## State of Play Survey <br> 2022-23

## GHANGE DUR GAME State of Play Survey

The Victorian Government proudly acknowledges Aboriginal people as the First Peoples and Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and water on which we rely.

We acknowledge the ongoing leadership role of the Aboriginal community on gender equality and the prevention of violence against women. As First Peoples, Aboriginal Victorians are best placed to determine a culturally appropriate path to gender equality in their communities.

Since 2016, Change Our Game has been the Victorian Government's campaign to drive positive change for women and girls in sport and active recreation, in pursuit of gender equality.

To better understand the sports community's current views on gender equality in sport, the Office for Women in Sport and Recreation (OWSR) commissioned Ernst \& Young to carry out an attitudinal survey.

Between October and November 2022, more than 670 Victorians answered questions on a range of topics relating to gender equality in sport, including values and behaviour in community sport, elite sport, sports media and coverage, leadership opportunities and perceptions, and experiences working and volunteering in sport. Throughout this report, 'people' refers to survey respondents.

The survey forms part of the Change Our Game Research and Insights Initiative, which funds and promotes targeted research to advance the conversation around gender equality in sport and recreation in Victoria.

## The survey: key details



## Snapshot of findings



The State of Play Survey revealed that overall, while there are some positive attitudes towards women and girls in sport and their right to equal opportunities and access, change is still required in terms of underlying attitudes and behaviours

Consistently throughout the survey, men were less likely than women to perceive gender inequality in various aspects of sport:

Negative behaviour and gendered discrimination in community sport were reported by more than half of people, and women were more likely than men to see or experience it.

People overall felt women had fewer leadership opportunities in sport than men, and more women believed this to be the case.

Men were more likely to think that there had been a conscious effort to treat men and women equally over the last five years in their sport, compared to women.

Men were more likely than women to agree that young girls and boys, and men and women, are supported equally by their club to play sport.

Of people who played community sport, women were less likely than men to agree that club facilities were shared equally between men and women or that the main playing venue was shared equally.

## Top five issues in sport (1-5)

| Advertising in sport such as promoting gambling or alcohol | $\mathbf{3 3 \%}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fair and equal participation opportunities for women and men | $\mathbf{3 2 \%}$ |
| Fewer volunteers willing to be involved in sport | $\mathbf{3 2 \%}$ |
| Racism in sport | $\mathbf{2 9 \%}$ |
| Player "off-field" behaviour | $\mathbf{2 6 \%}$ |




## 90\% vs 66\%

women said
men said gender inequality is still an issue in sport that needs to be fixed.

## \#2 issue in sport:

fair and equal participation opportunities for women and men.


Women were more likely to indicate that men had more opportunities in sport than women, except for community sport coaching, where they felt men and women had similar opportunity.

Men were more likely to think that there were equal opportunities for both men and women in all aspects except community coaching.

## 2 in 3

people agreed their sporting organisation needed to work towards better gender balance.


## 9 in 10

people believed there should be more effort to promote girls continued involvement in sport through their teens.


Only 27\%
believe women are treated fairly and not disadvantaged in any sport.

## Sporting culture

 and attitudes
## Key findings

## > 50\%

of people who play community sport have experienced or seen gender imbalance (56\%) sexist language and jokes (55\%).

## 28\%

of women have considered leaving their club due to inequitable treatment.

## Women are

## 2.5x

more likely to report feeling unwelcome at their sporting club compared to men.

People were
$>10 x$
more likely to believe men have more opportunities for financial support as elite athletes than women.

Women working or volunteering in sport were $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ less likely than men to feel comfortable voicing their opinion, and $\mathbf{8 \%}$ less likely to feel that their opinions were valued.

## 21\%

believed women should not play some sports.


## Men were twice as likely as women to believe male elite athletes are more skillful than female elite athletes．

## 49\％ <br> 24\％

## Men are．．．

$\mathbf{3 4 \%}$ more likely to believe comm－ unity club facilities are shared equally between men and women．
$\mathbf{2 8 \%}$ more likely to believe women and men＇s teams have equal access to（main）community sport facilities at peak times．

## 4 in 5 elite athletes

felt there had been a conscious effort to treat men and women equally in sport in the past 5 years．

But men elite athletes were $\mathbf{2 . 5 x}$ more likely than women elite athletes to report that they felt that effort had been＇to a great extent＇．

## 1 in 3

elite athletes felt women and men had equal sponsorship opportunities．

Parents of boys were significantly more likely to say their son had elite athletes they considered as role models compared to parents of girls．


## Leadership

## Key findings

## 2 in 3

people reported that men have more opportunities to be in senior leadership positions

sports admin

Women were more likely to perceive gendered differences in who holds executive roles in sport．
$73 \%$ women noted that men are more likely to get general leadership roles， compared to $59 \%$ of men．

## 4 in 5

people working in sport felt men and women are given recognition for their work equally within their organisation but

## 1 in 4

still felt men were more qualified to make decisions．

## 4 in 5

people working in sport felt their organisation cared about creating a work environment where men and women are equal．
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Women and men working in sport felt their direct managers were supportive of their careers in similar numbers （94\％vs 95\％）．

## Leadership

## Key findings <br> (continued)

More than

## 1 in 3

men working in sport, and $14 \%$ of women, believe men are generally more experienced and qualified to make decisions... although $56 \%$ of men and $84 \%$ of women disagree with this.

People agreed a board quota to require sporting organisations to have at least 40\% women on their committees or board led to:

- more opportunities for women on boards (84\%)
- increased diversity of opinions and ideas (81\%)
- better outcomes for participants (63\%)
- better decision-making (60\%)
- improved board performance (59\%)



## Despite two-thirds of people

believing women have fewer senior leadership opportunities, $\mathbf{8 7 \%}$ feel women are as good as men at leading sports organisations.

People were more than

## 16x

more likely to believe men have more opportunities to coach elite teams than women.

In community sport, people were
more likely to believe men have more opportunities to coach junior or community clubs than women.



