



Community Sports Coach Coach Profile Survey Report October 2006

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Executive Summary

The Sample

The report is based on responses from 576 Community Sports Coaches (CSCs) from an estimated 1,314 CSC 'posts' as detailed in the County Sports Partnership KPI returns at the end of March 2006. The data was collected using **sports coach UK's** 'Coach Profile Form' through a web interface between December 2005 and March 2006.

It is important to note that the figures cited in this research are based on a sample and are therefore subject to the usual margins of error associated with this kind of research (+/- 3% for result of 50% at 95% confidence). However, it is also important to note that any significant discrepancies with the County Sport Partnership KPI reports will be investigated and rectified, and indeed, this research provides a useful tool as part of the continual improvement process around the data collection for CSCs.

The Community Sports Coaches (p2-6)

A majority of CSCs are male (70%), British White (92%) and do not have a disability (98%). They are also young, on average (mean age 33 years), when compared to the UK coaching population (mean age 37 years).

In terms of gender and ethnicity these figures compare favourably with national data sets, for example, the MORI (2004) survey suggests that 76% of all individuals who coach are male and 95% are British White. The under-representation of Asian coaches and coaches with a disability remains an issue.

The top 10 sports/multi-sports – football, rugby union, multi-skill, cricket, basketball, athletics, gymnastics, multi-sport, hockey, swimming – account for three quarters (76%) of all CSC roles.

The coaches undertake more than one coaching 'role' i.e. coach different groups in same sport; different groups in different sports; different groups in different contexts such as clubs, schools etc. Though there may be some issues about how the questionnaire worked around this area, the total number of roles reported by the coaches in the sample was 1570 or an average of 3 roles per coach. Whether all of these roles are connected to their official CSC activities is unclear.

There appears to be an over-representation of CSCs in the East and West Midlands and a significant under-representation in London when compared to the resident population.

Coach Qualifications (p7-12)

The results suggest that 89% of the coaches had an up-to-date coaching qualification. Concerns about the 11% of coaches who did not have an up-to-date coaching qualification were allayed in some instances by anecdotal checks. It appears that in some areas, at least, non-qualified CSCs have been employed with the condition that they would achieve the appropriate qualification early in their tenure.

The results suggest that CSCs had slightly higher qualifications (as measured by Level) than national coaches from the MORI survey. 47% of all qualifications were at Level 1, 37% at Level 2, 13% at Level 3, 2% at Level 4 and 1% at Level 5; when compared with the national data the CSCs were lower at Level 1 (-10%), but higher at Level 2 (+8%) and Level 3 (+2%), and about the same at Levels 4 and 5.

Male coaches, British White Coaches and older coaches are more likely to have higher level qualifications than females, BEMs and younger coaches. The highest qualified coaches (as measured by Level) are in the South East and the East; the lowest qualified in Yorkshire and Humberside.

The 512 coaches who provided information on qualifications had 990 qualifications in total. This is an average of just under two qualifications per coach.

Continuous Professional Development (CPD) (p13-15)

Nine out of ten CSCs had undertaken CPD in the last 12 months (85%).

Though there were few differences in take-up according to gender, age, ethnicity and disability - there were regional differences. All coaches in the North West had undertaken CPD, whereas the figure was much lower in London (72%).

The results suggest that the coaches had used a wide range of sources including workshops (88%), observing other coaches (66%), Personal Development Plans (PDPs) (54%), coaching conferences (49%), mentoring opportunities (38%) and Training Needs Analysis (TNAs) (37%). The relative low take-up of PDPs and TNAs in the survey may reflect the coaches' poor understanding the terminology used to describe these activities rather than not undertaking some kind of needs led training diagnosis and planning.

The take-up of the different types of CPD varied most according to disability and region. For example, though coaches with a disability were more likely to have undertaken a TNA and have a PDP than coaches without a disability, they were less likely to have accessed coaching conferences, observation sessions with other coaches, and mentoring.

The results suggest that CSCs in the East Midlands and London regions were least likely to have undertaken a TNA or have a PDP.

Employment Characteristics (p16-20)

Just over half of the CSCs are full-time (52%), just under a half part-time (45%) and a smaller proportion still reported themselves as voluntary presumably because they had just become a CSC recently (3%).

Male coaches (57%), British White coaches (53%) and coaches in the 25-34 years age group (64%) were most likely to be full-time. Also, coaches in Yorkshire and Humberside (70%) and London (65%) were more likely to be full-time.

The results suggest that CSCs spend an average of 27 hours per week on coaching activities; 18 hours for part-timers and 36 hours for full-timers.

In terms of actual coach hours delivered per coach, the average is 16 hours, 11 hours for part-timers and 22 hours for full-timers.

Earlier it was noted that the research was useful for checking against the County Sports Partnership data. Based on the assumption that there are 1,314 coaching posts, delivering coaching for 35 weeks per year, the research suggest that the CSCs are delivering about 646,000 coach hours per year. This compares to about 558,000 hours indicated in the March 2006 County Sport Partnership KPI return. Given the different methodologies employed to gather this data the results are remarkably consistent.

Athletes/Players: The Recipients of Coaching (p21-22)

The results suggest that the 576 CSCs involved in the sample were working with over 33,000 athletes – around 57 athletes per coach - in the last 12 months. Based on the assumption that there are around 1,314 CSCs posts this would mean that they are currently working with around 75,500 athletes. Note: these athletes maybe involved in multiple sessions with the CSCs – this may explain the difference between the findings reported here and those reported in the March 2006 County Sports Partnership KPI return.

The single largest number of athlete/players were receiving coaching in football (4655 athletes/players, or 14% of the total). Other sports which had relatively high number of athletes/players receiving coaching were rugby union (12%), cricket (10%), 'multi-skill' (9%) and 'multi-sport' (7%).

87% of all CSCs were coaching children; including 52% coaching the under 12s.

1. Introduction

This report provides profile information on 576 Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) supported Community Sports Coaches (CSCs) out of the estimated 1,314 'posts' employed in March 2006¹. It considers issues such as coach demographics, coach education and CPD, employment characteristics and the athletes/players receiving coaching.

Where possible the data has been compared with national datasets or research such as the 2001 Census of Population and 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK' (MORI) survey to provide a comparable element to the report.

1.1 Method

The data was collected using a web-based version of the **sports coach UK** 'Coach Profile Form' (Appendix One). Coaches visited the website online, entered their details and pressed 'submit'. The data was then sent to **sports coach UK** HQ for collation and analysis.

The data was collected between 28 December 2005 and 2 March 2006. The web-based data collection tool was 'Snap Surveys'; all analysis was undertaken in SPSS v14.

Thoughts and recommendations for improving the data collection process are included in Section 6.

It is important to note that the figures cited in this research are based on a sample and are therefore subject to the usual margins of error associated with this kind of research (+/- 3% for result of 50% at 95% confidence). However, it also important to note that any significant discrepancies with the County Sport Partnership KPI reports will be investigated and rectified, and indeed, this research provides a useful tool as part of the continual improvement process around the data collection for CSCs.

¹ For more information see the March 2006 County Sport Partnership KPI return. This suggests that the DCMS has made 2,289 'awards' and that some 1,314 CSC 'posts' were in place.

2. Demographics

The following section provides information on gender, age, ethnicity, disability status, sports coached and the regional details of the CSCs. Where possible the figures are compared with other datasets, for example, the 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK' (MORI) survey.

Table 2.1 Gender and Age of CSCs Percentage and Number				
	CSC Sample		MORI Sample	
	%	N=	%	N=
Gender				
Male	70	403	76	930,000
Female	30	173	24	300,000
Total	100	576	100	1,220,000
Age				
15-24 years	26	148	24	290,000
25-34 years	37	212	22	270,000
35-44 years	19	111	22	270,000
45-54 years	13	76	20	240,000
55+ years	5	29	12	140,000
Total	100	576	100	1,220,000
Mean	33 years		37 years	

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006; MORI (2004) Sports Coaching in the UK, Sports Coach UK, Leeds. Note: On the MORI survey data the figures may not sum due to rounding.

2.1 Gender and Age

The results show that a significant majority of the CSCs are males (70%) and the minority female (30%) (Table 2.1). However, evidence from the 2004 national survey of coaches suggests that 76% of all 'individuals who coach' are male (MORI, 2004), therefore, the results undoubtedly reflect the larger pool of males coaches available to the employers of CSCs, and to some degree highlights success in addressing gender differences though there is clearly some way to go.

The results suggest that CSCs are younger than average – the mean average age of a CSC is 33 years compared to 37 years for an 'individual who coaches' from the MORI 2004 survey (Table 2.1). In particular, there was a higher proportion of CSCs in the 25-44 years age category (37%) compared to coaches in the MORI survey (22%).

Table 2.2 Ethnicity of CSCs Percentage and Number				
	CSC Sample		MORI Sample	
Ethnicity	%	N=	%	N=
British White	92	531	95	1,140,000
Black and Ethnic Minorities	8	45	5	60,000
Total	100	576	100	1,200,000
Ethnicity Full Splits				
White British	92	531	n/a	n/a
White Irish	0	2	n/a	n/a
Other White	2	9	n/a	n/a
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	1	4	n/a	n/a
Mixed White and Black African	0	0	n/a	n/a
Mixed White and Asian	0	2	n/a	n/a
Other Mixed	1	5	n/a	n/a
Asian or Asian British Indian	0	2	n/a	n/a
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	0	1	n/a	n/a
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	0	0	n/a	n/a
Black and Black British Caribbean	2	11	n/a	n/a
Black and Black British African	1	4	n/a	n/a
Other Black	1	3	n/a	n/a
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group				
Other	0	2	n/a	n/a
Total	100	576	n/a	n/a

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006; MORI (2004) Sports Coaching in the UK, Sports Coach UK, Leeds.

Note: (1) On the MORI survey data the figures may not sum due to rounding. (2) Some figures are not available due to lack of statistically reliability.

2.2 Ethnicity and Disability

According to the 2001 Census of Population 7.9% of the UK population are from 'minority ethnic' groups.² Results from the 2004 national survey of coaching suggest that only 5% of coaches were from Black and Ethnic minority (BEM) groups (MORI, 2004). Results from the CSCs Profile Survey suggest that 8% of CSCs were from BEM groups. These results, therefore, suggest that the recruitment of BEM coaches through the CSC scheme has been fair and representative at the headline level – despite the fact that there are relatively fewer BEM coaches in the general population.

The results at the individual ethnic minority group level highlight some issues, however. According to Census data Asian groups account for 4% of the UK population, yet they only account for less than 1% of CSCs. Black groups account for 2% of UK population, yet they account for 4% of CSCs. Therefore, there is an under-representation of Asians in the CSC workforce and an over-representation of Black groups.

As was reported in MORI (2004) and North (2004) it has been very difficult to collect information on coaches with a disability primarily because the agencies responsible for collecting this information – coach managers/providers – have historically not ...

² <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=273>

Table 2.3
Sports Coached and Roles by CSCs
Number and Percentage

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	%		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	%
Football	92	68	46	20	13	9	6	254	16.2	Boccia	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	0.4
Rugby Union	57	34	28	16	10	5	4	154	9.8	Exercise & Fitness	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	6	0.4
Multi Skill	55	27	19	14	8	8	3	134	8.5	Racket Sports	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0.3
Cricket	38	30	19	19	12	6	6	130	8.3	Aerobics	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0.2
Basketball	31	26	19	12	10	2	2	102	6.5	Martial Arts	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Athletics	30	36	19	7	3	2	1	98	6.2	Other Outdoor Act.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.2
Gymnastics	32	24	17	7	5	4	4	93	5.9	Taekwondo	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Multi Sport	26	23	11	10	8	8	0	86	5.5	Youth Sport	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Hockey	31	17	13	7	4	2	3	77	4.9	Golf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.1
Swimming	25	13	9	5	6	1	1	60	3.8	Orienteering	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Netball	22	15	9	5	4	1	0	56	3.6	Rambling	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Tennis	17	14	9	5	6	3	2	56	3.6	Rounders	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.1
Rowing	15	8	7	2	1	1	0	34	2.2	Weight Lifting	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.1
Movement & Dance	7	6	4	4	3	3	1	28	1.8	American Football	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Canoeing	10	6	2	2	0	1	0	21	1.3	Angling	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Badminton	6	6	5	1	1	1	0	20	1.3	Archery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Trampolining	5	7	2	3	1	0	0	18	1.1	Bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
Table Tennis	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	15	1.0	Caving	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Volleyball	7	4	3	1	0	0	0	15	1.0	Curling	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Disabled Sport	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	12	0.8	Mountaineering	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Rugby League	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	11	0.7	PE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Squash Rackets	3	2	2	2	1	0	1	11	0.7	Power Boating	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1
Cycling	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	10	0.6	Tai-Chi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Judo	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	8	0.5	Water Polo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1
Sailing	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0.4	Windsurfing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Triathlon	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	0.4	Total	554	392	264	157	103	63	37	1570	100.0

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Note: The information on 'coaching role' - i.e. 1, 2, 3 and so on - is provided for reader interest – for example, it is possible to use this data to understand how many coaches have reported their main coaching role (the column marked 1) to be in particular sports.

... implemented the appropriate systems though this is beginning to change. It is estimated that about 10 million people or about 16% of the UK population have some kind of disability³. Results from a Sport England survey of disability sport suggest that 38% of individuals with disability participate in sport excluding walking (compared to 59% of the non-disabled population)(Sport England, 2002)⁴. Therefore, about 6% of the population have a disability and participate in sport. Results from the CSC Profile Survey suggest that only 2% or, 11 of the 576 CSCs, report having a disability. This suggests that there is a significant under-representation of disability coaches.

2.3 Sports Coached

Around 554 of the 576 CSCs provided information on the sports they coached. Though it is unclear how the question worked in this area, the data suggests that coaches undertook a number of 'roles', that is, the respondents coached different groups in same sport; different groups in different sports; different groups in different contexts such as clubs, schools etc. (and each is considered to be a 'role'). The results suggest that 554 coaches undertook 1570 coaching roles – this is an average of nearly three roles per coach. This looks a little on the low side but may reflect the number of part-timers who have only one role.

In terms of the sports, perhaps, unsurprisingly, football dominated with nearly 16% of all coaching roles being dedicated to this sport (Table 2.3). Other popular participation sports such as rugby union (9.8%), cricket (8.3%), basketball (6.5%), athletics (6.2%) and gymnastics (5.9%) were also high up the list. It was interesting to see the number of multi-skills roles⁵ included in the sample (8.5%) – this has been a central feature of the CSC scheme and in this regard it is perhaps encouraging to see coaches undertaking these kinds of roles.

³ Disability Rights Commission <http://www.drc-gb.org/whatwedo/aboutus.asp>

⁴ http://www.sportengland.org/adult_disability_headline_findings.pdf

⁵ It is important to be clear about what is meant by 'Multi-skills' and 'Multi-sport' coaches. Multi-skills is a non-sports-specific activity based on the 'fundamentals' of movement - agility, balance and co-ordination. These skills provide a base for future all round development in most sports, coupled with the introduction of fundamental sport skills such as throwing, catching, running, jumping and striking. Multi-sport occurs when a variety of different sports are delivered in the same environment and by the same coach(es).

Table 2.4 CSCs by Region Percentage and Number					
	CSC Sample		England Population		
Region	%	N=	%	N=	+ / -
East	13	75	11	5388154	2
East Midlands	15	84	8	4172179	6
North East	5	30	5	2515479	0
North West	9	50	14	6729800	-5
Greater London	3	18	15	7172036	-11
South East	16	93	16	8000550	0
South West	13	74	10	4928458	3
West Midlands	17	95	11	5267737	6
Yorkshire and Humberside	10	55	10	4964838	-1
Total	100	574	100	49139231	0

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006; 2001 Census of Population

Note: it is important to note that confidence intervals for the regional data (for example, +/- 20% in London) are significantly greater than for the national data (+/-3%).

2.4 Regional Distribution

Baring in mind the health warning on the regional data (in the table note above), the results suggest that there is a reasonable distribution of CSCs across the England regions (Table 2.4). When the CSC regional distribution is compared with the England population regional distribution, however, a number of interesting points emerge. It appears that the East and West Midlands (both +6%), the South West (+3%) and the East (+2%) have recruited above average – whereas the North West (-5%) and especially London (-11%) have had much less success. Problems recruiting coaches in London were also highlighted in the 2004 national survey of coaching (MORI, 2004), and in the 2005 survey of coaching in London (MORI, 2005).

A Note on the County Data

The distribution of coaches by county is included in the Appendix Two. However, this data is not as accurate as that provided for the regions - a number of coaches did not provide complete data and the coding system used in the original data entry form did not cover all counties. For this reasons no further data is provided at the County Level in this report. However, when the data collection process is refined and completed the county data will be made available to partners.

3. Coach Qualifications and CPD

The following section provides evidence on the CSCs' coaching qualifications, including level. It also considers whether they have undertaken any continuous professional development (CPD) in the last twelve months and the details of the CPD.

Table 3.1 CSCs with an Up-to-Date Coaching Qualification by Gender, Age, Ethnicity and Disability Percentage			
	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Male	91	9	100
Female	84	16	100
Age			
15-24 years	88	12	100
25-34 years	91	9	100
35-44 years	81	19	100
45-54 years	96	4	100
55+ years	90	10	100
Ethnicity			
British White	90	10	100
Black and Ethnic Minorities	78	22	100
Disability			
Yes	100	0	100
No	89	11	100
Total	89	11	100
N=	512	64	576

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

3.1 Up-to-date Coaching Qualifications

Evidence from the 2004 MORI survey suggests that only 38% of 'individuals who coach' have a recognised coaching qualification (MORI, 2004). Given the priority attributed to coach development and education⁶, and recruitment practices associated with the CSC strand (which have emphasised the importance of governing body qualifications), it might have been anticipated that 100% of CSCs would have had an up-to-date qualification. It is interesting to note, therefore, that one in ten CSCs (11%) do not have an up-to-date qualification (Table 3.1)⁷. Further anecdotal checks were undertaken in relation to this data and in some instances, at least, non-qualified CSCs were being employed with the condition that they would achieve the appropriate qualification early in their tenure. There is also a possibility that the figures reflect a

⁶ See, for example, <http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/44B7611C-B356-43C0-8911-0BC2E281DE49/0/CommunitySportsCoachscheme.pdf>

⁷ Preliminary awards, leadership awards, CPD workshops, short courses and PE teaching qualifications, were not included as National Governing Body recognised coaching qualifications in the original question.

research issue – i.e. the coaches have misunderstood the question – however, the further anecdotal checks seem to suggest that CSCs have been employed without a coaching qualification.

Table 3.2 CSCs with an Up-to-Date Coaching Qualification by Sport Percentage			
	Yes	No	Total
Basketball	97	3	100
Multi Sport	96	4	100
Multi Skill	96	4	100
Rugby Union	95	5	100
Association Football	93	7	100
Netball	91	9	100
Athletics	90	10	100
Tennis	87	13	100
Hockey	87	13	100
Gymnastics	84	16	100
Badminton	83	17	100
Canoeing	80	20	100
Cycling	80	20	100
Rugby League	80	20	100
Sailing	80	20	100
Table Tennis	80	20	100
Swimming	76	24	100
Squash Rackets	67	33	100
Trampolining	60	40	100
Movement And Dance	57	43	100
Boccia	50	50	100
Exercise & Fitness	50	50	100
Aerobics	0	100	100
Martial Arts	0	100	100
Rambling	0	100	100
Youth Sport	0	100	100
Total	89	11	100
N=	512	64	576

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Note: A number of sports are not included in the table because all of the coaches in the sport have a recognised qualification.

3.2 Qualification Take-Up by Coach Segment

Further analysis illustrates those coach segments least likely to report having an up-to-date sports governing body recognised coaching qualification (Table 3.1 – 3.3). Black and Ethnic Minorities (BEMs) (22%), females (16%), and coaches in the 35-44 years age range were most likely to report not having an up-to-date qualification (Table 3.1).

Though information from the 2004 national coaching survey was not conclusive on BEMs (MORI, 2004) – the results highlighted that women were less likely to have a coaching

qualification than men. There was no evidence that coaches in the 35-44 years age range were less likely to have a qualification than other groups in the MORI survey – so this maybe something worth exploring with the CSCs. It is perhaps interesting to note that all the coaches with a disability had an up-to-date qualification.

Table 3.3
CSCs with an Up-to-Date
Coaching Qualification by Region
Percentage

	Yes	No	Total
North West	96	4	100
North East	93	7	100
East Midlands	92	8	100
South West	91	9	100
West Midlands	88	12	100
Yorkshire and Humberside	87	13	100
South East	86	14	100
East	86	14	100
Greater London	83	17	100
Total	89	11	100
N=	512	64	576

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Coaches in less 'mainstream sports' – aerobics, martial arts, 'rambling', 'youth sport', boccia, exercise & fitness, movement and dance, trampolining and squash rackets – were almost completely without coaching qualifications though the number of individuals practicing in these sports was smaller than average so the impact is also likely to be less⁸ (Table 3.2). However, between a sixth (16%) and a third (33%) of CSCs in swimming, canoeing, cycling, rugby league, sailing, table tennis, badminton, and gymnastics reported having no up-to-date qualification and these coaches account for a great deal more in terms of numbers and certainly have qualifications available to them.

In section 2.4 it was noted that London had an under-representation of CSC coaches compared to other England regions and that this may have been the result of recruitment problems. The results on the take up of up-to-date coaching qualifications tentatively suggest that this may have had an impact on the type of coaches being recruited (Table 3.3). Greater London is the region most likely to have CSCs reporting not having an up-to-date qualification (17%). This was closely followed by the South East and the East Region (both 14%). The take-up of coaching qualifications appears much higher in the North of England – both the North East (7%) and the North West (4%) had only a very small of proportion of CSCs reporting not having a qualification.

⁸ The research did not consider whether these sports have appropriate qualifications available – so this maybe another explanation.

Table 3.4 Qualification Level by Gender, Age, Ethnicity and Disability Percentage						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
MORI (2004)	57	29	11	3	0	100
CSC Total	47	37	13	2	1	100
+/-	-10	8	2	-1	1	
Gender						
Male	46	37	14	2	1	100
Female	52	37	8	2	1	100
Age						
15-24 years	66	31	3			
25-34 years	45	42	12	1	1	100
35-44 years	45	34	19	1	1	100
45-54 years	25	46	20	6	3	100
55+ years	17	34	36	11	2	100
Ethnicity						
British White	47	37	13	2	1	100
Black and Ethnic Minorities	46	47	7	0	0	100
Disability						
Yes	42	38	13	4	4	100
No	48	37	13	2	1	100

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006; MORI (2004) Sports Coaching in the UK, Sports Coach UK, Leeds.

3.3 Qualification Level

Before presenting the evidence on qualification level a number of important issues have to be taken into consideration:

1. A certain amount of caution should be exercised when interpreting the results on qualification level. Until the United Kingdom Coaching Certificate (UKCC) is fully established in all sports and at all levels, the results on qualification level are not strictly comparable. For example, not all sports have a five level system.
2. Further analysis of the data suggests that a small but significant proportion of coaches have reported their qualification level inaccurately – for example, in gymnastics they have reported their qualification level as Level 3 when they have a 'club coach' qualification, which is in fact Level 2.
3. The data on qualifications is based on an aggregation of all the coaches' qualifications – that is, if one coach has a Level 1, 2 and 3 qualification they are all included in the analysis. This should be considered distinct and separate to an analysis where the coach's highest qualification is selected: in the latter case, Level 3. This approach provides an analysis of the distribution of all qualifications across all levels; it will tell us how many qualifications are at Level 3 - but will not tell us how many Level 3 coaches

there are. Using Table 3.4 as an example, the Table suggests that 13% of all coach qualifications are at Level 3, not that 13% of coaches are Level 3 coaches.

Table 3.5 Qualification Level by Sport (Top 25 Sports by Number of Qualifications Obtained) Percentage							
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	No. of Quals.
Football Association	49	39	12	0	0	100	213
Rugby Football Union	49	40	9	1	1	100	93
English Basketball Association	58	34	7	1	0	100	86
England and Wales Cricket Board	45	37	18	0	0	100	83
UK Athletics	37	44	15	5	0	100	82
British Gymnastics	36	39	15	6	4	100	72
England Hockey	64	29	7	0	0	100	42
England Netball	58	34	8	0	0	100	38
Amateur Swimming Association	35	49	14	3	0	100	37
The LTA (Lawn Tennis Association)	57	32	7	4	0	100	28
British Canoe Union	15	38	35	8	4	100	26
Amateur Athletics Association of England	53	42	5	0	0	100	19
Amateur Rowing Association	28	50	22	0	0	100	18
Badminton Association of England	78	22	0	0	0	100	18
English Volleyball Association	57	21	14	7	0	100	14
Rugby Football League	43	36	21	0	0	100	14
English Table Tennis Association	33	50	8	8	0	100	12
England Squash	55	9	9	9	18	100	11
British & Irish Basketball Federation	75	25	0	0	0	100	8
Keep Fit Association	13	50	25	13	0	100	8
British Swimming	57	14	29	0	0	100	7
British Triathlon Association	29	29	29	14	0	100	7
Royal Yachting Association	0	43	57	0	0	100	7
British Cycling Federation	17	83	0	0	0	100	6
Baseball Softball UK	80	20	0	0	0	100	5
Total	47	37	13	2	1	100	990

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Note: A full list of qualification level by sport is included in Appendix Three.

Results from the 2004 MORI survey suggest that the vast majority of qualified UK coaches have qualifications at Level 1 and Level 2 (85%); with fewer coaches at the higher levels, for example, only 11% are at Level 3, 3% at Level 4, and less than 1% at Level 5 (MORI, 2004; Sports Coach UK, 2006). Though it remains the case that most CSCs are qualified at the lower levels, the evidence suggests that CSCs are better qualified than the average. That is, in terms of the distribution of qualifications between the different levels there are 10% less at Level 1 (47%), 8% more at Level 2 (37%), 2% more at Level 3 (13%) and about the same at Levels 4 and 5 (Table 3.4).

Table 3.6 Qualification Level by Region Percentage						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
South East	33	44	19	3	2	100
East	43	36	16	2	2	100
North West	36	48	12	4	0	100
East Midlands	47	33	15	4	1	100
South West	49	35	14	2	0	100
Greater London	51	37	12	0	0	100
West Midlands	50	41	8	1	1	100
Yorkshire and Humberside	50	41	8	1	0	100
North East	66	25	8	1	0	100
Total	47	37	13	2	1	100

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Note: The table has been sorted to highlight the region with the best-qualified coaches on average.

3.4 Qualification Level by Coach Segment

There are some interesting though not entirely unexpected results on CSC qualification level broken down by coach segment. Male coaches, British White groups and older coaches are more likely to have high-level qualifications than females, BEMs and younger coaches (Table 3.4). For example, 14% of male coach qualifications are at Level 3 compared to 8% for females. British White coaches are more likely to have Level 3-5 qualifications and indeed the BEM CSC coaches had no Level 4 or 5 qualifications. Younger coaches are more likely to have a Level 1 qualifications and older coaches are much more likely to have a Level 3 and above qualification.

As was noted above, it is difficult to make meaningful comparison of qualification level by sport/governing body until they are standardised through UKCC. However, Table 3.5 provides information from the governing bodies who have provided the most qualifications to the CSCs. No attempt is made to analyse the information but it is provided for reader interest. These results, however, provide some interesting insight into the extent to which CSCs are 'serial qualification collectors'. This suggests that the 512 coaches who have a qualification, have undertaken 990 NGB qualifications in total. This is an average of just under two qualifications per coach (Table 3.1 and 3.5).

The results on CSCs' qualification level suggest that there are variations between the regions (Table 3.6). The highest qualified coaches, on average, are working in the South East (24% of qualifications are Level 3 or above), the East (20%) and the North West (16%). On the other hand coaches in North East (9% of qualifications are Level 3 or above) and Yorkshire and Humberside (also 9%) have less well-qualified coaches, on average.

Table 3.7 Take-Up of Continuous Professional Development Since Beginning Coaching and in the Last 12 months by Gender, Age, Ethnicity and Disability Percentage		
	Received CPD?	CPD in last 12 mths?
Gender		
Male	89	85
Female	88	83
Ethnicity		
British White	89	85
Black and Ethnic Minorities	87	80
Region		
North East	100	100
North West	96	92
South West	96	92
West Midlands	88	84
South East	88	82
Yorkshire and Humberside	87	82
East	85	80
East Midlands	82	79
Greater London	78	72
Total	89	85
N=	512	487

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

3.5 Take-Up of Continuous Professional Development (CPD)

One important feature of the CSC scheme has been the emphasis on coach development through CPD. It is not surprising, therefore, that a vast majority of CSCs have undertaken a high level of CPD. The results suggest that nearly nine out of ten coaches have undertaken CPD since they began coaching (89%) and a very slightly smaller proportion in the last 12 months (85%) (Table 3.7).

There is little to report on the take-up of CPD in terms of age and disability and therefore the data is not presented in the table (though the lack of relationship with age provides an interesting insight in its own right). There was also no difference in take-up by gender and ethnicity at the statistically significant level – though it is worth noting that males and British White coaches are slightly more likely to have undertaken CPD in the last 12 months than females and BEM groups (Table 3.7).

The biggest differences were detected at the regional level. Whereas all, or almost all, coaches in the North East (100%) and North West (92%) had undertaken CPD in the last 12 months, much smaller proportions were noted in the East Midlands (79%) and particularly in London (72%) (Table 3.7). The problems with coach recruitment and qualifications uptake have also been noted for the London area and this provides further evidence of the difficulties being encountered.

Table 3.8 Types of CPD undertaken in the Last 12 Months Percentage	
Workshop/training event/course	88
Observing/working with other coaches	66
Personal Development Plan	54
Coaching Conferences	49
Mentoring Opportunity	38
Training Needs Analysis	37
Applied Practice	14
FE/HE Qualifications	9
On-line learning	7
Distance Learning	6
Multi-media learning	5
Other	5

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Base: 487 CSCs who undertook CPD in the last 12 months.

3.6 Types of CPD Undertaken

Those CSCs who had undertaken CPD in the last 12 months were asked to report which types of CPD they had used (Table 3.8). The results suggest that the coaches have used a wide range of sources including workshops (88%), observing other coaches (66%), Personal Development Plans (PDPs) (54%), coaching conferences (49%), mentoring opportunities (38%) and Training Needs Analysis (TNAs) (37%).

There are a couple of issues to raise here. First, it is surprising that more coaches have not undertaken TNAs and PDPs given the emphasis on formal coach development within the workstrand and the role played in facilitating this exercise by the Coach Development Officers. Again, as with the question on take-up of coaching qualifications, this could be a research issue, in that, the coaches do not understand the language used in the question. For example, coaches may have undertaken a TNA but did not know it was called that. This certainly reflects findings from research conducted by County Sports Partnership and the Coach Development Officer in Suffolk⁹. Second, it is interesting to note that 'observation', 'talking to other coaches' (through attendance at conferences) and 'mentoring' come out strongly – this is a strong feature of the coach education literature.

In terms of the types of CPD undertaken by CSCs by athlete segment, data is presented on the next page regarding disability and region. Some small differences were noted in terms of gender, age and ethnicity and these are noted here:

- Female coaches were slightly more likely to mention mentoring and working with other coaches than males (41% to 37%) (71% to 64%).
- There was no relationship with age – apart from older CSCs being more likely to go to Coaching Conferences (44% 15-24 years to 59% 45-54 years).

⁹ Steven Bentall, CDO for Suffolk, and County Sport Partnership colleagues are currently undertaking a small study of the coach development preferences of coaches. Initial results suggest that coaches often do not recognise the terms 'TNA' and 'PDP'.

- There were no obvious differences in terms of ethnicity apart from British White coaches being slightly more likely to have accessed mentoring opportunities than BEM coaches (38% against 31%).

Table 3.9 Types of CPD undertaken in the Last 12 Months by Disability and Region Percentage						
	Workshop Training Course	Training Needs Analysis	Personal Development Plan	Coaching Conferences	Mentoring Opportunity	Observing working with coaches
Disability						
Yes	89	67	67	22	22	33
No	88	37	53	50	38	66
Region						
East	90	39	59	39	41	63
East Midlands	85	23	33	65	38	65
North East	67	87	93	37	30	60
North West	91	76	83	43	43	74
Greater London	92	23	23	38	15	46
South East	89	32	45	49	34	68
South West	90	18	49	70	51	73
West Midlands	88	31	59	43	39	63
Yorkshire & Humberside	91	38	44	38	27	62
Total	88	37	54	49	38	66

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Base: 487 CSCs who undertook CPD in the last 12 months.

The research provided some interesting evidence on the type of CPD opportunities taken up by disability (Table 3.9). Though coaches with a disability are more likely to have undertaken TNAs (67%) and have a PDP (67%) – they are less likely to have attended coaching conferences (22%), to have observed other coaches (33%) and to have received mentoring opportunities (22%) compared to coaches without a disability (50%, 66% and 38% respectively). This raises issues about whether coaches with disability are being given the appropriate access, though their attendance at workshops is on a par with coaches without a disability (both c88%).

Whilst bearing in mind the caveats about coaches' understanding of CPD terminology, there is also some interesting information on the type of CPD taken up in the different regions – though this will be shaped to a large degree by the kind of opportunities provided by the sports governing bodies, county sports partnerships and Coach Development Officers in these areas. The results suggest that CSCs in the East Midlands and London regions were least likely to have undertaken a TNA or have a PDP in the last twelve months, though it is feasible that they could have established them before this period. CSCs in the North East and North West were much more likely to have undertaken a TNA and have a PDP.

One off interventions such as the recent CSC conference in the South West come out strongly in the results - 70% of South West CSCs mention they have attended a coaching conference. Other notable findings include the lower access to workshops in the North East (67%), and mentoring and coach observation opportunities in London (15% and 46% respectively).

4. Employment Characteristics

The following section provides evidence on the employment characteristics of the CSCs. In particular, it considers their 'payment status' i.e. whether they were part-time or full-time and the number of coaching hours they have delivered.

Table 4.1 'Typical' Payment Status Over the Last 12 Months by Gender, Age, Ethnicity and Disability Percentage				
	Volunteer	Part-time	Full-time	Total
Gender				
Male	3	39	57	100
Female	2	57	40	100
Age				
15-24 years	1	48	51	100
25-34 years	2	34	64	100
35-44 years	7	47	47	100
45-54 years	4	57	39	100
55+ years	4	71	25	100
Ethnicity				
British White	3	44	53	100
Black and Ethnic Minorities	5	56	40	100
Disability				
Yes	0	45	55	100
No	3	45	52	100
Total	3	45	52	100
N=	17	253	294	564

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

4.1 Part-time or Full-Time 'Status' Over the Last 12 Months

Another significant element of the CSC strand has been the establishment of a career pathway for coaches, and, therefore, information on part-time and full-time employment is relevant to the discussion of this area. The CSCs were asked to comment on whether they were 'typically' voluntary, part-time (less than 30 hours paid work per week) or full-time (30 hours or more paid work per week) over the twelve months to the survey.¹⁰

The results suggest that just over half of the CSCs were full-time (52%), just under a half were part-time (45%) and a small proportion classified their activity as voluntary presumably because they have just become a CSC coach (Table 4.1). If voluntary status

¹⁰ The word 'typical' is emphasised because a number of CSCs may have just come into post from voluntary coaching roles and therefore they were 'typically' voluntary rather than part-time or full-time paid (that latter of which they presumably should be if they are a CSC!). Unfortunately, no information was collected on when the coaches became CSCs – this should be a feature of future surveys.

is removed from the analysis the results suggest that 54% of the CSCs were full-time and 46% part-time.

Table 4.2 'Typical' Payment Status Over the Last 12 Months by Region Percentage				
	Volunteer	Part-time	Full-time	Total
Region				
Yorkshire and Humberside	2	28	70	100
Greater London	6	29	65	100
North West	4	34	62	100
South West	0	41	59	100
East	3	46	51	100
South East	6	47	48	100
North East	0	53	47	100
East Midlands	5	49	46	100
West Midlands	1	56	43	100
Total	3	45	52	100
N=	17	253	294	564

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Note: the table has been ordered with the region with the highest proportion of 'full-timers' at the top.

4.2 Part-time or Full-Time 'Status' by Coach Segment

The research allowed for analysis of the CSCs part-time or full-time status by characteristics such as gender, age, ethnicity etc. (Table 4.1 and 4.2). The results highlight some interesting patterns. For example, male coaches are much more likely to be full-time (57%) than female coaches (40%); correspondingly, females were more likely to be part-time (57%) compared to males (39%) (Table 4.1). It appears that younger coaches up to the age of 34 were more likely to be full-time (for example, 64% of the 25-34 years category), and older coaches (45 years and older) were more likely to be part-time (for example, 71% of coaches aged 55 years and over). British White coaches were more likely to be full-time (53%) than BEM coaches (40%) – the latter being more likely to be part-time.

There were also differences between part-time and full-time status and region (Table 4.2). Yorkshire and Humberside (70%) and London (65%) had the highest number of full-time coaches; the East Midlands (46%) and the West Midlands (43%) had the least. There was also a notably significant number of 'volunteers' in London and the South East (both 6%) suggesting, perhaps, that some recent recruitment has been going on in these areas.

Table 4.3 Coaching Hours by Payment Status Hours Per Week						
	Coach Preparation	Coach Delivery	Coach Admin.	Coach Education and CPD	Other Hours	Total Hours
Payment Status						
Volunteer	2	5	2	1	2	12
Part-time	3	11	2	1	1	18
Full-time	5	22	5	2	3	36
Total	4	16	3	1	2	27

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

4.3 Coaching Hours

The research also considered the number of coaching hours undertaken by the CSCs as broken down into preparation, delivery, admin, coach education and CPD and 'other coaching related' hours (Table 4.3). The results suggest that CSCs spend an average of 27 hours per week on coaching activities; 18 hours for part-timers and 36 hours for full-timers.

In terms of actual delivery time, the average amount of time is 16 hours, 11 hours for part-timers and 22 hours for full-timers (Table 4.3). This means that CSCs spend three-fifths of their time delivering coaching (61%) regardless of whether they are part-time or full-time. Coaches also spent 4 hours preparing for coaching, 3 hours involved in admin and 1 hour involved in coach education and CPD. These figures were higher for full-timers, for example, the latter spend almost twice as much time on coach education and CPD than part-time coaches – a fact that is sure to interest coach developers and backs up anecdotal evidence from the CSC Case Studies (PMP, 2005).

Earlier it was noted that the research was useful for checking against the County Sports Partnership data. Based on the assumption that there are 1,314 coaching posts, delivering coaching for 35 weeks per year, the research suggest that the CSCs are delivering about 646,000 coach hours per year. This compares to about 558,000 hours indicated in the March 2006 County Sport Partnership KPI return. Given the different methodologies employed to gather this data the results are remarkably consistent.

Table 4.4 Coaching Hours by Gender, Age, Ethnicity and Disability Hours Per Week						
	Coach Preparation	Coach Delivery	Coach Admin.	Coach Education and CPD	Other Hours	Total Hours
Gender						
Male	4	17	4	2	2	29
Female	3	15	3	1	2	24
Age						
15-24 years	3	16	3	1	2	25
25-34 years	4	18	4	2	3	30
35-44 years	4	15	4	2	2	26
45-54 years	4	16	3	1	3	27
55+ years	3	15	4	2	2	24
Ethnicity						
British White	4	17	4	1	2	28
Black and Ethnic Minorities	4	13	3	2	3	24
Disability						
Yes	3	15	5	1	2	25
No	4	16	3	1	2	27
Region						
Yorkshire and Humberside	5	21	4	1	3	34
North West	5	19	4	1	3	32
Greater London	4	18	4	2	3	31
South West	4	18	4	1	2	30
East Midlands	3	17	3	1	2	27
East	4	14	3	2	3	26
North East	3	17	2	1	1	25
South East	4	15	4	2	2	25
West Midlands	3	14	3	1	2	23
Total	4	16	3	1	2	27

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

4.4. Coaching Hours by Coach Segment

In section 4.2 it was noted that men, younger CSCs, British White groups and coaches in particular regions were more likely to be full-time than part-time, and this will directly influence the figures presented on coaching hours in Table 4.4. For example, male coaches undertake more coaching related hours (29 hours) and more direct delivery (15 hours) than women (24 and 15 hours respectively). Coaches in the 25-34 years age group undertake the most coaching related hours (30 hours) and the most direct delivery (18 hours). British White coaches undertake more coaching related hours (28 hours) and direct delivery (17 hours) than BEM coaches (24 and 13 hours respectively).

The results suggest a wide variation in coaching hours between the England regions – but again this likely to reflect the proportion of part-timers to full-timers. Coaches in Yorkshire and Humberside are undertaking the most coaching related hours, on average (34 hours), including 21 hours direct delivery (Table 4.4). This can be compared to the West Midlands where the coaches only undertake an average of 23 coaching related hours and 14 hours delivery.

5. Athletes /Players: The Recipients of Coaching

The following section provides evidence on the athletes/players who have received coaching from the CSCs. In particular, the section looks at the number of athletes receiving coaching by sport and region, and their ages.

Table 5.1 Number of Athletes/Players Receiving Coaching From The CSCs by Sport Number and Percentage					
Sport	N=	%	Sport	N=	%
Football	4655	14	Taekwondo	115	0
Rugby Union	3932	12	Triathlon	88	0
Cricket	3270	10	Sailing	78	0
Multi Skill	2993	9	Exercise & Fitness	76	0
Multi Sport	2210	7	Rounders	75	0
Basketball	2188	7	Martial Arts	70	0
Athletics	1994	6	Youth Sport	66	0
Gymnastics	1858	6	Aerobics	49	0
Hockey	1789	5	Orienteering	36	0
Netball	1163	4	Golf	30	0
Swimming	1118	3	PE	30	0
Tennis	873	3	American Football	28	0
Movement And Dance	668	2	Tai-Chi	25	0
Rowing	641	2	Weight Lifting	18	0
Badminton	493	1	Bowls	16	0
Volleyball	298	1	Water Polo	15	0
Disabled Sport	258	1	Curling	10	0
Trampolining	243	1	Angling	8	0
Rugby League	235	1	Archery	8	0
Boccia	221	1	Rambling	8	0
Judo	219	1	Caving	6	0
Table Tennis	210	1	Mountaineering	6	0
Racket Sports	173	1	Windsurfing	6	0
Canoeing	171	1	Power Boating	3	0
Cycling	138	0	Other Outdoor Activities	43	0
Squash Rackets	126	0	Total	33050	100

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

5.1 Number of Athletes Receiving Coaching

The results suggest that the 576 CSCs involved in the sample were working with over 33,000 athletes – around 57 athletes per coach. Based on the assumption that there are around 1,314 CSCs posts this would mean that they are currently working with around 75,500 athletes. Note: these athletes maybe involved in multiple sessions with the CSCs – this explains the difference between the findings reported here and those reported in the March 2006 County Sports Partnership KPI return.

Given that 16.2% of all CSC ‘roles’ are undertaken in football (Table 2.3), it is not surprising that the single largest number of athletes/players were receiving coaching in football (4655 athletes/players, or 14% of the total) (Table 5.1). Other sports which had

relatively high number of athletes/players receiving coaching were rugby union (12%), cricket (10%), 'multi-skill' (9%) and 'multi-sport' (7%).

Table 5.2 Number of Athletes/Players Receiving Coaching From The CSCs by Region Number and Percentage					
	CSC Sample		England Population		
Region	N =	%	N =	%	+ / -
West Midlands	5056	15	5267737	11	5
East Midlands	4201	13	4172179	8	4
North East	2535	8	2515479	5	3
South West	4271	13	4928458	10	3
East	4108	12	5388154	11	1
South East	5675	17	8000550	16	1
North West	3534	11	6729800	14	-3
Yorkshire and Humberside	2480	7	4964838	10	-3
Greater London	1233	4	7172036	15	-11
Total	33093	100	49139231	100	

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006; 2001 Census of Population

Note: table sorted on the basis on the gap between CSC coverage and population coverage i.e. "+/-".

The CSCs are providing coaching to an above average number of athletes/players in the West Midlands (15%, +5%), East Midlands (13%, +4%) and the North East (8%, +3%) when compared to the distribution of the population (Table 5.2). Once again notable problems are identified in London where CSC coached athletes only account for 4% of the total, whereas the population accounts for 15% of the total – giving a gap of –11% (Table 5.2). There also seems to be coverage issues in the North West (-3%) and Yorkshire and Humberside (-3%).

5.2 Age Groups of Athletes/Players Receiving Coaching

The findings suggest that nearly a thirds of all CSC coaching occurs with 'mixed' groups (31%), 6% with 4-6 year olds, 31% with 7-11 year olds, 23% with 12-16 year olds, 6% with 17-21 year olds and 3% with the over 21s.

When the mixed group is removed from the analysis – based on the assumption that the mixed group is distributed in accordance with the findings on the other age bandings – the results suggest that 87% of all CSC were coaching children; including 52% with the under 12s.

6. Improving the Methodology

The following section provides a brief overview of the benefits and problems of using the **sports coach UK** 'Coach Profile Form' through a web-based approach.

6.1 What Worked...

In general the research design worked very well:

- The Coach Profile Form seemed to work ok - there was a high level of response to all the questions analysed in the current report with very little 'missing data'.
- The use of the web survey for data collection with controlled populations (such as CSCs who are contracted to the research funder and generally have web access) is highly recommended.
- The web survey approach allows for cleaned and controlled data entry; easy transporting of completed returns to the central hub; very quick data collation and analysis.

6.2 What Didn't Work...

There were some areas where improvements could be made:

- There are issues around the validity and reliability of some questions. For example, the question on 'up-to-date qualification' may have been misinterpreted since most CSCs should have a governing body qualification for recruitment purposes yet one in ten suggested they did not.
- There was also some issues concerning the reliability of the 'qualification level' question – though this probably also reflects coaches' general misunderstanding of qualification titles and levels and the lack of consistency pre UKCC.
- It was also clear that coaches did not understand what was meant by 'Training Needs Analysis' and 'Personal Development Plans'. Research in relation to these issues needs further refinement.
- There were also some comments about the time it took to complete the form on-line particular with slower connections that needed to upload graphics every time.
- Some comments were also raised about the lack of appropriate classifications for 'county', 'sport' and 'governing body' data – these should be refined next time.

6.3 Suggested New / Changes To Questions

There are some new/changes to questions that need to be considered when the form is due for review in September 2006:

- There should be questions on:
 - o When did you become a coach?
 - o When did you become a CSC?
- There needs to be more understanding of 'other coaching hours'.

- There also needs to be a way of delineating CSC associated roles with the wider coaching roles that the CSCs undertake outside of their paid/contracted responsibility. Currently these are all mingled together.
- There is also a need to look at the age categorisation of the athletes/players. Perhaps this could be built around an athlete/player development model i.e. LTAD.

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Appendix Two: CSCs by County

Table A1 CSCs by Country Number and Percent					
	N=	%			
Bedfordshire	5	1.0	Middlesex	8	1.6
Berkshire	7	1.4	Norfolk	8	1.6
Buckinghamshire	9	1.8	North Yorkshire	1	0.2
Cambridgeshire	24	4.7	Northamptonshire	16	3.1
Cheshire	18	3.5	Northumbria	9	1.8
Cornwall	6	1.2	Nottinghamshire	9	1.8
Cumbria	7	1.4	Oxfordshire	9	1.8
Derbyshire	29	5.7	Shropshire	9	1.8
Devon	14	2.7	Somerset	24	4.7
Dorset	1	0.2	South Yorkshire	15	2.9
Durham	2	0.4	Staffordshire	20	3.9
East Sussex	6	1.2	Suffolk	12	2.4
Essex	15	2.9	Surrey	18	3.5
Gloucestershire	8	1.6	Tyne and Wear	5	1.0
Greater London	12	2.4	Warwickshire	4	0.8
Hampshire	8	1.6	West Midlands	32	6.3
Herefordshire	3	0.6	West Sussex	4	0.8
Hertfordshire	4	0.8	West Yorkshire	37	7.3
Kent	12	2.4	Wiltshire	9	1.8
Lancashire	17	3.3	Worcestershire	20	3.9
Leicestershire	17	3.3	Sub-Total	510	100.0
Lincolnshire	10	2.0	Missing	66	
Merseyside	7	1.4	Total	576	

Source: CSC Profile Survey 2006

Note: this data is not as accurate as that provided for the regions - a number of coaches did not provide complete data and the coding system used in the original data entry form did not cover all counties. When the data collection process is refined and completed the county data will be made available to partners.

Appendix Three: Qualification Level by Sport

Table A2 Qualification Level by Sport Percentage						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Amateur Athletics Association of England	49	39	12	0	0	100
Amateur Boxing Association	49	40	9	1	1	100
Amateur Rowing Association	58	34	7	1	0	100
Amateur Swimming Association	45	37	18	0	0	100
Badminton Association of England	37	44	15	5	0	100
Baseball Softball UK	36	39	15	6	4	100
British & Irish Basketball Federation	64	29	7	0	0	100
British Amateur Weight Lifters Association	58	34	8	0	0	100
British Canoe Union	35	49	14	3	0	100
British Cycling Federation	57	32	7	4	0	100
British Gymnastics	15	38	35	8	4	100
British Judo Association	53	42	5	0	0	100
British Mountain Biking	28	50	22	0	0	100
British Mountaineering Council	78	22	0	0	0	100
British Orienteering Federation	57	21	14	7	0	100
British Swimming	43	36	21	0	0	100
British Taekwondo Council	33	50	8	8	0	100
British Triathlon Association	55	9	9	9	18	100
British Water Ski Federation	75	25	0	0	0	100
British Windsurfing Association	13	50	25	13	0	100
Cricket Board of Wales	57	14	29	0	0	100
England and Wales Cricket Board	29	29	29	14	0	100
England Hockey	0	43	57	0	0	100
England Netball	17	83	0	0	0	100
England Squash	80	20	0	0	0	100
English Amateur Dancers Association	100	0	0	0	0	100
English Basketball Association	100	0	0	0	0	100
English Boccia Association	0	67	33	0	0	100
English Bowling Association	67	33	0	0	0	100
English Golf Union	100	0	0	0	0	100
English Karate Governing Body	0	50	50	0	0	100
English Table Tennis Association	100	0	0	0	0	100
English Volleyball Association	100	0	0	0	0	100
Football Association	100	0	0	0	0	100
Grand National Archery Society	0	0	0	100	0	100
Keep Fit Association	0	0	100	0	0	100
National Federation of Anglers	100	0	0	0	0	100
National Small-bore Rifle Association	0	100	0	0	0	100
Netball Scotland	0	100	0	0	0	100
Royal Life Saving Society	100	0	0	0	0	100
Royal Yachting Association	0	0	100	0	0	100

Rugby Football League	100	0	0	0	0	100
Rugby Football Union	0	100	0	0	0	100
Scottish Football Association	100	0	0	0	0	100
The LTA (Lawn Tennis Association)	100	0	0	0	0	100
UK Athletics	0	100	0	0	0	100
Welsh Badminton Welsh Baseball	0	100	0	0	0	100
Total	47	37	13	2	1	100