



CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES AUSTRALIA

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION This publication compares results from the surveys of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (CPCLA) conducted in April of 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009. While the publication primarily provides information about the participation of children aged 5 to 14 years in cultural, sporting and other leisure activities, some information on children's use of the Internet is also presented.

This publication also includes Datacubes in spreadsheet format available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. In addition to Tables 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2 and 5.1 in this publication a further five tables are available as Datacubes. See paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Explanatory Notes for more details.

ABOUT THIS SURVEY The survey of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities is conducted throughout Australia as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The 2009 survey was the fourth on the topic of children's participation in culture and leisure activities, the previous surveys being conducted in April of 2000, 2003 and 2006. Information is collected from any responsible adult in the household who was asked to respond on behalf of the children in the household.

The surveys have collected information on children's participation in selected organised cultural activities and organised sports outside of school hours during the twelve months prior to interview. They also collected information on participation in selected leisure activities (such as skateboarding or rollerblading, and watching TV, videos and DVDs) outside of school hours during the two most recent school weeks prior to interview. Details were collected on the characteristics of children who participated and on the frequency and duration of their involvement in some activities.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE Unless otherwise specified, differences between data items highlighted in the commentary are statistically significant.

ROUNDING As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.



ABBREVIATIONS

- ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
- CPCLA Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey
- DVD digital versatile disc
- LFS Labour Force Survey
- MPS Monthly Population Survey

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CHILDREN'S
PARTICIPATION IN
CULTURAL AND LEISURE
ACTIVITIES

Information about Australian children's participation in cultural, sporting and other leisure activities has been collected in April every three years since 2000 as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) survey of Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities (CPCLA). A responsible adult in each household participating in the survey was asked to respond on behalf of any children in the household aged 5 to 14 years. They provided information about the child's participation in selected organised cultural activities and organised sport outside of school hours during the twelve months prior to interview, and about their participation in selected leisure activities (such as skateboarding, reading and watching TV, videos and DVDs) outside of school hours during the two most recent school weeks prior to interview.

The most recent CPCLA survey was conducted in 2009 and the results allow for a time series analysis of the data from the 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009 surveys to be undertaken.

With the increasing prevalence of the Internet and availability of a range of screen-based activities such as games and DVDs for children, one might expect that the rate of children's participation in organised sport would have decreased over the time period. This, however, is not the case, as the results of the CPCLA surveys show that the participation rate in organised sport and/or dancing by children aged 5 to 14 years has actually increased from 64% in 2000 to 69% in 2009.

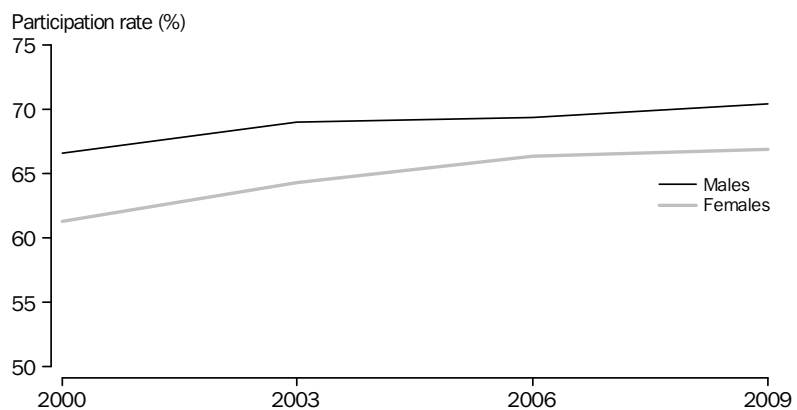
Over time the popularity of certain sports and leisure activities has also changed as indicated by increases and decreases in participation rates. While many activities have remained popular, the amount of time that children are spending on them or the number of times that they participated may have changed.

The CPCLA survey collects information about children's participation in dancing separately to information about participation in organised sport, as it is generally collected as a 'cultural' activity. However, due to its popularity as a physical recreation activity for girls it is being included with organised sport, for the purpose of this analysis, in order to allow for a comparison of children's physical activity levels over time.

PARTICIPATION RATE

The rate of children's participation in sport and/or dancing increased from 64% in 2000 to 69% in 2009. The greatest increase in children's participation occurred between 2000 and 2003 (64% to 67%) with only minimal changes between the survey periods since then.

2.1 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SPORT AND/OR DANCING, By sex—2000 to 2009



Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)*

AGE AND SEX

Girls' participation in organised sport and/or dancing increased more between 2000 to 2009 (from 61% to 67%) than boys' participation (67% to 70%).

The greatest increase in participation between 2000 and 2009 was by both boys and girls aged 5 to 8 years (59% to 65% for boys and 55% to 65% for girls). There was also a noticeable change in participation in organised sport and/or dancing by boys aged 12 to 14 years (69% to 75%) while participation by girls in the same age group (63% to 64%) remained about the same.

AGE AND SEX *continued*

2.2 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN ORGANISED SPORT AND/OR DANCING(a), By age and sex—2000 to 2009

	NUMBER ('000)				PARTICIPATION RATE (%)			
	2000	2003	2006	2009	2000	2003	2006	2009
MALES								
5–8 years	320.1	341.2	336.5	355.5	58.9	63.7	63.4	65.1
9–11 years	315.3	307.2	309.9	307.3	74.3	74.3	74.7	73.2
12–14 years	267.1	288.9	302.1	320.5	69.2	70.7	71.7	74.7
Total	902.4	937.4	948.5	983.3	66.6	69.0	69.4	70.4
FEMALES								
5–8 years	283.0	297.3	318.0	335.9	55.3	58.6	63.1	64.7
9–11 years	264.5	276.9	289.1	291.1	67.5	70.5	73.5	72.8
12–14 years	241.9	255.1	254.7	260.8	63.1	65.4	63.6	64.0
Total	789.4	829.3	861.8	887.9	61.3	64.3	66.4	66.9
PERSONS								
5–8 years	603.1	638.5	654.5	691.5	57.1	61.2	63.3	64.9
9–11 years	579.7	584.1	599.0	598.4	71.0	72.5	74.1	73.0
12–14 years	509.0	544.0	556.8	581.3	66.1	68.1	67.8	69.4
Total	1 691.8	1 766.7	1 810.3	1 871.2	64.0	66.7	67.9	68.7

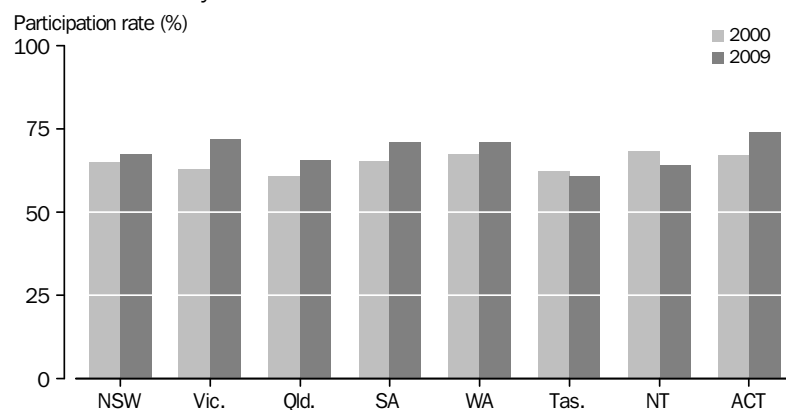
(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport and/or dancing outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April of the survey year.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

The greatest increase in participation in organised sport and/or dancing by children aged 5 to 14 years between 2000 and 2009 was seen in Victoria (63% to 72%) followed by South Australia (65% to 71%). The apparent decreases in the participation rates in Tasmania (62% in 2000 and 61% in 2009) and the Northern Territory (69% to 64%) are not statistically significant.

2.3 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SPORT AND/OR DANCING, By state or territory of usual residence—2000 and 2009

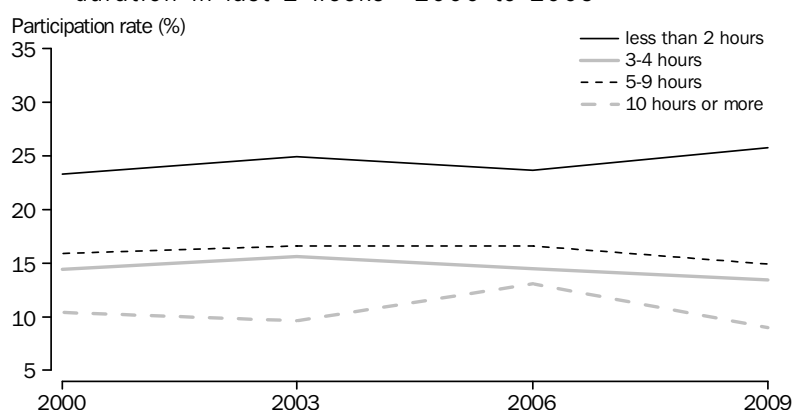


Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

DURATION OF PARTICIPATION

There has only been one noticeable change in the duration of children's participation between 2000 and 2009. Since 2000 the rate of children's participation in organised sport and/or dancing for 2 hours or less in the last two weeks increased from 23% in 2000 to 26% in 2009. The rate of participation by children for 3 to 4 hours (15% in 2009) and for 5 to 9 hours (17%) remained about the same throughout the time period. The rate of children's participation for 10 hours or more peaked in 2006 at 13% and in 2009 was 11%.

2.4 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SPORT AND/OR DANCING, By duration in last 2 weeks—2000 to 2009



Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)*

AVERAGE TIME SPENT

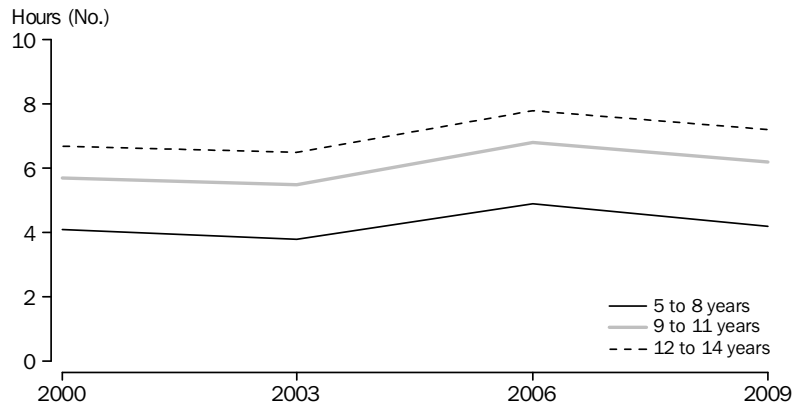
The average (mean) number of hours that children aged 5 to 14 years spent participating in sport and/or dancing in the two weeks prior to interview increased by 24 minutes from 5.4 hours (5 hours and 24 minutes) in 2000 to 5.8 hours (5 hours and 48 minutes) in 2009.

Interestingly, in 2000, the average time that boys and girls spent participating in organised sport and/or dancing was similar (5.5 hours and 5.4 hours respectively) yet over time, the average time that girls spent participating has increased more than the average time spent by boys. The average number of hours that girls spent increased from 5.4 hours (5 hours and 24 minutes) in 2000 to 6.2 hours (6 hours and 12 minutes) in 2009. The average time that boys spent participating remained about the same (5.5 hours in 2000 and 5.4 in 2009).

AVERAGE TIME SPENT

continued

2.5 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SPORT AND/OR DANCING, Mean hours spent participating in last 2 weeks—By age—2000 to 2009



Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no 4901.0)*

In all survey periods, children aged 12 to 14 years spent more hours on average participating in sport and/or dancing than children in the younger age groups. The only significant increase in average time spent was reported by girls aged 9 to 11 years (5.8 hours in 2000 increasing to 7.0 hours in 2009).

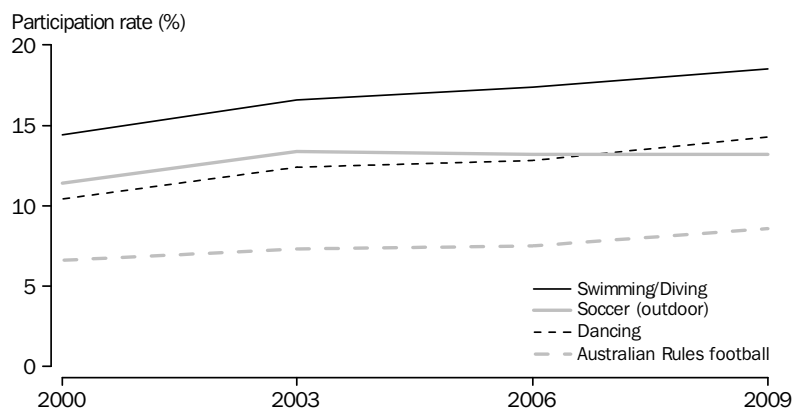
THE CHANGING POPULARITY OF SPORTS AND DANCING

MAIN SPORTS AND DANCING

Participation in different sports has changed over time with some sports becoming more popular for either boys or girls or for children in different age groups.

In 2000, the most popular sport was swimming/diving with a participation rate of 14%. It has remained popular over time with participation increasing to 19% in 2009. The next most popular organised physical activities for children in 2009 were dancing (14%) and outdoor soccer (13%). Back in 2000, however, outdoor soccer (11%) was, in fact, marginally more popular than dancing (10%).

3.1 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED SPORTS AND DANCING—2000 to 2009



Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)*

POPULARITY BY AGE

Contributing to the popularity of outdoor soccer was the increase in participation by girls aged 5 to 8 years (2% to 5%) and 12 to 14 years (4% to 8%) during the time period. The increasing popularity of dancing was also reflected in noticeable increases in participation in dancing by girls in all age groups between 2000 and 2009.

Since 2000, swimming/diving has remained the most popular sport for younger children (aged 5 to 8 and 9 to 11 years). This is probably due to the fact that water safety is a major concern for parents of young children. For older children (aged 12 to 14 years), outdoor soccer and netball were the most popular sports with participation rates of 13% and 11% respectively in 2009.

The participation rate of children aged 5 to 8 years in dancing increased between 2000 (12%) and 2009 (17%) as did this age group's participation in Australian Rules football (5% to 7%).

POPULARITY BY AGE

continued

For children aged 9 to 11 years, martial arts became more popular during the time period with a participation rate of 5% in 2000 increasing to 7% in 2009. Similarly, participation in gymnastics in this age group increased from 2% to 5%. Participation in basketball by children aged 9 to 11 years, however, decreased from 11% to 8%.

3.2 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN TOP 10 ORGANISED SPORTS (INCLUDING DANCING) (a)(b), By age—2000 to 2009

	NUMBER ('000)				PARTICIPATION RATE (%)			
	2000	2003	2006	2009	2000	2003	2006	2009
5-8 YEARS								
Swimming/Diving	202.0	244.6	254.3	279.7	19.1	23.5	24.6	26.2
Dancing(c)	124.9	145.4	152.9	178.6	11.8	13.9	14.8	16.8
Soccer (outdoor)	116.9	132.3	129.6	139.2	11.1	12.7	12.5	13.1
Australian Rules football	54.7	71.3	69.8	77.8	5.2	6.8	6.7	7.3
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	70.8	66.0	59.8	69.5	6.7	6.3	5.8	6.5
Martial arts	42.4	51.7	49.3	68.0	4.0	5.0	4.8	6.4
Gymnastics	43.9	58.1	61.7	65.4	4.2	5.6	6.0	6.1
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	41.7	48.0	36.3	43.3	4.0	4.6	3.5	4.1
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	38.2	46.0	44.7	39.1	3.6	4.4	4.3	3.7
Cricket (outdoor)	26.7	28.5	36.2	37.8	2.5	2.7	3.5	3.6
9-11 YEARS								
Swimming/Diving	119.8	139.9	139.8	153.7	14.7	17.4	17.3	18.8
Dancing(c)	85.8	104.4	105.4	119.5	10.5	13.0	13.0	14.6
Soccer (outdoor)	111.1	124.9	117.8	112.3	13.6	15.5	14.6	13.7
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	106.5	94.6	99.5	96.5	13.0	11.7	12.3	11.8
Australian Rules football	66.2	59.6	73.5	76.7	8.1	7.4	9.1	9.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	83.6	94.0	71.9	75.8	10.2	11.7	8.9	9.2
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	86.5	75.8	64.3	65.8	10.6	9.4	8.0	8.0
Martial arts	37.7	41.7	39.3	57.4	4.6	5.2	4.9	7.0
Cricket (outdoor)	57.5	48.1	47.9	52.4	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.4
Gymnastics	17.3	23.6	23.6	42.5	2.1	2.9	2.9	5.2
12-14 YEARS								
Soccer (outdoor)	74.3	98.7	103.7	108.9	9.7	12.4	12.6	13.0
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	96.6	100.6	81.6	92.9	12.6	12.6	9.9	11.1
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	72.1	81.2	75.8	92.8	9.4	10.2	9.2	11.1
Dancing(c)	63.9	82.4	83.3	92.2	8.3	10.3	10.1	11.0
Australian Rules football	53.5	62.7	57.1	80.5	7.0	7.8	6.9	9.6
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	69.4	68.5	63.5	69.5	9.0	8.6	7.7	8.3
Swimming/Diving	58.3	54.6	68.4	69.5	7.6	6.8	8.3	8.3
Cricket (outdoor)	56.7	57.0	59.3	52.3	7.4	7.1	7.2	6.2
Rugby league	34.4	29.9	36.8	40.7	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.9
Soccer (indoor)	*7.6	12.8	19.6	38.5	*1.0	1.6	2.4	4.6

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
 (a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport and/or dancing outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April of the survey year.
 (b) Top 10 organised sports (including dancing) in 2009.
 (c) Includes children whose participation in dancing was recorded as either an organised sport or as an organised cultural activity.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

Looking at the average (mean) frequency of participation in sport and in dancing it can be seen that between 2000 and 2009 the average number of times that children participated in sport in the twelve months prior to interview decreased slightly from 73 to 70 times whereas the average number of times that children participated in dancing increased from 50 to 56 times.

3.3 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN ORGANISED SPORT OR DANCING (a), Mean and median frequency in last 12 months(b)—2000 to 2009

PERSONS				
	2000	2003	2006	2009
MEAN (NO.)				
Sport	72.7	71.8	75.5	69.8
Dancing	49.8	48.8	54.0	55.7
MEDIAN (NO.)				
Sport	52	52	52	52
Dancing	40	40	40	40

- (a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport or dancing outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April of the survey year.
- (b) The mean and median number of times children participated in organised sport or dancing (including training or practice sessions) outside of school hours for up to three sports or dancing per child during the 12 months prior to interview in April of the survey year.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

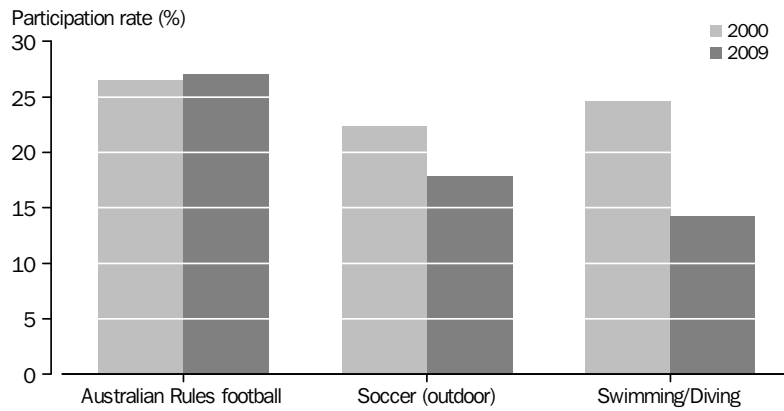
The frequency of participation by children in up to three sports has been collected in each CPCA survey. The frequency of participation by children in the following sports is therefore based on that sport being one of the three main sports that the child participated in during the twelve months prior to interview.

Between 14% to 20% of children whose three main sports in 2009 included either Australian Rules football, outdoor soccer or swimming/diving or who participated in dancing, did so for 53 times or more in the twelve months prior to interview.

Compared with 2000, the greatest decrease in frequency of participation in 2009 was in swimming/diving for 53 times or more (from 25% to 14%).

FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION
continued

3.4 CHILDREN WHO PARTICIPATED 53 TIMES OR MORE IN LAST 12 MONTHS, Selected sports and dancing—2000 and 2009



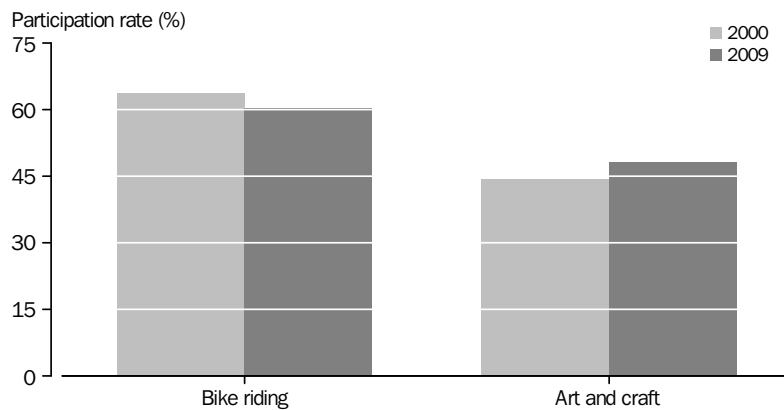
Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)*

The greatest increase in frequency of participation was in outdoor soccer, by children who reported participating for 14 to 26 times (14% of children in 2000 increasing to 20% in 2009).

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Children's participation in bike riding decreased from 64% in 2000 to 60% in 2009. Boys' participation in bike riding (71% to 66%) decreased more than girls' (56% to 54%). The average time that children spent bike riding also decreased from 6 hours in 2000 to 5 hours in 2009, with the average time that boys spent (7 hours to 5 hours) decreasing more than girls (5 hours to 4 hours).

4.1 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN BIKE RIDING AND ART AND CRAFT—2000 and 2009



Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

Interestingly, both girls' and boys' participation in art and craft increased between 2000 and 2009 with boys' participation increasing from 34% to 37% and girls' participation from 55% to 60%.

SCREEN-BASED ACTIVITIES

Since 2000 the number of children who watched TV, videos or DVDs outside of school hours in the two weeks prior to interview has remained the same (97% in 2009) with boys and girls having very similar rates of participation (97% for boys and 98% for girls).

The average number of hours that children spent watching TV, videos or DVDs, however, decreased from 22 hours in 2000 to 17 hours in 2009. The proportion of children accessing the Internet either during or outside of school hours has increased from 47% in 2000 to 79% in 2009.

4.2 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES, By sex—2000 to 2009

	NUMBER ('000)				PARTICIPATION RATE (%)			
	2000	2003	2006	2009	2000	2003	2006	2009
MALES								
Other activities(a)								
Watching TV, videos or DVDs	1 312.2	1 338.6	1 333.5	1 354.2	96.9	98.6	97.6	97.0
Reading	na	919.2	940.8	901.9	na	67.7	68.8	64.6
Bike riding	963.1	957.4	1 003.0	922.5	71.1	70.1	73.4	66.1
Art and craft	466.1	529.8	511.6	521.5	34.4	39.0	37.4	37.4
Organised cultural activities(b)								
Playing a musical instrument	213.8	179.0	240.0	260.7	15.8	13.2	17.6	18.7
Singing	38.9	31.6	39.2	43.3	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.1
Drama	42.8	31.5	38.6	38.6	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.8
Accessed the Internet(c)	643.1	846.7	892.1	1 116.5	47.5	62.4	65.3	80.0
FEMALES								
Other activities(a)								
Watching TV, videos or DVDs	1 248.1	1 262.4	1 262.5	1 296.2	96.9	97.9	97.3	97.7
Reading	na	1 061.8	1 043.3	1 063.9	na	82.3	80.4	80.2
Bike riding	723.0	687.4	803.2	721.1	56.2	53.3	61.9	54.4
Art and craft	704.6	781.5	797.5	794.2	54.7	60.6	61.4	59.9
Organised cultural activities(b)								
Playing a musical instrument	260.1	266.5	280.6	274.7	20.2	20.7	21.6	20.7
Singing	85.6	90.9	107.8	121.4	6.6	7.0	8.3	9.2
Drama	79.0	81.0	80.5	88.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.6
Accessed the Internet(c)	591.3	846.6	838.6	1 046.5	45.9	65.6	64.6	78.9
PERSONS								
Other activities(a)								
Watching TV, videos or DVDs	2 560.3	2 601.0	2 596.0	2 650.4	96.9	98.2	97.4	97.4
Reading	na	1 981.0	1 984.0	1 965.8	na	74.8	74.5	72.2
Bike riding	1 686.1	1 644.8	1 806.2	1 643.6	63.8	62.1	67.8	60.4
Art and craft	1 170.7	1 311.2	1 309.1	1 315.6	44.3	49.5	49.1	48.3
Organised cultural activities(b)								
Playing a musical instrument	473.9	445.5	520.5	535.4	17.9	16.8	19.5	19.7
Singing	124.6	122.5	147.0	164.7	4.7	4.6	5.5	6.1
Drama	121.8	112.6	119.1	126.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.7
Accessed the Internet(c)	1 234.4	1 693.3	1 730.7	2 162.9	46.7	64.0	64.9	79.4
Total population aged 5–14 years	2 641.7	2 647.5	2 664.7	2 722.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

na not available

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who were involved in selected other activities outside of school hours in the last two weeks of school prior to interview in April of the survey year.

(b) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in selected organised cultural activities outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April of the survey year.

(c) Children aged 5 to 14 years who used the Internet during or outside school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in the survey year.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

CHAPTER 5

CHILDREN WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED SPORT

INTRODUCTION

Since 2000 the percentage of children who did not participate in any organised sport (excluding dancing) decreased from 41% in 2000 to 37% in 2009.

5.1 CHILDREN WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED SPORT(a), Selected characteristics—2000 to 2009

	NUMBER ('000)				NON-PARTICIPATION RATE (%)			
	2000	2003	2006	2009	2000	2003	2006	2009
Country of birth								
Born in Australia	971.1	932.2	884.5	875.5	39.7	37.6	35.9	35.6
Born overseas								
Born in other main English speaking country(b)	26.9	27.6	33.2	44.8	36.4	38.0	35.9	37.6
Born in other country	75.4	57.3	55.9	84.5	63.5	61.6	51.2	59.9
Total born overseas	102.4	84.9	89.1	129.3	53.1	51.3	44.2	49.7
Area of usual residence								
State Capital Cities	661.8	628.1	586.4	608.2	42.7	38.7	36.9	37.4
Rest of Australia	411.7	389.0	387.2	396.6	37.7	37.9	36.0	36.2
Family type								
One-parent families	827.1	288.3	238.3	284.4	38.6	50.8	44.4	41.8
Couple families	246.4	728.8	735.3	720.3	49.2	35.0	34.6	33.8
Country of birth of parents								
One-parent families								
Parent born in Australia	184.4	210.8	176.5	212.6	48.0	48.1	43.0	47.1
Parent born in other main English-speaking country(b)	19.3	29.3	19.2	21.4	40.6	49.2	39.8	42.6
Parent born in other countries	42.6	48.1	34.4	40.1	61.3	69.5	54.1	57.7
Couple families								
Both parents born in Australia	450.7	390.4	383.8	355.6	34.1	30.7	29.4	28.2
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries(b)	34.6	30.9	24.7	45.0	37.4	30.9	26.1	40.1
Both parents born in other countries	182.8	149.8	160.3	167.8	62.2	58.5	57.3	56.3
Other	159.0	147.0	154.8	142.3	36.7	34.5	36.4	32.2
Employment status of parents								
One-parent families								
Parent employed	99.0	110.3	102.2	130.6	39.1	40.5	35.2	38.2
Parent not employed	147.3	178.0	136.1	143.5	59.4	60.3	55.3	62.5
Couple families								
Both parents employed	384.9	365.9	459.7	355.1	31.1	28.5	29.9	26.6
One parent employed	344.0	256.9	170.9	280.0	46.7	40.6	41.0	43.1
Neither parent employed	98.3	95.3	95.0	75.7	59.2	68.4	60.0	59.1
Total non-participants	1 073.5	1 017.1	973.6	1 004.8	40.6	38.4	36.5	36.9

(a) Children aged 5-14 years who did not participate in organised sport (excluding dancing) outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April of the survey year.

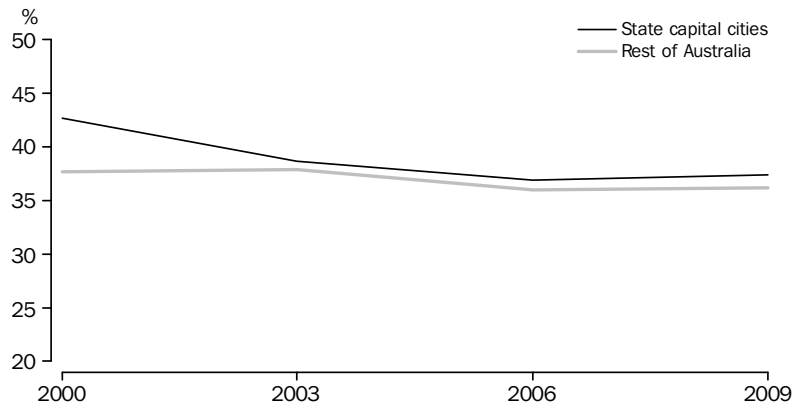
(b) Includes Canada, Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE

The percentage of children living in state capital cities who did not participate in organised sport decreased from 43% in 2000 to 37% in 2009. This was similar to the percentage of children who lived in the rest of Australia in 2009 who also did not participate in organised sport (36%).

5.2 CHILDREN WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED SPORT, By area of usual residence—2000 to 2009



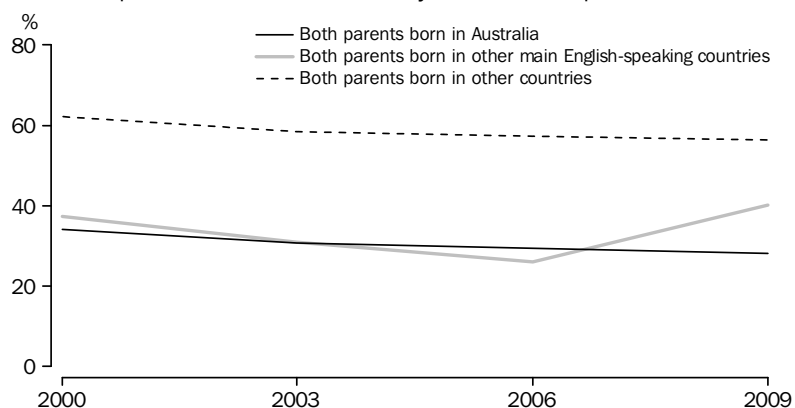
Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)*

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

In 2000, the highest percentage of children who did not participate were children who were born in another country, other than the main English-speaking countries (64%). In 2009 this decreased to 60%.

Children from couple families with both parents born in other countries were the least likely to participate in 2009 (56%). Children from couple families where both parents were born in Australia had the lowest percentage of non-participants in both 2000 (34%) and 2009 (28%). Interestingly, there was a significant increase in the percentage of children who did not participate from couple families where both parents were born in other main English-speaking countries between 2006 (26%) and 2009 (40%).

5.3 CHILDREN WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED SPORT, By couple families and country of birth of parents—2000 to 2009

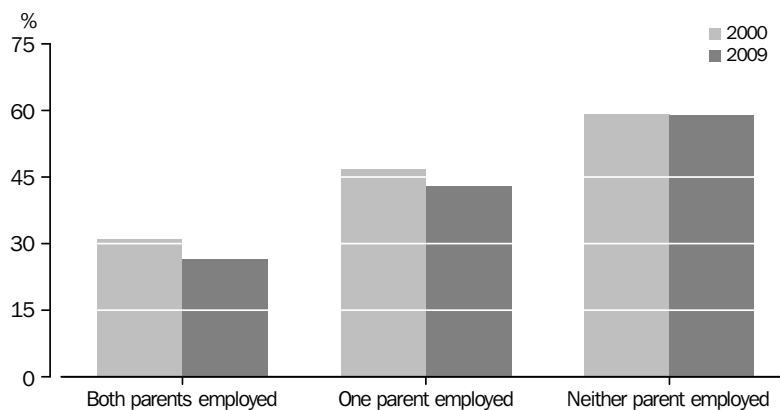


Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)*

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS

The majority of children who did not participate in organised sport in 2009 were from one-parent families where the parent was not employed (63%). The lowest percentage of children who did not participate in 2009 were from couple families where both parents were employed (27%). This was also the case in 2000 (31%).

5.4 CHILDREN WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED SPORT, By couple families and employment status of parents—2000 and 2009



Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** The statistics in this publication were compiled from data collected in the Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (CPCLA) survey conducted throughout Australia in the April of 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009.
- 2** Explanatory Notes on the 2009 CPCLA can be found in the ABS publication *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4901.0). These Explanatory Notes contain information on the scope of the survey, sample design, data collection, weighting and reliability of estimates. The publication also includes a Technical Note that provides information on data reliability.
- 3** The CPCLA is a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is conducted as part of the Monthly Population Survey.
- 4** The publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the LFS, which also apply to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about computer assisted and telephone interviewing which are relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.
- 5** All of the tables included in this publication are also available as Excel spreadsheet Datacubes from the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. Tables 1, 6, 7, 9 and 10 appear in this publication as Tables 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2 and 5.1 respectively.
- 6** There are also an additional five tables available as Excel spreadsheet Datacubes only. These are:
 - Table 2 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN ORGANISED SPORT AND/OR DANCING, By state or territory of usual residence
 - Table 3 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN ORGANISED SPORT AND/OR DANCING, By duration in last two weeks of school
 - Table 4 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN ORGANISED SPORT AND/OR DANCING, Mean and median hours in last two weeks of school, By age and sex
 - Table 5 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN TOP 10 ORGANISED SPORTS (INCLUDING DANCING), By sex
 - Table 8 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED SPORTS OR DANCING, Frequency in last twelve months

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

- 7** Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between totals and sums of the component items.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- 8** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
 - *Research Paper: Children's Participation in Organised Sporting Activity, Oct, 2009* (cat. no.1351.0.55.028)
 - *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia* (cat. no. 8146.0)
 - *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia* (cat. no. 4114.0)
 - *Sports Attendance, Australia* (cat. no. 4174.0)
 - *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (cat. no. 4177.0)
- 9** Topics @ a Glance pages contain a wealth of information and useful references on particular subject areas. These can be found by clicking on the 'Topics @ a Glance' link on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

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