Sport & Recreation Spatial

Sport Participation Rates- Victoria 2015

October 2016

VicHealth™ VICTORIA ISEAL VICTORIA UNIVERSITY Federation UNIVERSITY·AUSTRALIA

Rates of Participation in Club-Based Sport

This report provides the results of an analysis of **participation in Victorian club-based sport** across the lifespan. It combines data from 11 major Victorian State Sporting Associations (SSAs): **Australian Football League, Basketball, Bowls, Cricket, Football, Golf, Gymnastics, Hockey, Netball, Sailing, and Tennis** (Figure 1).

A participant, or player, is defined as a registered member of a Victorian sporting club that is associated with one of the 11 SSAs, in 2015, who was aged between 4 and 100 years and resided in Victoria. These SSAs recorded a total of 1,048,171 player registrations in 2015. Those for which age or postcode was missing or invalid (14% of registrations.) were excluded from the analysis, and adjustments to counts were made in postcodes that were partly allocated to a Local Government Authority (LGA) outside Victoria (see the note on data accuracy on page 16 of this report). **This report provides a summary of the 899,349 player registrations** for which complete and valid data was recorded. It should be noted that, because a person could be a registered player of more than one sport, when data for multiple sports are combined the total number of registrations is greater than the number of individual players.

The variable tabulated and graphed, for Victoria as a whole and for each sex and/or geographical region, is the age-specific participation rate, defined as the number of player registrations in each age range, expressed as a percentage of the estimated resident population (ERP) in that age range, as at 30 June 2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2015). The reported rates are strictly 'participant registrations per 100 residents in the relevant population cohort' but for brevity and simplicity they are generally referred to in the text and Table 2 as percentages of the relevant population cohort.

Table 1 shows a summary of participation counts and rates, and also provides a key to the profiles displayed in the figures.

Table 2 shows participation rates for each Local Government Area (LGA).

Figure 1 shows the participation rates for Victoria for the eleven separate sports

Figure 2 shows the participation rates for Victoria.

Figure 3 shows the participation rates for each sex.

Figure 4 shows the participation rates for the four regions defined on page 15 of this report.

Figures 5a – 5d show, separately for each region, the participation rates for each sex.

Figures 6a and 6b show, separately for each sex, the participation rates for each region.

Figure 7 shows the rankings of LGAs by participation rate within each of the four Victorian regions.

Results

Data Quality

- Overall, 86% of records were complete with regard to date of birth, sex and postcode, and hence were able to be used in this analysis and reporting. This amounts to nearly 900,000 player records integrated for these reports.

Specific Sports

- For six of the 11 sports (Sport A, B, C, E, G and I), there was a peak in participation rates at age 10-14, and for three sports (Sport D, F and K), the peak age of participation was 5-9 years. Sport K had a second lower peak in middle age (45-49 years). Sport C also had a second peak of similar magnitude at ages 55-69 years. Sport H and J peaked later, at ages 75-79 and 65-69 respectively (Figure1).

- For the majority of sports there was a significant drop in the participation rate from immediately after the peak (15-19 years) followed by progressive declines throughout the lifespan.

- The highest participation rate was 17% for Sport E for age 10-14 years, followed closely by Sport D and K both at 16% for age 5-9 years.

- Whilst there were substantial differences in participation rates for different sports among young children and adolescents, by age 30 participation rates were below 2% for all sports. Thereafter, rates remained at these levels for but two sports.

Sports overall

- The integration of data from all 11 included sports shows that overall participation peaked for ages 5-14 years, representing a participation rate of 67.5% for ages 5-9 and 67.3% for ages 10-14. Over a quarter of 4 year olds (26.5%) were participants (Table 1, Figure 2).

- After the peak at 5-14 years the participation rate dropped by more than half for the next age group 15-19 years, representing a participation rate of one third of Victorians of this age (29.2%). There was another large decline (to 14.5%) in the next age group 20-24 and then a steady progressive decline until a small rebound at ages 60-74 years. From ages 25-85+ fewer than 10% of Victorians participated in these sports (Figure 2).

- It should be noted that the magnitudes of both the peak participation rate and the subsequent drop are in part attributable to ‘sampling behaviour’, whereby some younger children participate in multiple sports (and are counted multiple times in the dataset) and then specialise in fewer sports in mid to late adolescence.

Sex

- Participation rates were higher for males than females in all age groups (Figure 3).
- Overall, the male participation rate in these 11 sports was double the female rate (20.4% vs 10.5%, Table 1).
- The largest difference in participation rates was for the 5-9 and 10-14 year age groups where around 30% more males participated (80% vs 50%) in these sports than females for 5-14 years. This represents a 60% higher participation rate among males than females.
- While the participation rates beyond age 19 were much lower, the difference between male and female participation rates was proportionally greater, with the male rates being more than double the female rates in all age groups.
- Notwithstanding the large discrepancies between rates of participation, the profile across the lifespan was similar for both males and females.

Region

- For most ages, participation rates were higher in regional areas than metropolitan areas (Figure 4).
- For the very young (age 4) the highest participation rate of 29.9% was within the Metropolitan – Other region. For ages 5 to 49 years the highest participation rates were within Regional – Other areas. For ages 50-79 years, the highest participation rates were in Regional – Growth areas.
- The highest participation rate recorded was 84.7% for 5-10 year olds, followed closely by 10-14 year olds (82.7%), within Regional – Other areas.
- The largest differences in participation rates by region were within the 5-14 years, with Regional – Other having almost double the participation rates of Metropolitan – Growth areas (80+% vs around 45%).
- While the participation rates beyond age 19 were much lower, the relative difference across regions was similar, with the highest rate being around double the lowest rate in all age groups.

Sex and Region

- The sex-specific age profiles of participation rates had broadly similar features across all regions. However, there were differences in the detail, such as the absolute and relative magnitudes of the peak participation rates for males and females in each region (Figure 5a-5d).
- The highest participation rates were within the Regional – Other area for males (96.7% for those aged 5-9 and 93.5% for those males aged 10-14 years) (Table 1, Figure 5d). The Regional – Growth participation rate for males aged 5-9 was also high at 94.5% (Table 1, Figure 5c).

- Female participation within the regional areas was also much higher than in the metropolitan areas. The highest female participation rate was 71.9% for 5-9 year olds, followed by 71.3% for 10-14 year olds within Regional – Other. Regional – Growth also had a high rate of participation for females aged 5-9 years (64.9%) (Figure 5c-5d).

- From the perspective of regional differences for each sex, the profiles of regional differences of participation rates were similar in shape for males and females, but the male rates were consistently higher than the female rates (Figure 6a-6b).

LGA

- There was considerable variation in participation rates across Victorian LGAs, and between LGAs within the four designated regions (Table 2, Figure 7).

- The lowest participation rate was 5.5% in the City of Melbourne, in the Metropolitan – Other region. The lowest participation rates in the other regions were as follows: Metropolitan – Growth, Wyndham 11.2%; Regional – Other, Yarriambiack and Hepburn, both 13.9%; and Regional – Growth, Ballarat 14.1%.

- The highest participation rate was 39.1% in Buloke Shire, in the Regional – Other area. The highest participation rates of the other regions were as follows: Regional – Growth, Surf Coast, 28.1%; Metropolitan – Other, Bayside, 27.8%; and Metropolitan – Growth, Cardinia, 16.7%.

- For all four regions there was a fairly steady trend ranging from the lowest participation to the highest. However in three regions, the highest participation rate was considerably higher than the next highest. In the Metropolitan – Growth region, the two highest participation rates stood out from the rest.

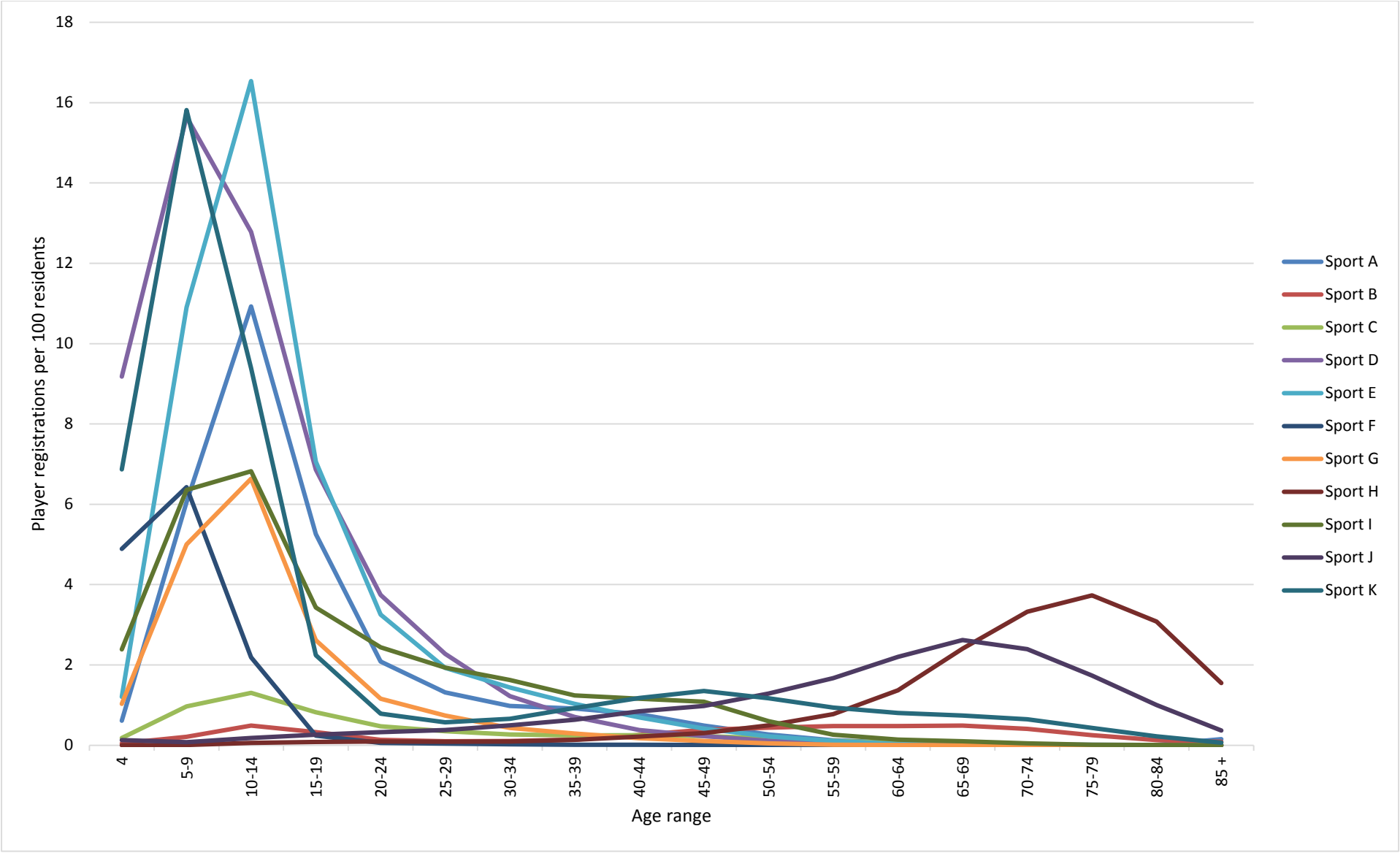

Figure 1. Age-specific participation rates by sport, 2015, Victoria

Table 1. Participation rates[1]: Victoria 2015

Region	Sex	Figure		Age range																	
				4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
Victoria	Persons	1	n	20,117	241,470	226,262	104,502	61,065	43,768	32,269	24,797	24,851	21,566	18,332	15,745	15,852	17,542	13,829	9,565	5,175	2,642	899,349
			ERP[2]	75,824	357,967	336,165	357,902	419,759	450,694	440,202	395,695	417,923	386,898	381,106	348,884	307,620	273,217	202,031	155,035	116,424	118,330	5,840,910
			Rate (%)	26.5	67.5	67.3	29.2	14.5	9.7	7.3	6.3	5.9	5.6	4.8	4.5	5.2	6.4	6.8	6.2	4.4	2.2	15.4
Victoria	Males	2	n	13,075	150,805	138,996	68,642	44,053	32,341	23,818	17,306	16,981	15,157	13,076	11,217	10,927	12,048	9,391	6,686	3,606	1,827	589,951
			ERP[2]	39,030	183,667	172,038	183,880	214,202	225,261	219,752	196,933	205,328	190,531	187,184	171,060	149,940	133,599	97,763	72,659	50,500	43,083	2,890,076
			Rate (%)	17.2	82.1	80.8	37.3	20.6	14.4	10.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.0	6.6	7.3	9.0	9.6	9.2	7.1	4.2	20.4
Victoria	Females	2	n	7,042	90,665	87,266	35,860	17,012	11,427	8,452	7,492	7,869	6,409	5,256	4,528	4,925	5,494	4,438	2,880	1,569	815	309,398
			ERP[2]	36,797	174,300	164,127	174,022	205,557	225,433	220,450	198,762	212,595	196,367	193,922	177,824	157,680	139,618	104,268	82,376	65,924	75,247	2,950,834
			Rate (%)	9.3	52.0	53.2	20.6	8.3	5.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.9	4.3	3.5	2.4	1.1	10.5
Metropolitan - Growth	Persons	3	n	3,327	38,182	34,934	16,848	10,069	7,238	5,785	4,153	3,677	2,668	1,926	1,451	1,333	1,374	1,005	656	312	141	135,078
			ERP[2]	18,622	84,093	75,150	75,597	77,438	87,659	95,501	85,321	84,165	74,553	68,489	58,055	47,531	38,780	26,001	18,366	12,382	10,412	1,112,168
			Rate (%)	17.9	45.4	46.5	22.3	13.0	8.3	6.1	4.9	4.4	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.6	2.5	1.4	12.1
Metropolitan - Other	Persons	3	n	11,545	127,371	120,992	52,513	31,516	22,907	16,449	12,540	13,643	12,813	11,257	9,532	9,136	9,764	7,464	4,864	2,691	1,371	478,367
			ERP[2]	38,612	182,369	171,089	188,780	261,661	285,396	266,173	229,324	239,463	218,754	211,574	191,900	166,875	149,615	112,732	89,169	68,805	72,496	3,300,518
			Rate (%)	29.9	69.8	70.7	27.8	12.0	8.0	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.6	5.5	3.9	1.9	14.5
Regional- Growth	Persons	3	n	2,169	29,284	24,727	11,427	6,736	4,775	3,416	2,659	2,603	2,180	2,060	1,973	2,360	2,682	2,183	1,527	804	422	103,986
			ERP[2]	7,693	36,442	34,749	37,320	37,250	34,641	34,448	34,608	38,439	36,582	38,289	37,080	34,537	31,244	23,121	17,425	13,084	13,254	569,155
			Rate (%)	28.2	80.4	71.2	30.6	18.1	13.8	9.9	7.7	6.8	6.0	5.4	5.3	6.8	8.6	9.4	8.8	6.1	3.2	18.3
Regional- Other	Persons	3	n	3,076	46,633	45,609	23,715	12,743	8,848	6,619	5,445	4,929	3,906	3,089	2,789	3,023	3,722	3,176	2,518	1,368	709	181,918
			ERP[2]	10,896	55,063	55,177	56,205	43,410	42,998	44,080	46,442	55,856	57,009	62,754	61,849	58,677	53,578	40,177	30,075	22,153	22,168	859,069
			Rate (%)	28.2	84.7	82.7	42.2	29.4	20.6	15.0	11.7	8.8	6.9	4.9	4.5	5.2	6.9	7.9	8.4	6.2	3.2	21.2
Metropolitan - Growth	Males	4a, 5a	n	2,228	24,895	23,081	11,791	7,488	5,482	4,416	2,951	2,650	2,005	1,427	1,105	986	999	720	477	230	89	93,020
			ERP[2]	9,584	42,809	38,232	38,826	39,540	42,893	47,025	42,853	41,754	37,104	34,047	28,549	23,316	19,134	12,869	8,840	5,409	3,958	554,726
			Rate (%)	12.0	58.2	60.4	30.4	18.9	12.8	9.4	6.9	6.3	5.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	4.2	2.3	16.8
Metropolitan - Growth	Females	4a, 5b	n	1,100	13,286	11,853	5,057	2,581	1,756	1,369	1,201	1,027	663	499	346	348	375	285	180	82	51	42,059
			ERP[2]	9,039	41,284	36,918	36,771	37,898	44,766	48,476	42,468	42,411	37,449	34,442	29,506	24,215	19,646	13,132	9,526	6,973	6,454	557,442
			Rate (%)	5.9	32.2	32.1	13.8	6.8	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.8	7.5
Metropolitan - Other	Males	4b, 5a	n	7,412	80,448	74,638	34,073	23,056	17,444	12,612	9,260	9,618	9,133	8,203	6,828	6,445	6,785	5,228	3,481	1,941	989	317,593
			ERP[2]	19,845	93,418	87,585	96,565	133,036	143,624	133,968	114,188	117,583	107,329	103,323	93,208	79,915	71,829	53,543	40,741	29,529	26,181	1,625,410
			Rate (%)	19.2	86.1	85.2	35.3	17.3	12.1	9.4	8.1	8.2	8.5	7.9	7.3	8.1	9.4	9.8	8.5	6.6	3.8	19.5

Region	Sex	Figure		Age range																	Total
				4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
Metropolitan - Other	Females	4b, 5b	n	4,133	46,922	46,355	18,440	8,461	5,464	3,837	3,280	4,025	3,679	3,054	2,704	2,692	2,979	2,235	1,383	750	382	160,773
			ERP[2]	18,767	88,951	83,504	92,215	128,625	141,772	132,205	115,136	121,880	111,425	108,251	98,692	86,960	77,786	59,189	48,428	39,276	46,315	1,675,108
			Rate (%)	10.7	52.8	55.5	20.0	6.6	3.9	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.9	1.9	0.8	9.6
Regional - Growth	Males	4c, 5a	n	1,429	17,971	14,818	7,446	4,708	3,332	2,403	1,749	1,746	1,515	1,438	1,409	1,557	1,840	1,464	1,030	539	293	66,683
			ERP[2]	4,079	19,009	17,909	19,140	18,983	17,253	17,095	16,888	18,799	17,876	18,617	18,142	16,861	15,323	11,155	8,369	5,637	4,751	280,756
			Rate (%)	18.6	94.5	82.7	38.9	24.8	19.3	14.1	10.4	9.3	8.5	7.7	7.8	9.2	12.0	13.1	12.3	9.6	6.2	23.8
Regional - Growth	Females	4c, 5b	n	741	11,314	9,910	3,980	2,028	1,444	1,013	910	857	665	622	565	803	842	719	497	266	129	37,303
			ERP[2]	3,614	17,433	16,840	18,180	18,267	17,388	17,353	17,720	19,640	18,706	19,672	18,938	17,676	15,921	11,966	9,056	7,447	8,503	288,399
			Rate (%)	9.6	64.9	58.8	21.9	11.1	8.3	5.8	5.1	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.0	4.5	5.3	6.0	5.5	3.6	1.5	12.9
Regional - Other	Males	4d, 5a	n	2,007	27,491	26,460	15,332	8,802	6,084	4,387	3,346	2,968	2,504	2,008	1,875	1,941	2,425	1,978	1,698	898	456	112,655
			ERP[2]	5,523	28,431	28,312	29,349	22,643	21,491	21,664	23,004	27,192	28,222	31,197	31,161	29,848	27,313	20,196	14,709	9,925	8,193	429,184
			Rate (%)	18.4	96.7	93.5	52.2	38.9	28.3	20.2	14.5	10.9	8.9	6.4	6.0	6.5	8.9	9.8	11.5	9.0	5.6	26.2
Regional - Other	Females	4d, 5b	n	1,069	19,143	19,149	8,382	3,942	2,764	2,232	2,100	1,961	1,402	1,081	914	1,083	1,297	1,199	821	470	253	69,262
			ERP[2]	5,377	26,632	26,865	26,856	20,767	21,507	22,416	23,438	28,664	28,787	31,557	30,688	28,829	26,265	19,981	15,366	12,228	13,975	429,885
			Rate (%)	9.8	71.9	71.3	31.2	19.0	12.9	10.0	9.0	6.8	4.9	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.9	6.0	5.3	3.8	1.8	16.1

[1] Player registrations per 100 residents
[2] ERP = Estimated resident population

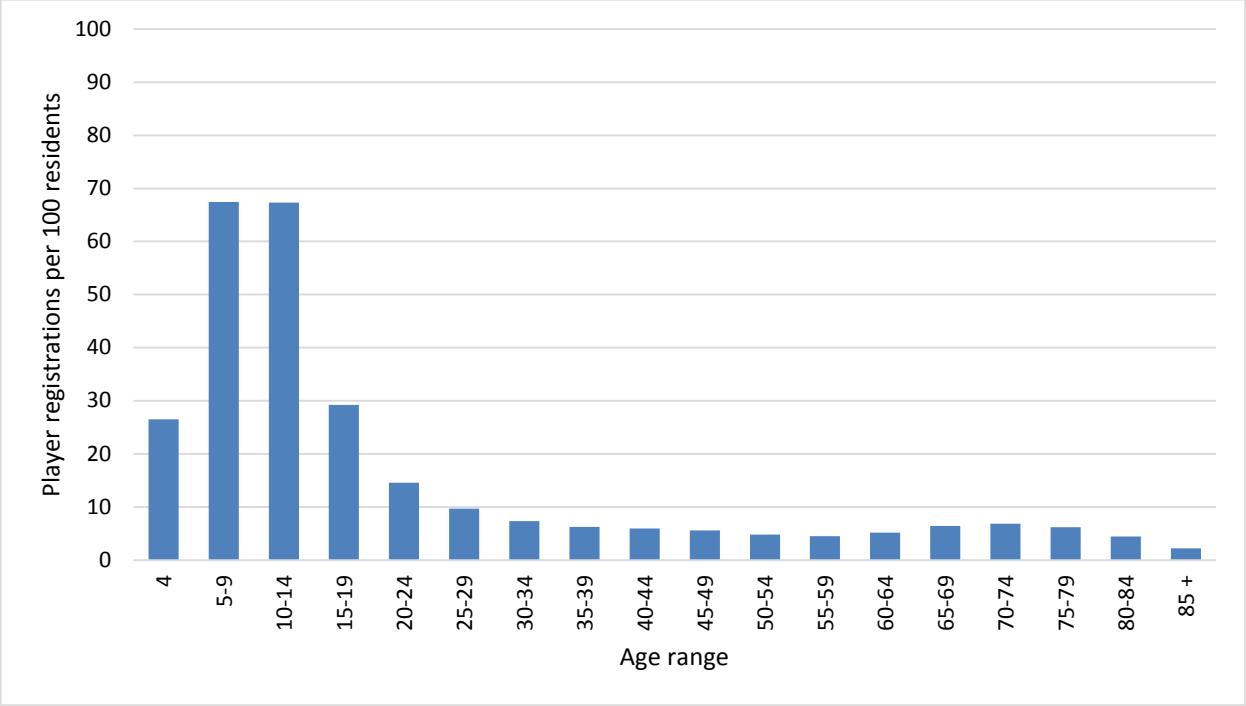

Figure 2. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Victoria

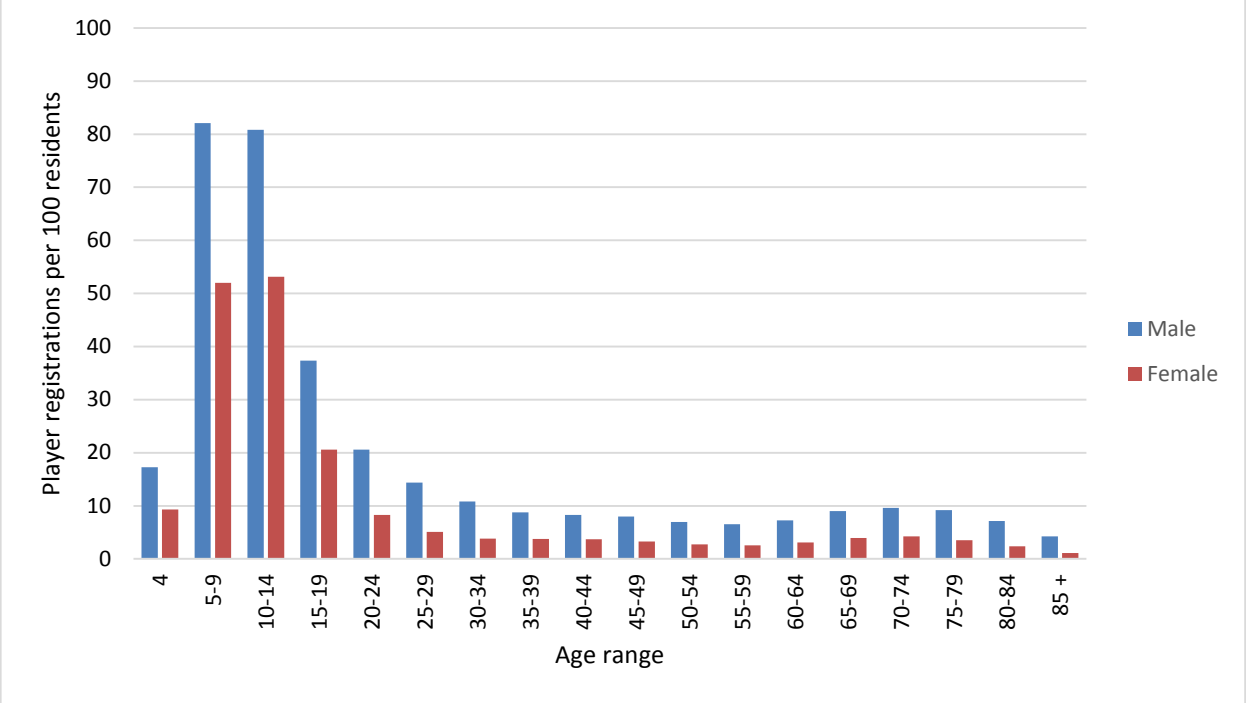

Figure 3. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Victoria: by sex

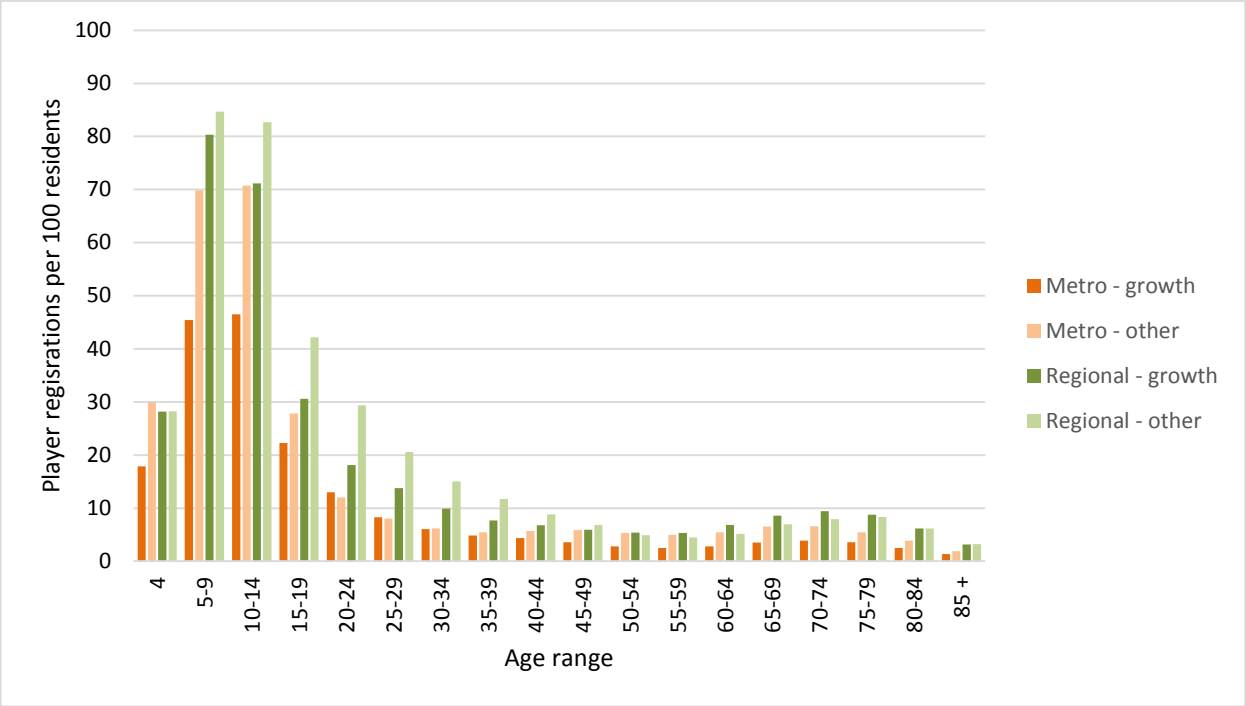

Figure 4. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Victoria: by region

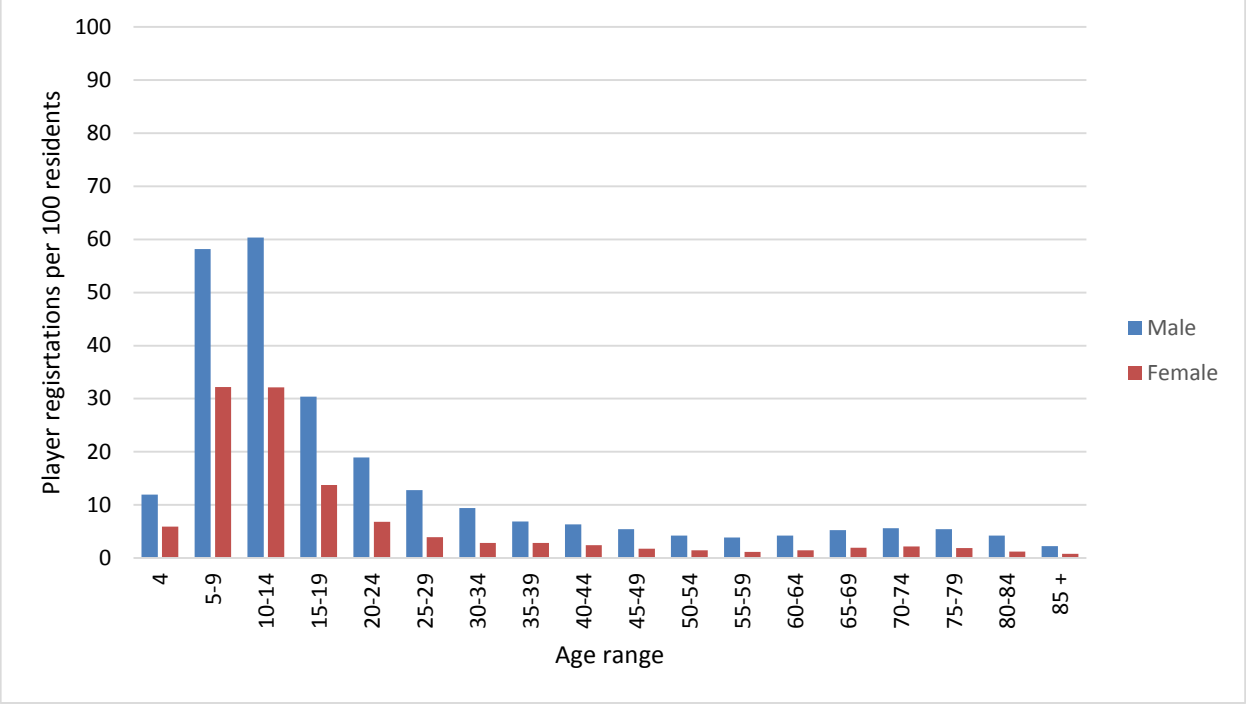

Figure 5a. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Metropolitan – Growth: by sex

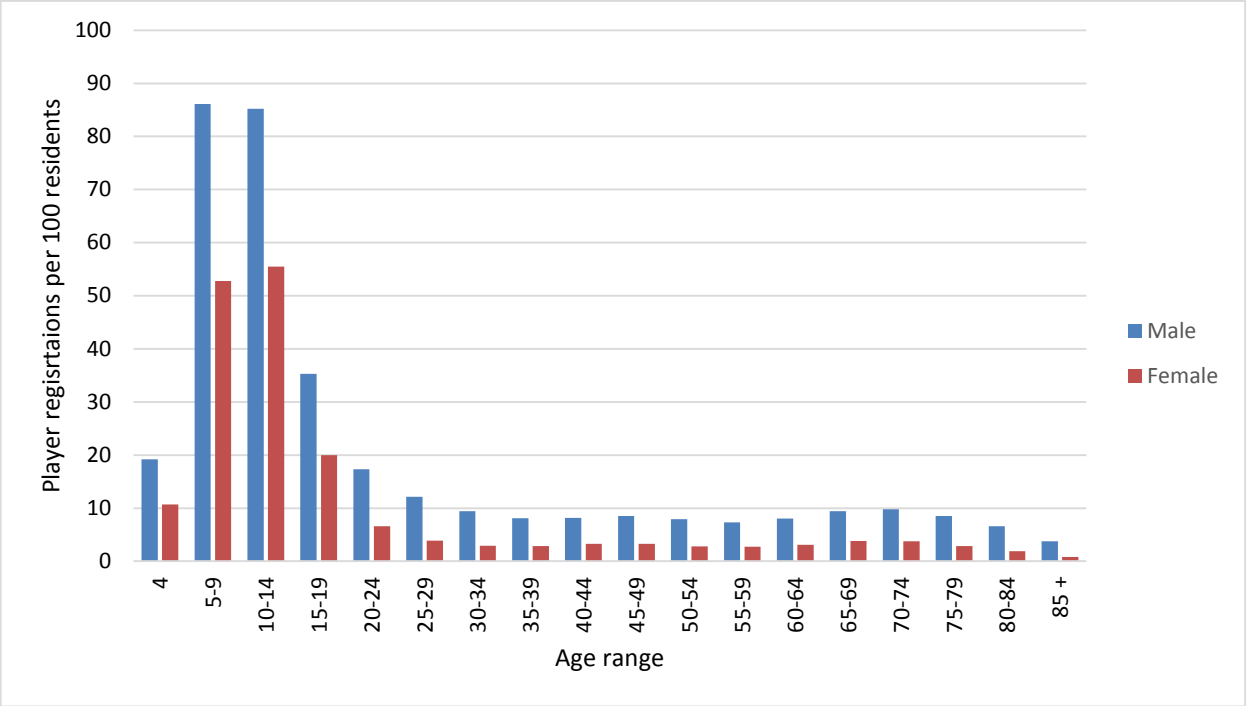

Figure 5b. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Metropolitan – Other: by sex

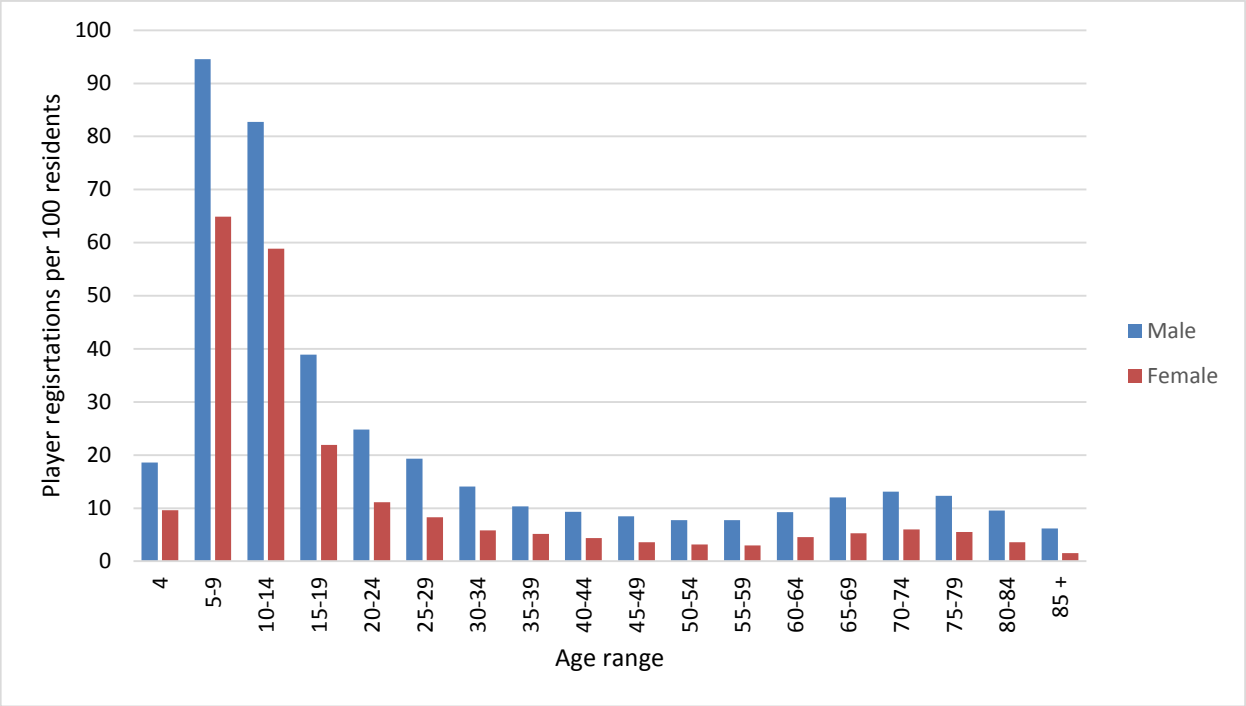

Figure 5c. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Regional – Growth: by sex

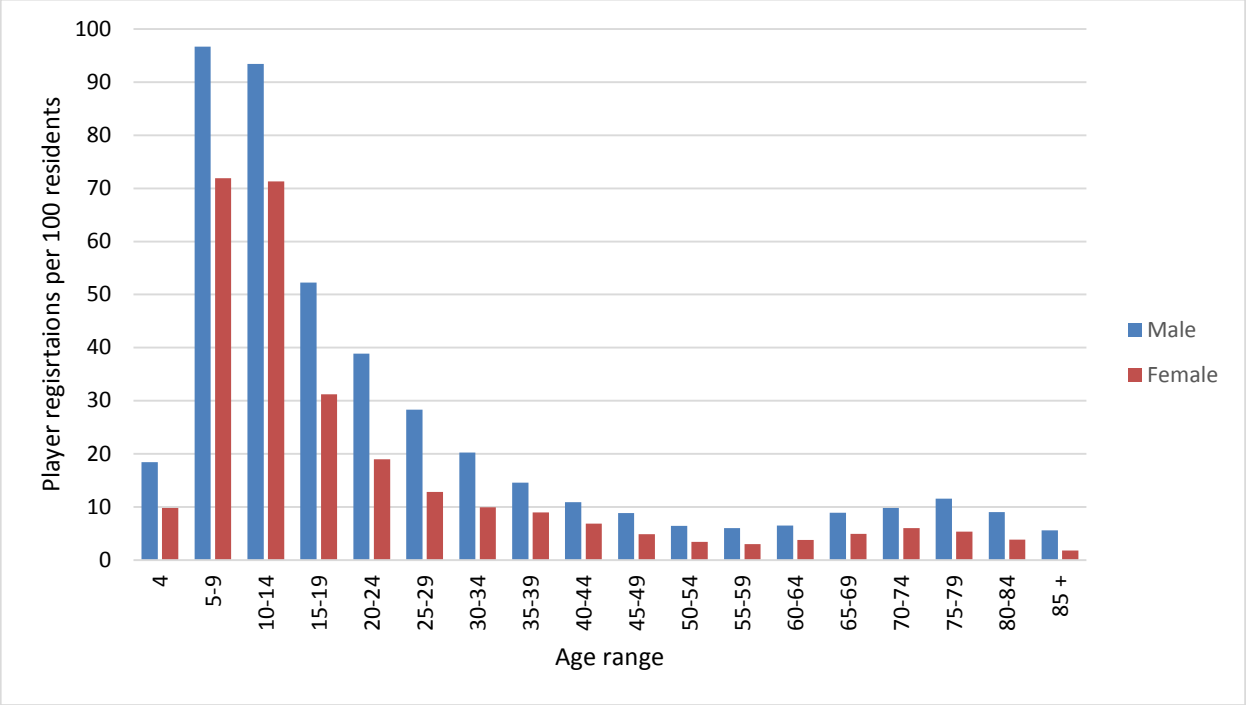

Figure 5d. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Regional – Other: by sex

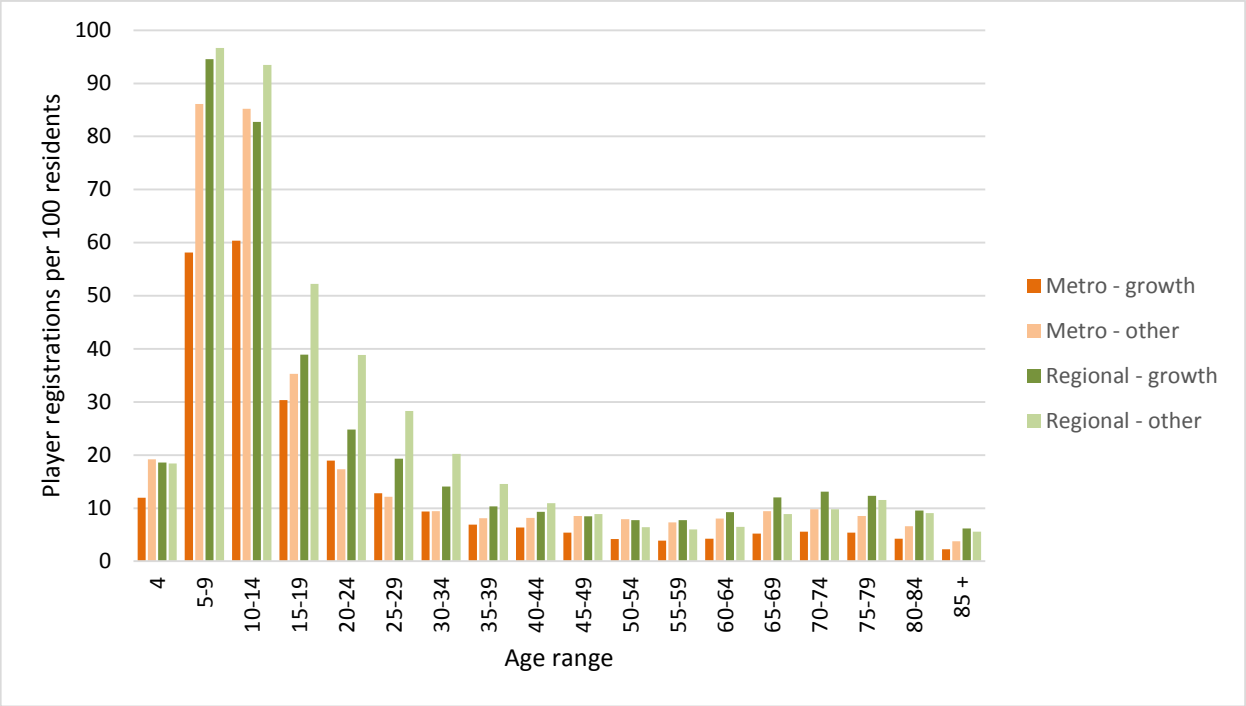

Figure 6a. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Males: by region

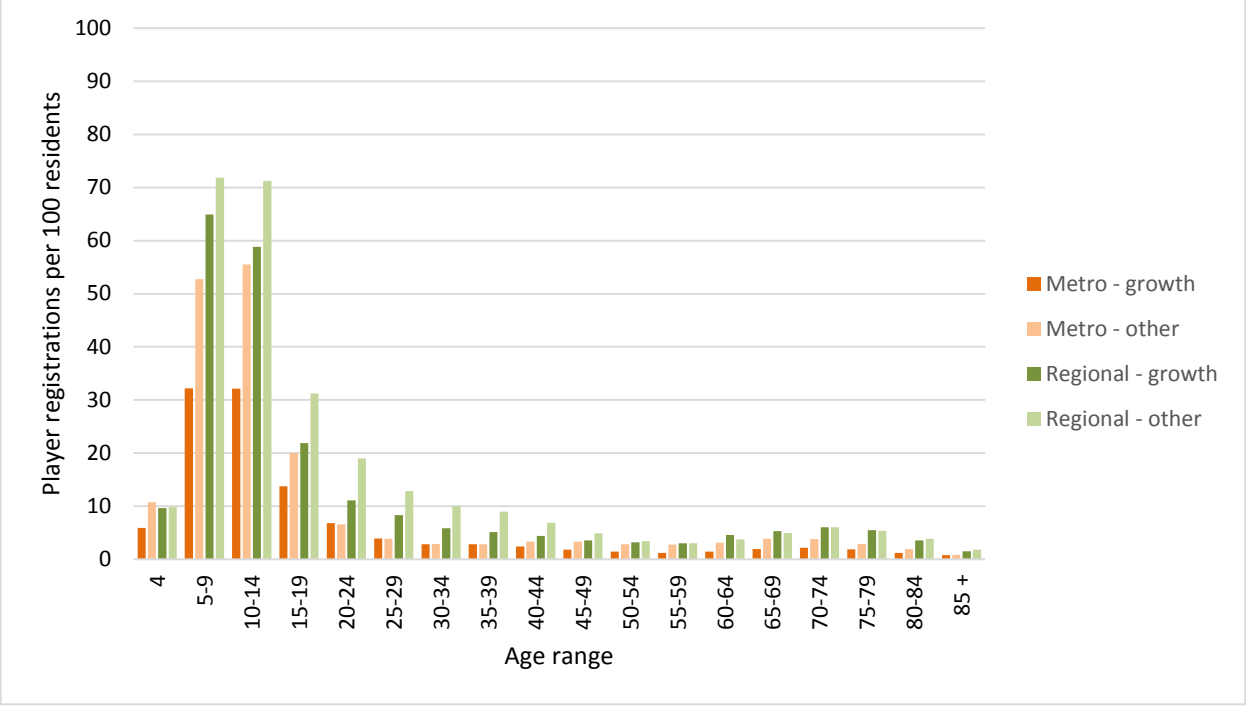

Figure 6b. Age-specific participation rates, 2015, Females: by region

Table 2. Participation rates: Local government areas by region

LGA name	Participation Rate[1]	Rank[2]	LGA name	Participation Rate[1]	Rank[2]	LGA name	Participation Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Metropolitan - growth			Nillumbik (S)	23.2	2	Hepburn (S)	13.9	40
Cardinia (S)	16.7	1	Port Phillip (C)	11.9	18	Hindmarsh (S)	31.7	3
Casey (C)	12.3	4	Stonnington (C)	16.1	10	Horsham (RC)	23.3	16
Hume (C)	12.5	3	Whitehorse (C)	17.3	8	Indigo (S)	18.4	28
Melton (S)	9.8	7	Yarra (C)	9.0	20	Latrobe (C)	18.0	32
Mitchell (S)	16.1	2	Yarra Ranges (S)	18.8	6	Loddon (S)	27.9	9
Whittlesea (C)	11.2	5	**Regional - growth**			Macedon Ranges (S)	19.6	25
Wyndham (C)	11.2	6	Ballarat (C)	14.1	7	Mansfield (S)	18.3	30
Metropolitan - other			Bass Coast (S)	15.5	6	Mildura (RC)	20.1	23
Banyule (C)	16.9	9	Baw Baw (S)	20.1	2	Mitchell (S)	24.2	15
Bayside (C)	27.8	1	Greater Bendigo (C)	19.8	3	Moira (S)	15.1	39
Boroondara (C)	20.6	4	Greater Geelong (C)	18.2	5	Mount Alexander (S)	29.2	7
Brimbank (C)	7.2	23	Moorabool (S)	18.2	4	Moyne (S)	17.2	35
Darebin (C)	9.4	19	Surf Coast (S)	28.1	1	Murrindindi (S)	19.2	26
Frankston (C)	14.6	14	**Regional - other**			Northern Grampians (S)	18.2	31
Glen Eira (C)	15.1	13	Alpine (S)	18.3	29	Pyrenees (S)	25.2	12
Greater Dandenong (C)	6.6	24	Ararat (RC)	17.8	33	Queenscliffe (B)	24.6	13
Hobsons Bay (C)	14.1	15	Benalla (RC)	15.4	38	South Gippsland (S)	33.5	2
Kingston (C)	16.0	11	Buloke (S)	39.1	1	Southern Grampians (S)	20.9	20
Knox (C)	17.7	7	Campaspe (S)	21.8	18	Strathbogie (S)	31.1	4
Manningham (C)	15.4	12	Central Goldfields (S)	20.1	24	Swan Hill (RC)	25.4	11
Maribyrnong (C)	8.3	21	Colac-Otway (S)	28.8	8	Towong (S)	21.2	19
Maroondah (C)	19.4	5	Corangamite (S)	29.5	6	Wangaratta (RC)	24.4	14
Melbourne (C)	5.5	25	East Gippsland (S)	16.5	37	Warrnambool (C)	20.2	22
Monash (C)	14.0	16	Gannawarra (S)	26.8	10	Wellington (S)	20.4	21
Moonee Valley (C)	13.7	17	Glenelg (S)	22.0	17	West Wimmera (S)	17.2	34
Moreland (C)	8.1	22	Golden Plains (S)	16.6	36	Wodonga (RC)	29.6	5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	20.7	3	Greater Shepparton (C)	18.6	27	Yarriambiack (S)	13.9	40

[1] Player registrations per 100 residents
[2] In descending order of participation rate within each region

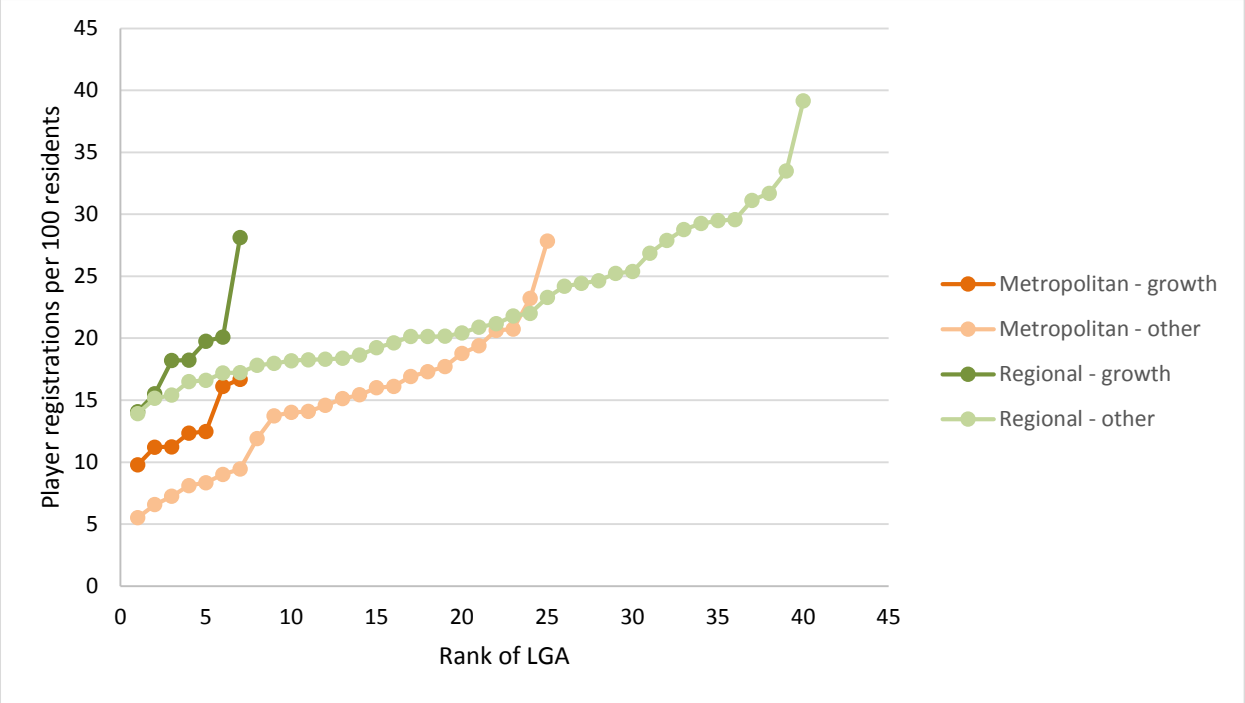

Figure 7. Participation rates: Local government areas by region

Definition of the four Sport Participation Research Project (SPRP) regions

For the purpose of regional breakdowns included in standard reports prepared under the Sport Participation Research Project (SPRP), four regions have been defined by the SPRP research team in consultation with Sport and Recreation Victoria and VicHealth. Each region consists of a group of local government areas (LGAs), listed here in alphabetical order. B =Borough, C = City, RC = Rural City, S = Shire.

There are two driving principles behind the designation of these four regions:

- The patterns of sport participation in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas are known to differ substantially.
- Within both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, projected growth in population is very uneven.

The Metropolitan - Growth region consists of the seven LGAs containing the four growth corridors designated by the Metropolitan Planning Authority. Six of the seven are within the current Melbourne Metropolitan Area designated by the State Government. The seventh, Mitchell Shire, is currently designated Non-metropolitan.

The Regional - Growth region consists of the LGAs containing the three largest regional centres, Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo, together with four LGAs which are expected, according to State Government population projections, to experience high population growth during the period up to 2021. Each of these four LGAs is on the outer periphery of one or more of Melbourne, Geelong and Ballarat.

The Metropolitan – Other region consists of the remaining 25 LGAs within the designated Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

The Regional – Other region consists of the remaining 40 LGAs outside the designated Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

Metropolitan – Growth (7)
Cardinia (S)
Casey (C)
Hume (C)
Melton (C)
Mitchell (S)
Whittlesea (C)
Wyndham (C)

Metropolitan – Other (25)
Banyule (C)
Bayside (C)
Boroondara (C)
Brimbank (C)
Darebin (C)
Frankston (C)
Glen Eira (C)
Greater Dandenong (C)
Hobsons Bay (C)
Kingston (C)
Knox (C)
Manningham (C)
Maribyrnong (C)
Maroondah (C)
Melbourne (C)
Monash (C)
Moonee Valley (C)
Moreland (C)
Mornington Peninsula (S)
Nillumbik (S)
Port Phillip (C)
Stonnington (C)
Whitehorse (C)
Yarra (C)
Yarra Ranges (S)

Regional – Growth (7)
Ballarat (C)
Bass Coast (S)
Baw Baw (S)
Greater Bendigo (C)
Greater Geelong (C)
Moorabool (S)
Surf Coast (S)

Regional – Other (41)
Alpine (S)
Ararat (RC)
Benalla (RC)
Buloke (S)
Campaspe (S)
Central Goldfields (S)
Colac-Otway (S)
Corangamite (S)
East Gippsland (S)
Gannawarra (S)
Glenelg (S)
Golden Plains (S)
Greater Shepparton (C)
Hepburn (S)
Hindmarsh (S)
Horsham (RC)
Indigo (S)
Latrobe (C)
Loddon (S)
Macedon Ranges (S)
Mansfield (S)
Mildura (RC)
Moira (S)
Mount Alexander (S)
Moyne (S)
Murrindindi (S)
Northern Grampians (S)
Pyrenees (S)
Queenscliffe (B)
South Gippsland (S)
Southern Grampians (S)
Strathbogie (S)
Swan Hill (RC)
Towong (S)
Wangaratta (RC)
Warrnambool (C)
Wellington (S)
West Wimmera (S)
Wodonga (RC)
Yarriambiack (S)

Reference:

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2015). *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, Cat. No. 3235.0. Released at 11.30am (Canberra time) 18 August 2015. http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02014?OpenDocument Accessed 28 Jun 2016.

The Sport Participation Research Project is funded by VicHealth and Sport and Recreation Victoria, and conducted by Associate Professor Rochelle Eime, Dr Jack Harvey and Melanie Charity (Victoria University and Federation University).

Contact: Associate Professor Rochelle Eime
Victoria University and Federation University, Australia
r.eime@federation.edu.au
(03) 5327 9687

Data accuracy

This report is based on 2015 player registration data provided by 11 sports in Victoria. Data screening checks led to some anomalies being identified in the player registration data, and to the extent that it was possible these were resolved after consultation with the separate sports. Counts of participants in local government areas (LGAs) are estimates based on the fractional allocation of residential postcodes to LGAs using correspondence tables published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Some postcode areas cross state borders, requiring mathematical 'border effect' adjustments. The results in this report are based on the datasets as they stand at the date of publication.