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Taking Part Year 13 (2017/18)

User Guide

Joint Research Unit:
Ipsos MORI
NatCen Social Research

A survey carried out for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

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1 Background

The data files contain data from Taking Part 2017/18, the twelfth year of a series of surveys designed to collect data on many aspects of leisure, cultural and sporting participation in England. Taking Part 2017/18 was commissioned by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Ipsos MORI are the lead contractor in the consortium but Ipsos MORI and NatCen Social Research are very much equal partners in this endeavour.

The aims of the Taking Part survey series are:

- to provide robust time series data to monitor participation and the activity of the general population;
- to provide data which allow DCMS to understand the reasons for participation and behaviour change.

The aims of Taking Part 2017/18 are

- To estimate the number of people taking part in leisure, cultural and sporting activities in England, by collecting data from a nationally representative cross-sectional sample of adults (16+), youths (aged 11-15) and children (aged 5-10).
- To provide robust data covering areas including satisfaction and enjoyment with culture and sport, volunteering; internet use; charitable donations; TV, radio and newspaper consumption; and public attitudes towards the First World War Centenary Commemorations.

The report on this survey is published at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/taking-part-201718-quarter-4-statistical-release>

Further information about the Taking Part survey series is available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sat--2>

2 Survey design

The full details of the survey design can be found in the technical report. The following gives a brief overview.

The population of interest was those living in private residential dwellings (that is, excluding communal establishments as defined by the 2011 Census¹) in England.

In Year 13 (2017/18), Taking Part was designed to yield a representative cross-sectional sample of c.8,000 adults aged 16+ who are normally resident in England, along with a representative sample of resident youths (aged 11-15) and children (aged 5-10). This represented a significant change from the design used for Years 8 (2012/13) to 12 (2016/17), whereby the sample was a mixed sample, divided between a cross-sectional sample (known as the 'fresh' sample in some previous reports) and panel (or re-interview) sample.

From Year 8 to Year 12 of Taking Part, national cross-sectional estimates of the activity of the general public in England were obtained by combining data from cross-sectional and panel sample members, all of whom were interviewed face-to-face. This meant that the 'clusters', or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), from which addresses for interviewers to visit were sampled, were retained each year in order to make the fieldwork more efficient.

Analysis of key estimates from previous years of Taking Part compared the panel component of the sample against the cross-sectional component and demonstrated there were significant differences between the components. This is because the participants that agreed to take part in each follow-up interview were systematically different in their characteristics than those that did not. As there was evidence that including the panel sample in the national cross-sectional estimates was biasing the estimates, it was decided to exclude them for Year 13 onwards and instead to follow them up as a separate web panel. One impact of this was that the PSUs could be re-sampled for Year 13, and each survey year thereafter, as there was no longer the requirement to interview the panel sample face-to-face. At Year 13 addresses, one adult aged 16+ was randomly selected for interview. During the adult interview, age

¹ A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. 'Managed' in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. For further information, please see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/final-population-definitions-for-the-2011-census.pdf>. It is normal practice to exclude communal establishments from household surveys due to the obstacles in drawing a sample and reaching the population living in communal establishments. ⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/543460/Taking_Part_Technical_Report_2015-16.pdf.

and gender information of other household members was collected, including the relationship of each household member to the adult. Using this information, the computer randomly selected (if applicable):

- One resident child aged 5 to 10. Only children of the responding adult were eligible for selection. This was the same eligibility criteria used in previous years of Taking Part. A proxy interview was carried out with the responding adult about the selected child.
- One resident youth aged 11 to 15. All resident youths were eligible for selection, regardless of their relationship to the responding adult. This was the same eligibility criteria used in previous years of Taking Part. Youths were interviewed in person.

3 Documentation

The documentation has been organised into the following sections

- Cross-sectional data appendices: fieldwork documents such as the advance letter and respondent information leaflet
- Userguide: overview of the survey design, how to use the data, and weighting
- Questionnaires: adult, youth and child questionnaire documents
- Interviewer instructions: the detailed instructions issued to survey interviewers
- Technical report: full details of the survey design, including sample and questionnaire, fieldwork procedures and data processing
- Variable details documentation
 - Dataset_Adult variable listing - cross-sectional data, with topic, name, label, position source (interview, Derived Variable or sample) and whether included in the End User Licence version and/or Special Licence version data
 - Dataset_Youth and Child variable listing – as above
 - Dataset_Derived variable guide – adult and child, with labels and values; and derivation syntax

Note that the questionnaires show the variable names used in the interviewing programme in bold and underlined with the variable names in the datasets next to these in lower case

4 Using the data

Taking Part 2017/18 data consists of two files, with two versions of each available from the UK Data Archive – an End User Licence version and a more detailed Special Licence version, dataset names are suffixed “_EUL” and “_SL” respectively. Disclosure control has been applied to both sets of files².

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 2017-18 Adult data | 7,715 records | Contains data for the selected adult in household who gave a full interview. |
| 2017-18 Youth and Child data | 1,580 records | Contains data containing data from all children (aged 5-15) from the sample who were interviewed in the Year 13 fieldwork year. The dataset includes questionnaire data from the Year 13 fieldwork year only for 671 youths aged 11 to 15 and 909 children aged 5 to 10. |

4.1 Variables on the files

Each of the data files contain questionnaire variables (excluding variables used for administrative purposes), demographic information including household composition and derived variables. The variables included in adult and child cross-sectional files are detailed in the “**Variable details**” documents. This document is the best place to look in order to plan your analysis. It includes:

- Topics of variables (e.g. Household details, Arts)
- Source of each variable (i.e. Interview, derived variable, or sample)

Once you have decided which variables to include in your analysis, you can look up details of the question wording using the interview section documentation (all variables on the data file are given by name in the copy of the interview schedules provided), or use the “**Derived Variables Guide**” document in the data section of the documentation for how the variables were derived.

Note that the variable labels used in the interviewing programme documentation are sometimes different from the variable names used in the data set.

² Please note a greater degree of disclosure control has been applied to these files than in previous years. Survey serials and detailed dates have been removed from the file. Geographic, demographic, employment & income variable have all been reviewed for disclosure control.

4.2 Multicoded questions

Multicoded questions, where for example the interviewer or nurse is instructed to “CODE ALL THAT APPLY” or where an open ended question has elicited more than one answer, are stored in the archived Taking Part 2017/18 data sets by category. Questions are stored as indicator variables where each value in the set is stored as its own variable.

As an example, question LIBWKAC (in the interviewing programme)/libraryX (in the dataset) on the 2017/18 Taking Part adult questionnaire is a "CODE ALL THAT APPLY" question which asks “In the last 12 months, have you used a public library service?”. The code frame consists of five values:

- 1 - In your own-time
- 2 - For paid work
- 3 - For academic study
- 4 - As part of voluntary work
- 5 - For some other reason
- 1 - Don't know

If recorded by mention, six variables would record the (up to) five possible responses to the question as shown in the following example: variables librarya-libraryf store the answer to this question by category as follows:

librarya - coded 1 for those who used a public library service in their own time and 0 for those who didn't.

libraryb - coded 1 for those who used a public library service for paid work and 0 for those who didn't.

libraryc - coded 1 for those who used a public library service for academic study and 0 for those who didn't.

libraryd - coded 1 for those who used a public library service as part of voluntary work and 0 for those who didn't.

librarye - coded 1 for those who used a public library service for some other reason and 0 for those who didn't.

libraryf - coded 1 for those who didn't know if they used a public library service and 0 for everyone else.

Because a participant could have replied with more than one answer, that participant could have a value 1 for a number of these variables (however, the nature of the question dictates that having a code 1 at libraryf precludes having a code 1 at

any of the variables librarya – librarye). The missing values are the same across all six variables.

4.3 Missing values conventions

These missing value conventions have also been applied to most of the derived variables as well as the original questionnaire variables. The derived variable specifications should be consulted for details.

- 1 Don't know.
- 2 Refused.
- 3 Excluded from filter.
- 4 Excluded due to questionnaire error
- 5 Not in questionnaire at this time
- 6 Not asked in longitudinal questionnaire
- 7 Not asked in fresh sample questionnaire

5 Weighting variables

The approach to weighting required two stages of calibration weighting to mid-year population counts. At the first stage household level weights were generated; these were used at the second stage to generate the individual level weights.

Stage 1: Household weights

The first stage of weighting generated household-level weights so that the weighted counts of household members matched the 2016 mid-year population estimates for categories of age group and gender, and by region. The starting weights for the calibration were calculated by first generating a dwelling weight equal to the number of dwellings identified at the address and trimmed at 2. This dwelling weight was then adjusted within each region by a constant so that the weighted number of household members equalled the population counts – this was used as the starting weight.

The calibration adjustment was trimmed at the 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles to reduce the variance of the weights.

Stage 2: Adult / youth / child calibration weights

Selection weights were calculated for the selection of one adult (16 or older), one youth (aged 11-15) and one child (aged 5-10). These were equal to the number of adults, youths and children identified in the household, but were trimmed at 3, 2 and 2 (respectively) to avoid large weights. These weights were combined with the household weights produced in Stage 1 to generate the starting weights for the individual-level calibration stage.

The calibration stage adjusts these weights separately so that the profile of the achieved sample of adults, youths and children matched the corresponding mid-year 2016 population counts for age/gender group and region. No trimming was required for the individual calibration weights as the adjustment factors were not particular variable.

Note that some cases were missing age (due to respondent refusal), but not gender. Those cases were excluded from the individual calibration stage and were assigned the mean calibration weights based on gender and region.

The final weights (called rimweight on each file) were scaled to have a mean of 1.

For more detailed information on how the weights were produced, see the Technical Report in the accompanying documentation.

Appendix A.

Taking Part 2017/18 – Topics list

| Adult Topics |
|-----------------------------|
| Admin variables |
| Household details |
| Socialisation |
| Free time activities |
| Arts |
| Libraries |
| Archives |
| Museums & Galleries |
| Heritage |
| Sports |
| Museums |
| Arts participation |
| Arts Attendance |
| Library use |
| Archive use |
| Museum & gallery attendance |
| Heritage visits |
| Sport participation |
| Digital |
| Volunteering |
| Charity |
| Public participation |
| First World War |
| Broadcasting |
| Demographics |
| Subjective well-being |
| Geographical information |

| Child Topics |
|--------------------------|
| Admin variables |
| Household details |
| Dance |
| Music |
| Theatre |
| Reading & writing |
| Arts |
| Media |
| Libraries |
| Museums |
| Heritage |
| Sports |
| Computer |
| Archives |
| Sports in school |
| Sports in spare time |
| Demographics |
| Geographical information |
| Cultural Activities |
| Cultural Activities |