

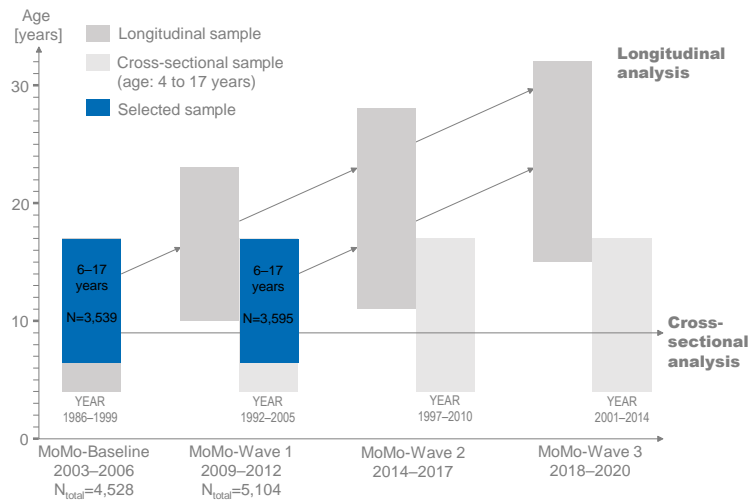
No Disadvantage for Children and Youth with a Lower Socio-Economic Status in Athletic Extracurricular Activities

Introduction and Methods

In sports clubs, the participation of German children and adolescents increases with their socioeconomic status (SES) [1]. In schools, physical education is compulsory so there is no room for social inequality. Due to the expanding amount of all-day schools in Germany athletic extracurricular activities (AEA) are offered more frequently. Thus, the question arises if social inequality in AEA is as common as in sports clubs. The purpose of this fact sheet is to answer this question based on a 6-year cohort comparison of representative data about sports in schools and clubs of children and youth participating in the Motorik-Modul-Study (MoMo).

Physical activity was assessed with the MoMo-Physical-Activity-Questionnaire [2] in 167 sample points all over Germany. Information on the total income available to the family, occupational status, an d educational and occupational qualifications of the parents were used to form three categories of SES (low, middle, high) [3].

Study Design and Sample



Results

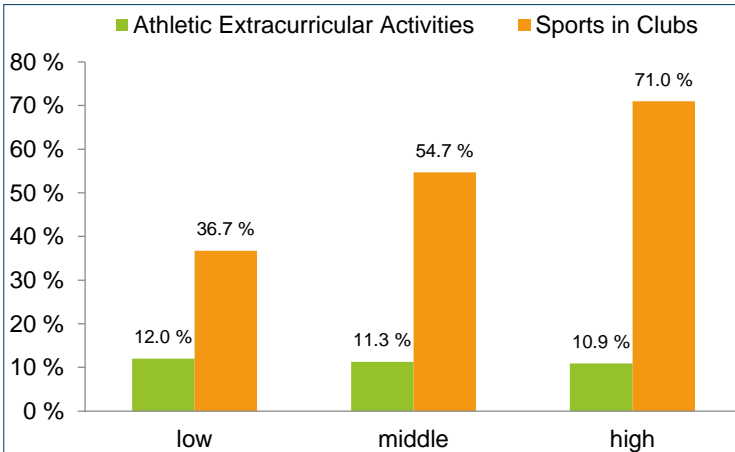


Fig. 1: Participation in AEA and sports in clubs by SES at Baseline

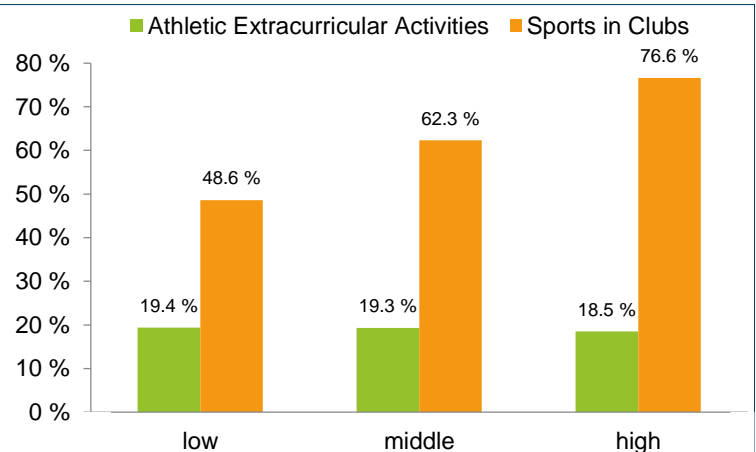


Fig. 2: Participation in AEA and sports in clubs by SES at Wave 1

Participation in Sports Clubs

- At Baseline only 36.7 % of the children and youth with a low SES were member of a sports club.
- The 6-year comparison indicates that participation in sports clubs increased slightly in all social categories. The lowest social category showed the biggest increase from 36.7 % to 48.6 %.

Participation in Athletic Extracurricular Activities

- Participation hardly depends on the SES of the family.
- Differences only appear with girls at the age of 14 to 17 years with a low SES. They participate considerably less frequently than boys of the same age (results taken out of [1]).

➔ Indeed, the club membership still depends on the SES, but differences between the social categories became smaller over time. In athletic extracurricular activities social inequality is essentially less distinctive than in sports clubs.

[1] Will, N., Schmidt, S. & Woll, A. (2016). Intensität und soziale Disparität sportlicher Aktivität in Schule und Verein. Die Motorik-Modul-Studie (MoMo) [Intensity and social disparity of sports in schools and clubs. The Motorik-Modul-Study]. *Sportunterricht*, 65 (8), 239–244.*

[2] Schmidt, S., Will, N., Henn, A., Reimers, A. & Woll, A. (2016). *Der Motorik-Modul-Aktivitätsfragebogen (MoMo-AFB). Leitfaden zur Anwendung und Auswertung [The Motorik-Modul-Physical-Activity-Questionnaire (MoMo-PAQ). Manual on application and analysis]*. KIT Scientific Working Papers, 53. Karlsruhe: KIT.*

[3] Lange, M., Kamtsiuris, P., Lange, C., Schaffrath Rosario, A., Stolzenberg, H. & Lampert, T. (2007). Der Kinder- und Jugendgesundheitsurvey (KiGGS): Messung soziodemographischer Merkmale im Kinder- und Jugendgesundheitsurvey und ihre Bedeutung am Beispiel der Einschätzung des allgemeinen Gesundheitszustands [The German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS): Assessment of sociodemographic characteristics and their relevance using the example of the estimation of the overall health status]. *Bundesgesundheitsblatt – Gesundheitsforschung – Gesundheitsschutz*, 50, 578–589.* (* German publication)