.9
	2013-2014	1,016	6,207	880	3,108	28.3	86.6
Total	2011-2014	8,162	51,867	7,164	7,504	95.5	87.5
North Yorkshire Sport	2011-2012	733	4,409	659	907	72.7	89.9
	2012-2013	2,399	14,179	2,136	1,131	188.9	89.0
	2013-2014	798	4,848	733	1,500	48.9	91.9
Total	2011-2014	3,930	23,436	3,528	3,538	99.7	90.3
Northamptonshire Sport	2011-2012	888	5,006	741	723	102.5	83.4
	2012-2013	1,005	5,981	922	964	95.6	91.7
	2013-2014	251	1,361	199	1,210	16.4	79.3
Total	2011-2014	2,144	12,348	1,862	2,897	64.3	84.8
Northumberland Sport	2011-2012	460	2,636	417	296	140.9	90.7
	2012-2013	525	2,825	456	395	115.4	86.9
	2013-2014	210	1,113	183	499	36.7	87.1
Total	2011-2014	1,195	6,574	1,056	1,190	88.7	88.2
Oxfordshire Sports Partnership	2011-2012	1,729	10,366	1,459	1,088	134.1	84.4
	2012-2013	2,328	13,816	1,860	1,051	177.0	79.9

	2013-2014	646	3,622	519	1,305	39.8	80.3
Total	2011-2014	4,703	27,804	3,838	3,444	111.4	81.5
PRO ACTIVE Central London	2011-2012	3,689	20,327	2,384	1,902	125.3	64.6
	2012-2013	2,850	14,176	2,091	2,536	82.5	73.4
	2013-2014	755	4,019	618	3,184	19.4	81.9
Total	2011-2014	7,294	38,522	5,093	7,622	66.8	73.3
PRO ACTIVE East London	2011-2012	5,329	32,523	4,415	2,459	179.5	82.8
	2012-2013	7,200	43,471	6,079	3,410	178.3	84.4
	2013-2014	2,750	17,869	2,434	4,237	57.4	88.5
Total	2011-2014	15,279	93,863	12,928	10,106	127.9	85.2
PRO ACTIVE North London	2011-2012	2,194	11,824	1,576	1,144	137.8	71.8
	2012-2013	3,318	19,055	2,947	1,525	193.2	88.8
	2013-2014	850	5,529	739	1,987	37.2	86.9
Total	2011-2014	6,362	36,408	5,262	4,656	113.0	82.5
PRO ACTIVE South London	2011-2012	3,417	21,287	2,952	1,416	208.5	86.4
	2012-2013	4,877	30,240	4,326	2,019	214.3	88.7
	2013-2014	1,006	6,755	865	2,388	36.2	86.0
Total	2011-2014	9,300	58,282	8,143	5,823	139.8	87.0
PRO ACTIVE West London	2011-2012	2,506	14,802	1,761	1,629	108.1	70.3
	2012-2013	3,394	19,937	2,441	2,173	112.3	71.9
	2013-2014	1,112	7,028	866	2,802	30.9	77.9
Total	2011-2014	7,012	41,767	5,068	6,604	76.7	73.4
Somerset Activity and Sports Partnership	2011-2012	803	5,052	709	510	139.0	88.3
	2012-2013	1,140	6,696	1,006	679	148.2	88.2
	2013-2014	154	865	130	862	15.1	84.4
Total	2011-2014	2,097	12,613	1,845	2,051	90.0	87.0
South Yorkshire Sport	2011-2012	2,734	15,803	2,419	1,695	142.7	88.5
	2012-2013	3,847	24,294	3,575	2,259	158.3	92.9
	2013-2014	1,843	11,192	1,698	2,802	60.6	92.1
Total	2011-2014	8,424	51,289	7,692	6,756	113.9	91.2
Sport Across Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent	2011-2012	2,195	13,629	1,768	1,173	150.7	80.5

	2012-2013	3,115	17,181	2,874	1,564	183.8	92.3
	2013-2014	651	3,450	580	1,964	29.5	89.1
Total	2011-2014	5,961	34,260	5,222	4,701	111.1	87.3
Active Essex	2011-2012	5,504	29,642	4,843	2,394	202.3	88.0
	2012-2013	5,510	29,667	4,847	2,394	202.5	88.0
	2013-2014	1,722	8,992	1,380	3,003	46.0	80.1
Total	2011-2014	12,736	68,301	11,070	7,791	142.1	85.4
Sport Hampshire and IOW	2011-2012	2,595	15,157	2,218	2,216	100.1	85.5
	2012-2013	4,366	24,913	3,675	2,955	124.4	84.2
	2013-2014	901	4,652	683	2,955	23.1	75.8
Total	2011-2014	7,862	44,722	6,576	8,126	80.9	81.8
Sport Nottinghamshire	2011-2012	2,488	13,256	2,005	1,422	141.0	80.6
	2012-2013	3,089	16,672	2,657	1,896	140.1	86.0
	2013-2014	538	2,883	456	2,339	19.5	84.8
Total	2011-2014	6,115	32,811	5,118	5,657	90.5	83.8
Sports Partnership Herefordshire and Worcestershire	2011-2012	2,034	10,726	1,698	705	240.9	83.5
	2012-2013	2,886	14,988	2,422	1,137	213.0	83.9
	2013-2014	275	1,455	261	1,194	21.9	94.9
Total	2011-2014	5,195	27,169	4,381	3,036	144.3	87.4
Suffolk Sport	2011-2012	2,066	10,113	1,463	944	155.0	70.8
	2012-2013	2,510	12,726	1,953	916	213.2	77.8
	2013-2014	869	4,578	695	1,167	59.6	80.0
Total	2011-2014	5,445	27,417	4,111	3,027	135.8	76.2
Team Beds and Luton	2011-2012	1,651	8,906	1,288	681	189.1	78.0
	2012-2013	1,334	7,447	1,250	909	137.5	93.7
	2013-2014	394	2,134	350	1,144	30.6	88.8
Total	2011-2014	3,379	18,487	2,888	2,734	105.6	86.8
Tees Valley Sports Partnership	2011-2012	1,274	7,112	1,012	788	128.4	79.4
	2012-2013	2,090	12,526	1,786	1,051	169.9	85.5
	2013-2014	932	5,494	777	1,306	59.5	83.4
Total	2011-2014	4,296	25,132	3,575	3,145	113.7	82.7

Tyne and Wear Sport	2011-2012	3,864	20,556	3,295	1,463	225.2	85.3
	2012-2013	3,998	21,318	3,418	1,951	175.2	85.5
	2013-2014	1,255	6,980	1,152	2,394	48.1	91.8
Total	2011-2014	9,117	48,854	7,865	5,808	135.4	87.5
Wesport	2011-2012	2,768	15,947	2,371	1,422	166.7	85.7
	2012-2013	3,713	20,822	3,256	1,896	171.7	87.7
	2013-2014	659	3,728	500	2,323	21.5	75.9
Total	2011-2014	7,140	40,497	6,127	5,641	108.6	83.1
West Yorkshire Sport	2011-2012	3,973	27,019	3,617	2,963	122.1	91.0
	2012-2013	6,091	40,914	5,522	3,950	139.8	90.7
	2013-2014	3,060	19,608	2,626	4,845	54.2	85.8
Total	2011-2014	13,124	87,541	11,765	11,758	100.1	89.2
Wiltshire and Swindon Activity and Sports Partnership	2011-2012	1,068	5,779	841	658	127.8	78.7
	2012-2013	644	3,719	608	877	69.3	94.4
	2013-2014	769	4,037	646	1,118	57.8	84.0
Total	2011-2014	2,481	13,535	2,095	2,653	79.0	85.7

Appendix B Sport summary year 3

Sport A-Z	Projects		Engaged		Retained		Retained vs engaged
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Percentage
Aerobics / Fitness Classes / Boxercise	29	1.0	376	.8	288	.8	76.6
American Football	9	.3	169	.4	125	.3	74.0
Angling	21	.7	245	.6	242	.6	98.8
Aquafit / Aquacise / Aqua Aerobics	4	.1	65	.1	39	.1	60.0
Archery	52	1.8	584	1.3	543	1.4	93.0
Athletics- Track and field	68	2.3	1190	2.7	1056	2.8	88.7
Aussie Rules Football	1	.0	5	.0	4	.0	80.0
Badminton	40	1.3	494	1.1	405	1.1	82.0
Baseball	3	.1	58	.1	54	.1	93.1
Basketball	200	6.7	3430	7.7	3039	8.0	88.6
Bmx	27	.9	360	.8	354	.9	98.3
Boccia	3	.1	69	.2	50	.1	72.5
Bowls/Petanque	5	.2	77	.2	63	.2	81.8
Boxing	150	5.1	2759	6.2	2398	6.3	86.9
Canoeing	69	2.3	842	1.9	762	2.0	90.5
Cheerleading/Baton Twirling	19	.6	268	.6	226	.6	84.3
Climbing	50	1.7	631	1.4	565	1.5	89.5
Cricket	132	4.4	2370	5.3	1954	5.1	82.4
Curling	2	.1	14	.0	14	.0	100.0
Cycling	52	1.8	705	1.6	637	1.7	90.4
Dance	110	3.7	1450	3.3	1210	3.2	83.4

Diving	3	.1	28	.1	27	.1	96.4
Dodgeball	78	2.6	951	2.1	886	2.3	93.2
Equestrian	23	.8	202	.5	186	.5	92.1
Fencing	14	.5	157	.4	137	.4	87.3
Football	189	6.4	3589	8.1	2818	7.4	78.5
Freerunning/Parkour	11	.4	145	.3	129	.3	89.0
Futsal	10	.3	157	.4	106	.3	67.5
Goalball	1	.0	8	.0	8	.0	100.0
Golf	114	3.8	1218	2.7	1110	2.9	91.1
Gym/Fitness	123	4.1	2167	4.9	1936	5.1	89.3
Gymnastics	19	.6	300	.7	248	.7	82.7
Handball	33	1.1	559	1.3	436	1.1	78.0
Hockey/Unihoc	23	.8	484	1.1	415	1.1	85.7
Ice Hockey	22	.7	423	1.0	408	1.1	96.5
Ice Skating	23	.8	464	1.0	400	1.1	86.2
Judo	36	1.2	520	1.2	475	1.3	91.3
Kabaddi	1	.0	11	.0	11	.0	100.0
Karate	6	.2	123	.3	119	.3	96.7
Kayaking	33	1.1	265	.6	248	.7	93.6
Kite Surfing	5	.2	57	.1	48	.1	84.2
Korfball	3	.1	46	.1	32	.1	69.6
Lacrosse	12	.4	163	.4	152	.4	93.3
Martial Arts	33	1.1	459	1.0	375	1.0	81.7
Modern Pentathlon	2	.1	37	.1	37	.1	100.0
Mountain Biking	9	.3	109	.2	104	.3	95.4
Mountaineering	13	.4	106	.2	80	.2	75.5

Multi-Skills	7	.2	85	.2	75	.2	88.2
Multi-Sport	165	5.6	2172	4.9	1812	4.8	83.4
Netball	54	1.8	727	1.6	576	1.5	79.2
Orienteering	12	.4	154	.3	151	.4	98.1
Other	36	1.2	621	1.4	552	1.5	88.9
Other Disability Sport	19	.6	262	.6	227	.6	86.6
Pilates	3	.1	33	.1	30	.1	90.9
Roller Sport/Roller Skating/In-Line Skating	3	.1	91	.2	69	.2	75.8
Rounders	18	.6	270	.6	198	.5	73.3
Rowing	42	1.4	704	1.6	630	1.7	89.5
Rugby League	21	.7	597	1.3	504	1.3	84.4
Rugby Union	53	1.8	1174	2.6	958	2.5	81.6
Sailing/Yachting	55	1.9	660	1.5	545	1.4	82.6
Skateboarding	22	.7	391	.9	355	.9	90.8
Snowsport	22	.7	282	.6	261	.7	92.6
Softball	23	.8	335	.8	291	.8	86.9
Squash	42	1.4	467	1.1	396	1.0	84.8
Sub-Aqua	7	.2	31	.1	29	.1	93.5
Surfing	17	.6	194	.4	170	.4	87.6
Swimming	60	2.0	686	1.5	623	1.6	90.8
Synchro Swimming	2	.1	25	.1	25	.1	100.0
Table Tennis	72	2.4	916	2.1	757	2.0	82.6
Taekwon-Do	4	.1	59	.1	46	.1	78.0
Tai Chi	1	.0	20	.0	20	.1	100.0
Tchoukball	1	.0	31	.1	18	.0	58.1
Tennis	164	5.5	2388	5.4	1899	5.0	79.5

Trampolining	23	.8	254	.6	225	.6	88.6
Triathlon	6	.2	69	.2	67	.2	97.1
Ultimate Frisbee	2	.1	31	.1	11	.0	35.5
Volleyball	38	1.3	623	1.4	491	1.3	78.8
Water Polo	10	.3	173	.4	173	.5	100.0
Waterskiing / Wakeboarding	43	1.4	384	.9	376	1.0	97.9
Weightlifting	6	.2	59	.1	58	.2	98.3
Wheelchair Basketball	14	.5	221	.5	207	.5	93.7
Wheelchair Rugby	3	.1	52	.1	36	.1	69.2
Windsurfing	6	.2	61	.1	53	.1	86.9
Wrestling	2	.1	31	.1	28	.1	90.3
Yoga	7	.2	90	.2	70	.2	77.8

Appendix C - Old classification and re-classification sports

Old classification	Re-classification
Baseball/Softball/Rounders/Tchouckball/Stoolball	Aerobics / Fitness Classes / Boxercise
Handball/Korfball	Aquafit / Aquacise / Aqua Aerobics
Raquetball	Baseball
Watersports	Bmx
Yoga/pilates/taichi	Climbing
Aquatics	Cycling
Cycling/mountain Biking?BMX	Futsal
	Handball
	Kayaking
	Kite Surfing
	Korfball
	Lishi
	Modern Pentathlon
	Mountain Biking
	Pilates
	Rounders
	Softball
	Synchro Swimming
	Taekwon-Do
	Tai Chi
	Tchouckball
	Waterskiing / Wakeboarding
	Windsurfing
	Yoga