

BME SPORTS PARTICIPATION Results from the Active People Survey

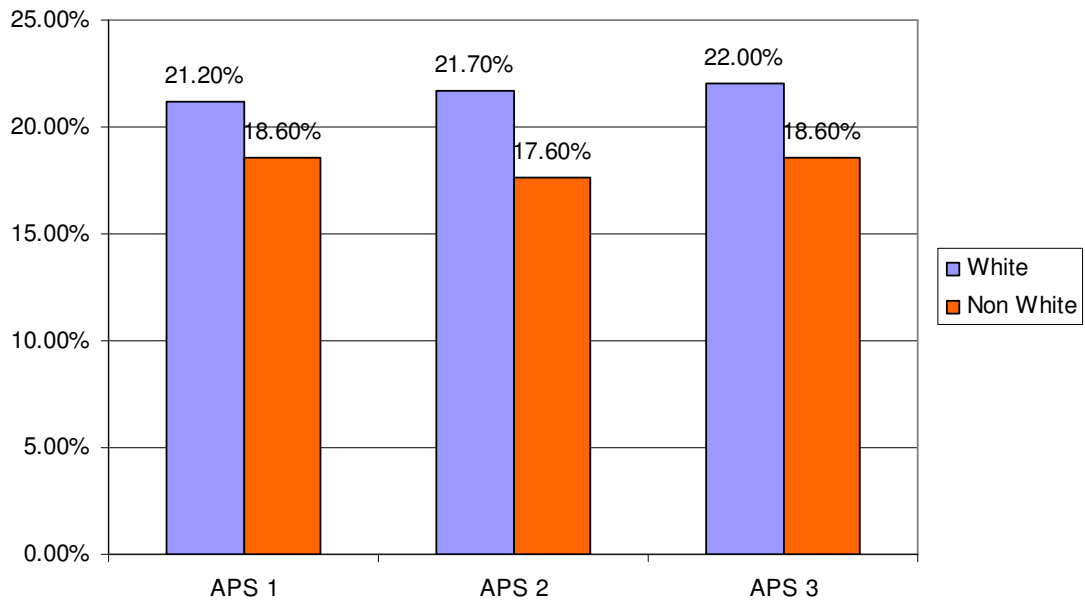
All chart-data is taken from the latest Active People Survey 3 (2008-09) unless stated otherwise. All adults (aged 16 and over). Sport participation is at least once in the last week unless stated otherwise. Participation figures are based on the percentage of the total population for white and non white groups and the graphical data should be read as such.

Overview - Participation Trends

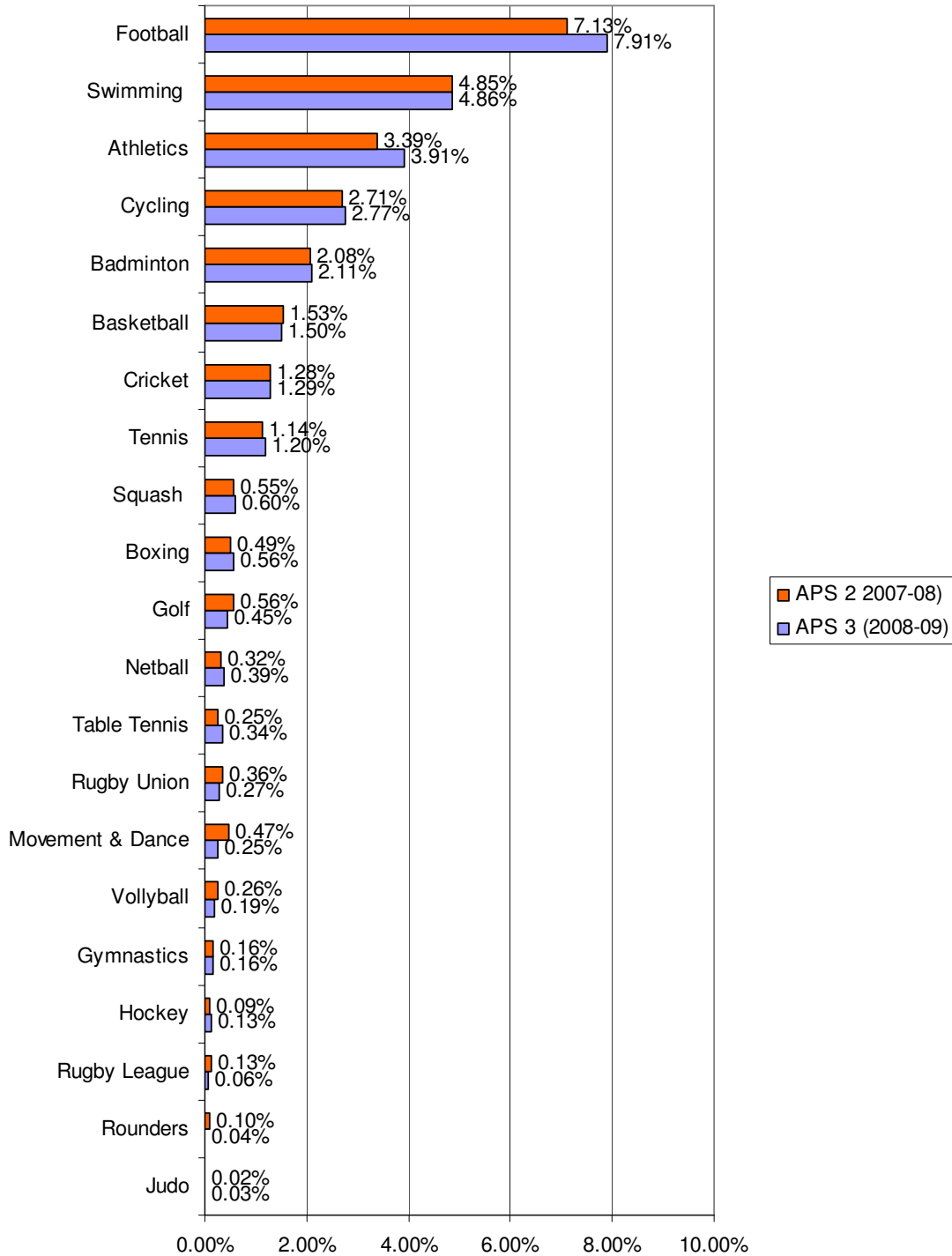
- **There is an overall trend that ethnic minority groups are less likely to participate in at least 3 days a week of 30 minutes moderate activity (18.6%) when compared to white population groups (22%).**
- **Football, Swimming and Athletics are the greatest participant sports for BME groups.**
- **There has been an notable increase between 2007-8 and 2008-09 in BME regular sport participation whilst white participation levels have remained relatively stable.**
- **The most notable increase in participation levels has been in Football, Athletics however Table Tennis, Netball, and Cycling have also had small increases.**

- **There has been a slight decrease in the number of BME participants in Basketball, Golf, Movement & Dance, Rounders, Rugby League, Rugby Union and Volleyball.**
- **Broken down by ethnicity the greatest participation in sports is from Mixed groups and lowest participation levels are from Black and Asian groups.**
- **By gender participation levels are lowest for non white females. Broken down by gender and ethnicity participation levels are lowest for Chinese men and Asian and Black women.**

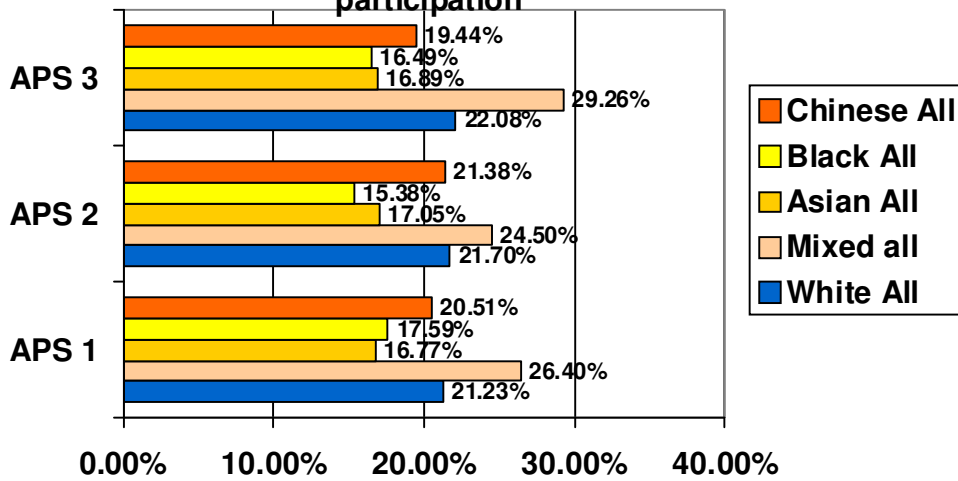
At least 3 days x 30 minutes Moderate Intensity Participation



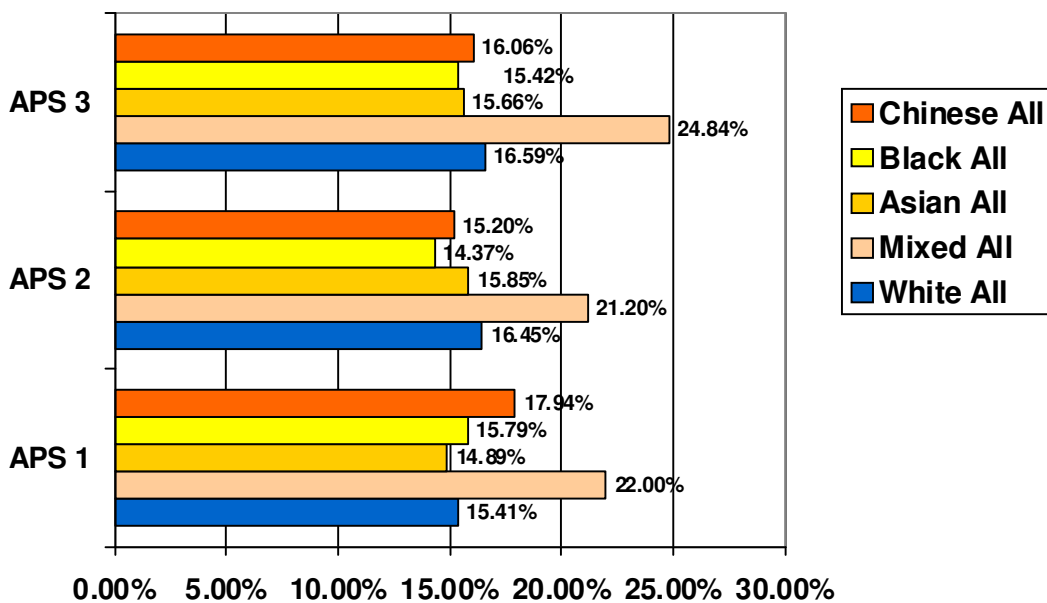
Trends in BME Participation



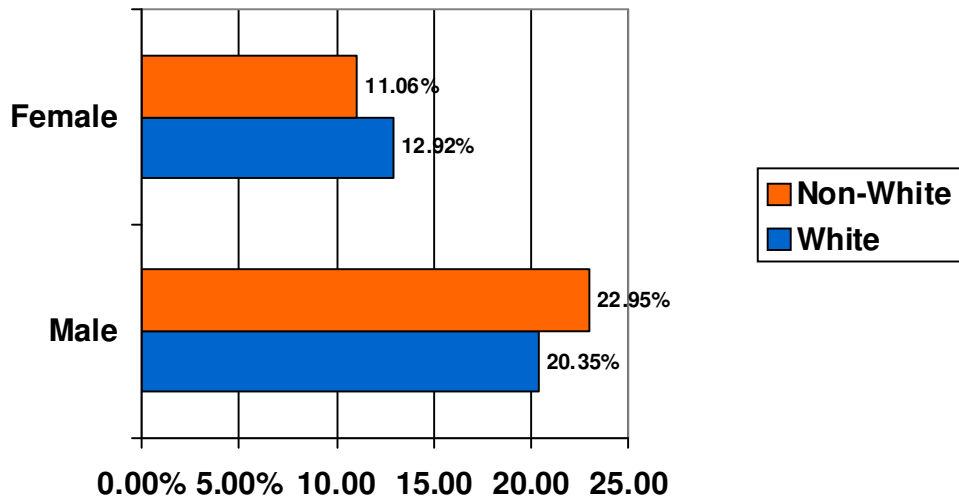
**Ethnic breakdown of participants
At least 3 days a week x 30 minutes moderate
participation**



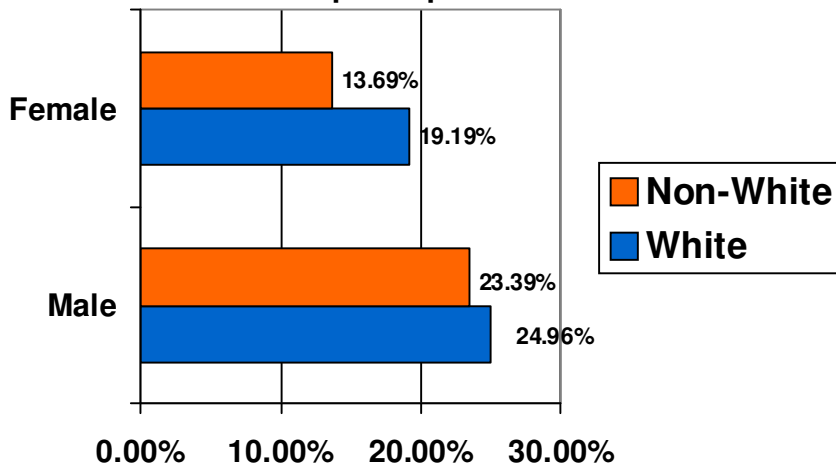
**Ethnic breakdown of participants
At least 3 times a week x 30 minutes moderate participation**



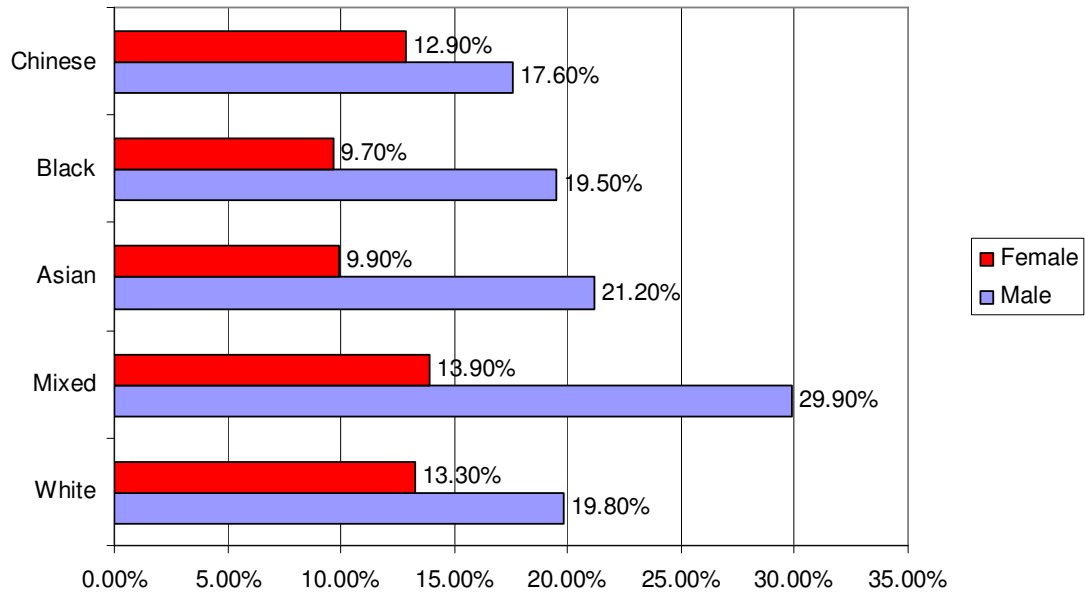
**Proportion of people who play by Gender
at least 3 times x 30 minute moderate participation**



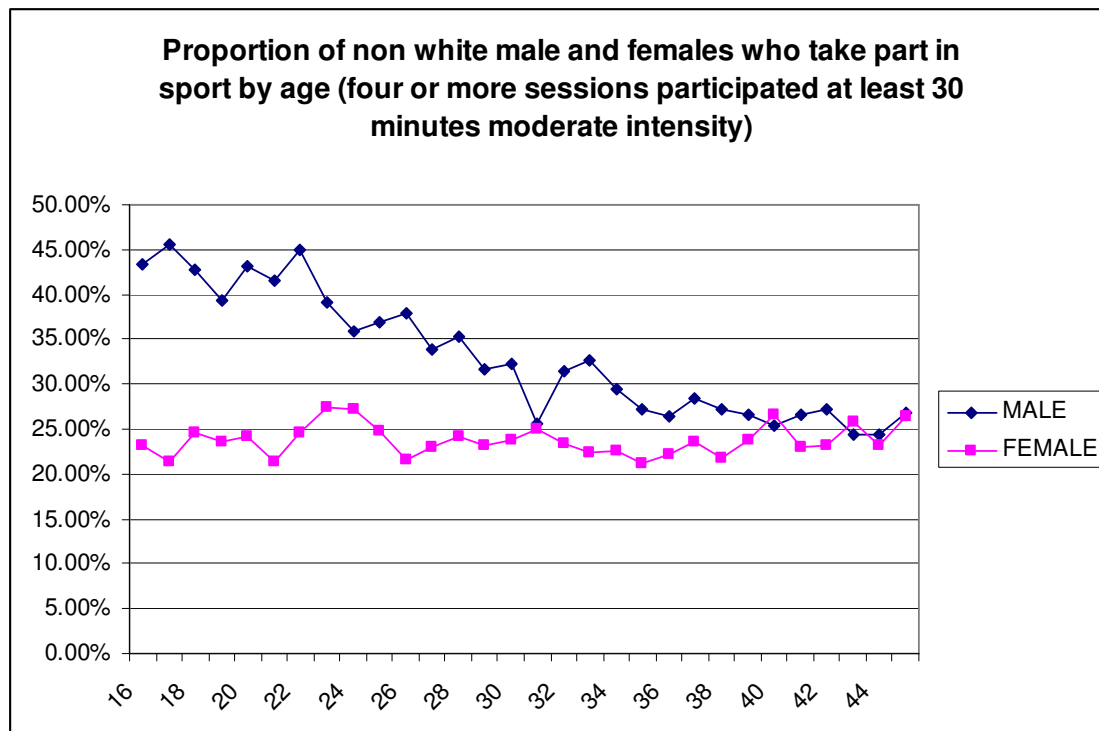
**Proportion of people who play by Gender
at least 3 days a week x 30 minutes
moderate participation**



Proportion of women and men who take part in sport by gender and ethnicity



Demographic profile of non white male and females who take part in sport



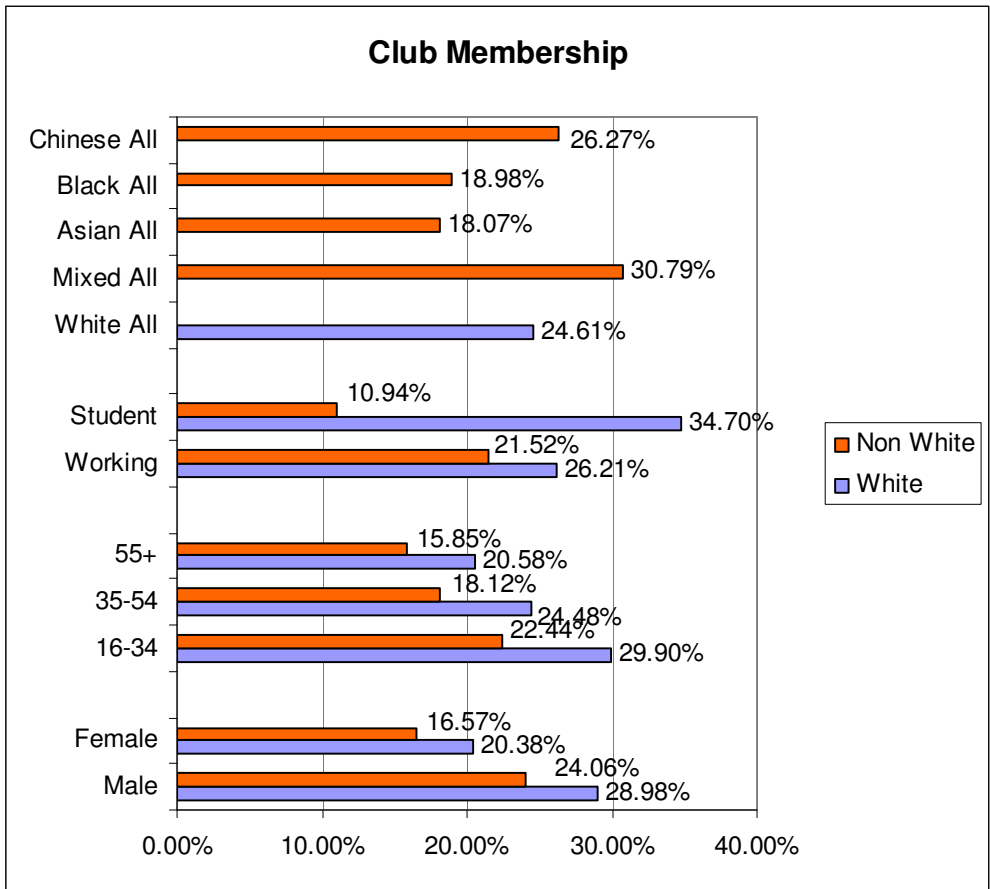
- Data suggests participation levels for non white males steadily drops off as they get older.
- Non white female participation is more even which suggests females who do sport at early age continue doing sport as they get older.

Organised Participation

(Figures based on participation in the last four weeks)

Club Membership

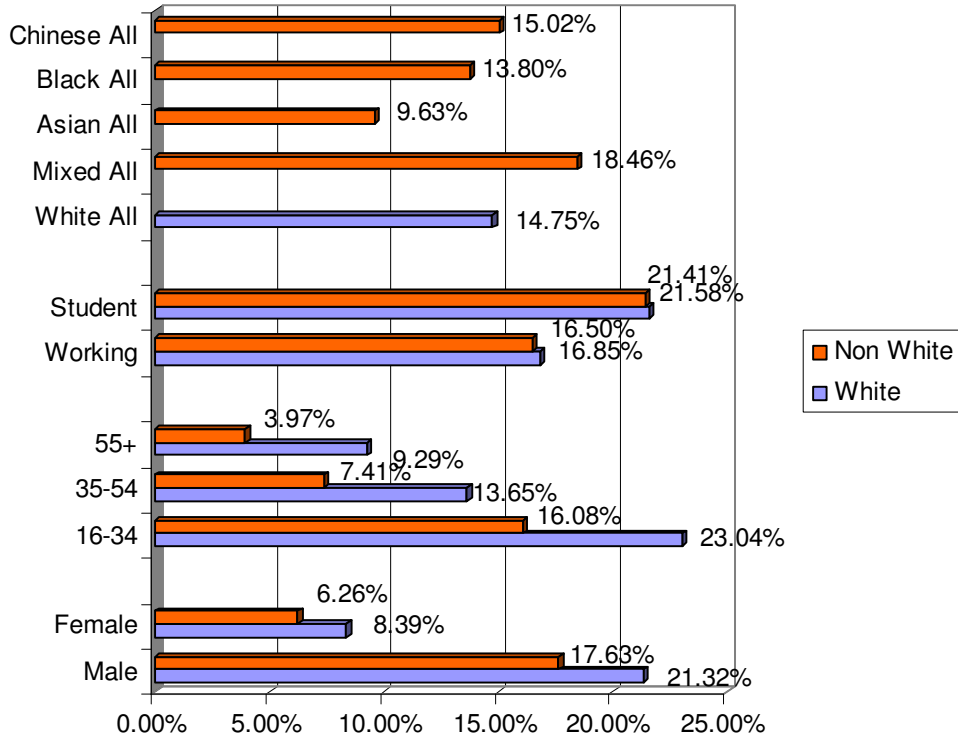
- White males and white females are more likely to be club members compared to their non white counterparts.
- Club membership is lowest for non white females.
- Club membership is lowest for those of Asian and Black backgrounds.
- Club members are more likely to be working.



Taken part in organised competition

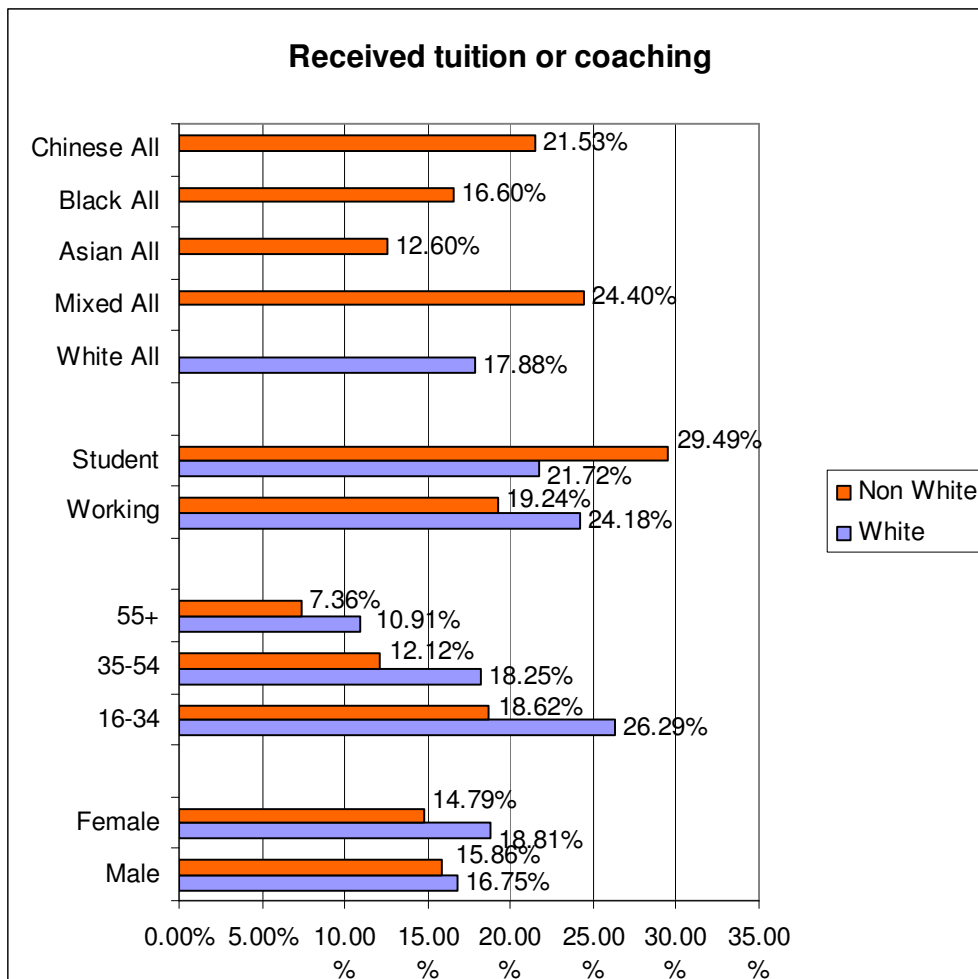
- White males are the most likely to take part in organised competition.
- Non white Females are the least likely to take part in organised competition.
- Asian groups are the least likely to take part in organised competition.

Taken part in organised competition



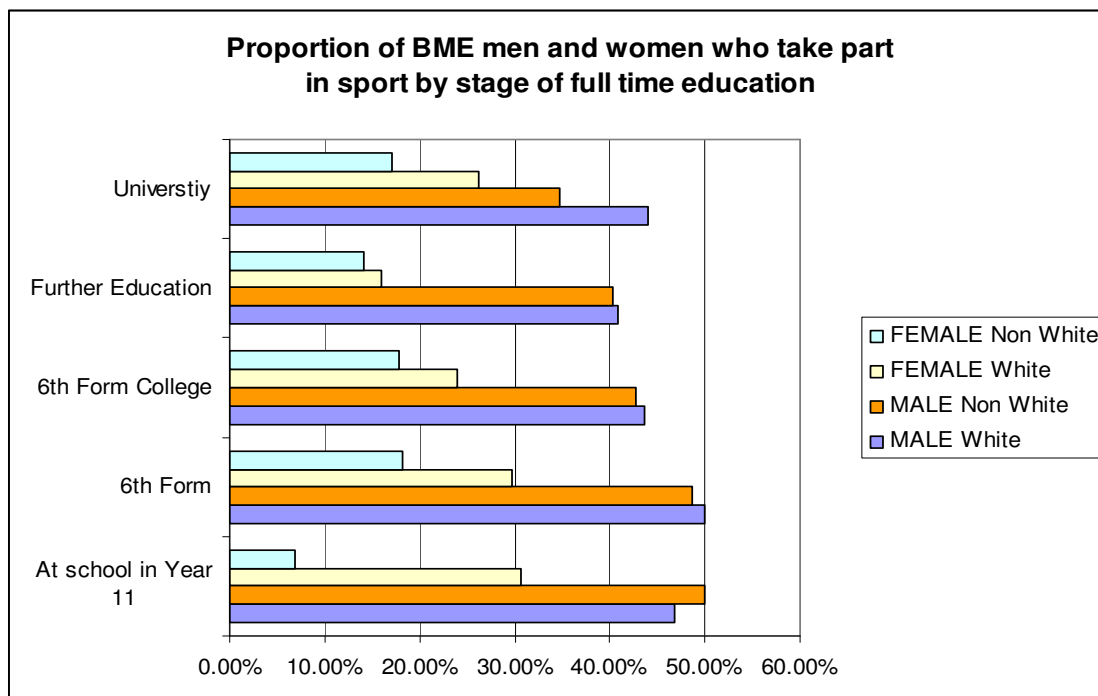
Received Tuition or Coaching

- White females are the most likely to received tuition/coaching.
- Non white males and females are slightly less likely to receive tuition compared to there white counterparts.
- Asian groups are the least likely to receive tuition/coaching.

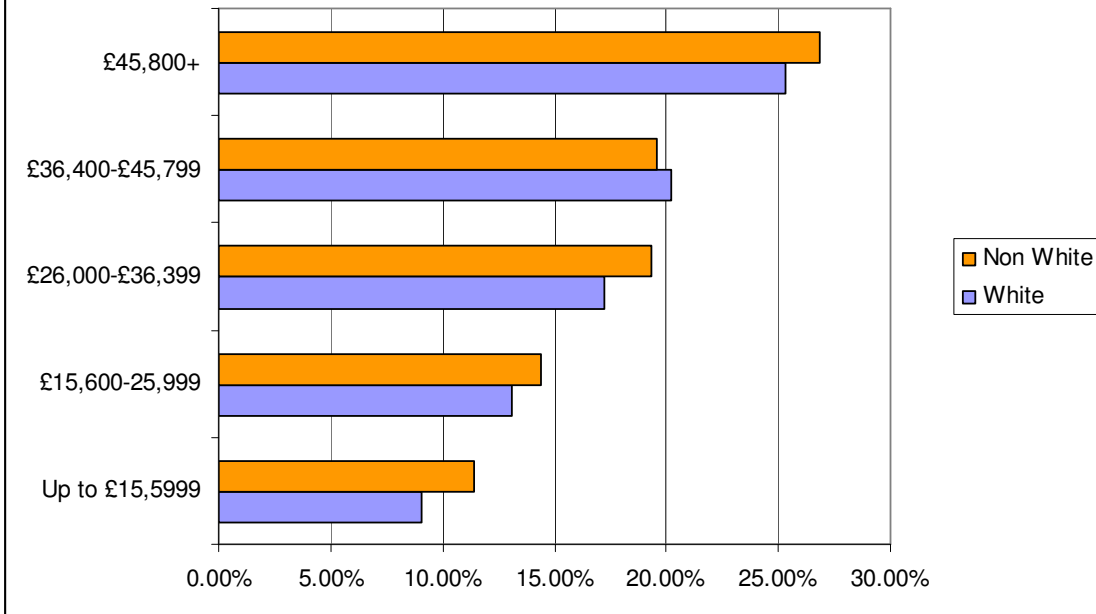


Demographic profile of BME women and men

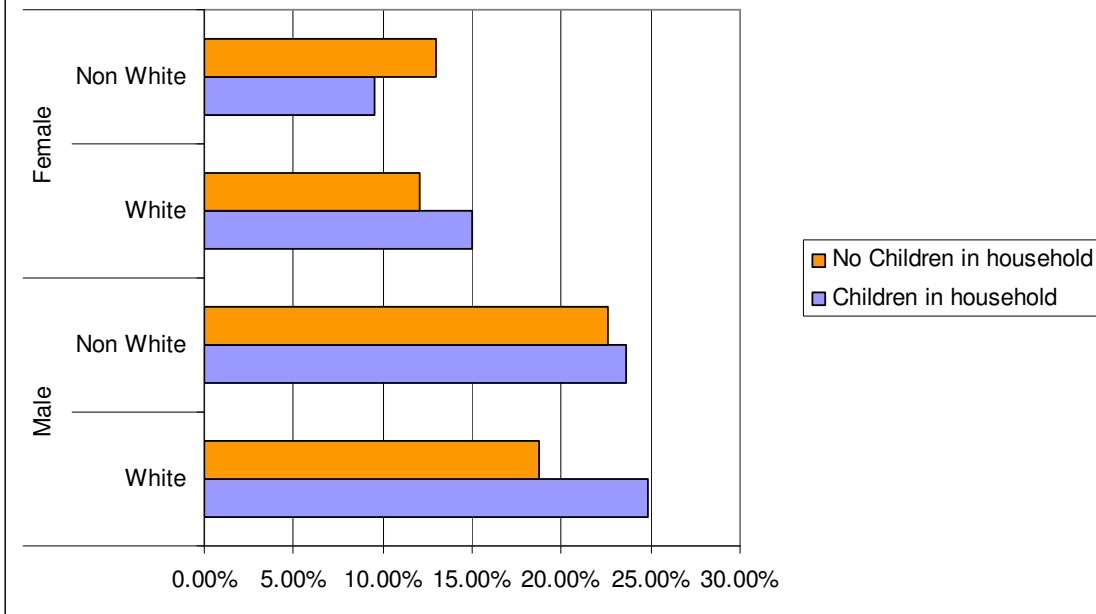
- Participation for non white males drops off as they move into to higher education.
- BME female participation is lowest at school in Year 11, however this picks up as they move into higher education.
- Groups with household incomes of over £45,800 are more than three times as likely to be active compared to groups with incomes of up to £15,999, this applies to both white and non white groups.
- Non White females with children have the lowest participation levels.
- Non white males not working have the highest participation levels. Whilst female participation levels are relatively similar for both those working full time and not working full time.



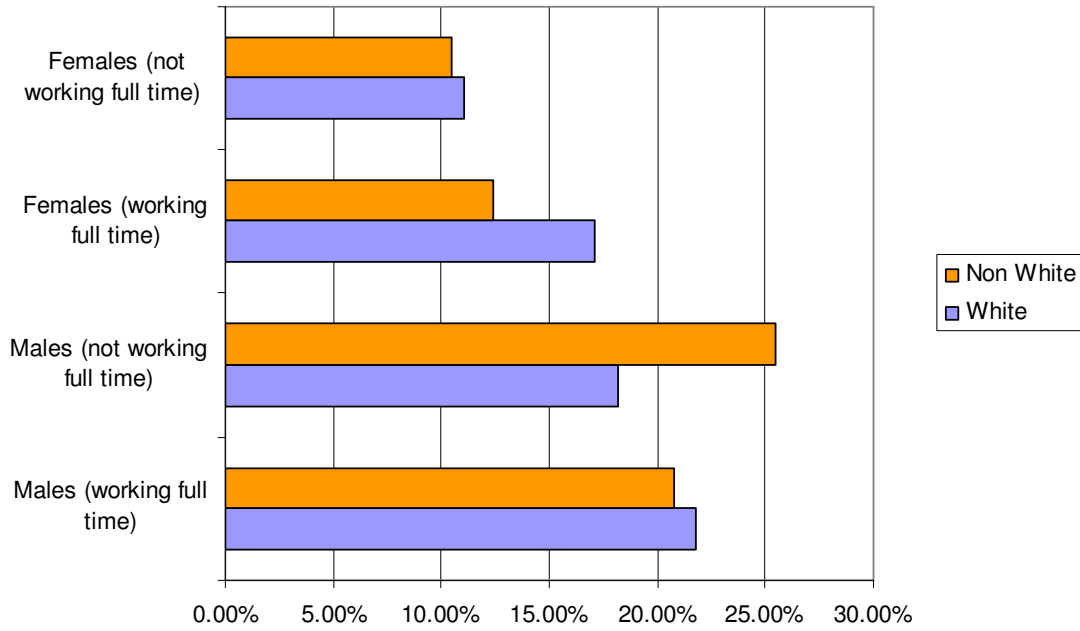
Proportion of BME participants who take part in sport by household income



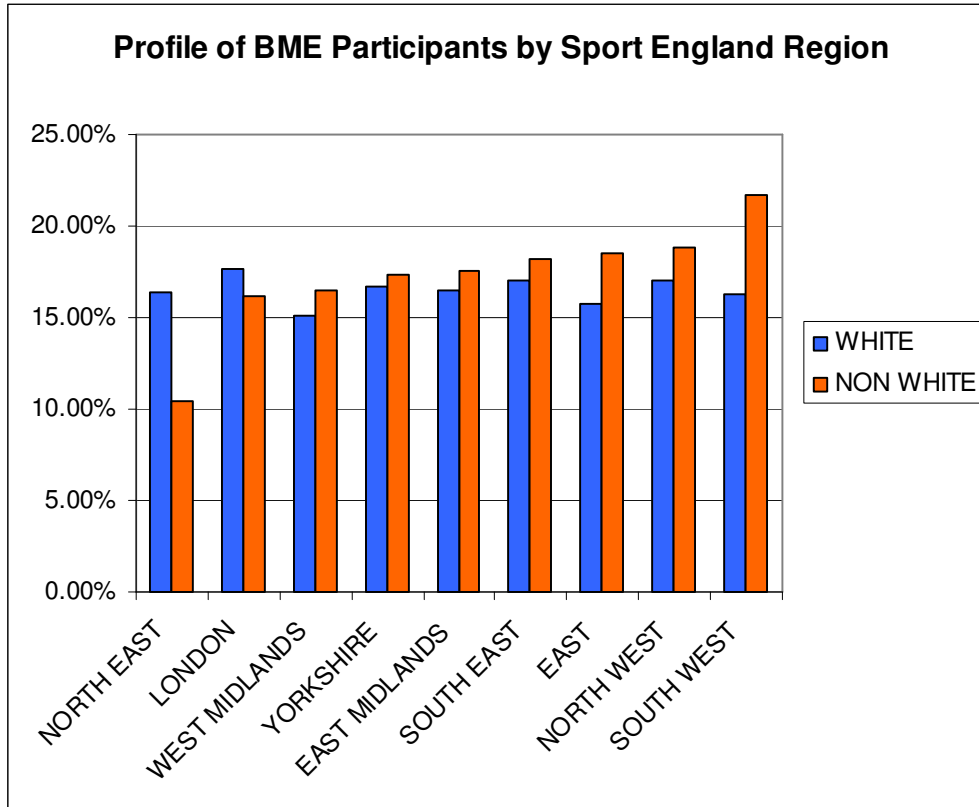
Proportion of men and women who take part in sport in relation to children in household



Proportion of men and women who take part by working status

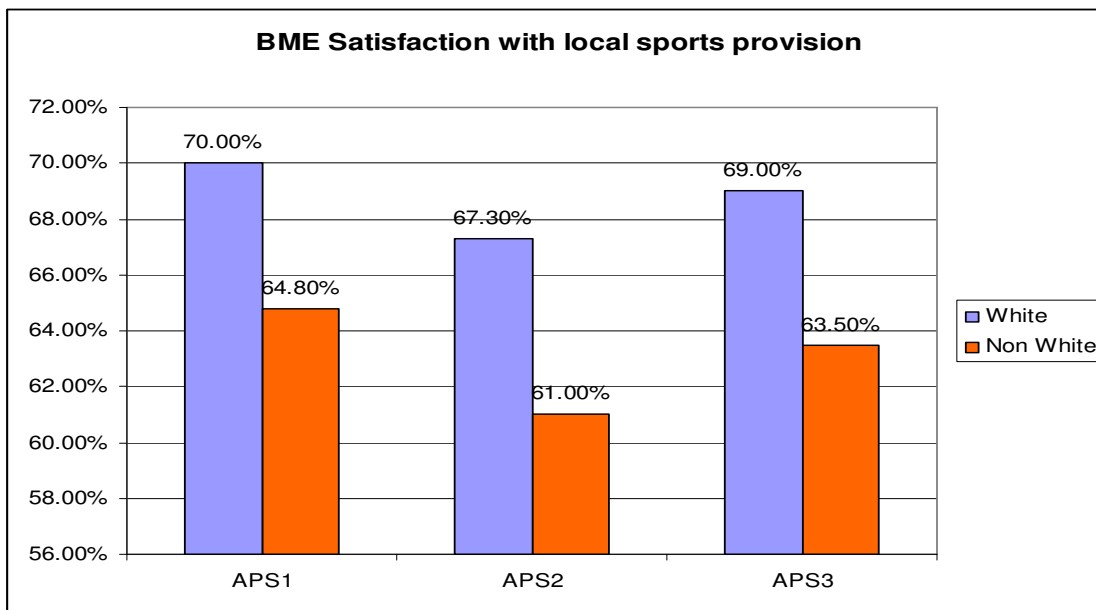


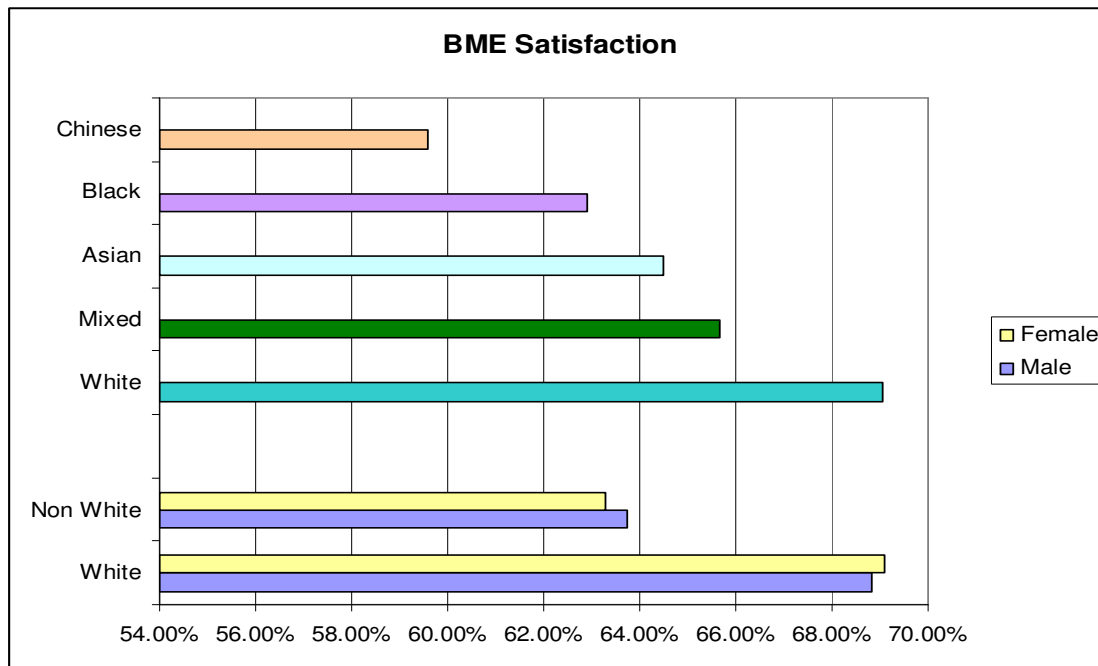
- The South West has highest non white participation levels. The North East shows the lowest participation levels.



Satisfaction

- Between APS1 and APS2 satisfaction levels for BME groups have dropped significantly, this picks up again between APS2 and APS3 however these figures are still not as high as APS1. The reasons behind this need to be investigated further.
- Satisfaction levels for non white participants are lower for both BME males and females compared to their white counterparts. Broken down by ethnicity satisfaction levels are the lowest for the Chinese and Black groups.





Summary

There is an overall trend that ethnic minority groups are less likely to participate in at least 3 days a week of 30 minutes moderate activity (18.6%) when compared to white population groups (22%). There has however been a notable increase between APS2 and APS3.

Increases have been apparent in popular BME sports such as Football, Athletics and Cycling however there have been some slight decreases in some sports such as Basketball, Golf, Rounders, Rugby and Volleyball.

Greatest participation levels are from those of Mixed groups and lowest participation levels are from Black and Asian groups. Lowest participation levels are also apparent for BME women. Broken down by gender and ethnicity participation levels are lowest for Chinese men and Asian and Black women. There is a need therefore to focus effort to increase participation levels for these groups.

Focus should be given to increase club membership for Asian and Black groups and support BME females to become club members. Support should also be provided to help women and those from Asian groups to take part in organised competition. There is also a need to ensure more BME groups access tuition/coaching opportunities. This particularly applies to Asian and Black groups and BME women.

Early drop off needs to be tackled for BME males as they move into higher education and more support provided to help BME girls take part in sport whilst at school to help increase participation into adulthood.

As with all groups those with higher household incomes are more likely to be active and take part in sport. This is particularly relevant issue for BME groups who are likely to suffer poorer health and live in deprived neighbourhoods. More effort therefore needs to be made to help disadvantaged Communities access sport as well as supporting BME women with children where participation levels are also relatively low.

Focus should also be given to increase participation in regions such as the North East and London where participation levels could be better.

More investigation needs to be done as to why satisfaction levels have dropped since APS1 and why the Chinese and Black groups have the lowest rates of satisfaction.

Overall there is a clear need for all National Governing Bodies to look at their individual sports and target initiatives to help make their sports more inclusive, drive up growth and help increase participation from all sections of society.

Notes;

- *The Active People Survey is designed to collect data on sports participation amongst a sample of adults aged 16 and over living in England. The survey is a telephone survey, which was conducted with a total of 363,724 (Active People Survey 1), 191,325 (Active People Survey 2), and 193,947 (Active People Survey 3) adults in England.*
- *Club membership is based on those who have been a member of a sports club.*
- *Organised competition is defined as 'having taken part in any organised competition in the last 12 months'.*
- *Received tuition is defined as 'having received tuition from an instructor or coach in the last 12 months'.*
- *Satisfaction is defined as 'Satisfaction with local sports provision'.*

(Figures should be treated with caution due to the small sample size of the non white population)