

# Municipal Opportunities for Physical Activity

2015 SURVEY OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADIAN COMMUNITIES



## Availability of, and partnerships for sport-specific programming

The 2015 Survey of Physical Activity Opportunities in Canadian Communities determined the type to *sport specific* programming offered by communities (with populations greater than 1,000) which target various subgroups of the population, including whether the programming included an introduction to sport, recreational sport, competitive sport, or a combination. For the purposes of this bulletin, availability of these specific types of programming are included if communities cited the availability of one of these exclusively or in conjunction with other programming. For example, an introduction to sport is included if they indicated an introduction to sport specifically, or in conjunction with recreational or competitive sport.

Communities were subsequently asked to indicate whether they collaborate with various other organizations in the delivery of this type of sport programming.

### Availability of sport specific programming

In 2015, communities were asked whether the sport-specific programming provided in their community included an introduction to sport, recreational sport, competitive sport, or a combination. This was asked for a variety of sub-groups of the population. The findings are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Provision of sport-specific programming in communities by sub-group in the population (communities with 1,000 or more residents)

Sub-group of the population	Type of programming		
	Introduction to sport	Recreational sport	Competitive sport
Children	71%	80%	44%
Adults	44%	78%	25%
Older adults	37%	65%	11%
Women	37%	57%	22%
Low income individuals	38%	49%	14%
Individuals with disabilities	23%	29%	8%
Youth-at-risk	22%	28%	8%
New Canadians	17%	21%	7%
Indigenous peoples	18%	21%	9%

Survey of Physical Activity Opportunities in Canadian communities, 2015, CFLRI

## Region

Regional differences in the types of sport programming offered by communities are evident among communities with at least 1,000 residents. For programming that involves an introduction to sport exclusively or in conjunction with recreational or competitive programs, communities located in:

- the Atlantic are slightly less likely to provide programming for children and adults.
- Quebec are slightly less likely to provide programming for new Canadians.
- Ontario are slightly less likely to provide programming for low income individuals.
- the West are slightly more likely to provide programming for women or girls, youth-at-risk, new Canadians, and indigenous peoples.

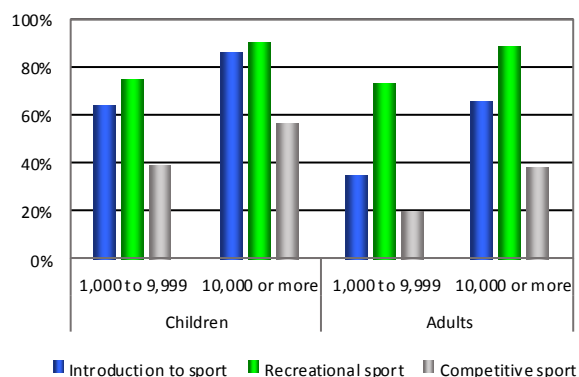
For programming that incorporates recreational sport exclusively or in conjunction with introductory or competitive programs, communities in:

- the Atlantic are less likely to provide programming for children, adults, older adults, and slightly less likely to provide programming for individuals with lower incomes and women or girls.
- Quebec are slightly less likely to provide programming for youth-at-risk, new Canadians and indigenous peoples.
- Ontario are slightly more likely to provide programming for individuals with a disability.
- the West are slightly more likely to provide programming for new Canadians, indigenous peoples, and youth-at-risk.

In addition, for programming that incorporates competitive sport exclusively or in conjunction with introductory or recreational programs, communities in:

FIGURE 1

Availability of sport-specific programming by community size



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- the Atlantic are slightly less likely to provide programming for children.
- the West are slightly more likely to provide programming for children, adults, and youth-at-risk.

## Community size

Relative to smaller communities (1,000 to 9,999 residents), a higher proportion of administrators in larger communities (10,000 or more residents) indicate that they provide each of the three levels of sport-specific programming for each of the sub-groups of the population.

## Municipal Collaborations

Communities are also asked to indicate whether they collaborate with other organizations in the delivery of its sport-specific programming. These types of organizations can include sport-based clubs, community organizations, schools, business or other types of non-local sport organizations. Table 2 summarizes findings regarding these collaborations.

TABLE 2

Collaborative delivery of sport-specific programming in communities by sub-group of the population (communities with 1,000 or more residents)

Sub-group of the population	Type of programming		
	Introduction to sport	Recreational sport	Competitive sport
Sport-based clubs	71%	80%	44%
Community organizations	44%	78%	25%
Schools	37%	65%	11%
Regional/Provincial/Territorial sport organizations	37%	57%	22%
Business or private companies	38%	49%	14%

Survey of Physical Activity Opportunities in Canadian communities, 2015, CFLRI

## Region

Regarding collaboration of delivery mechanisms of the three types of sport programming offered by communities (populations of at least 1,000 residents) that are described in this bulletin, regional differences exist. For programming that involves an introduction to sport exclusively or in conjunction with recreational or competitive programs, communities located in:

- the Atlantic are slightly less likely to indicate collaborative programming delivery with community organizations, yet are slightly more likely to work with regional/provincial/territorial sport organizations.
- Ontario are less likely to collaborate with schools for the delivery of sport-specific programming.
- the West are slightly more likely to collaborate with sport-based clubs for the delivery of sport-specific programming.

For programming that incorporates recreational sport exclusively or in conjunction with introductory or competitive programs, communities in:

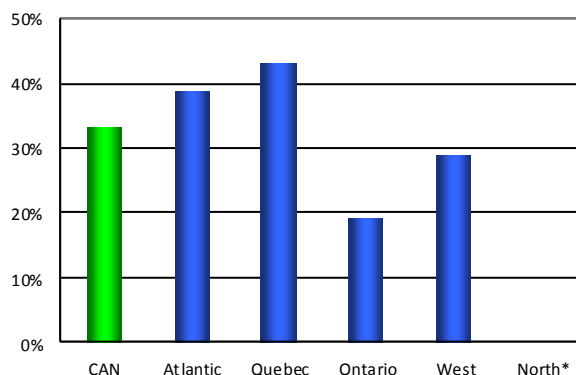
- the Atlantic are slightly more likely to work with regional/provincial/territorial sport organizations for the delivery of its recreational programming.
- Quebec are slightly more likely to work collaboratively with regional/provincial/territorial sport organizations for the delivery of sport-specific recreational programming.
- Ontario are slightly less likely to work collaboratively with schools in the delivery of recreational sport programming, and considerably less likely to work with regional/provincial/territorial sport organizations.

In addition, for programming that incorporates competitive sport exclusively or in conjunction with introductory or recreational programs:

- Atlantic communities are slightly less likely to indicate collaborative delivery of sport-specific programming in conjunction with sport-based clubs.
- communities in Quebec are considerably more likely to work collaboratively with community organizations and regional/provincial/territorial sport organizations for the delivery of sport-specific programming
- Ontario communities are slightly more likely to work collaboratively with community organizations for the delivery of sport-specific programming.
- communities in the West are slightly more likely to collaborate on delivery of sport-specific programming with sport-based clubs and community organizations.

FIGURE 2

Collaborative delivery of recreational sport programming in communities by region



\*Canadian total includes data from communities in the North. Sample size limits individual release of data.

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## Community size

Compared to smaller communities (1,000 to 9,999 residents), a higher proportion of administrators in larger communities (10,000 or more residents) indicate that they collaborate with almost all of the organizations described when delivering their sport

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