



Collection of Baseline Data on Coaches in South East England

Draft Report

Submitted to

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Contents

1	Executive Summary	1
2	Introduction	6
3	Methodology	8
4	Main Findings – Coaching Supply	14
5	Main Findings – Coaching Demand	24
6	Future demand	34
7	Verbatim Comments	39
8	Key Points and Recommendations	42
	Appendix A - Paper Questionnaire and Guidance Notes	46
	Appendix B – Online Survey	69
	Appendix C – Telephone Script	70

1 Executive Summary

The following section of the report provides an Executive Summary of the aims and objectives of the project and then provides the conclusions and recommendations brought forth from the research.

1.1 Background to the survey

sports coach UK commissioned ORC International to undertake a data collection exercise exploring the provision of coaches in the South East. It was hoped that the research would expand upon the information held by sports coach UK on the supply and demand for coaches in the region.

1.2 Methodology

A ‘mixed mode’ methodology was applied and participants were able to complete a paper questionnaire, or conduct the survey on the web. In brief, the methodology included:

- ❖ 5 preliminary interviews with partners of sports coach UK to develop guidance notes on questionnaire completion;
- ❖ A postal mailing with reminder of the survey to all providers in the South East;
- ❖ An e-mail message encouraging online completion;
- ❖ Telephone calls to non-respondents; and
- ❖ A final e-mail to those who agreed to complete the survey online, but had not done so after two weeks.

1.3 Key points and recommendations

1.3.1 Coaching supply

Coaching providers identified a large number of coaches on their databases, many of whom were working on a part-time basis, and with other coaching providers. Of the coaches who had been active within the previous 12 months, 77% held an NGB qualification.

In 2004 it was discovered that nationally 76% of coaches were male¹. The balance in the South East was more even with respondents representing a coaching force comprised of 39% female coaches and 61% male coaches.

Coaches tended to be within young to mid-range age groups. 27% were between 16 and 24, 33% were between 25 and 34, 24% were aged between 35 and 44, 13% were between 45 and 54, and just 4% were 55 or over.

Within its mission statement sports coach UK dedicates itself to the promotion of inclusive and equitable practice. It has been discovered that nationally members of ethnic minority communities, especially younger members, are more likely to receive coaching. It is of concern that coaches from ethnic minority communities and coaches with a disability remain under represented within the coaching industry.

1.3.2 Coaching demand

Most participants advertised a vacancy within the 12 months prior to the survey. The majority of positions were part-time and were likely to be in the fields of football, gymnastics or swimming.

A significant number (20%) of the vacancies noted were deemed to be 'hard-to-fill'.

Hard-to-fill vacancies tended to be part-time and particular difficulties were faced when recruiting for after school positions.

This may be an issue of concern for sports coach UK as the Government's Agenda for Sport aims to see a massive increase in after school sport.

1.3.3 Future requirements

Providers felt that there would be a need for more coaches in football and basketball, gymnastics and swimming; they also felt that more coaching delivery hours would be needed in football and basketball.

1.3.4 Action Points

- ❖ The Government's Agenda for Sport aims to provide a more structured approach to the development of excellence and improving qualification levels is inherent to the requirement. sports coach UK operates within a culture of continuous professional development and strives to raise standards within the field of

¹ MORI 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK'

coaching. As part of its core business, sports coach UK encourages coaches to achieve the best qualifications for their careers. sports coach UK then matches these qualifications to the demand for qualified coaches. It is simply recommended that this endeavour continues for the benefit of individual coaches and the coaching industry.

- ❖ sports coach UK may wish to provide current and potential coaches with guidance matching qualifications to career aspirations. The Coaching Task Force may wish to consider providing full information on career paths and the qualifications required to achieve a certain position or salary. Simple information such as the availability of training courses in the local area will ease the qualification process for coaches.
- ❖ To help coaches select the correct qualifications, sports coach UK may wish to consider publicising the results of any skill gap research undertaken. Encouraging coaches to achieve specific qualifications will also help sports coach UK address skill shortages and provide a world leading service.
- ❖ sports coach UK has been tasked by Government to engage young people in sports leadership, and whilst members of all age groups must be actively encouraged to enter into and develop a career within coaching, it is promising to note that a large number of young people are already involved.
- ❖ sports coach UK may wish to further advise young people of the advantages of participating in coaching, either in a voluntary or paid position, and should consider involving local schools, colleges, gyms and other sports facilities. The health benefits of being involved in coaching must also be promoted.
- ❖ sports coach UK may wish to undertake additional qualitative research with coaches with a disability and coaches from minority ethnic communities to discover and therefore address the barriers they face to becoming active and qualified coaches.

1.3.5 Gap analysis

The responses to specific questions asked during the survey have been compared to ascertain if there is a correlation between the current supply of coaches, vacancies over the previous 12 months, hard-to-fill vacancies, future demand for coaches and future demand for extra coaching delivery hours. It was discovered that the same sports were noted within the top responses to these questions.

- The most popular sports for coaches to be working in were football and basketball.

- The most frequently noted vacancies within the previous 12 months were in the fields of football and gymnastics.
- Coaching vacancies within gymnastics and swimming were the hardest to fill.
- Providers foresaw additional demand for coaches in football and basketball.
- Providers felt that there would be a requirement for additional coaching delivery hours in football and basketball.
 1. Over half of the providers worked with football coaches who tended to be qualified up to Level 2 or equivalent. The vacancies they had experienced over the past 12 months were also up to Level 2 or equivalent. Providers believed that there would be a future requirement for extra coaching hours up to Level 2 or equivalent, however they wished to see more coaches in the future qualified at Level 3 or equivalent.
 2. Basketball coaches were more likely to be qualified up to Level 3 or equivalent and vacancies within the sport over the previous 12 months had tended to be at Level 2 or equivalent. Providers felt that more coaches and coaching delivery hours would be required in the sport.
 3. One third of providers worked with gymnastics coaches who tended to hold higher qualification levels. There was a significant number of vacancies within the sport over the previous 12 months, and many of these had been hard-to-fill (12% of hard-to-fill vacancies were within the sport). The vacancies had been for coaches with lower qualification levels. Participants felt that there would be future demand for additional gymnastics coaches and coaching delivery hours.
 4. One third of respondents worked with swimming coaches who tended to be qualified at Levels 1 or 2. Again there had been a significant number of vacancies within the sport in the past 12 months at Levels 1 and 2 and these had proven hard-to-fill. It was perhaps because of this that providers believed there would be a future demand for swimming coaches qualified to Level 2.
- ❖ sports coach UK should consider these results within context, and against other comprehensive research programmes undertaken by the organisation. However the results do suggest that providers in the South East currently feel that there is good reason to increase the qualification levels of football coaches.

1.3.6 Additional comments

- ❖ Participants found the questionnaire challenging and response rates may improve if the questionnaire were simplified. For example complex grids are visually unattractive and their removal may help to ease completion.
- ❖ Online completion levels were disappointing and comparatively low. It is unknown how many providers were unable to complete the survey on the web simply because they did not have access to a suitable IT infrastructure.
- ❖ At the outset sample collation (undertaken by sports coach UK) was difficult, and many of the records did not contain e-mail addresses. sports coach UK understands the value of research and is involved in a number of programmes. To gain maximum benefits from the investment it may be worth spending slightly more time ensuring that samples are robust.

2 Introduction

Sporting organisations have historically lacked the infrastructure and mechanism to gather evidence from which to evaluate and plan their strategic and operational decisions. Moreover, this lack of evidence has severely limited the capacity of sports organisations to target public funds to address areas of need.

A number of initiatives have sought to address this shortcoming, including the 1999 White Paper, Modernising Government, the NGB Modernisation Programme, UK Sport's One Stop Planning Process, Sport England's Framework for Sport and Whole Sport Planning Process, the UK Vision for Coaching and World Class Coaching System (WCCS), all of which encourage and promote evidence based decision-making.

Regional Sports Boards (RSBs), County Sports Partnerships (CSPs) and the National and Regional Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs & RGBs) are now required to provide baseline data and evaluate the allocation of resources and justify new areas of allocation, for example, on clubs, facilities and coaches.

sports coach UK commissioned ORC International to undertake a data collection exercise to measure how extensively Management Information Systems were in place in the South East of England. It also commissioned ORC International to gather evidence of coaching supply, demand and anticipated demand where possible to address the shortfall.

The aims:

The main aims of the baseline audit were:

- To undertake an audit of existing information held on coaches and coaching by regional and sub-regional partners and coaching managers against the Guidance Note on Collecting Coaching Information available from sports coach UK.
- To identify gaps and weakness in existing data collection with regards to (1) the content of the data collected (2) how it was collected (3) how it was stored (4) how it has been used (5) issues with data collection and managing coach information.
- To provide coach managers with data collection tools and examples of good practice which will improve systems of data collection in the future.
- To collect and collate the existing evidence to provide as detailed a picture as possible about coaches and coaching in the South East Region.

- To identify skills gaps and shortages in the coaching workforce.
- To identify barriers and issues in coaching development.
- To report the findings from the above and make recommendations.

3 Methodology

The mixed data collection method adopted for this research comprised a series of elements:

- 5 preliminary interviews with partners of sports coach UK.
- Development of the questionnaire and guidance note.
- A postal survey of all providers of coaching in the South East which included:
 - An initial postal mailing of the survey pack to all providers in the South East; and
 - A postal reminder mailing of the survey pack to all providers that did not respond to the initial mailing.
- An email message to providers who did not respond to the postal survey encouraging online completion.
- A telephone reminder to all providers that did not respond to either the survey pack or the email message.
- A final email to respondents who agreed when telephoned to complete the survey online, but had not done so within a fortnight.

3.1 Preliminary Interviews

At the outset, ORC International conducted a series of preliminary interviews with a small number of coaches to inform the design of appropriate guidance notes that were attached to the questionnaire. It was hoped that improved instruction on how to complete the questionnaire would improve the quality of returns in the main audit.

3.2 Survey Pack

The initial and reminder postal communication included a covering letter, a questionnaire and guidance notes and a business reply paid envelope.

3.2.1 Guidance Notes

Following the preliminary interviews, a guidance note was developed to help respondents complete the survey. A copy of the guidance note has been included within Appendix A.

3.2.2 Questionnaire

As the **priority data measures** were consistent with previous research, sports coach UK elected to use a very similar survey measure to the research tool they had employed in a previous survey undertaken by the market research agency MORI in 2004². Reference will be made throughout this report to the 2004 for comparative purposes.

The questionnaire was designed to capture all the primary data collection measures, including:

Priority Data Collection Measures

The Supply of Coaches

- Number of qualified coaches actively providing coaching in the last 12 months
- Number of active qualified coaches actively providing coaching by sport
- Number of active qualified coaches by demographic group (gender, age, ethnicity and disability)
- Number of active qualified coaches providing coaching at different qualification levels, for example, the number at Level 1 etc.
- Average number of hours per week that coaches ‘prepared’, ‘delivered’ and ‘administered’ coaching in the last 12 months
- Number of coaches paid to coach in the last 12 months
- Post code data on location of active coaches

The Demand for Coaches

- Number of coaching managers reporting ‘coaching vacancies’ in the last 12 months
- Number of coaching vacancies by sport, qualification level and paid/unpaid in the last 12 months
- Number of coaching managers reporting ‘hard-to-fill coaching vacancies’ in the last 12 months
- Number of ‘hard-to-fill coaching vacancies’ by sport, qualification level and paid/unpaid in the last 12 months
- Increase/decrease in the number of active coaches needed over the next 12 months
- Increase/decrease in the number of active coaches needed by sport, qualification level and paid/unpaid over the next 12 months

Skills Gaps, training and development

The only additional question introduced into the 2005 survey was one to identify who in the organisation was responsible for data collection.

² ‘Sports Coaching in the UK’ research study conducted for sports coach UK.

3.3 Online completion

To increase response rates participants were able to complete the survey online. An e-mail with a link to an online version of the survey was sent to prospective respondents where possible. This provided partners with the option of completing it electronically, in the hope that this would drive up the final response rate.

In a further attempt to improve the response rate, a prize of up to £500 worth of sports goods was introduced for all participants.

3.4 Telephone contact

In a final drive to increase the response rate, all prospective participants were contacted by telephone to encourage them to participate in the survey. A maximum of 5 attempts were made to each sample point that included a telephone number. From this, a total of 393 interviews were attempted (52% of the total sample.) Despite repeated attempts, interviewers were unable to make contact with 53 potential participants (13%) for whom telephone numbers were not recognised or calls received no reply.

The outcome of the successful calls was as follows:

- 13% (51) respondents stated they had already completed and returned the survey;
- 35% (137) expressed an intention to complete the survey online;
- 13% (51) expressed an intention to complete the paper survey; and
- 26% (101) respondents stated they did not wish to complete the survey.

In an effort to better understand the barriers to responding, where respondents indicated they were unable or unwilling to respond, they were asked to explain their reasons.

A final e-mail was sent to those who agreed when telephoned to complete the survey online, but had not done so within two weeks.

3.5 Sample

The contact details (name, address, telephone number and email details where available) were provided by sports coach UK, Sport England and County Sport Partnerships in the South East. In total, 753 contact details were provided³.

³ Database names provided included: Kent Specialist Spt Colls; Kent SDOs; NGB; Oxfordshire Research Contact; Sussex contacts; UCS SE Contact List; Berks Sports College + SSC; Contacts Aug 2005; Berkshire Coaching Providers; Berkshire SDO Contacts;

sports coach UK provided email addresses where possible. To supplement these details, ORC International used the email addresses provided to anticipate email addresses of other contacts associated with the same institution/employer.

3.6 Fieldwork

The sample provided was used for all communication with prospective respondents. This included:

- 753 initial questionnaire mail-outs;
- 644 reminder mail-outs (where no completed postal questionnaire was returned after three weeks);
- 466 emails (where addresses were available); and
- Calls to 393 numbers (a maximum of 5 calls to each number).

3.7 Counties covered

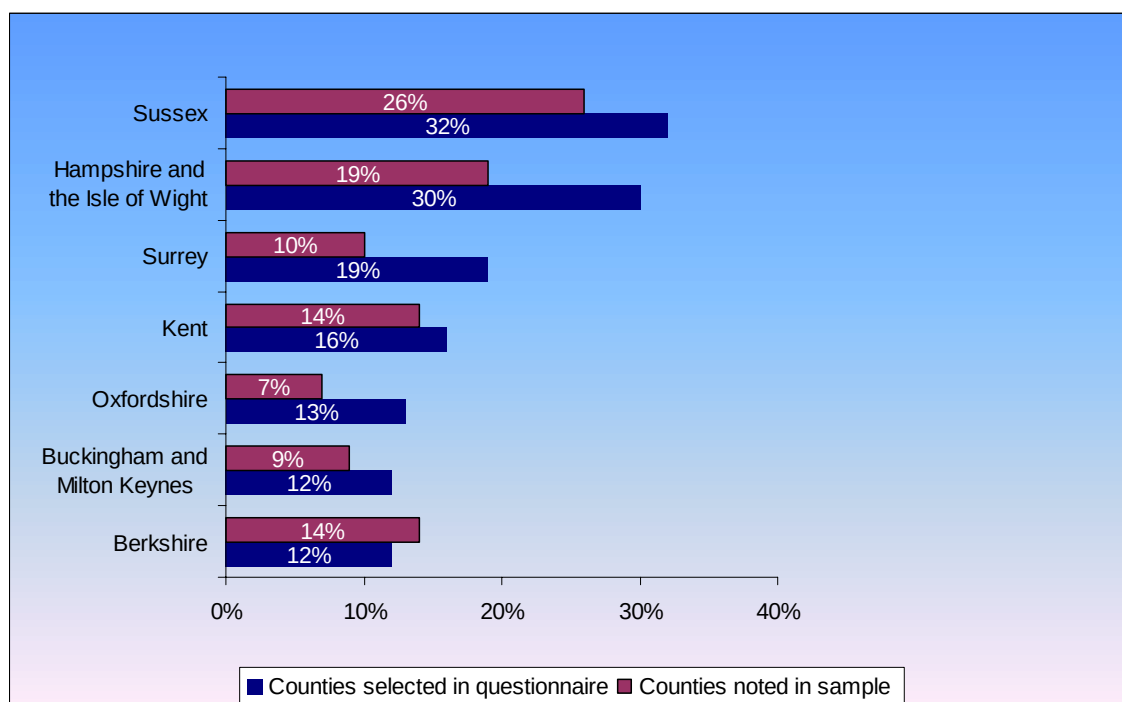
Participants were asked which counties were covered by coaches on their databases. Respondents had coaches working in different counties and were therefore allowed to select more than one option. Percentages do not equal one hundred.

Figure 3.1 demonstrates that Sussex and Hampshire and the Isle of Wight were the most frequently noted responses. Thirty two percent of participants had coached working in Sussex, and 30% had coaches working in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Figure 3.1 also shows the where providers were based, and this information was taken from the original sample file. Over a quarter of participants (26%) were based in Sussex, and 19% were based in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

It can be seen that providers based in Berkshire, Kent, and Buckingham and Milton Keynes were likely to have coaches on their database who worked in the County. Providers in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and in Surrey were more likely to have coaches on their lists who worked outside the local area.

Figure 3.1: County information



3.8 Data Processing, Analysis and Reporting

The following report outlines the main findings from the survey; in particular data is presented by:

- ❖ The counties covered by the organisation;
- ❖ How many active coaches organisations had on their lists / database;
- ❖ How many individuals coaching on behalf of organisations held an up to date National Governing Body (NGB) recognised qualification;
- ❖ How many vacancies organisations had in the previous 12 months; and
- ❖ How many of these vacancies were hard-to-fill.

ORC applied statistical checks to a comparison of different sub groups within the same survey at the 95% confidence level. We are able to use these cross tabulations to show if different results between sub-groups are statistically significant based on the base for each group and the actual percentages given. However, due to the small sample sizes statistically significant differences were not found and the report provides top-line data for each question asked during the survey.

ORC International's quality checking processes identified some data that may have been entered by mistake. For example, one participant entered that they had 3000 coaches on their database and, although this may be true, logic checks were set in place to reject

such extreme data. Data was considered extreme when just one or two references were made to figures and were more than 300% greater than the average response for the question.

Where counts have been provided in the report the figures will show numbers **after** data has been rejected.

Where applicable, comparisons will be made with a comprehensive study commissioned by sports coach UK in 2004. The research was undertaken by the market research agency MORI, and was the first study to provide detailed information on coaching in the UK.

4 Main Findings – Coaching Supply

Section 4 outlines the results of questions asked to gauge the current level of coaching supply in the South East.

4.1 Active coaches

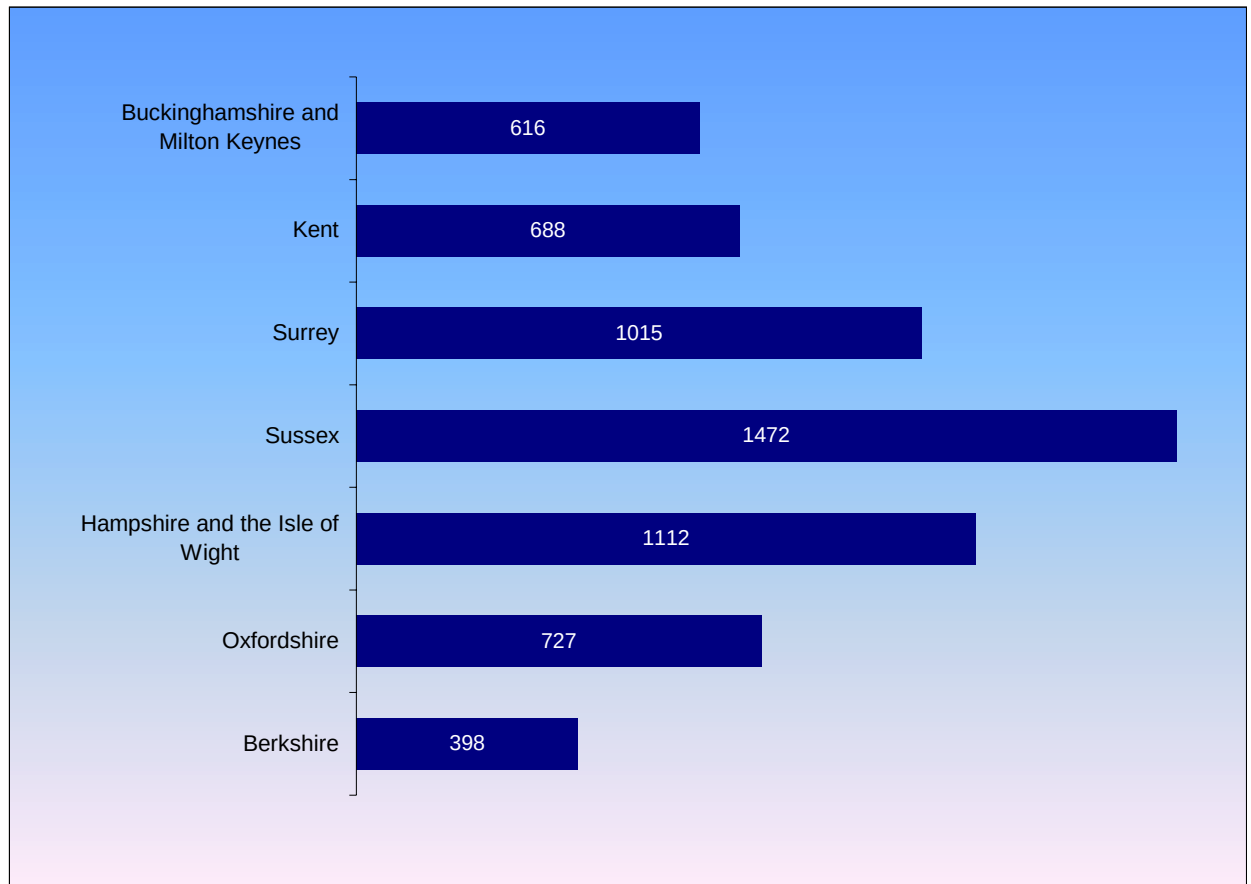
Research undertaken by sports coach UK has indicated that in 2004 there were around 1.2 million coaches in the UK, and that towards this national figure, the South East contributed the largest proportion of coaches (22%). There were in the region of 264,000 coaches in the South East, and this was higher than the average proportion of coaches per 1,000 people nationally⁴.

Participants were asked to enter the number of active coaches they had on their database. In total, respondents worked with 5,382 coaches.

A regional comparison has been provided in figure 4.1. The number of coaches identified within each county, when added together, equals 6,028. This is because when they were asked which counties they covered, participants were allowed to select a multiple response. Therefore if a provider covered two counties, and had a single coach on their database, then that coach will be represented within both counties. Bearing this in mind, we can see from figure 4.1 that the highest number of coaches was found in Sussex.

⁴ MORI 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK'.

Figure 4.1. How many active coaches are on your organisation's lists/ database?

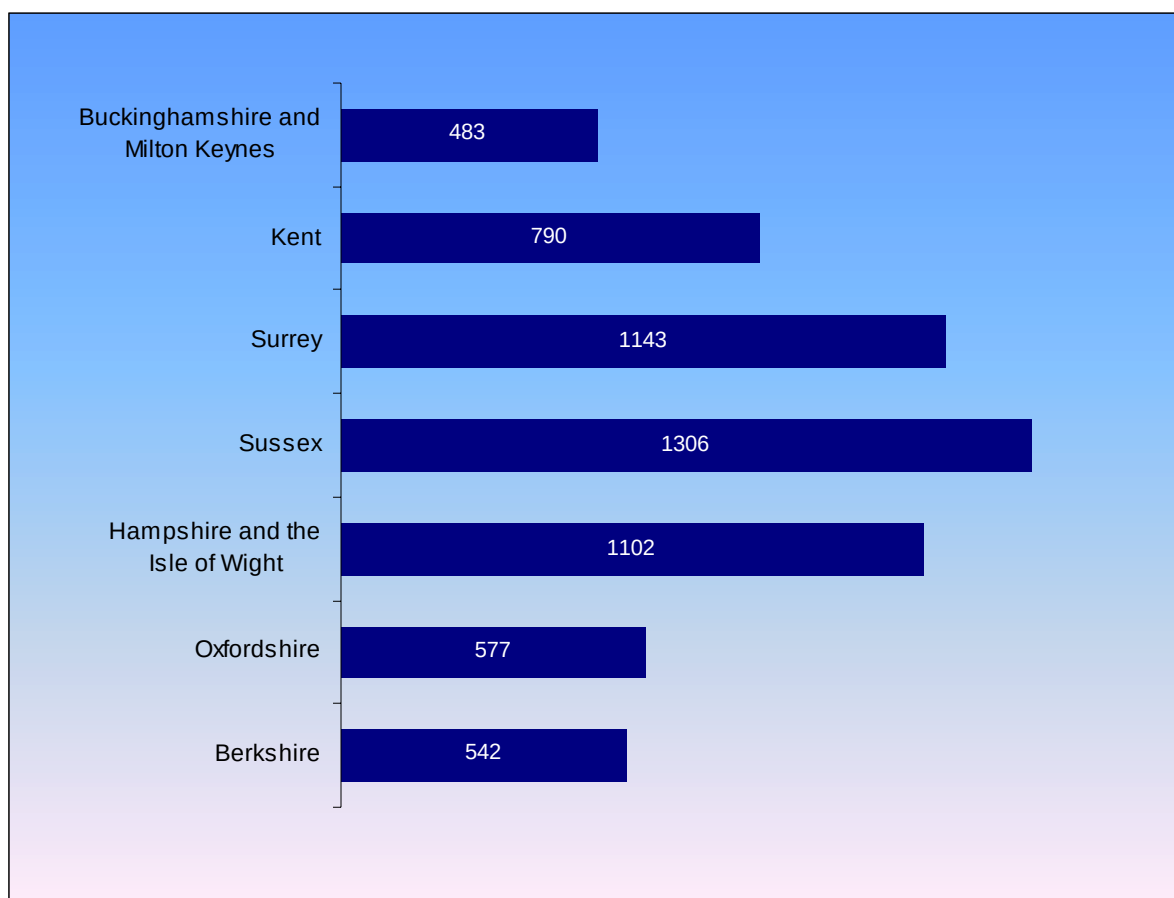


Sample base - all respondents excluding don't know (204)

Participants were then asked how many of the active coaches they had on their database had coached on their behalf over the last 12 months. Their responses are illustrated in figure 4.2.

In total, 4,525 active coaches had worked for a sporting organisation within the last 12 months. This represented 84% of all coach details held. (Just over half of participants (52%) provided an estimated figure).

Figure 4.2. How many of these individuals have coached for your organisation/ institution or on behalf of your organisation/ institution over the last 12 months?



Sample base- all respondents excluding don't know (201)

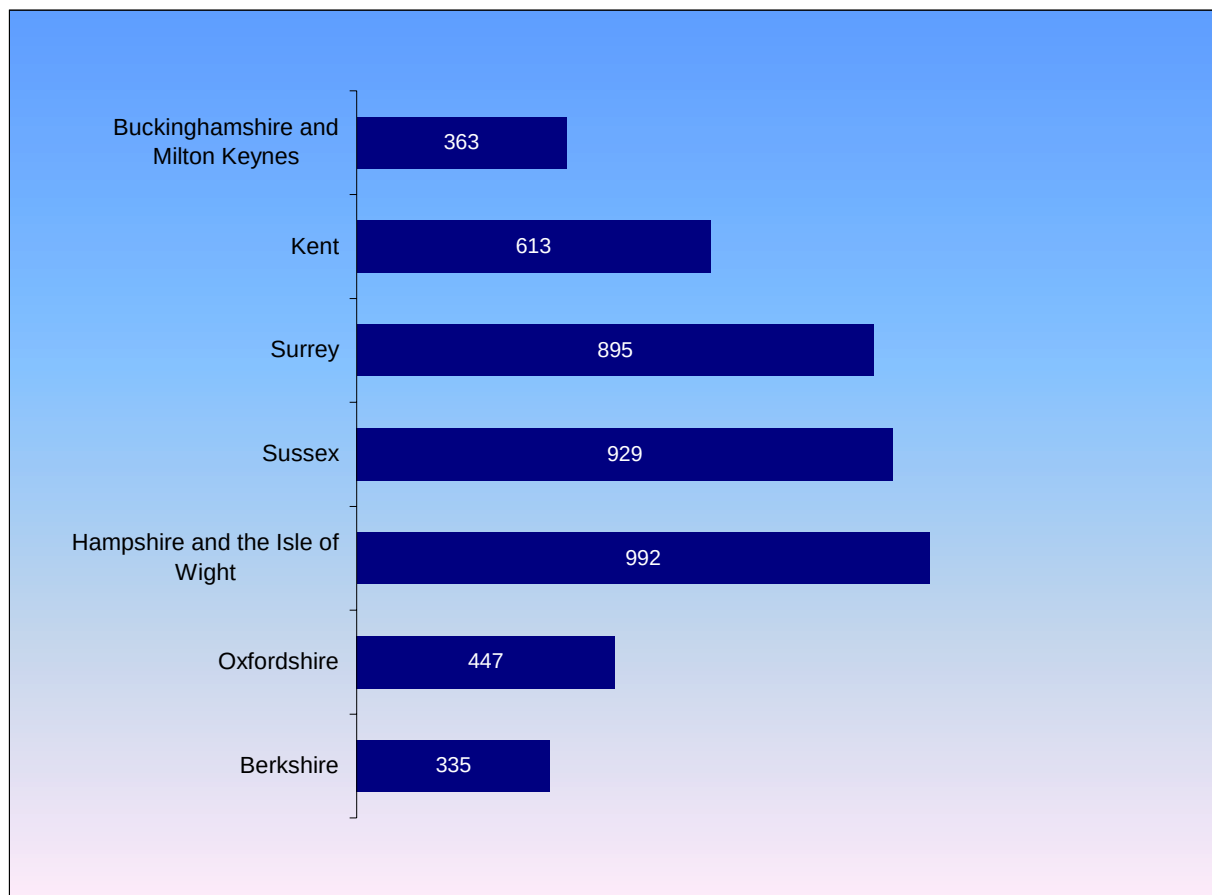
4.2 Active coaches with NGB qualifications

In 2004 it was discovered that 38% of coaches in the UK claimed to hold a formal qualification in the sport they coached. The South East had the highest proportion of qualified coaches in the UK (1.5% of the population compared to 1% for the UK).⁵

Respondents were asked how many of the coaches who had coached on their behalf in the previous 12 months held an up to date NGB qualification in the sport they coached. Respondents indicated a total of 4,029 active, qualified coaches that had an NGB qualification in the South East England; about 75% of the total active coaches.

⁵ MORI 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK'.

Figure 4.3. How many of the individuals that have coached for, or on behalf of, your organisation/ institution over the last 12 months hold an up-to-date NGB recognised coaching qualification in the sport(s) they coached?



Sample base - all respondents excluding don't know (203)

Table 4.1 compares the percentage of active coaches in each region with a recognised qualification.

Table 4.1. Percentage of active coaches with NGB qualification

	No qualified coaches	% active coaches NGB qualified
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	363	75%
Kent	613	78%
Surrey	895	78%
Sussex	929	71%
Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	992	90%
Oxfordshire	447	77%
Berkshire	335	62%

4.3 Level of NGB Qualification by type of sport

Respondents were asked how many qualified, active coaches they had on their lists coaching in a particular sport. The results have been provided in table 4.2. Participants had previously indicated that they held 4,574 active qualified coaches on their lists. When asked to specify the level of qualification coaches held in relation to the sport they coached in, partners provided information on 1156 coaches. It is likely that this discrepancy was caused because coaches had qualifications that were not listed on the questionnaire.

Qualifications were most prevalent in the sports of:

- ❖ Football (11% of qualifications identified)
- ❖ Basketball and Athletics (8% each)
- ❖ Swimming (7%)
- ❖ Badminton, tennis, gymnastics, netball, rugby union and hockey (6% each).

Table 4.2. Of the active, qualified coaches identified above, how many provided coaching in the following sports? At what level are these coaches qualified

	No. of qualified coaches	% of total no. of coaches	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Football	90	11%	10	49	51	16	4	1
Basketball	71	8%	6	32	38	17	1	0
Athletics	50	8%	11	32	29	17	7	1
Swimming	51	7%	3	27	34	11	5	0
Tennis	54	6%	5	16	35	12	5	1
Rugby Union	44	6%	7	24	24	7	3	0
Netball	45	6%	7	21	29	7	1	1
Hockey	48	6%	6	22	27	8	1	0
Gymnastics	52	6%	9	23	18	17	5	3
Badminton	57	6%	5	18	30	10	2	4
Cricket	51	5%	3	21	27	12	0	0
Table Tennis	26	3%	1	6	16	5	1	0
Volleyball	11	2%	1	8	7	5	0	1
Squash	20	2%	2	8	12	3	0	0

Movement/Dance	32	2%	7	5	11	4	1	0
Judo	20	2%	2	3	8	5	2	0
Archery	17	2%	3	9	4	1	1	2
Triathlon	8	1%	0	4	3	1	0	0
Sailing	8	1%	1	3	7	3	0	2
Multiskill	17	1%	2	7	8	0	0	0
Karate	15	1%	0	1	3	4	0	0
Golf	14	1%	3	2	2	2	0	0
Cycling	9	1%	2	0	2	4	0	0
Canoeing	13	1%	0	2	9	2	4	0
Bowls	7	1%	2	3	2	1	1	0
Boccia	11	1%	7	7	1	0	0	0

In 2004 there were three times as many football coaches than for any other sport⁶. In the region of 50% of all coaches in the UK coached in three sports: football, rugby union and swimming. Football also had the largest number of qualified coaches, followed by gymnastics and cricket. In 2005, in the South East, these three sports were amongst the ten sports with the greatest percentage of qualified coaches.

Looking at the data, the number of qualified, active coaches entered by participants for each sport tends not to equal the number of qualifications recorded. For example, participants identified 90 football coaches with a qualification, however when asked for the level of qualification for these 90, 129 qualifications were recorded. This inconsistency will possibly have been caused by the fact that some coaches held more than one qualification. Details may have been entered for the number of qualifications held as oppose the number of qualified coaches, and in effect double counting has taken place. The questionnaire did instruct respondents that the total of the number of qualifications they entered should equal the number of qualified coaches, however this guidance does not appear to have been complied with. In most circumstances the number of qualifications exceeds the total number of coaches entered for each sport.

At an overall level, a discrepancy of 25% was evident between the total number of coaches in each sport (873) and the summation of responses within each qualification (1156). Collecting robust and reliable data has previously proven to be challenging for sports coach UK and this element of human error and estimation are fundamental to the problem.

⁶ MORI 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK'.

Table 4.3 shows the number of coaches within each qualification band. This cumulative data is then used to calculate the percentage of qualification levels evident amongst all coaches in the South East.

Aggregating the data thus suggests more coaches had the following qualifications:

- Level 2/equivalent qualification (38%)
- Level 1/equivalent qualifications (31%)

The percentages of coaches with Level 1 or Level 2 qualifications are similar to the national average of qualified coaches (38%) established in 2004.⁷

Only 5% of coaches had Level 4 or above equivalent qualifications.

Table 4.3. Summation of level of coach qualifications as provided in table 4.2

	Total no. of coaches	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Summation of qualifications	1156	108	360	445	180	47	16
% of coaches	100%	9%	31%	38%	16%	4%	1%

4.4 Equal opportunities

sports coach UK recognises the fact that women, members of minority ethnic communities and coaches with a disability remain under-represented. Participants were asked the gender, age, and ethnicity and of the active, qualified coaches they held on their databases. They were also asked whether these coaches had any disabilities.

4.4.1 Gender

Participants able to provide information on gender indicated an un-even split between male and female coaches. This trend was more exaggerated nationally in 2004 when it was discovered that 75% of coaches were male⁸. The balance in the South East was much more equitable with respondents having 2,701 (39%) female coaches and 4145 (61%) male coaches on their databases. Table 4.4 shows the number of male and female coaches by region.

⁷ MORI 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK'

⁸ MORI 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK'

Table 4.4. Gender of coaches by region

Region	Male	Female	Total
Berkshire	368	238	606
Oxfordshire	208	290	498
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	638	746	1384
Sussex	866	572	1438
Surrey	874	381	1255
Kent	837	321	1158
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	354	153	507
Total	4145	2701	6846

4.4.2 Age

Table 4.5 shows that coaches tend to fall into the younger to mid range age groups. Only 17% of coaches were over the age of 45, and 60% were under 34 years of age. Respondents tended to be more accurate when providing figures for older coaches. Thirty percent estimated the number of coaches between the age of 16 and 24, 38% approximated the figure for coaches aged between 25 and 34, 35% estimated the number of those aged between 35 and 44, 26% were uncertain of the number of coaches aged 45 to 54 and the figure fell to 14% for coaches over the age of 55.

Table 4.5: Of the active, qualified coaches identified, how many fell into the following age bands?

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Total no of coaches identified	1142 (27%)	1361 (33%)	983 (24%)	501 (13%)	168 (4%)

Sample base (209)

4.4.3 Ethnicity

It is recognised that ethnic minority communities are under represented in the coaching industry. In 2004 it was found that people of White origin were more likely to be coaches than those from minority ethnic communities. In 2006 in the South East, the findings were of a similar nature:

- ❖ 93% of coaches were White (3319 in total);
- ❖ 3% were from a Mixed background (98);
- ❖ 2% were Black / Black British (63);

- ❖ 2% were Asian / Asian British (59); and
- ❖ Less than 1% was recorded as from Other ethnic backgrounds (16).

Seventy-seven percent of participants said that they had no coaches from a Mixed ethnic background on their lists, 66% had no Black or Black British coaches, 75% had no Asian or Asian British coaches and 79% had no coaches from any other ethnic origin.

Almost one quarter (23%) estimated the number of White coaches, and on average just 5% approximated the figures for coaches from minority ethnic communities.

Table 4.6: Of the active, qualified coaches identified, how many were part of the following ethnicity groups?

White	Mixed	Black / Black British	Asian / Asian British	Other ethnic origin
93%	3%	2%	2%	0%

Sample base (209)

4.4.3 Disability

In total there were 205 (7%) coaches with a disability identified, and 2,639 coaches who were not noted as having a disability (93%). Three quarters of participants had no coaches with a disability on their databases.

Eighteen percent estimated the number of coaches with a disability and the figure fell slightly to 13% when providing the number of coaches without a disability. This is perhaps because participants were uncertain of the definition of a disability.

4.5 Working status

Participants were asked the number of active qualified coaches working on a voluntary basis, the number working part-time (less than 30 paid hours per week), and the number working full time (over 30 hours paid per week).

- ❖ 1,020 (22%) coaches worked on a voluntary basis;
- ❖ 3,254 (70%) coaches worked part-time; and
- ❖ 360 (8%) coaches were employed full-time.

Nationally, in 2004, around 5% of coaches in the UK were employed on a full-time basis⁹, and this is similar to the pattern of employment in the South East.

Respondents were asked how many of their active, qualified coaches coached for other coaching providers. In total 2,442 coaches were identified as working with other providers, equating to 45% of all coaches. A significant proportion of participants (44%) provided an estimated figure.

4.6 Hours per week

Participants were asked to state the number of hours coaches spent per week delivering coaching, and the number of hours they spent per week not only delivering coaching, but also in preparation and administration. Bearing in mind that many coaches were employed on a part-time basis, it is not surprising that most coaches were spending between one and three hours per week on coaching delivery.

- ❖ 1,750 (52%) coaches were identified as spending 1-3 hours on coaching delivery;
- ❖ 1,028 (31%) coaches were identified as spending 4-6 hours on coaching delivery;
- ❖ 387 (12%) coaches were identified as spending 7-14 hours on coaching delivery; and
- ❖ 186 (6%) coaches were identified as spending more than 15 hours on coaching delivery.

In terms of all coaching related hours:

- ❖ 1,302 (60%) coaches were identified as spending 1-6 coaching related hours;
- ❖ 612 (28%) coaches were identified as spending 7-14 coaching related hours;
- ❖ 169 (8%) coaches were identified as spending 15-30 coaching related hours; and
- ❖ 105 (5%) coaches were identified as spending more than 30 coaching related hours.

Responses relating to coaching delivery were estimated by 39% of participants and the figure was slightly lower at 31% for all coaching related hours.

⁹ MORI 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK'.

5 Main Findings – Coaching Demand

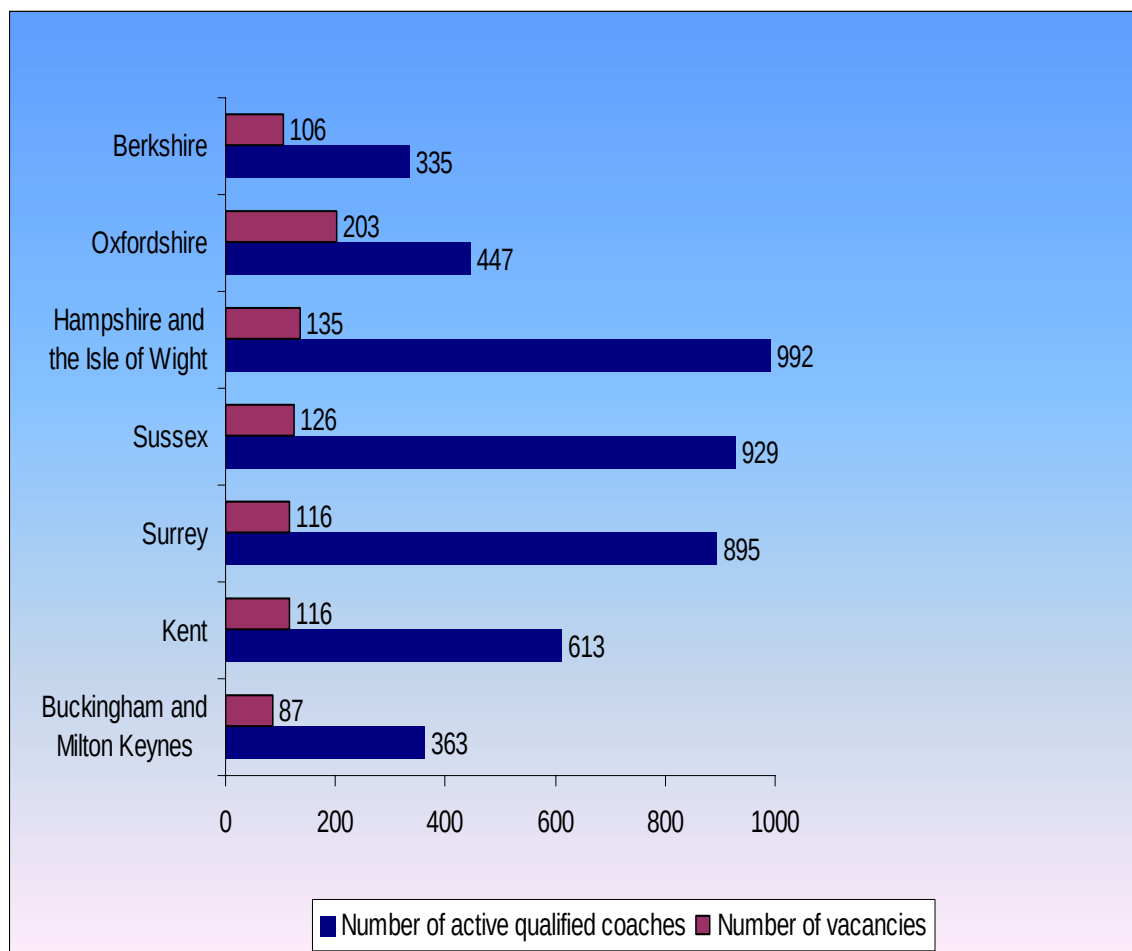
The following section outlines responses to questions on the demand for coaches in the South East.

5.1 Demand over the previous 12 months

Participants were asked to specify how many coaching vacancies they had in the previous 12 months. In total 971 vacancies were noted and one third of participants provided an estimated response.

Figure 5.1 demonstrates that the number of vacancies per region does not relate to the number of active qualified coaches.

Figure 5.1: Number of coaching vacancies and qualified active coaches by region



Sample base (209)

Respondents were asked how many of these vacancies were for unpaid, part-time or full time positions.

- ❖ 294 vacancies were for voluntary positions (30%);
- ❖ 638 positions were part-time (66%); and
- ❖ 39 positions were full-time (4%).

The vacancies broadly reflected the working status of active qualified coaches:

- ❖ 22% of active qualified coaches worked voluntarily and 30% of vacancies were for voluntary positions;
- ❖ 70% of coaches worked on a part-time basis and 66% of vacancies were for part-time positions; and
- ❖ 8% of active coaches were employed full-time and 4% of vacancies were for full-time positions.

Two thirds of the vacancies were for part-time positions. Half of respondents said that they had a part-time vacancy within the previous 12 months. Participants were less likely to be aware of any full time vacancies or voluntary positions. Three quarters said that they had not had any full time vacancies and 68% said that they had not had any unpaid vacancies. Only 1% provided estimated figures.

Respondents were asked to specify in which sports the coaching vacancies were evident. Table 5.1 shows that the most vacancies in the South East were in:

- ❖ Football (13% of the total number of different vacancy levels entered),
- ❖ Gymnastics and swimming (both 9%)
- ❖ Athletics (8%)
- ❖ Basketball, rugby union and hockey (7%).

Table 5.1. How many of these coaching vacancies were in the following sports? At what level were these coaching vacancies?

	% of total vacancies	No of vacancies	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Football	13%	41	4	15	20	2	1	0
Gymnastics	9%	27	4	9	9	4	0	1
Swimming	9%	27	1	10	14	1	1	0
Athletics	8%	26	3	10	9	3	1	0
Basketball	7%	23	2	5	15	1	0	0
Rugby Union	7%	22	2	4	14	2	0	0
Hockey	7%	20	2	6	10	2	0	0
Badminton	6%	18	2	4	10	2	0	0
Cricket	5%	15	0	6	7	1	0	1
Multiskill	5%	15	2	5	6	1	0	1
Netball	4%	11	3	3	5	0	0	0
Tennis	4%	13	2	4	5	1	1	0
Table Tennis	3%	8	1	2	4	1	0	0
Movement/Dance	2%	7	1	4	1	1	0	0
Squash	2%	5	1	2	2	0	0	0
Archery	2%	6	1	1	4	0	0	0
Boccia	1%	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Angling	1%	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Triathlon	1%	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Golf	1%	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
Rowing	1%	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rugby League	1%	4	0	2	1	1	0	0
Cycling	1%	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Volleyball	1%	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sailing	1%	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	101%	307	32	97	149	23	4	3

Sample base- participants aware of vacancies (137)

A summation of the vacancies indicated for each qualification level is provided in table 5.2. The data suggests that the majority of vacancies were for:

- Level 2/equivalent qualifications (48%) and
- Level 1/equivalent qualifications (32%).

Only 2% of vacancies were for over qualifications higher than Level 3/equivalent.

Table 5.2. Summation of vacancies within different level of coach qualifications

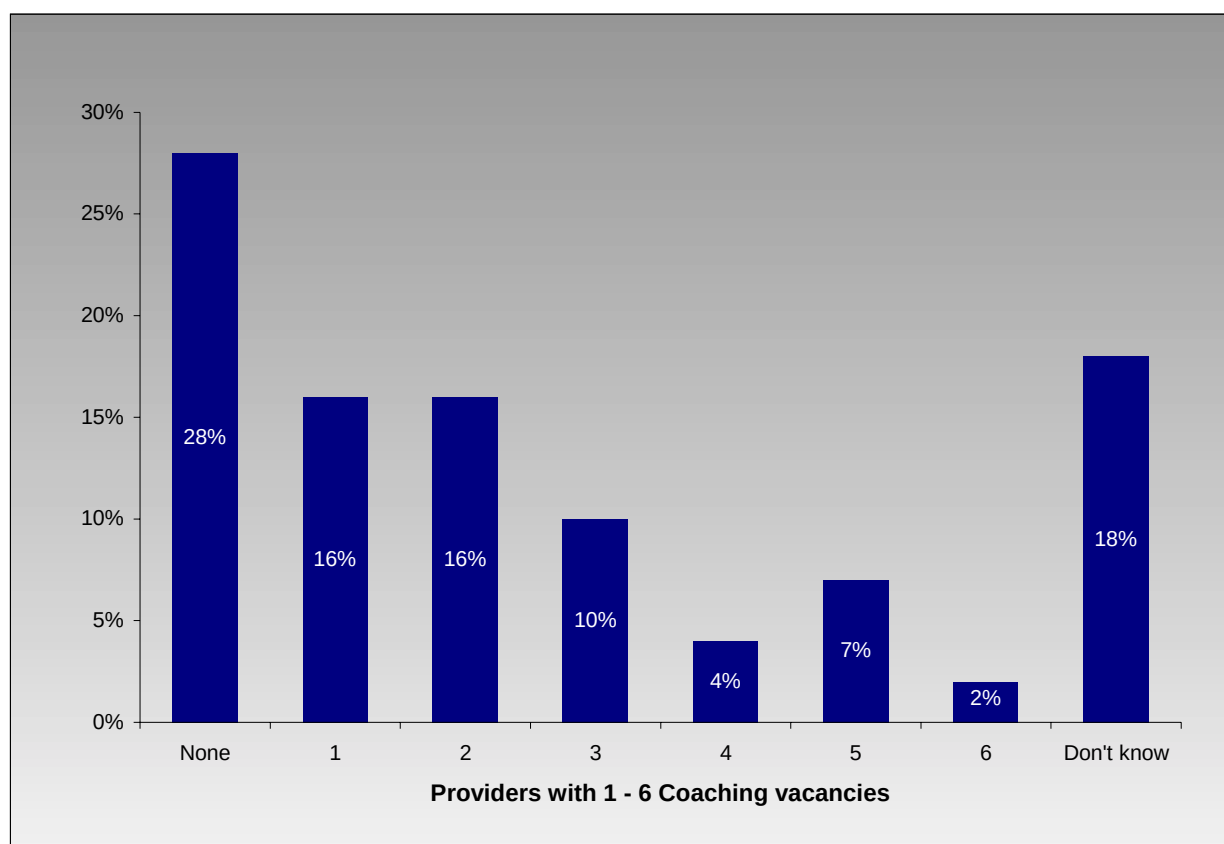
	Total no. of coaches	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Summation of vacancies across qualification levels	314	33	100	151	23	4	3
% of vacancies	100%	11%	32%	48%	7%	1%	1%

Sample base- participants aware of vacancies (137)

5.2 Hard-to-fill vacancies

Respondents were asked how many of the coaching vacancies identified in table 5.1 were hard-to-fill. One hundred and ninety one hard-to-fill vacancies were identified, equating to 20%.

Over half the respondents (55%) said that they had experienced at least one vacancy that was difficult to fill. Twenty-eight percent found that none of the positions were hard-to-fill. Almost one third (32%) provided an estimated figure.

Figure 5.2: Percentage of providers reporting coaching vacancies that were hard-to-fill?

Sample base- participants aware of vacancies (137)

Looking at the data we can see that the percentage of vacancies that were hard-to-fill occurred most frequently in Surrey, Kent and Oxfordshire:

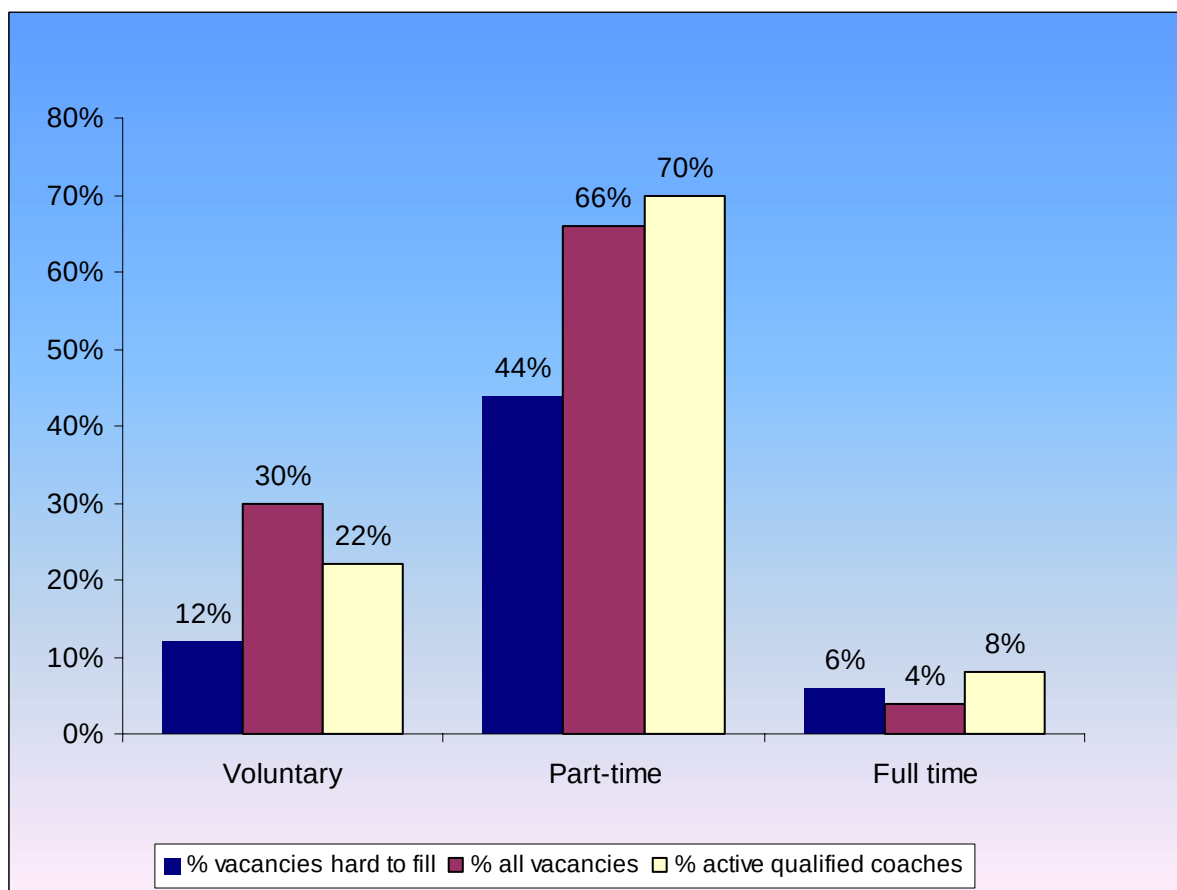
Table 5.3. Hard-to-fill vacancies by region

Region	No of vacancies	No of hard-to-fill vacancies	% of vacancies in the region that were hard-to-fill
Surrey	146	41	28%
Kent	253	63	25%
Oxfordshire	258	62	24%
Buckingham and Milton Keynes	116	22	19%
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	179	29	16%
Berkshire	141	20	14%
Sussex	163	18	11%
Total	1256	255	20%

Participants were asked whether the hard-to-fill vacancies were voluntary, part-time or full time positions. Seventeen percent provided an estimated figure. Figure 5.3 demonstrates that the majority (44%) were paid part-time. This may be the result of a number of factors; that there is a higher demand for part-time coaches, that coaches working part-time can afford to be more selective of the positions they take on, or that the hours part-time coaches are expected to work are less sociable.

Figure 5.3 also provides the percentage of all vacancies that were voluntary, part-time or full time, and the percentage of active, qualified coaches working voluntarily, part-time or full time.

Figure 5.3: Percentage of hard -to-fill vacancies, all vacancies and coaches identified by unpaid, part-time paid or full-time paid status



Sample base- participants aware of vacancies excluding don't know (113 unpaid, 119 part-time, 114 full time)

- ❖ 44 (12%) hard-to-fill vacancies were for voluntary positions;
- ❖ 166 (44%) hard-to-fill vacancies were for part-time positions; and
- ❖ 10 (6%) hard-to-fill vacancies were for full-time positions.

Respondents were asked at what time of day the hard-to-fill vacancies were evident. Table 5.4 provides data showing that most hard-to-fill vacancies were after-school, or the 'twilight' period. One in five participants provided an approximated response.

Table 5.4: How many of the hard-to-fill coaching vacancies identified were for the following times of day?

	Adult coaching (daytime)	Adult coaching (evening)	Children's coaching (during school)	Children's coaching (after school)
None	74%	74%	68%	42%
1-5	10%	9%	18%	41%
6	1%	1%	0%	2%
Don't know	15%	16%	15%	15%
Total no identified	32	31	58	148

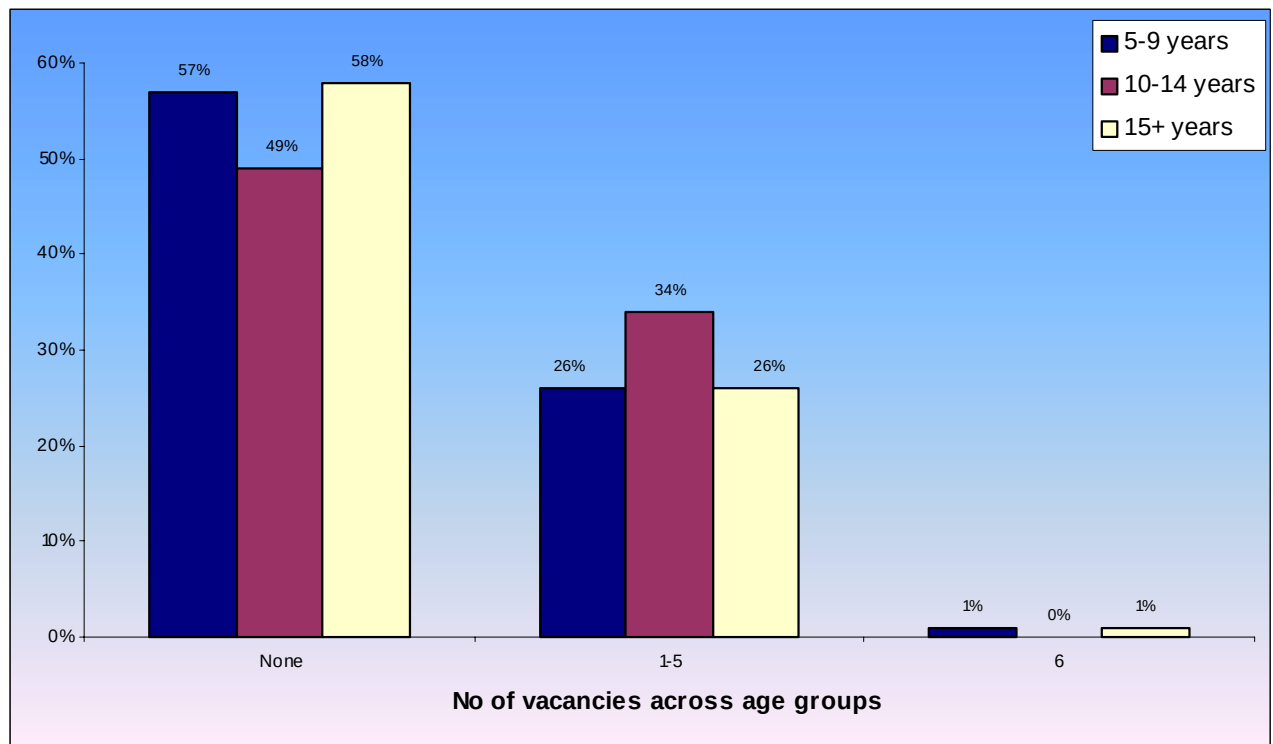
Sample base- participants aware of vacancies (137)

Respondents were then asked which age groups the hard-to-fill vacancies related to. Seventeen percent gave an estimated response.

- ❖ 95 vacancies were for coaching 5-9 years (34%);
- ❖ 102 vacancies were for coaching 10-14 years (36%); and
- ❖ 85 vacancies were for coaching 15+ years (30%).

Figure 5.4 demonstrates that the vacancies were quite evenly spread across the age groups.

Figure 5.4: How many of the hard-to-fill coaching vacancies identified were for coaching the following age groups?



Sample base- participants aware of vacancies excluding don't know (121 5-9, 120 10-14, 122 15+)

Participants were asked in which sport their hard-to-fill coaching vacancies were experienced. Table 5.5 demonstrates that most were in: gymnastics and swimming (12%), basketball (9%), football (8%) and rugby union (7%).

Table 5.5. How many of the hard-to-fill vacancies identified were in the following sports? At what level were these hard-to-fill vacancies?

	No. hard-to-fill vacancies	% total no. of hard-to-fill vacancies	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Gymnastics	20	12%	5	2	8	2	0	0
Swimming	14	12%	1	5	9	1	1	0
Basketball	13	9%	2	4	7	0	0	0
Football	12	8%	1	3	7	0	0	0
Rugby Union	10	7%	0	2	7	1	0	0
Badminton	8	6%	1	2	5	0	0	0
Netball	8	3%	1	1	2	0	0	0
Athletics	7	6%	2	3	3	0	1	0
Cricket	5	4%	0	3	2	0	0	0
Hockey	6	7%	2	3	4	1	0	0
Multiskill	5	6%	1	3	3	1	0	0
Table Tennis	6	4%	1	2	1	1	0	0
Tennis	5	5%	1	1	3	1	1	0
Archery	3	2%	1	0	2	0	0	0
Movement/Dance	3	3%	1	1	1	1	0	0
Angling	1	1%	0	0	1	0	0	0
Boccia	2	1%	0	1	0	0	0	0
Golf	1	1%	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rowing	1	1%	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rugby League	1	1%	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sailing	1	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squash	2	1%	0	1	1	0	0	0
Triathlon	1	1%	0	1	0	0	0	0
Volleyball	2	1%	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	137		20	39	69	10	3	0

Sample base- participants aware of hard-to-fill vacancies (137)

A summation of the hard-to-fill vacancies indicated for each qualification level is provided in the table below. The data suggests that the majority of vacancies were for:

- Level 2/equivalent qualifications (49%)
- Level 1/equivalent qualifications (28%), and,
- Leader/ Pre Level 1 (14%)

Only 2% of vacancies were for over qualifications higher than Level 3/equivalent.

Table 5.6. Summation of hard-to-fill vacancies across different qualification levels

	Total no. of coaches	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Summation of hard-to-fill vacancies	141	20	39	69	10	3	0
% of hard-to-fill vacancies	100%	14%	28%	49%	7%	2%	0%

Sample base- participants aware of hard-to-fill vacancies (137)

6 Future demand

The following section outlines the responses given by participants on questions over future demand for coaches.

6.1 Additional coaches

Respondents were asked to estimate how many extra coaches they would require in the forthcoming 12 months, and at what level. Table 6.1 shows participating organisations anticipated the greatest demand in:

- ❖ Football (9% of all anticipated demand),
- ❖ Basketball (8%)
- ❖ Gymnastics and tennis (7% each)
- ❖ Badminton, rugby union, cricket, athletics and multi-skills (6% each)

Table 6.1. Please estimate how many extra coaches you will need in the next 12 months in the following sports? At what level are these extra coaching vacancies?

	Total no. anticipated vacancies	% total anticipated vacancies	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Football	35	9%	4	15	17	4	0	0
Basketball	31	8%	3	12	21	1	0	0
Gymnastics	27	7%	7	8	12	4	1	2
Swimming	26	7%	2	4	11	2	0	0
Badminton	22	6%	3	10	12	3	0	0
Cricket	23	6%	2	10	12	3	0	0
Multiskill	23	6%	3	12	12	1	0	0
Tennis	22	6%	4	10	15	1	2	0
Athletics	21	5%	2	12	12	2	1	0
Netball	20	5%	0	11	8	0	0	0
Rugby Union	18	5%	2	7	14	7	0	0
Hockey	14	4%	1	5	8	1	0	0

Movement/Dance	14	4%	0	7	6	2	0	0
Squash	11	3%	1	6	6	1	0	0
Table Tennis	11	3%	4	4	5	1	1	1
Boccia	8	2%	2	7	2	0	0	0
Archery	7	2%	1	5	3	0	0	0
Canoeing	6	2%	1	0	2	2	0	0
Golf	4	1%	0	0	3	1	0	0
Judo	5	1%	0	1	4	1	0	0
Rowing	4	1%	0	1	2	0	0	0
Sailing	5	1%	1	1	3	2	0	0
Angling	3	1%	0	2	2	0	0	0
Bowls	3	1%	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cycling	3	1%	0	1	3	0	0	0
Equestrian	2	1%	0	1	2	0	0	0
Goalball	2	1%	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mountaineering	3	1%	1	1	1	2	0	0
Orienteering	3	1%	0	3	2	0	0	0
Power Lifting	2	1%	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rugby League	3	1%	0	2	2	1	0	0
Triathlon	3	1%	0	1	2	0	0	0
Volleyball	3	1%	0	2	1	0	0	0
Total	387		44	162	208	42	5	3

Sample base (209)

A summation of the anticipated demand for coaches for each qualification level is provided in table 6.2. The data suggests that the majority of vacancies were for:

- Level 2/equivalent qualifications (45%)
- Level 1/equivalent qualifications (35%)

Nine percent of hard-to-fill vacancies were evident for coaches with Leader/ Pre Level 1 qualifications. Only 2% of vacancies were for over qualifications higher than Level 3/equivalent.

Table 6.2. Summation of anticipated future demand for coaches across different qualification levels

	Total no. of coaches	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Summation of anticipated demand for coaches	467	44	163	209	43	5	3
% of anticipated demand for coaches	100%	9%	35%	45%	9%	1%	1%

Sample base- participants aware of anticipated vacancies (209)

6.2 Fewer coaches

Respondents were asked to estimate how many fewer coaches they would require in the forthcoming 12 months. The results of the question are fairly inconclusive with 80% not anticipating a fall in demand for coaches in any of the sports noted. Just 1% predicted a possible decline in the demand for coaches in: archery (at Level 2 or equivalent), gymnastics (at pre Level 1 and at Level 1) and tennis (at Level 1 and Level 2).

6.3 Additional hours of coaching delivery

Respondents were asked to estimate the number of extra hours of coaching delivery they would need in the forthcoming 12 months in particular sports. They were also asked to specify at what level the additional hours would fall. The results have been provided in table 6.3.

The most frequently noted sports requiring additional hours of coaching delivery were:

- ❖ Football (11% of all extra hours of coaching demanded);
- ❖ Basketball (8%);
- ❖ Athletics, gymnastics, badminton and multi-skill (7%); and
- ❖ Cricket, netball and tennis (6%).

Table 6.3. Please estimate how many hours of extra coaching delivery you will need in the next 12 months in the following sports in addition to your current need. At what level are these coaching hours?

	Number of additional hours	% of total additional hours	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Football	25	11%	5	7	13	0	0	0
Basketball	18	8%	3	3	12	0	0	0
Gymnastics	16	7%	3	4	6	1	1	1
Athletics	17	7%	3	5	7	1	1	0
Badminton	17	7%	2	6	8	1	0	0
Multiskill	16	7%	3	7	6	0	0	0
Cricket	13	6%	3	4	6	0	0	0
Netball	13	6%	2	5	6	0	0	0
Tennis	15	6%	3	3	5	2	2	0
Swimming	12	5%	2	2	8	0	0	0
Rugby Union	11	5%	1	2	6	2	0	0
Movement/Dance	8	3%	2	3	2	1	0	0
Squash	8	3%	1	5	2	0	0	0
Hockey	6	3%	2	0	3	1	0	0
Boccia	4	2%	0	3	1	0	0	0
Canoeing	5	2%	0	0	3	2	0	0
Archery	5	2%	1	4	0	0	0	0
Table Tennis	5	2%	2	2	1	0	0	0
Volleyball	5	2%	0	1	1	1	1	1
Golf	4	2%	2	1	1	0	0	0
Judo	4	2%	0	2	2	0	0	0
Angling	3	1%	0	2	1	0	0	0
Orienteering	3	1%	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total	233		41	71	102	12	5	2

Sample base (209)

A summation of the anticipated future demand for hours of coaching across the different coach qualifications is provided in the table below. The data suggests that the highest anticipated demand for coaching hours were for:

- Level 2/equivalent qualifications (43%)
- Level 1/equivalent qualifications (30%), and
- Leader/ Pre Level 1 (18%).

Table 6.4. Summation of anticipated hours of demand for coaches across different qualification levels

	Total no. of coaching hours	Leader / Pre Level 1	Level 1 / equiv	Level 2 / equiv	Level 3 / equiv	Level 4 / equiv	Level 5 / equiv
Summation of anticipated hours of coaching demand	237	42	72	103	13	5	2
% of anticipated hours of coaching demand	100%	18%	30%	43%	5%	2%	1%

Sample base- participants aware of hard-to-fill vacancies (137)

7 Verbatim Comments

The following section outlines some of the verbatim comments made by respondents during the survey.

7.1 Completing the questionnaire

To further understand why some participants found completing the questionnaire difficult, and to help boost future response rates to similar surveys, respondents who found any part of the survey problematic were asked to explain why this was the case.

To allow participants greater freedom, responses were given spontaneously and verbatim comments were recorded. Each response was then studied by a Coding Manager within ORC International, enabling the development of the most common ‘themes’ of the response. Each response was then allocated to a ‘theme’ and the results have been provided in table 7.1.

Sixty percent found at least one particular aspect of the questionnaire demanding, and the most frequently noted problem was that participants found it difficult to estimate the numbers they were asked to provide.

- ❖ “Some of the information required was hard to find”.
- ❖ “We don’t hold coach data”.
- ❖ “We don’t have that sort of info available”.

This potential issue was taken into consideration by sports coach UK during questionnaire design who provided comprehensive guidance notes on questionnaire completion. Participants were also provided with the option to say that the figure they entered was an estimate.

Table 7.1: If you found completing any part of this questionnaire difficult, please can you explain why?

No comment	40%
Difficult to estimate / predict / answer	14%
Difficult to classify / differentiate between teaching and coaching / classify who our coaches are / separate into different sections	10%
Data not easily available	7%
Not relevant / some questions irrelevant	6%
Too complex / confusing	5%

Only employ casual multi-skilled staff / ad hoc / sessional basis	4%
Too detailed / more detailed than before / takes too long	3%
Ambiguous / unclear	2%
Unlikely to need fewer coaches / hard to find enough coaches	2%
Facilities hired / used by other groups	2%
Difficult to answer about vacancies	2%
Qualification levels difficult to complete / unclear	2%
Local Authority / organisation funds coaching / doesn't run sessions / umbrella for other clubs	1%

sports coach UK are working towards improving the records held on coaching and coaches in the South East, and these endeavours will go towards addressing some of the issues outlined in table 7.1. This is proving to be a complicated process, and sports coach UK may wish to address other problems mentioned by participants prior to implementing future research, most notably that of questionnaire design.

- ❖ “When it took me ten minutes to complete question 4, I did not feel like filling in the rest of the questionnaire”.
- ❖ “It is not always clear how to fill in the answer”.
- ❖ “There were some questions which I felt were not required”.
- ❖ “Questions 9 to 11 and 12 to 16 are virtually the same”.

One potential participant was prevented from completing the survey online. The provider’s internal IT network used a strict and complex security fire-wall which would not allow the respondent to submit the data. This was particularly infuriating as the individual had taken the time to complete the survey, but could not submit the results. It may be assumed that there were other providers who would have liked to complete the survey online, but were unable to do so. ORC International was unable to help the participant to submit their results as the issue was internal to the provider.

7.2 Other comments

Participants were then asked if they had any further comments they would like to make about sports coaching provision in the South East region. The majority (66%) chose not to comment. Responses were again themed and the most frequently noted themes have been provided in table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Are there any other comments you would like to make about sports coaching provision in the South East area?

No comment	66%
Lack of staff / not enough coaches / need more coaches	6%
Make list / database available of approved coaches	5%
Difficult to find coaches	4%
Lack of training courses / courses too far away	3%
More paid provision needed / payment for voluntary coaches	3%
Lack of funding / availability of funding / how to apply	2%
More / better communication / liaison	2%
Training courses too expensive	1%
Problems encountered employing part-time coaches	1%
Keep lists / databases updated	1%
Coaching hours fluctuate due to demand	1%
More support for individual sports	1%
Lack of trampoline coaches	1%
More investment in primary schools	1%

8 Key Points and Recommendations

The following section outlines suggested action areas for sports coach UK to address.

8.1 Coaching supply

Coaching providers identified a large number of coaches on their databases, many of whom were working on a part-time basis, and with other coaching providers. Of the coaches who had been active within the previous 12 months, 77% held an NGB qualification.

In 2004 it was discovered that nationally 75% of coaches were male¹⁰. The balance in the South East was more even with respondents representing a coaching force comprised of 39% female coaches and 61% male coaches.

Coaches tended to be within young to mid-range age groups. 27% were between 16 and 24, 33% were between 25 and 34, 24% were aged between 35 and 44, 13% were between 45 and 54, and just 4% were 55 or over.

Within its mission statement sports coach UK dedicates itself to the promotion of inclusive and equitable practice. It has been discovered that nationally members of ethnic minority communities, especially younger members, are more likely to receive coaching. It is of concern that coaches from ethnic minority communities and coaches with a disability remain under represented within the coaching industry.

8.2 Coaching demand

Most participants advertised a vacancy within the 12 months prior to the survey. The majority of positions were part-time and were likely to be in the fields of football, gymnastics or swimming.

A significant number (20%) of the vacancies noted were deemed to be 'hard-to-fill'.

Hard-to-fill vacancies tended to be part-time and particular difficulties were faced when recruiting for after school positions.

This may be an issue of concern for sports coach UK as the Government's Agenda for Sport aims to see a massive increase in after school sport.

¹⁰ MORI 2004 'Sports Coaching in the UK'

8.3 Future requirements

Providers felt that there would be a need for more coaches in football and basketball, they also felt that more coaching delivery hours would be needed in football and basketball.

8.4 Action Points

- ❖ The Government's Agenda for Sport aims to provide a more structured approach to the development of excellence and improving qualification levels is inherent to the requirement. sports coach UK operates within a culture of continuous professional development and strives to raise standards within the field of coaching. As part of its core business, sports coach UK encourages coaches to achieve the best qualifications for their careers. sports coach UK then matches these qualifications to the demand for qualified coaches. It is simply recommended that this endeavour continues for the benefit of individual coaches and the coaching industry.
- ❖ sports coach UK may wish to provide current and potential coaches with guidance matching qualifications to career aspirations. The Coaching Task Force may wish to consider providing full information on career paths and the qualifications required to achieve a certain position or salary. Simple information such as the availability of training courses in the local area will ease the qualification process for coaches.
- ❖ To help coaches select the correct qualifications, sports coach UK may wish to consider publicising the results of any skill gap research undertaken. Encouraging coaches to achieve specific qualifications will also help sports coach UK address skill shortages and provide a world leading service.
- ❖ sports coach UK has been tasked by Government to engage young people in sports leadership, and whilst members of all age groups must be actively encouraged to enter into and develop a career within coaching, it is promising to note that a large number of young people are already involved.
- ❖ sports coach UK may wish to further advise young people of the advantages of participating in coaching, either in a voluntary or paid position, and should consider involving local schools, colleges, gyms and other sports facilities. The health benefits of being involved in coaching must also be promoted.
- ❖ sports coach UK may wish to undertake additional qualitative research with coaches with a disability and coaches from minority ethnic communities to

discover and therefore address the barriers they face to becoming active and qualified coaches.

8.5 Gap analysis

The responses to specific questions asked during the survey have been compared to ascertain if there is a correlation between the current supply of coaches, vacancies over the previous 12 months, hard-to-fill vacancies, future demand for coaches and future demand for extra coaching delivery hours. It was discovered that the same sports were noted within the top responses to these questions.

- The most popular sports for coaches to be working in were football and basketball.
 - The most frequently noted vacancies within the previous 12 months were in the fields of football and gymnastics.
 - Coaching vacancies within gymnastics and swimming were the hardest to fill.
 - Providers foresaw additional demand for coaches in football and basketball.
 - Providers felt that there would be a requirement for additional coaching delivery hours in football and basketball.
1. Over half of the providers worked with football coaches who tended to be qualified up to Level 2 or equivalent. The vacancies they had experienced over the past 12 months were also up to Level 2 or equivalent. Providers believed that there would be a future requirement for extra coaching hours up to Level 2 or equivalent, however they wished to see more coaches in the future qualified at Level 3 or equivalent.
 2. Basketball coaches were more likely to be qualified up to Level 3 or equivalent and vacancies within the sport over the previous 12 months had tended to be at Level 2 or equivalent. Providers felt that more coaches and coaching delivery hours would be required in the sport.
 3. One third of providers worked with gymnastics coaches who tended to hold higher qualification levels (up to Level 5 or equivalent). There was a significant number of vacancies within the sport over the previous 12 months, and many of these had been hard-to-fill (12% of hard-to-fill vacancies were within the sport). The vacancies had been for coaches with lower qualification levels. Participants felt that there would be future demand for additional gymnastics coaches and coaching delivery hours.

4. One third of respondents worked with swimming coaches who tended to be qualified at Levels 1 or 2. Again there had been a significant number of vacancies within the sport in the past 12 months at Levels 1 and 2 and these had proven hard-to-fill. It was perhaps because of this that providers believed there would be a future demand for swimming coaches qualified to Level 2.
- ❖ sports coach UK should consider these results within context, and against other comprehensive research programmes undertaken by the organisation. However the results do suggest that providers in the South East currently feel that there is good reason to increase the qualification levels of football coaches.

8.6 Additional comments

- ❖ Participants found the questionnaire challenging and response rates may improve if the questionnaire were simplified. For example complex grids are visually unattractive and their removal may help to ease completion.
- ❖ Online completion levels were disappointing and comparatively low. It is unknown how many providers were unable to complete the survey on the web simply because they did not have access to a suitable IT infrastructure.
- ❖ At the outset sample collation (undertaken by sports coach UK) was difficult, and many of the records did not contain e-mail addresses. sports coach UK understands the value of research and is involved in a number of programmes. To gain maximum benefits from the investment it may be worth spending slightly more time ensuring that samples are robust.

Appendix A - Paper Questionnaire and Guidance Notes

Questionnaire Guidance Notes

HOW TO COMPLETE YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE

This survey is essential to help gain information on the supply and demand of coaching in South East England. This information is particularly important in preparation for the upcoming Olympics.

We understand that some people **will not be able to** complete all or even most of the questionnaire. However, in these circumstances it is **very important** that you provide an estimate, or, if this is difficult a **do not know** response.

PLEASE ENSURE YOU RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE regardless of the quality of your responses.

The questionnaire will not take long to complete but if you do not have time to gather accurate data then please provide estimates. In particular, please take a few moments to think about your coaching needs over the next 12 months, and indicate if you are planning to expand/begin to offer any new sports (Q17& Q19.) This information will help sports coach UK and their partners to develop a strategy and work with you to obtain the funding you require to meet your sports aspirations in the future.

There are several grids throughout the questionnaire, it may look like you have to complete a lot of information but you will probably only need to complete a couple of rows. If it makes it easier, focus on your **priority sports** (for example the top 5 sports you offer), but please reflect this in Q20 where we invite you to comment on coaching provision in the South East.

If more convenient, please complete the questionnaire online, a web-link will have been emailed to you. Please direct any questions you may have about the survey to Lucy Ettridge at ORC International on 0161 888 8035, alternatively please contact one of the County Sport Partners listed below:

Partner	Contact	Telephone	Email
Berkshire	Helen Richards	0118 939 9051	helen.richards@reading.gov.uk
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	Michaela Smith	01296 585219	msmith@aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk
Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	Sophie Barratt	01962 845020	sophie.barratt@hants.gov.uk
Kent	Julie Edwards / Alex Copeland	07799 348208 / 07769 957519	julie.edwards@sportengland.org alex.copeland@sportengland.org
Oxfordshire	Sam Abrey	01865 252345	sabrey@oxford.gov.uk
Surrey	Sarah Williams / Campbell Livingston	01483 518944 / 01483 518954	sarah.williams@surreycc.gov.uk campbell.livingston@surreycc.gov.uk
Sussex	Emma Forward	01273 644140	eforward@brighton.ac.uk

Section 1 – Supply of Coaches

THIS FIRST SECTION SEEKS TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE COACHES YOU CURRENTLY EMPLOY.

Q1 – Q3

Please enter a number into the box. If you are unsure of the exact number, please make an estimate and tick the “*estimate*” box. For Q3, you may be able to refer to your Human Resources (HR) Department. If you cannot estimate, please tick the “*don’t know*” box.

Q4a/ Q4b

Please enter the number of **qualified coaches** (Q3) and the qualification for your sports or “priority sports” only. If you do not know which of your coaches are qualified, please refer to all coaches as reflected in Q2. You do not have to complete the whole grid. Again if you do not know the exact number please provide estimated figures.

Q5/ Q6 / Q7

Please enter a number into the boxes provided. Your HR Department might be able to provide this information to you. If you are unsure of the exact number, please make an estimate and tick the “*estimate*” box. If you cannot estimate, please tick the “*don’t know*” box. If you do not know how many qualified coaches you employ, please answer for all coaches as reflected in Q2. Please note this in Q20 at the end of the survey.

Q8

For both **coaching delivery only** and **coaching related hours**, please enter a number into the box. If you are unsure of the exact number, please make an estimate and tick the “*estimate*” box. If you cannot estimate, please tick the “*don’t know*” box.

Section 2 – Demand of Coaches

THIS SECTION SEEKS TO GATHER INFORMATION ON YOUR COACHING NEEDS IN THE FUTURE. IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT FOR SECURING FUNDS.

Q9/ Q10

Please enter a number into the box. If you are unsure of the exact number, please make an estimate and tick the “*estimate*” box. If you cannot estimate, please tick the “*don’t know*” box.

Q11a/ Q11b

Please enter the number of **coaching vacancies** for your sports or “priority sports” only. You do not have to complete the whole grid. If you do not know the exact number please provide an estimate.

Q12

Please enter a number into the box. If you are unsure of the exact number, please make an estimate and tick the “*estimate*” box. If you cannot estimate, please tick the “*don’t know*” box. If you do not know the number of “*hard-to-fill*” vacancies please go to Q17a.

Q13/ Q14/ Q15

Please enter a number into the box. If you are unsure of the exact number, please make an estimate and tick the “*estimate*” box. If you cannot estimate, please tick the “*don’t know*” box.

Q16a/ Q16b

Please enter the number of **hard-to-fill vacancies** and the qualification for your sports or “priority sports” only. You do not have to complete the whole grid. Again if you do not know the exact number please provide estimated figures.

Q17a/ Q17b

Please enter the number of **extra coaches** and the qualification for your sports or “priority sports” only. You do not have to complete the whole grid. Again if you do not know the exact number please provide estimated figures. Please think about the sports you are planning on expanding or introducing in the future and indicate your requirements as best as possible.

Q18a/ Q18b

Please enter the number of **fewer coaches** and the qualification for your sports or “priority sports” only. You do not have to complete the whole grid. Again if you do not know the exact number please provide estimated figures.

Q19a/ Q19b

Please enter the number of **hours of extra coaching** and the qualification for your sports or “priority sports” only. You do not have to complete the whole grid. Again if you do not know the exact number please provide estimated figures. For example, 50 hours of coaching provides roughly 1 hourly session per week, per annum. If you are unable to fill in 19b, please complete 19a as best as possible.

Q20

To help sports coach UK to understand coaching managers’ perspective, please write down any reasons why you could not answer particular questions. Answering this question will help facilitate building a better data collection process in the future.

Supply and Demand of Coaches in the South East 2005

Details of person(s) completing this questionnaire:

Name:

Title:

Organisation Address:

Tel Number:

email address:

HOW TO COMPLETE YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE

Please complete for those counties of the South East under the jurisdiction of your organisation.

The questionnaire is divided into two sections, **Section 1** relates to the supply of coaches and **Section 2** relates to the demand for coaches.

Most questions ask you to detail the number of coaches in each category. However, some other question formats are also used.

Q1 asks you to enter a number, for example **3**

Q4 asks you to tick a box ☒

Please answer all the questions. If you do not know the exact answer, please give us your best estimated figure. If you do have difficulty answering any questions, please provide feedback to us through the questionnaire or through contacting the Project Administrator on the details listed below.

If you would rather reply online, please use the weblink that was emailed to you. If you have not received an email or weblink for this survey, please contact the project administrator: Lisa Spina at ORC International on 0207 675 1013—or alternatively email lisa.spina@orc.co.uk.

Please confirm the counties of the South East covered by your organisation:

PLEASE TICK THE BOXES WHICH APPLY ☒

Berkshire ☐

Oxfordshire ☐

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight ☐

Sussex ☐

Surrey ☐

Kent ☐

Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes ☐

SECTION 1	Supply of Coaches
------------------	--------------------------

Q1 How many active coaches are on your organisation's lists/ database?

ENTER NUMBER OF COACHES

Estimate (Tick if applicable) ☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable) ☐

Q2 How many of these individuals have coached for your organisation/ institution or on behalf of your organisation/ institution over the last 12 months?

ENTER NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS

Estimate (Tick if applicable) ☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable) ☐

Q3 How many of the individuals that have coached for, or on behalf of, your organisation/ institution over the last 12 months (as indicated in Q2) hold an up-to-date National Governing Body (NGB) recognised coaching qualification in the sport(s) they coached?

Please note: PE teaching qualifications **are not** included as coaching qualifications in this question.

ENTER NUMBER

Estimate (Tick if applicable) ☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable) ☐

Q4a Of the active, qualified coaches identified in Q3, how many provided coaching in the following sports?

ENTER TOTAL AGAINST EACH SPORT YOUR ORGANISATIONS COACHES.
If you were unable to answer Q3, please refer to all coaches (Q2) to answer this question.

Q4b At what level are the active, qualified coaches identified in Q3 qualified?

Enter total against the level of qualification for each sport.

Note the numbers in the qualification level columns (Q4b) should, if you have all the information, sum to the number in the total column (Q4a).

SPORT	Q4a TOT AL	Q4b QUALIFICATION LEVEL					
		Leader/ Pre- Level 1	Level 1/ equiv.	Level 2/ equiv.	Level 3/ equiv.	Level 4/ equiv.	Level 5/ equiv.
Angling							
Archery							
Athletics							
Badminton							
Basketball							
Boccia							
Bowls							
Boxing							
Canoeing							
Cricket							
Cycling							
Equestrian							
Football							
Goalball							
Golf							
Gymnastics							
Hockey							
Judo							

Karate							
Mountaineering							
Movement/Dance							
Multiskill							
Netball							
Orienteering							
Power Lifting							
Rounders							
Rowing							
Rugby League							
Rugby Union							
Sailing							
Squash							
Swimming							
Table Tennis							
Tennis							
Triathlon							
Volleyball							
Other (please state)							

Q5 Of the active, qualified coaches identified in Q3, how many were in the following groups?

Please **enter the number** in each of the following groups: gender, age, ethnicity and disability. If you do not know coach qualification, please answer for all coaches. We understand you may not have accurate information in this area, but please provide your best estimate. Your HR Department might be able to help with this information.

Each group should sum to the **total in Q3/Q2**. If you do not collect information on these categories please tick 'don't know'.

Gender		Estimate (Tick if applicable)	Ethnicity		Estimate			
Male		☐	White		☐			
Female		☐	Mixed		☐			
Don't know	☐		Black/Black British		☐			
Age			Estimate					
			16-24		☐	Asian/Asian British		☐
			25-34		☐	Other Ethnic Origin		☐
			35-44		☐	Don't know	☐	
			45-54		☐	Disability		
55+		☐	Disabled		☐			
Don't know	☐		Not-disabled		☐			
			Don't know			☐		

Q6 Of those active, qualified coaches identified in Q3, how many fall into the following categories?

Please **enter the number of coaches** in each category.

Please note: travel and subsistence claims **do not count** as payment.

Again, if you do not know coach qualification, please answer for all coaches.

Unpaid (voluntary)

Paid part-time (**less than 30 hours** paid work per week)

Paid full-time (**over 30 hours** paid work per week)

Estimate (Tick if applicable)

Don't know (Tick if applicable)

☐
☐

Q7 Of those active, qualified coaches identified in Q3, how many coach for other coaching providers (clubs, local authorities, etc.)?

Please enter number of coaches who also provide coaching for other organisations. Again, if you do not know coach qualification, please answer for all coaches (Q2).

Estimate (Tick if applicable) ☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable) ☐

Q8 Over the last 12 months or season, how many active qualified coaches as identified in Q3, were involved in coaching for the following average number of hours per week?

Please enter the number of coaches in relation in each category for:

1. Coaching delivery hours only
2. All coaching related hours i.e. delivery, preparation and administration

For example, a coach that undertakes 2 hours coaching delivery per week on average and 8 hours coaching delivery, preparation and administration will be counted in 'coaching delivery only (box one 1-3 hours)' and in 'all coaching related hours (box two 7-14 hours)'.

Again, if you do not know coach qualification, please answer for all coaches (Q2).

Coaching Delivery only

1-3 hours

4-6 hours

7-14 hours

15 hours and above

Estimate (Tick if applicable)

☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable)

☐

All Coaching Related Hours

1-6 hours

7-14 hours

15-29 hours

30 hours and above (Full time coach)

Estimate (Tick if applicable)

☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable)

☐

SECTION: 2 Demand for Coaches

Q9 How many coaching vacancies have you had in the last 12 months?

Please note each 'coaching vacancy' is an individual coaching post i.e. one position. Coaching vacancies include any gaps in your workforce that you needed to recruit in the last 12 months, whether they were filled or remain unfilled.

Coaching vacancies included unpaid, paid, part-time and full-time coaching posts. ENTER NUMBER OF VACANCIES

Estimate (Tick if applicable)

☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable)

☐

Q10 How many of these coaching vacancies were for unpaid, part-time paid or full-time paid positions?

ENTER NUMBER OF COACHING VACANCIES FOR BOTH FILLED AND UNFILLED POSTS.

Unpaid (voluntary)

Paid part-time (**less than 30 hours** paid work per week)

Paid full-time (**over 30 hours** paid work per week)

Estimate (Tick if applicable)

Don't know (Tick if applicable)

☐
☐

Q11a How many of these coaching vacancies were in the following sports?

Enter total against each sport your organisation coaches (Q11a)

Q11b At what level were these coaching vacancies?

Enter total against the level of qualification for each sport.

Note the numbers in the qualification level columns (Q11b) should, if you have all the information, sum to the number in the total column (Q11a).

Sport	Q11a Total	Q11b. Qualification Level					
		Leader/ Pre- Level 1	Level 1/ equiv.	Level 2/ equiv.	Level 3/ equiv.	Level 4/ equiv.	Level 5/ equiv.
Angling							
Archery							
Athletics							
Badminton							
Basketball							
Boccia							

Bowls							
Boxing							
Canoeing							
Cricket							
Cycling							
Equestrian							
Football							
Goalball							
Golf							
Gymnastics							
Hockey							
Judo							
Karate							
Mountaineering							
Movement/Dance							
Multiskill							
Netball							
Orienteering							
Power Lifting							
Rounders							
Rowing							
Rugby League							
Rugby Union							
Sailing							
Squash							
Swimming							
Table Tennis							
Tennis							
Triathlon							
Volleyball							
Other (please state)							

Q12 How many of the coaching vacancies identified at Q9 were hard-to-fill?

*Please indicate the number of coaching vacancies identified in q8 that you had difficulty filling. This includes **any unpaid, paid, part-time and full-time coaches**.*

ENTER NUMBER OF HARD-TO-FILL VACANCIES

Estimate (Tick if applicable) ☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable) ☐

Q13 How many of the hard-to-fill coaching vacancies identified at Q12 were for unpaid, part-time paid or full-time paid positions?

PLEASE WRITE IN FIGURES FOR HARD-TO-FILL VACANCIES

Unpaid (voluntary)

Paid part-time (less than 30 hours paid work per week)

Paid full-time (over 30 hours paid work per week)

Estimate (Tick if applicable)

Don't know (Tick if applicable)

☐
☐

Q14 How many of the hard-to-fill coaching vacancies identified at Q12 were for the following times of day?

PLEASE WRITE IN FIGURES FOR TIME OF DAY

Adult coaching (daytime)

Adult coaching (evening)

Children's coaching (during school)

Children's coaching (after school)

Estimate (Tick if applicable)

Don't know (Tick if applicable)

☐
☐

Q15 How many of the hard-to-fill coaching vacancies identified at Q12 were for coaching the following age groups?

PLEASE WRITE IN FIGURES FOR AGE GROUPS.

5-9 years

10-14 years

15+ years

Estimate (Tick if applicable)

☐

Don't know (Tick if applicable)

☐

Q16a How many of the hard-to-fill vacancies identified at Q12 were in the following sports?

ENTER TOTAL AGAINST EACH APPLICABLE SPORT (Q16a)

Q16b At what level were these hard-to-fill vacancies?

Enter total against the level of qualification for each sport.

Note the numbers in the qualification level columns (Q16b) should, if you have all the information, sum to the number in the total column (Q16a)

SPORT	Q16a TOT AL	Q16b QUALIFICATION LEVEL					
		Leader/ Pre- Level 1	Level 1/ equiv.	Level 2/ equiv.	Level 3/ equiv.	Level 4/ equiv.	Level 5/ equiv.
Angling							
Archery							
Athletics							
Badminton							
Basketball							
Boccia							
Bowls							
Boxing							
Canoeing							
Cricket							

Cycling							
Equestrian							
Football							
Goalball							
Golf							
Gymnastics							
Hockey							
Judo							
Karate							
Mountaineering							
Movement/Dance							
Multiskill							
Netball							
Orienteering							
Power Lifting							
Rounders							
Rowing							
Rugby League							
Rugby Union							
Sailing							
Squash							
Swimming							
Table Tennis							
Tennis							
Triathlon							
Volleyball							
Other (please state)							

Q17a Please estimate how many extra coaches you will need in the next 12 months in the following sports?

ENTER TOTAL AGAINST EACH APPLICABLE SPORT (Q17a)

Q17b At what level are these extra coaching vacancies?

Enter total against the level of qualification for each sport.

Note the numbers in the qualification level columns (Q17b) should, if you have all the information, sum to the number in the total column (Q17a).

SPORT	Q17a TOT AL	Q17b QUALIFICATION LEVEL					
		Leader/ Pre- Level 1	Level 1/ equiv.	Level 2/ equiv.	Level 3/ equiv.	Level 4/ equiv.	Level 5/ equiv.
Angling							
Archery							
Athletics							
Badminton							
Basketball							
Boccia							
Bowls							
Boxing							
Canoeing							
Cricket							
Cycling							
Equestrian							
Football							
Goalball							
Golf							
Gymnastics							
Hockey							
Judo							
Karate							
Mountaineering							

Movement/Dance							
Multiskill							
Netball							
Orienteering							
Power Lifting							
Rounders							
Rowing							
Rugby League							
Rugby Union							
Sailing							
Squash							
Swimming							
Table Tennis							
Tennis							
Triathlon							
Volleyball							
Other (please state)							

Q18a Please estimate how many **fewer** coaches you will need in the **next 12 months** in the following sports?

ENTER TOTAL AGAINST EACH APPLICABLE SPORT (Q18a)

Q18b At what level of qualification do you need fewer coaches?

***Enter total** against the level of qualification for each sport.*

Note the numbers in the qualification level columns (Q18b) should, if you have all the information, sum to the number in the total column (Q18a).

SPORT	Q18a TOT AL	Q18b QUALIFICATION LEVEL					
		Leader/ Pre- Level 1	Level 1/ equiv.	Level 2/ equiv.	Level 3/ equiv.	Level 4/ equiv.	Level 5/ equiv.
Angling							
Archery							

Athletics							
Badminton							
Basketball							
Boccia							
Bowls							
Boxing							
Canoeing							
Cricket							
Cycling							
Equestrian							
Football							
Goalball							
Golf							
Gymnastics							
Hockey							
Judo							
Karate							
Mountaineering							
Movement/Dance							
Multiskill							
Netball							
Orienteering							
Power Lifting							
Rounders							
Rowing							
Rugby League							
Rugby Union							
Sailing							
Squash							
Swimming							
Table Tennis							
Tennis							
Triathlon							

Volleyball							
Other (please state)							

Q19a Please estimate how many hours of extra coaching delivery you will need in the next 12 months in the following sports? That is in addition to your current need.

ENTER TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS AGAINST EACH SPORT (Q19a) For example, 50 hours = provides roughly 1 coaching session per week per annum.

Q19b At what level are these coaching hours?

Enter total against the level of qualification for each sport. Note: the numbers in the qualification level columns (Q19b) should, if you have all the information, sum to the number in the total column (Q19a)

SPORT	Q19a TOT AL	Q19b QUALIFICATION LEVEL					
		Leader/ Pre- Level 1	Level 1/ equiv.	Level 2/ equiv.	Level 3/ equiv.	Level 4/ equiv.	Level 5/ equiv.
Angling							
Archery							
Athletics							
Badminton							
Basketball							
Boccia							
Bowls							
Boxing							
Canoeing							
Cricket							
Cycling							
Equestrian							
Football							
Goalball							
Golf							

Gymnastics							
Hockey							
Judo							
Karate							
Mountaineering							
Movement/Dance							
Multiskill							
Netball							
Orienteering							
Power Lifting							
Rounders							
Rowing							
Rugby League							
Rugby Union							
Sailing							
Squash							
Swimming							
Table Tennis							
Tennis							
Triathlon							
Volleyball							
Other (please state)							

Q20 If you found completing any part of this questionnaire difficult, please can you explain why?

PLEASE WRITE IN YOUR RESPONSE BELOW

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q21 Are there any other comments you would like to make about sports coaching provision in the South East area?

PLEASE WRITE IN YOUR RESPONSE BELOW

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q22 To enable sports coach UK to make full use of this, we would like to make your responses available to sports coach UK, County Sports Partnerships and Sport England together with your name. Are you happy for this to happen?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes, I am happy for my responses to be shared with other organisations together with my name

☐

No, I am not happy for my responses to be shared with other organisations together with my name

☐

Thank you for completing this questionnaire
***(Please return it as requested in the pre-paid envelope
provided)***

ORC International ©

**Return to: (92279) ORC International, Data Services, 361-373 City Road,
London, EC1V 1JJ or reply via the weblink that was emailed to you.**

Appendix B – Online Survey

<http://websurveys.orc.co.uk/bvfgate.dll?newinterview?phs=2&pwd=Ycadonuvyf>

Appendix C – Telephone Script

92279: Sports England South East: Collecting Baseline Data on Coaches in South East England

Good Morning/Afternoon, please can I speak to <respondent name> or <job title>?

WHEN CONNECTED: My name is _____ and I am calling from ORC International, an independent research company, on behalf of Sport England South East. You may have received a letter and questionnaire explaining the purpose of the research we are carrying out. I would like to check if you have received the questionnaire, and ask if you are prepared to complete the survey online. This call will not take more than a couple of minutes and may be monitored as part of our quality control procedures.

IF NOT WILLING TO CONTINUE: Thank and close.

IF WILLING: CONTINUE

Q1 Have you received the questionnaire?

			Route
1	Yes	☐	Q2
2	No	☐	Q7
3	Don't know	☐	Q7

Q2 Have you or anyone else completed and returned the questionnaire?

			Route
1	Yes	☐	Thank and close
2	No	☐	Q3
3	Don't know	☐	Q7

Q3 Do you think that anyone will complete and return the questionnaire before November 11th?

			Route
1	Yes	☐	Q7
2	No	☐	Q4
3	Don't know	☐	Q7

Q4 May I ask why?

Q5 Sport England South East are keen to identify weaknesses in data collection. I am sure that they would be keen to understand what stopped you completing the questionnaire. May I pass to them your reasons, along with your name?

			Route
1	Yes	☐	Q6
2	No	☐	Q7

Q6 Please record respondent name:
