## AUSPLAY" ${ }^{\text {" }}$

National Sport and Physical

Activity Participation Report
October 2023


## ABOUT THIS REPORT

This is the second edition of the National Sport and Physical Activity Participation report, updating the publication from November 2022. It presents a high-level overview of participation among key demographic groups in Australia. It is designed to be a reference resource for readers to dip into as and when required, rather than a report to be read from front to back.

Each section provides the following key AusPlay results for that particular group (where data allows):

- Headline indicators
- Motivations for being active
- Barriers to being active
- All participation rates
- Most popular sport-related activities
- Most popular non-sport-related activities

An online version of this report is also available on the Clearinghouse for Sport. Future editions are planned to be online only.

## About AusPlay

AusPlay commenced in October 2015 and is the largest and most comprehensive survey of its kind ever conducted in Australia. From 2016 to 2022, 20,000 Australian residents aged 15 or over completed the survey. Apart from providing information about their own participation, parents/guardians of children under the age of 15 are asked about the organised physical activities undertaken by one of their children aged $0-14$ outside of school hours. It is important to note that information is not collected on children's school activities or casual play outside of school as many parents/guardians aren't able to provide this information accurately.
Respondents are asked about their participation in sport and physical activity in the 12 months prior to interview. Until the end of June 2023, interviews were conducted by telephone and continued uninterrupted during COVID-19. The final quarter of telephone interviewing (April to June 2023) had a reduced sample. As a result, the national sample for the July 2022 to June 2023 period was 16,927 and lower than the historical 20,000 per annum.

In July 2023, AusPlay moved to online data collection which makes this report the last to be based on telephone interviewing. The annual online sample size $[40,000)$ will be double the historical telephone sample which, combined with questions on gender diversity and sex using the Australian Bureau of Statistics standards [2020], will allow participation rates among more segments of the population to be reported in the future.

Further information about the change to online data collection will be communicated on the Clearinghouse for Sport in 2024.

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## KEY FINDINGS

## The latest AusPlay data provides an indication of how the end of the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic has affected Australians' participation in sport and physical activity.

## Higher frequency participation among Australian women aged 15+ has dropped back to pre-pandemic levels

When COVID-19 restrictions were in full force, women drove increased participation, especially at higher frequencies. The latest AusPlay data shows these higher levels of participation have not been sustained since restrictions eased.

Women aged 15+ [5+ per week]


2018-19
Pre-COVID-19


During COVID-19


Women aged 15+ [7+ per week]



Children aged 0-14 continue to return to their regular sporting activity

Regular [1+ per week) participation in sport-related activities reached a low point in 2020-21. Since then, children [both boys and girls) have been returning to sport, although rates are not yet back to pre-pandemic levels.


Australians continue to exercise for the social and mental health benefits
The trend over the past few years of increasing numbers of Australians 15+ exercising for the social or mental health benefits appears to have slowed down but both are still a greater motivator now than before the pandemic.

| Social reasons | $31 \%$ | 35\% | 36\% | Psychological/ mental health/ therapy | 19\% | 28\% | 29\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2018-19 | 2020-21 | 2022-23 |  | 2018-19 | 2020-21 | 2022-23 |
|  | Pre-COVID-19 | During COVID-19 | Post-COVID-19 |  | Pre-COVID-19 | During COVID-19 | Post-COVID-19 |

## Further information

The ASC has also produced a short review of how the COVID-19 pandemic impacted participation in sport and physical activity, drawing on the findings from the three previous COVID-19 updates.

## PARTICIPATION SNAPSHOT 2022-23

## PARTICIPATE IN OR THROUGH

SPORT OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY 1+ PER WEEK

SPORT-RELATED
ACTIVITY
1+ PER WEEK


SPORTS CLUB OR ASSOCIATION 1+ PER YEAR



## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year

30\%

20\%

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Take on a non-playing role
1+ per year
$20 \%$


10\%
3,474,000

[^0]
## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


Social reasons


Based on all participants [1+ per year].

Psychological/mental health/therapy


To be outdoors/enjoy nature


What's changed?
The reasons for getting active that increased most during COVID-19 [mental health, social reasons, to be outdoors] came off their peak
but have remained higher than before the pandemic.

## Top barriers in 2022-23

Poor health or injury


Not enough time/ too many other commitments


Increasing age/too old


[^1]Not a priority [any more]


Have a physical job
*Response option only identified from 2017


## What's changed?

The proportion of non-participants saying exercise is not a priority decreased, after peaking in 2021-22.

AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

100\%
$20 \%$

## AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+

## Most popular sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males aged 15+ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 三-20 | Running/athletics | 2,084,000 |
| $00^{\circ}$ | Cycling | 1,748,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{80}$ | Swimming | 1,702,000 |
| $\bigcirc$ |  | 1,020,000 |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 1,008,000 |
| 8 | Basketball | 811,000 |
| $\stackrel{0}{8}$ | Tennis | 689,000 |
| $8$ | Cricket | 573,000 |
| $\psi$ | Australian football | 472,000 |
| $\stackrel{\circ}{8}$ | Surfing | 463,000 |

Top 10 sports/activities shown.

## What's changed?

Among adults $15+$, Running/athletics is less popular in 2022-23 than it was in 2021-22 but has still grown in participant numbers since before COVID.

Swimming and Basketball are more popular activities in 2022-23 than in 2021-22.

## AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+

## Most popular non-sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males aged 15+ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fitness/gym | 3,861,000 |
| - | Walking (recreational) | 3,662,000 |
| -20 | Bushwalking | 896,000 |
| + | Exergaming* | 697,000 |
| 風 | Yoga | 220,000 |
| - $\sqrt{5}$ | Pilates | 132,000 |

Activities with estimates of less than 40,000 not shown.
*Virtual/technology-based/gaming exercise, for example, motion sensing console games, smart treadmills, online platforms such as Zwift.

## What's changed?

Among adults 15+, Walking is less popular in 2022-23 than it was in 2021-22 but has still grown in participant numbers since before COVID-19.

Bushwalking, Pilates and Exergaming have continued to increase after becoming more popular during COVID-19.

## MALES AGED 15+

According to the 2021 Census there are 10.2 million males in Australia aged $15+$, making up $49 \%$ of the $15+$ population. There are 3.3 million males aged 15-34, 3.3 million aged 35-54 and 3.5 million aged 55+. Over more than six years, AusPlay has interviewed around 79,000 males aged 15+.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical male in the 35-54 age bracket might be someone like Scott*. He's 41 and lives in New South Wales. AusPlay tells us someone like Scott typically participates in fitness or gym activities and/or running, with running/athletics the most popular sport for his age group.

Scott gets active for health reasons and is also considering taking up walking.

The following pages tell us more about how males aged $15+$ participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week

90\%

80\%

30\%

20\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year



3,044,000

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week


10\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Take on a non-playing role
1+ per year
$20 \%$

i+ per yeá

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


## Social reasons



[^2]Psychological/mental health/therapy


To be outdoors/enjoy nature


## What's changed?

Being outdoors/enjoying nature, mental health and social reasons are all less of a motivator for active males in 2022-23 than they were during the years when COVID-19 restricted activities.

## Top barriers in 2022-23

Poor health or injury


Not enough time/ too many other commitments


## Have a physical job

*Response option only identified from 2017


[^3]Increasing age/too old


Not a priority [any more]
$20 \%$
$10 \%$


## What's changed?

In 2022-23, poor health/ injury has taken top spot in the list of barriers for males aged $15+$, nudging not enough time into second place.


## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23



20\%

| $2016-17$ | $2017-18$ | $2018-19$ | $2019-20$ | $2020-21$ | $2021-22$ | 2022-23 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |5+ per week

- 7+ per week


## Most popular sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males aged 15-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - -20 | Running/athletics $974,000$ |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer $642,000$ |
| $\xrightarrow{S 0}$ | Swimming $581,000$ |
| $8$ | Basketball $541,000$ |
| $00^{\circ}$ | Cycling $375,000$ |
| $6$ | Cricket 293,000 |
| $\psi$ | Australian football 286,000 |
| $\Delta$ | Tennis <br> 229,000 |
|  | Weightlifting 191,000 |
| $\bigcirc$ | Golf $190,000$ |



## Most popular non-sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males aged 15-34 | Males aged 35-54 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Falking (recreational] |  |
| 644,000 |  |

Activities with estimates of less than 40,000 not shown.
*Virtual/technology-based/gaming exercise, for example, motion sensing console games, smart treadmills, online platforms such as Zwift.


## FEMALES AGED 15+

The 2021 Census tells us there are 10.6 million females in Australia aged $15+$, making up $51 \%$ of the $15+$ population. There are 3.3 million females aged 15-34, 3.4 million aged $35-54$ and 3.9 million aged $55+$. Since October 2015, we have interviewed around 75,100 females aged $15+$ in the AusPlay survey.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical female in the 15-34 age bracket might be someone like Kate*. She's 29 and lives in Victoria.

AusPlay tells us she's likely to stay active by going to the gym and might frequently go for a run. She still occasionally plays netball with a club. The most popular sports for her age group are running/ athletics and swimming. Some females in this age group are still active in team sports such as netball, football/soccer and basketball. Kate's main motivations to be active are health and fitness.

The following pages tell us more about how females aged $15+$ participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year
20\%

$16 \%$
10\%
1,800,000

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week


3,520,000

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Take on a non-playing role 1+ per year
$20 \%$


1,540,000

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23


## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


## Social reasons



Based on all participants [1+ per year].

Psychological/mental health/therapy


To be outdoors/enjoy nature


## What's changed?

Fewer females aged 15+ are motivated by being outdoors/enjoying nature in 2022-23 than in 2021-22. This is likely linked to exercise being used as a reason to be able to leave home during COVID-19 lockdowns.

## Top barriers in 2022-23

Poor health or injury


Not enough time/ too many other commitments
40\%
$30 \%$


## Not a priority [any more]



Based on all non-participants.


Too lazy

20\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

## What's changed?

Not having enough time to exercise is becoming more of a barrier again for women, though it is not yet back to pre-COVID-19 levels.

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION



## What's changed?

Participation rates among females $15+$ have declined across regular frequencies.
Rates for 1+ per week, 3+ per week, $5+$ per week and 7+ per week, which increased for women during COVID-19, have dropped back to previous levels or below.

## Most popular sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Females aged 15-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| -̄o | Running/athletics 777,000 |
| $\frac{R_{0}}{2}$ | Swimming 734,000 |
| (1) | Netball <br> 405,000 |
| 08 | Football/soccer $242,000$ |
| $00^{\circ}$ | Cycling $236,000$ |
| $8$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basketball } \\ & 199,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| So | Volleyball 178,000 |
| $\stackrel{8}{5}$ | Tennis <br> 174,000 |
| $\psi$ | Australian football 132,000 |
| $4$ | Rock climbing/ abseiling/caving 111,000 |


| Females aged 35-54 |  | Fem | es aged 55+ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\Omega_{0}}$ | Swimming $853,000$ | $\Omega$ | Swimming 659,000 |
| - -20 | Running/athletics 668,000 | $\bigcirc 9^{\circ}$ | Cycling $324,000$ |
| $00^{\circ}$ | Cycling $503,000$ | - - \% | Running/athletics 195,000 |
| $\Delta$ | Tennis 184,000 | $\bigcirc$ | Golf $175,000$ |
| (1) | Netball $147,000$ | $\stackrel{\Delta}{\Delta}$ | Tennis 157,000 |
| 骵 | Surfing 115,000 | (C) | Bowls <br> 110,000 |
| $82$ | Football/soccer 105,000 | $5$ | Martial arts 75,000 |
| $8$ | Basketball 85,000 | $5$ | Canoeing/kayaking $73,000$ |
| $6_{0}^{0}$ | Canoeing/kayaking 76,000 | $8$ | Surfing <br> 60,000 |
| - 会 | Equestrian 66,000 | osio | DanceSport 49,000 |

## Most popular non-sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Females aged 15-34 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fitness/gym |
| $1,688,000$ |

Females aged 35-54

Walking (recreational]
2,019,000

Fitness/gym
1,353,000
$\stackrel{\circ}{18} \mathrm{Yoga}$
517,000
Gis Bushwalking
508,000

Pilates
421,000
$\xrightarrow{+} \stackrel{\sim}{\because}$ Exergaming*
252,000

Dancing [recreational]
84,000

Activities with estimates of less than 40,000 not shown.
*Virtual/technology-based/gaming exercise, for example, motion sensing console games, smart treadmills, online platforms such as Zwift.


The 2021 Census says there are 1.5 million young adults aged 15-19 in Australia, making up 6\% of the overall population. Over more than six years, AusPlay has interviewed around 8,700 young adults in this age group.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical young adult this age bracket might be someone like Cody*. He is 17 and was very active as a young kid growing up in Queensland.

Cody used to swim but has given that up, these days he mostly goes to the gym for health and fitness reasons. At his age, having fun and social contacts are very important and motivate him to keep playing basketball. The most popular sports and physical activities for this age group are fitness/gym, basketball, football/soccer, and Australian football. A recent addition to Cody's fitness routines in the past two years has included exergaming. This was a necessary addition to stay mentally healthy during COVID-19 lockdowns and physical distancing.

The following pages tell us more about how young adults aged 15-19 participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week


961,000

Take on a non-playing role 1+ per year
$30 \%$
2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23


## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


Social reasons


Based on all participants [1+ per year].
As this is a small population cohort,
barriers are not shown.

Psychological/mental health/therapy


Performance/competition


## What's changed?

Physical health or fitness is less of a motivator in 2022-23 than it was in 2021-22 for young adults.

YOUNG ADULTS AGED 15-19

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION



## Most popular sport and non-sport-related activities

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males aged 15-19 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | Fitness/gym | 332,000 |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 214,000 |
| 0 | Basketball | 198,000 |
| - -2\% | Running/athletics | 181,000 |
| $\stackrel{\stackrel{3}{+}}{\sim}$ | Exergaming* | 140,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{S_{0}}$ | Swimming | 121,000 |
| (4) | Australian football | 118,000 |
| 成 | Walking (recreational) | 77,000 |
| $0$ | Rugby league | 75,000 |
| $00^{\circ}$ | Cycling | 73,000 |

Top 10 sports/activities shown.
*Virtual/technology-based/gaming exercise, for example, motion sensing console games, smart treadmills, online platforms such as Zwift.Click here to return to navigation menu


## OLDER AUSTRALIANS AGED 55+

According to the 2021 Census there are 7.4 million people in Australia aged 55+, making up $29 \%$ of the overall population. There are 3 million people aged $55-64$ and 4.4 million aged 65+. The AusPlay survey has collected information from around 67,600 older Australians since it began in 2015.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical female in the 55+ age bracket might be someone like Lisa*.

Lisa is 62 and lives in South Australia. AusPlay tells us she mostly stays active by swimming at her local pool, walks whenever she can and takes the occasional yoga class with friends. More people at this age are active through physical activity versus sports, with swimming the most popular sport for her age group, and many still take part in cycling and running, golf or tennis. Martial arts is also a somewhat popular activity among women 55+. Lisa's main motivations to be active are health and fitness with fun and social interactions also playing a part too.

The following pages tell us more about how people in Australia aged 55 and over participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week

90\%

80\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Take on a non-playing role
1+ per year

20\%

10\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


Social reasons


Psychological/mental health/therapy


To be outdoors/enjoy nature


## What's changed?

Like adults overall, older Australians are less likely to be motivated by mental health, social reasons and being outdoors than they were in 2021-22.

## Top barriers in 2022-23

Poor health or injury


Increasing age/too old


Not enough time/ too many other commitments


Based on all non-participants.

Disability


Have a physical job
*Response option only identified from 2017



OLDER AUSTRALIANS AGED 55+

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION



What's changed?
Participation rates among older
Australians across all frequencies
have decreased since 2021-22.

OLDER AUSTRALIANS AGED 55+

## Most popular sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Males 55+

## Most popular non-sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males 55+ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 成 | Walking [recreational] | 1,887,000 |
| W | Fitness/gym | 952,000 |
| -030 | Bushwalking | 245,000 |
| ¢ | Yoga | 70,000 |
| $\stackrel{\stackrel{3}{+}}{\square}$ | Exergaming* | 56,000 |
| -f | Pilates | 56,000 |

Activities with estimates of less than 40,000 not shown.
*Virtual/technology-based/gaming exercise, for example, motion sensing console games, smart treadmills, online platforms such as Zwift.

Females 55+

| - | Walking [recreational] | 2,494,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | Fitness/gym | 1,431,000 |
| ¢ | Yoga | 344,000 |
| - 60 | Bushwalking | 323,000 |
| Of | Pilates | 317,000 |
| 禺 | Dancing (recreational) | 111,000 |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{+}$ | Exergaming* | 72,000 |

## AUSTRALIANS AGED 18+ WITH DISABILITY

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' 2018 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, there are an estimated 3.9 million people with disability aged $18+$ in Australia, making up $21 \%$ of the 18 and over population. In almost seven years, we have interviewed around 27,700 Australians with disability in the AusPlay survey.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical male with disability might be someone like Clint*. Clint is 34 and lives in Western Australia.

Sport is important for every Australian to stay fit and healthy. It is also a main motivation for people with disability in selecting activities. Clint is mostly active through individual sporting activities such as cycling, running or swimming, the most popular sports for people with disability in Australia. Clint may also take part in the occasional round of golf for a more fun and social activity. Exergaming [riding his bike on a virtual cycling platform] has been an activity that has increased for Clint during and since the pandemic.

The following pages tell us more about how adults with disability in Australia participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week

80\%

70\%

20\%

10\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Take on a non-playing role
1+ per year
$20 \%$

10\%

[^4]
## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


Social reasons


Based on all participants [1+ per year].

Psychological/mental health/therapy


Physio/rehab/ physical therapy/post op



## Top barriers in 2022-23

## Poor health/injury

70\%

60\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Disability
$30 \%$
$20 \%$


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Increasing age/too old


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Not enough time/ too many other commitments

20\%
$10 \%$


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^5]AUSTRALIANS AGED 18+ WITH DISABILITY

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

100\%

80\%



40\%



## Most popular sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males 18+ with disability |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { So }}$ | Swimming | 229,000 |
| $00^{\circ}$ | Cycling | 199,000 |
| - -حّ\% | Running/athletics | 152,000 |
| $\bigcirc$ |  | 114,000 |
| - | Fishing | 63,000 |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 58,000 |
| $)^{0}$ | Tennis | 55,000 |
|  | Weightlifting | 48,000 |
| 0 | Basketball | 43,000 |


| Females 18+ with disability |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 344,000 |
| Swimming | 138,000 |

## Most popular non-sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males 18+ with disability |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2) | Walking [recreational] | 707,000 |
| ¢ | Fitness/Gym | 524,000 |
|  | Exergaming* | 103,000 |
| -650 | Bushwalking | 83,000 |

Females 18+ with disability

| N | Walking [recreational] | 981,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | Fitness/Gym | 617,000 |
| -60 | Bushwalking | 156,000 |
| 令 | Yoga | 155,000 |
| 06 | Pilates | 143,000 |
| $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | Exergaming* | 92,000 |
| 余 | Dancing (recreational) | 56,000 |

## AUSTRALIANS AGED 18+ WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH [LOTE] AT HOME

According to the 2021 Census there are 5.7 million people $18+$ who speak a LOTE at home in Australia, making up $29 \%$ of the $18+$ population. Since October 2015, around 23,400 Australians who speak a language other than English at home have been interviewed in AusPlay.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, an example of a woman from a linguistically diverse background might be someone like Xiaoyan*.

She's 39 and lives in Tasmania. While Xiaoyan is more likely to stay active through non-sport activities such as walking, going to a gym or yoga class, she sometimes goes for a run or a swim. She occasionally plays badminton with friends, the most popular sport for LOTE people in Australia behind running, swimming or cycling.

The following pages tell us more about how people who speak a LOTE at home participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week

90\%


Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year


Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week


Take on a non-playing role
1+ per year

20\%


## What's changed?

While regular (1+ per week) participation rates in sport and physical activity overall have decreased, the proportion of LOTE adults participating through a sports club or association has increased.

## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


Social reasons


[^6]Psychological/mental health/therapy


To lose weight/ keep weight off/tone


## What's changed?

Since 2021-22, the percentage of active
Australians 18+ speaking a language other than
English at home who are motivated by weight loss or the effect exercise has on their mental health has decreased.

## Top barriers in 2022-23

## Not enough time/ too many other commitments

Looking after child/infant


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Too lazy
$30 \%$

20\%
$10 \%$


## What's changed?

Poor health/injury and caring for children have become greater barriers for LOTE non-participants.


AUSTRALIANS AGED 18+ WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

100\%


60\%


40\%


AUSTRALIANS AGED 18+ WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME

## Most popular sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males 18+ LOTE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Running/athletics | 380,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{80}$ | Swimming | 286,000 |
| $00^{\circ}$ | Cycling | 246,000 |
| (18) | Football/soccer | 242,000 |
| 0 | Basketball | 210,000 |
| $\stackrel{\otimes}{0}$ | Tennis | 140,000 |
| 0 | Badminton | 128,000 |
| $6$ | Cricket | 120,000 |
| $\bigcirc$ | Golf | 118,000 |
|  | Weightlifting | 61,000 |

Top 10 sports/activities shown.
Activities with estimates of less than 40,000 not shown.

AUSTRALIANS AGED 18＋WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME

## Most popular non－sport－related activities 2022－23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males 18＋LOTE | 774,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Fitness／Gym |
|  | Balking［recreational］ |

Females 18＋LOTE

| N | Walking［recreational］ | 702，000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | Fitness／Gym | 697，000 |
| －60\％ | Bushwalking | 255，000 |
| 令 | Yoga | 170，000 |
| 呵 | Pilates | 112，000 |
| $\stackrel{\stackrel{3}{+}}{\square}$ | Exergaming＊ | 112，000 |
| 禺 | Dancing［recreational］ | 55，000 |

## ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS AGED 18+

The 2021 Census tells us there are 498,000 people aged $18+$ in Australia who identify as having an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background, making up $3 \%$ of the 18 and over population. In over six years of AusPlay we've interviewed more than 3,200 Indigenous Australians.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, an example of a man of Indigenous heritage might be someone like Archie*.

Archie is 46 and lives in the Northern Territory.
Archie was very active as a young kid, playing many different sports including rugby and Australian football. His activity levels have dropped off significantly in adulthood. These days, Archie might go for walk a couple of times a week and go to the gym occasionally. Walking, fitness/gym, running/athletics and swimming are the most popular sports for First Nations people in Australia. Physical fitness and health remain the main motivation for Archie's sporting participation.

Other research, more qualitative in nature, conducted by the Australian Sports Commission among Indigenous populations found that common themes of actual benefits for sport and physical activity could be classed under the categories of physical health (e.g. diabetes prevention, cardiovascular health], mental wellbeing [alleviates stress, improves mood], social benefits [competition, social skills, family togetherness] and pride (increasing confidence). Cost was one of the most frequently reported barriers to participation, including seasonal costs and uniforms/equipment. Across communities a lack of transportation was repeatedly highlighted as a barrier to participation**.

The following pages tell us more about how Indigenous people participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.
**Indigenous Study Part 2 - Qualitative research (ASC, 2018)
^ Statistically significant increase since 2021-22
( ) Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

Click here to return to navigation menu

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year

30\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week

40\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Take on a non-playing role 1+ per year
$30 \%$

20\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23


## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


Psychological/mental health/therapy


[^7]Based on all participants [1+ per year].
As this is a small population cohort, barriers are not shown.

Social reasons


To be outdoors/enjoy nature



ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS AGED 18+

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

100\%

80\%


60\%


40\%

20\%




ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS AGED 18+

## Most popular sport and non-sport-related activities

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders 18+

| 会 | Walking (recreational) | 201,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | Fitness/gym | 164,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { So }}$ | Swimming | 92,000 |
| 劣 | Running/athletics | 59,000 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{+}$ | Exergaming* | 47,000 |

## AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+ IN MAJOR CITIES

According to the 2021 Census there are 15 million people in Australia aged $15+$ who live in a major city, making up $72 \%$ of the Australian $15+$ population. By age, there are 5.1 million aged 15-34, 5 million aged 35-54 and 4.9 million aged 55+. AusPlay has included interviews with more than 103,600 Australians aged $15+$ in major cities.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical person in the 35-54 age bracket might be someone like Emma*.

She's 38 and lives in Perth, Western Australia. AusPlay tells us that Emma's busy life juggling work, family and leisure pushes her to find activities without a rigid schedule or structure. She wants to remain active and healthy and will walk whenever she can, with the occasional jog, and frequents a gym close to her apartment. She will sometimes attend yoga classes with friends or when they have the time, meet for a game of tennis at nearby courts.

The following pages tell us more about how Australians aged $15+$ who live in major cities participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:Statistically significant increase since 2021-22Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week

50\%

40\%
12,440,000


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23
-
$30 \%$

20\%


Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week

Take on a non-playing role
1+ per year

20\%

10\%


2,376,000

[^8]
## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


Social reasons


Based on all participants [1+ per year].

Psychological/mental health/therapy


To be outdoors/enjoy nature


## What's changed?

Since 2021-22, the percentage of active Australians 15+ in major cities who are motivated by being outdoors, as well as by the social and mental health benefits of physical activity has decreased.


## Top barriers in 2022-23

## Not enough time/ too many other commitments

Increasing age/too old


Too lazy


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

## Not a priority [any more]



Based on all non-participants.

## What's changed?

As Australians in major cities return to their busy lives after COVID-19 restrictions, the proportion of nonparticipants saying they don't have time to exercise has started to increase again.


AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+ IN MAJOR CITIES

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION



## AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+ IN MAJOR CITIES

## Most popular sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Males aged $15+$ in major cities

| - | Running/athletics | 1,582,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $09^{\circ}$ | Cycling | 1,278,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{R_{0}}$ | Swimming | 1,271,000 |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 796,000 |
| $\%^{4}$ | Golf | 729,000 |
| 0 | Basketball | 650,000 |
| $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | Tennis | 547,000 |
| $8$ | Cricket | 398,000 |
| 命 | Surfing | 351,000 |
| $\not ⿻$ | Australian football | 320,000 |

## Most popular non－sport－related activities 2022－23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Males aged $15+$ in major cities

| W | Fitness／gym | 2，966，000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Walking［recreational］ | 2，632，000 |
| －680 | Bushwalking | 631，000 |
| $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | Exergaming＊ | 503，000 |
| 令 | Yoga | 158，000 |
| 0f | Pilates | 106，000 |
| 沓 | Dancing（recreational） | 45，000 |

Activities with estimates of less than 40,000 not shown．
＊Virtual／technology－based／gaming exercise，
for example，motion sensing console games，
smart treadmills，online platforms such as ZwiftClick here to return to navigation menu
Females aged $15+$ in major cities

| 成 | Walking［recreational］ | 4，067，000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | Fitness／gym | 3，337，000 |
| －60\％ | Bushwalking | 940，000 |
| 令 | Yoga | 931，000 |
| ofr | Pilates | 847，000 |
| $\stackrel{\stackrel{3}{+}}{\sim}$ | Exergaming＊ | 519，000 |
| 乐 | Dancing（recreational］ | 231，000 |

## AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+ IN REGIONAL/ RURAL AREAS

According to the 2021 Census there are 5.7 million people in Australia aged $15+$ who live in a regional or rural area [non-major urban area], making up 28\% of the Australian $15+$ population. By age, there are 1.6 million aged 15-34, 1.7 million aged 35-54 and 2.5 million aged $55+$. Since October 2015, more than 44,400 Australians aged 15+ who live in regional/ rural areas have taken part in the AusPlay survey.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical person in the 15-34 age bracket might be someone like Braden*.

He's 24 and lives in Goondiwindi, Queensland. AusPlay tells us that Braden still plays rugby as it's an activity he took part in during his youth and brought much social benefit and fun to his life. He also attends a local gym/fitness club several times a week. Weekends can be spent in the country cycling or bushwalking with friends. In fact, cycling, running/athletics, swimming and golf are the most popular sports for his age group, while many also still take part in various team sports.

The following pages tell us more about how Australians aged $15+$ who live in regional or rural areas participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in sport or physical activity $1+$ per week

80\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year
30\%
20\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in sport-related activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Take on a non-playing role 1+ per year
$30 \%$
$20 \%$


998,000

[^9]
## Top motivations in 2022-23

Physical health or fitness


Fun/enjoyment


## Social reasons



[^10]Psychological/mental health/therapy


To be outdoors/enjoy nature
$30 \%$


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

## What's changed?

Australians aged $15+$ in regional/rural areas are still equally as motivated by mental health benefits as they were in 2021-22, but are less likely to give being outdoors as a reason for being active.

## Top barriers in 2022-23

Poor health or injury


Not enough time/ too many other commitments


Not a priority [any more]


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Increasing age/too old

Have a physical job
*Response option only identified from 2017


[^11]
## AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+ IN REGIONAL/RURAL AREAS

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION



## What's changed?

Since 2021-22, participation rates at the 5+ per week and 7+ per week frequency levels have declined, along with participation overall [1+ per year].

AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+ IN REGIONAL/RURAL AREAS

## Most popular sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males 15+ in regional/rural areas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $09^{\circ}$ | Cycling | 409,000 |
| - $=$ - ${ }_{0}^{\circ}$ | Running/athletics | 405,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { So }}$ | Swimming | 361,000 |
| $\overbrace{}^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 271,000 |
| - | Fishing | 155,000 |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 153,000 |
| $8$ | Cricket | 145,000 |
| (7) | Australian football | 134,000 |
| $8$ | Basketball | 131,000 |
| 跑 | Mountain biking | 114,000 |

AUSTRALIANS AGED 15+ IN REGIONAL/RURAL AREAS

## Most popular non-sport-related activities 2022-23

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Males $15+$ in regional/rural areas |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Walking (recreational] |

[^12]Click here to return to navigation menu
Females $15+$ in regional/rural areas

| N | Walking [recreational] | 1,500,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | Fitness/gym | 1,003,000 |
| -030 | Bushwalking | 326,000 |
| 令 | Yoga | 256,000 |
| 0¢5 | Pilates | 186,000 |
| $\stackrel{?}{+}$ | Exergaming* | 138,000 |
| 禺 | Dancing [recreational] | 77,000 |

## CHILDREN AGED 0-14

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:

个 Statistically significant increase since 2021-22
( Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22


## Headline indicators

Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport or physical activity 1+ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year

60\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

## Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport-related activity $1+$ per week



2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

What's changed?
The percentage of children 0-14 participating at least once a week in organised outside-of-school sport or physical activity has increased but is not yet back to pre-COVID levels. This is driven by sport-related participation which has also increased.



## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

$100 \%$

80\%



| $2016-17$ | $2017-18$ | $2018-19$ | $2019-20$ | $2020-21$ | $2021-22$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



## Most popular sport and non-sport-related activities

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Boys 0-14 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { So }}$ | Swimming | 948,000 |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 523,000 |
| 0 | Basketball | 330,000 |
| (7) | Australian football | 310,000 |
| $\left\}_{0}^{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 191,000 |
| $\stackrel{0}{8}$ | Tennis | 155,000 |
| $6$ | Cricket | 150,000 |
| "-90 | Running/athletics | 146,000 |
| 0 | Rugby league | 122,000 |
| (0) | Rugby union | 85,000 |

Girls 0-14

| $\xrightarrow{80}$ | Swimming | 970,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\}_{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 465,000 |
| 家 | Dancing [recreational] | 402,000 |
| (1) | Netball | 296,000 |
| 08 | Football/soccer | 245,000 |
| $8$ | Basketball | 147,000 |
| - -20 | Running/athletics | 131,000 |
| $\stackrel{\theta}{\Delta}$ | Tennis | 124,000 |
| OO | DanceSport | 111,000 |
| (\#) | Australian football | 78,000 |



## BOYS AGED <br> 0-14

According to the 2021 Census there are 2.4 million boys aged 0-14 in Australia. Over more than six years, AusPlay has collected data about the organised outside of school sport and physical activity of around 14,000 boys aged 0-14.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical boy might be someone like Angus*. He's eight and lives in New South Wales.

AusPlay tells us that Angus has been learning to swim since he was five. He's just about to complete the final level of swimming lessons and is pondering whether to keep swimming with the squad. He also plays football/soccer and would like to start karate with his best friend from school. His parents aren't sure about all these commitments and the driving involved, not to mention the costs.

The following pages tell us more about how boys aged 0-14 in Australia participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport or physical activity 1+ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year

60\%

50\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport-related activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

What's changed?
Since 2021-22, the percentage of boys 0-14 participating at least once a week in organised outside-of-school sport or physical activity has increased. This is driven by sport-related participation which has also increased.



## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

100\%



| 2016-17 2017-18 | $2018-19$ | $2019-20$ | $2020-21$ | $2021-22$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1+ per year | 1+ per week | 3+ per week |  |  |

## Most popular sport and non-sport-related activities

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Boys 0-4 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| So | Swimming | 377,000 |
| $\text { \} }$ | Gymnastics | 95,000 |
| $(2)$ | Footbal/soccer | 48,000 |
| Boys 9-11 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Ro }}$ | Swimming | 163,000 |
| (2) | Footbal/soccer | 137,000 |
| *) | Australian football | 101,000 |
| Q | Basketball | 101,000 |
| $8)$ | Cricket | 62,000 |
| 武 | Running/athletics | 49,000 |
| $\Delta$ | Tennis | 49,000 |
| 0 | Rugby league | 49,000 |

Activities with estimates of less than 40,000 not shown.

## Boys 5-8

| Ro | Swimming | 310,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 225,000 |
| (2) | Australian football | 128,000 |
| 9 | Basketball | 100,000 |
| $\left\}_{0}^{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 68,000 |
| $\stackrel{\Delta}{\Delta}$ | Tennis | 56,000 |
| =-\% | Running/athletics | 53,000 |

Boys 12-14

| Basketball | 124,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8 Football/soccer | 114,000 |
| Australian football | 79,000 |
| Swimming | 97,000 |
| Cricket |  |
| Tennis | 53,000 |



## GIRLS AGED 0-14

The 2021 Census tells us there are 2.3 million girls aged 0-14 in Australia. We have collected information through AusPlay about the organised outside of school sport and physical activities of more than 12,400 girls aged 0-14.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, a typical girl might be someone like Lily*. She's 12 and lives in Tasmania.

From AusPlay we know Lily likely enjoys playing netball. She has played this sport for several years and loves the camaraderie and fun it provides. She was also swimming until not long ago but decided that five mandatory training sessions a week at her level was just a bit too much, and all her friends had now left the squad anyway.

The following pages tell us more about how girls aged 0-14 in Australia participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport or physical activity 1+ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association $1+$ per year

60\%

50\%
40\%

40\%

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23
Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport-related activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

What's changed?
Regular participation in sport-related activity has increased among girls aged 0-14.

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION



What's changed?
Since 2021-22, the proportion of girls 0-14 participating in sport or physical activity $3+$ times per week has increased.

## Most popular sport and non-sport-related activities

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

| Girls 0-4 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { So }}$ | Swimming | 358,000 |
| $\left\}_{0}^{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 135,000 |
| * | Dancing [recreational] | 103,000 |
| $(3)$ | Football/soccer | 42,000 |
| Girls 9-11 |  |  |
| So | Swimming | 196,000 |
| (1) | Netball | 98,000 |
| (8) | Dancing [recreational] | 85,000 |
| $\left\}_{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 76,000 |
| 8 | Basketball | 67,000 |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 60,000 |
| --7 | Running/athletics | 48,000 |
| 8 | Tennis | 45,000 |

Girls 5-8

| $\xrightarrow{R_{0}}$ | Swimming | 350,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \{盾 | Gymnastics | 210,000 |
| 禺 | Dancing [recreational) | 168,000 |
| 08 | Football/soccer | 77,000 |
| (1) | Netball | 61,000 |
| $\stackrel{0}{8}$ | Tennis | 48,000 |

Girls 12-14

| (4) | Netball | 133,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(8)$ | Football/soccer | 67,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{R_{0}}$ | Swimming | 67,000 |
| $\theta$ | Dancing [recreational) | 46,000 |
| $\left\}_{0}^{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 44,000 |
| $8$ | Basketball | 41,000 |

Click here to return to navigation menu

# CHILDREN AGED 0-14 LIVING IN A HOUSEHOLD WHERE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH [LOTE] IS SPOKEN 

According to the 2021 Census there are 1.2 million children 0-14 in Australia who live in a household where a LOTE is spoken*. AusPlay has collected information about more than 5,000 children in LOTE households.

In terms of participation in sport and physical activity, imagine a boy like Ibrahim**. He's 11 and lives in Victoria.

AusPlay tells us that he plays football/soccer. Ibrahim comes from a football-mad family and so it is natural that he would play it too. And of course it's so much fun. Moving to Australia and the new lifestyle also encouraged his parents to enrol him in swimming lessons.

The following pages tell us more about how children 0-14 in Australia who live in a LOTE household participate in sport and physical activity and how, if at all, that has changed.
*Based on the assumption that when the parent/guardian says they speak a language other than English at home, the whole household is classified as LOTE.
**Not a real person. Profile information based on data from AusPlay and other ASC research.

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:


Statistically significant increase since 2021-22


Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport or physical activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association $1+$ per year


Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport-related activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

What's changed?
Since 2021-22, regular participation among children 0-14 living in LOTE households has increased, including through sports clubs/associations.



CHILDREN AGED 0-14 LIVING IN A HOUSEHOLD WHERE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS SPOKEN

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

100\%

80\%



CHILDREN AGED 0-14 LIVING IN A HOUSEHOLD WHERE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS SPOKEN

## Most popular sport and non-sport-related activities

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Children 0-14 in LOTE households

| $\xrightarrow{\Omega_{0}}$ | Swimming | 382,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88 | Football/soccer | 132,000 |
| $\left\}_{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 76,000 |
| $\Delta$ | Tennis | 68,000 |
| $8$ | Basketball | 56,000 |
| $40$ | Karate | 43,000 |

## CHILDREN AGED 0-14 IN MAJOR CITIES

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:
^ Statistically significant increase since 2021-22
( Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22


## Headline indicators

Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport or physical activity 1+ per week

70\%
60\%
50\%
40\%


Participate through a sports club or association $1+$ per year

[^13]Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport-related activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

What's changed?
In line with the national figures, the percentage of children 0-14 in major cities who participate at least once a week has increased, driven by sport-related participation.


CHILDREN AGED 0-14 IN MAJOR CITIES

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

100\%


## Most popular sport and non-sport-related activities

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Boys aged 0-14 in major cities

| $\xrightarrow{R_{0}}$ | Swimming | 701,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (8) | Football/soccer | 389,000 |
| 8 | Basketball | 240,000 |
| (2) | Australian football | 202,000 |
| $\left\}_{0}^{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 134,000 |
| $\stackrel{\otimes}{\infty}$ | Tennis | 119,000 |
| $8$ | Cricket | 102,000 |
| 三- | Running/athletics | 95,000 |
| 0 | Rugby league | 76,000 |
| $4 \pi$ | Karate | 61,000 |

Top 10 sports/activities shown.

## CHILDREN AGED 0-14 IN REGIONAL/ RURAL AREAS

The graphs on the following pages use these symbols to highlight statistically significant changes in the last year:

个 Statistically significant increase since 2021-22
( $\downarrow$ Statistically significant decrease since 2021-22

## Headline indicators

Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport or physical activity $1+$ per week


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate through a sports club or association 1+ per year

60\%

50\%

40\%


2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Participate in organised outside-of-school hours sport-related activity $1+$ per week

60\% 50\% 40\%

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

What's changed?
Since 2021-22, overall participation through a sports club/association has decreased among children in regional and rural areas.


CHILDREN AGED 0-14 IN REGIONAL/RURAL AREAS

## All participation rates 2016-17 to 2022-23

## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION



## What's changed?

Since 2021-22, overall participation [1+ per year] has decreased among children in regional and rural areas.

CHILDREN AGED 0-14 IN REGIONAL/RURAL AREAS

## Most popular sport and non-sport-related activities

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Boys aged 0-14 in regional/rural areas

Swimming
234,000

| 08 | Football/soccer | 128,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (2) | Australian football | 104,000 |
| 8 | Basketball | 81,000 |
| $\left\}_{0}^{0}\right.$ | Gymnastics | 55,000 |
|  | Running/athletics | 47,000 |
| $0$ | Rugby league | 44,000 |
| $8$ | Cricket | 42,000 |

Girls aged 0-14 in regional/rural areas

| So | Swimming | 229,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Gymnastics | 115,000 |
| Netball | 104,000 |  |
| 20) | Dancing [recreational] | 102,000 |
|  |  |  |



## Headline indicators

## PARTICIPATION SNAPSHOT

SPORT OR
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY $1+$ PER WEEK

| ACT | $86^{\%}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| NSW | $79 \%$ |
| NT | $67^{\%}$ |
| QLD | $76^{\%}$ |
| SA | $76 \%$ |
| TAS | $78 \%$ |
| VIC | $80^{\%}$ |
| WA | $79 \%$ |
| NATIONAL | $78 \%$ |

SPORT OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY 3+ PER WEEK

| 68\% | 45\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| 59\% | 39\% |
| 51\% | 40\% |
| 59\% | 39\% |
| 59\% | 37\% |
| 60\% | 39\% |
| 63\% | 41\% |
| 62\% | 44\% |
| 60\% | 40\% |

SPORT-RELATED ACTIVITY 1+ PER WEEK

SPORTS CLUB OR ASSOCIATION 1+ PER YEAR

NON-PLAYING ROLE $1+$ PER YEAR

| 25\% | 16\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| 22\% | 15\% |
| 30\% | 22\% |
| 20\% | 14\% |
| $21 \%$ | 19\% |
| 21\% | 17\% |
| 23\% | 16\% |
| 24\% | 18\% |
| 22\% | 16\% |

## Most popular sport-related activities

## PARTICIPATION SNAPSHOT



[^14]
## Most popular non-sport-related activities

## PARTICIPATION SNAPSHOT

# CHILDREN AGED 0-14 BY STATE/ TERRITORY 2022-23 

## Headline indicators

## PARTICIPATION SNAPSHOT



## Most popular sports or physical activities



Click here to return to navigation menu

## AUSPLAYN ${ }^{\text {m }}$

Any further questions about AusPlay [or queries for additional customised reporting/further analysis of the dataset] can be directed to the ASC Insights


[^0]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^1]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^2]:    Based on all participants [1+ per year).

[^3]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^4]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^5]:    Based on all non-participants.

[^6]:    Based on all participants [1+ per year].

[^7]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^8]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^9]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^10]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^11]:    Based on all non-participants.

[^12]:    Activities with estimates of less than 40,000 not shown.
    *Virtual/technology-based/gaming exercise, for example, motion sensing console games, smart treadmills, online platforms such as Zwift.

[^13]:    2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

[^14]:    *Data has relative margin of error between $50 \%$ and $100 \%$ and should be used with caution

