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**SPORT
PARTICIPATION
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Sport Canada

SPORT PARTICIPATION IN CANADA

prepared by
Statistics Canada
on behalf of Sport Canada

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1. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

- In 1992, 9.6 million Canadians (45%) aged 15 and over reported participating regularly in sport. More men (52%) participated regularly than women (38%). British Columbia had the highest level of regular participation (53%) and Newfoundland the lowest (36%). Among regular participants, 4.4 million Canadians (46%) reported being involved in sport activities through a club, a league or an organization and 3.1 million (33%) had participated in a competition and/or tournament in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Young Canadians participated in larger proportions. Eighty-nine percent of males aged 15-18 participated regularly in sport compared with 64% of females of the same age group. While Canadians aged 55 and over had the lowest participation rates, approximately one in four participated on a regular basis (28% for males, compared with 22% for females).
- Participation rates increased with education and family income. Participation was twice as high for Canadians with a family income of more than \$80,000, compared with those having a family income of less than \$20,000.
- Among the various reasons for not participating in sport, lack of time was the most often mentioned by both men and women (27%), followed by a lack of interest in participating (19%), health (14%), age (11%) and for reason of disability (4%).
- Ice hockey was the most popular sport of men (13%), while swimming was reported most often by women (8%).
- Hockey, baseball, volleyball, golf and bowling were the five sports in which the largest number of people participated through an organization as well in a competition and/or tournament.
- Swimming, soccer, baseball and hockey were the four most popular sports of children between the ages 6 and 10, while baseball, swimming, hockey and basketball were the most popular sports of children between the ages 11 and 14. Swimming was the only sport in which children under age 6 participated in large numbers.
- Participation in organized school sport (other than physical education classes) increases the probability of participating regularly in sport as an adult. In 1992, 52% of the people who reported participation in organized school sport reported participating regularly in the past year, compared to 37% for those who had not participated in organized school sport.
- Among the 2,945,000 couples where both partners participated regularly (22% of all couples), 47% had one sport in common, 12% had two sports and 3% had three or more.

- The father's participation in sport increased the participation of his children by 11%, while the participation of the mother had a greater effect (an increase of 22% in the participation of her children).
- Parents and their single children under the age of 25 and living at home who both participated regularly in sport had one sport in common 42% of the time for fathers and 34% of the time for mothers.
- For children aged 15-24, the fact that either parent participated regularly increased their participation rate by at least 12%.
- The participation profile of volleyball, basketball, hockey and baseball, and to some extent downhill skiing and swimming indicates that the younger a person is (at least 15) the more likely he/she is to participate in these sports. However, such a pattern does not exist with regard to bowling, cross-country skiing, golf, tennis, softball and curling.
- Although there were almost half a million people who played tennis in both Ontario and Quebec (combined), British Columbia has the highest male and female participation in this sport, 8% and 4% respectively.
- Curling proved to be quite popular in the Prairie provinces. Males in Saskatchewan had the highest participation rate at 13%, while Ontario had the largest number of participants overall.
- Asked whether they belong to a sport club or a local, provincial or national sport organization, 15% of Canadians aged 15 and over answered positively (20% of males, 12% of females).
- Overall, 4% of Canadians aged 15 and over were involved in amateur sport as a coach and 3% as a referee or umpire. Seventeen percent of males having two children between the ages 5 and 12 reported coaching.
- In total, 9% of Canadians were involved as volunteer helpers and 24% as spectators at amateur sport competitions. In both situations, more males than females reported doing so.

2. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Participation in sport is certainly one of the key indicators of the ways of life, habits and customs that constitute the fabric of every society. The scope of sport participation, its particular characteristics and components, as well as the many factors influencing it, are of interest in assessing the current condition and future of amateur sport in Canada. Moreover, the importance of the data and information presented in this report will provide discussion material for making decisions and developing effective policies on organized sport in Canada.

This study, detailing information on the participation in sport by the Canadian population aged 15 and over, as well as some information on the participation of young Canadians aged 14 and under, is divided into seven main chapters.

The first three chapters present general background on the study. Chapter 4 contains four sections, with the first examining the scope of participation in sport: participation through a club, a community program, a league or a provincial sport organization, as well as participation in a competition and/or tournament. These three types of participation are examined in the light of key socio-demographic variables. The second section looks at the reasons given by respondents for not participating in sport. The third section of Chapter 4 provides a list of sports in which Canadians say they participate, as well as their respective participation rates by age group and gender. The last section of this chapter examines the participation rates among young Canadians aged 14 and under for the 10 most reported sports.

Chapter 5 examines some factors influencing participation in sport, namely: i) the impact of participation in school sport as a youth on current sport participation as an adult; and ii) participation patterns among members of a household.

Chapter 6 draws a detailed profile of the 12 most practised sports of Canadians aged 15 years and over. Using variables such as age group, level of income, level of education, province of residence and mother tongue, this chapter examines the extent to which patterns of participation vary from one sport to the other.

Finally, Chapter 7 examines other types of involvement with amateur sport, such as coaching, refereeing, volunteering, being a spectator at amateur competitions or professional sporting events.

3. SOURCE OF DATA

The primary source of data for this study was the 1992 General Social Survey (GSS). Cycle 7 of the GSS collected data on time use on a monthly basis from January to December 1992. A total of 9,815 people were interviewed nationally and answered the questionnaire — through telephone interviews of about 30 minutes each — yielding a response rate of 77%. In addition to time use data, Cycle 7 collected data on unpaid work and participation in sport and cultural activities. Further details on

this survey concerning population, survey design, sample size, collection, edit and imputation, coding and weighting are provided in Appendix I. The exact wording of the questions on sport are also shown in Appendix I.

The first question on sport (G1) asked: "During the past 12 months did you regularly participate in any sports such as volleyball, bowling or skiing?". It should be noted that interviewers were instructed to accept the respondent's perception of sport, organized sport and amateur sport. The interviewers would mark "yes" in question G1 even if the activity reported did not appear on the Sport code list as a sport to be included. Moreover, the chances of an activity being mentioned may be increased by its inclusion as an example. There could also be differences between respondents in the terms used to describe an activity (for example, softball and baseball), particularly when reporting for other household members, as in question G8.

Participation during the past 12 months was chosen as the reference period. There is the possibility that a reference period of a year may incur the problem of recall (although only regular participation was sought) as well as the risk of over-statement because respondents are reluctant to admit, particularly in these health-conscious days, that they had not participated regularly in sport during the whole year. It is not possible, from the questions in the survey, to measure the extent of any such under- or over-reporting.

This survey provides information on several types of participation in sport: i) participation on a regular basis¹ in any sport; ii) participation in a sport organized through a community recreation program, a league or a provincial sport organization; and iii) participation in a competition and/or tournament in the 12 months before the survey. These three types of participation are distinguished from other types of involvement in sport, such as coaching, volunteering, attending competitions and/or tournaments as a spectator, etc.

Participation rates can be calculated in a number of different ways. In Tables 1 to 4, the percentages were first calculated as the proportion of people over the target population, i.e., over the total population, the total number of males and the total number of females. In Tables 2 to 4, a second set of percentages were calculated based on the population that had indicated participating regularly in sport. This allows for comparison among the participants. In Tables 5 to 7, for each sport listed, percentages of participants were first calculated by sex, and then the proportion of people participating within male, female and total populations were calculated. This enables identification of those sports with proportionally more male or female participants. Then, among sport participants, it is possible to identify which propor-

1 *"Regular" means at least once a week or at least once a week during the season or during a certain period of the year.*

tion of the male, female and total population participate in each sport on a regular basis. Footnotes that follow each table indicate the sub-population considered in the computation of the participation rate. In the other tables, percentages were always based on the total number of males, females or total population.

While section A of Chapter 4 makes no distinction among sports mentioned by respondents, section C of Chapter 4, and Chapter 5, were based on a list of 64 sports recognized by Sport Canada. Appendix II lists these 64 sports.

A few studies have provided information on the scope of participation in sport or about patterns of physical recreation in Canada. Unfortunately comparisons between surveys are very difficult to make because of differences in concepts. For example, while some surveys included "walking" in a question about regular participation in a recreational sport for exercise or fitness, the 1992 GSS does not (see the March 1991 Decima Research report to Fitness and Amateur Sport Canada and the 1988 Campbell Survey on the Well-Being of Canadians). The Campbell Survey included "gardening and yard work" as regular physical activity; this one does not. The Campbell Survey covered individuals aged 10 and over, the Decima Research report used a cut-off point of age 18 and over. For these reasons, this study does not make comparisons with other surveys.

4. PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

This chapter examines the scope of participation in sport, reasons for not participating in sport, participation rates for selected sports, and finally, participation in sport of children under age 15.

A) SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PARTICIPATION RATES

As can be seen in Table 1, out of the 21.3 million Canadians aged 15 years and over, 9.6 million (45%) indicated that they regularly participated in one or more sports during the 12 months that preceded the survey. A substantial difference in sport involvement exists between females (38%) and males (52%). The table also shows that interesting differences exist according to age group, level of education, level of income, province of residence, labour force participation and mother tongue.

Indeed it is quite clear that the younger the individual, the more likely he/she is to participate in sport. For example, while 77% of the population aged 15-18 participated regularly in sport, only 53% of the 25-34 age group and 25% of those aged 55 and over do so. Again, the difference between males and females is striking. Eighty-nine percent of the youngest males (aged 15-18) participated in sport, compared with 64% of females in the same age group. This 25% difference was the largest for all age groups, followed by the 25-34 age group (21%), while a gender difference of 6% was found in the 55 and over age group.

Examining the relationship between participation in sport and level of schooling, the data indicate that the higher the level of education, the higher the participation in sport.² Indeed, 58% of those with at least a university degree participated regularly in sport, compared with 36% of those having less than a secondary school diploma. It is of interest to note that the difference between one gender and the other was smallest in the population having at least a university degree (8%), compared with 20% among those in the category "secondary school diploma, some CEGEP, community college or trade and technical school training." Many factors could explain this relationship between the level of education and participation in sport. It could be said, for instance, that in general, the more educated a person is, the more aware he/she will be of the benefits of being active in sport on a regular basis; or it can be explained by age factors since younger people tend to participate more in sport and, overall, have attained higher levels of education than their elders. Chapter 6 will control for age in examining factors that influence participation in sport.

The same phenomenon repeats itself with regard to income. The higher the family income the more participation there was in sport. Financial resources are required to engage in many sports and to acquire the equipment. This might explain why people with higher family incomes participated in sport more than people from other family income levels. The participation rate for those with an annual family income of more than \$80,000 was 63%, compared with only 31% for those whose family income was less than \$20,000.

As for the province of residence, British Columbia had the highest participation rate with 53% of its population regularly practising sport. British Columbia was followed by Quebec (49%) and Nova Scotia (47%). The participation rate for Newfoundland was the lowest, at 36.4%.

There are few differences in participation rates between the various types of employment activity. Indeed, the participation rate of people working part time for part of the year (56%) was only slightly higher than the participation rate of those working full time all-year round (51%). Finally, the impact of mother tongue on participation rates is somewhat predictable based on the information for provincial rates. The participation rate for Francophones (49%) was 2% higher than for Anglophones (47%). Interestingly enough, the Allophones (other than French or English mother tongue) had a participation rate at least 10% lower than those of the two official languages. On the other hand, the participation rate for those who indicated having more than one mother tongue (64%) was much higher than for other linguistic groups.

2 *Education, age and income are not independent variables. More detailed analysis would be required to isolate the impact of each factor individually.*

Table 2 shows figures and rates for participation in sport through a club, a community recreation program, a league or a provincial sport organization. Data show that 21% of the population aged 15 and over participated in sport through such organizations (27% of males and 15% of females). Examining the figures from a different angle (that is, when considering only those who reported participating regularly in sport), 46% participated through a club, a league or an organization (51% of males and 39% of females). Overall, the trend observed with regard to the impact of age, education and income variables is similar to the one observed in Table 1.

As for the province of residence data, the results are quite striking. It was in Saskatchewan where the proportion of those participating in sport through a club or a league was highest, at 30% of the population (66% of all regular sport participants in that province). Interestingly enough, it was in Quebec that these proportions were the lowest, with only 16% of the population participating in sport through a club or a league, or 33% of sport participants in Quebec. This latter finding is particularly interesting, since Quebec was the second province, after British Columbia, with a large proportion of its population participating in sport on a regular basis.

Finally, Table 3 shows that 15% of the Canadian population aged 15 and over participated in sport in a competition and/or tournament during the 12 months preceding the survey (21% of males and 9% of females). Of all sport participants, 33% participated in a competition (39% of males and 24% of females). The same kind of pattern as in Table 2 can be found with regard to the impact of selected socio-demographic variables on participation in competitions. Again, Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of its population, 23%, participating in sport in this way (50% of all sport participants in that province). In Quebec, as in Newfoundland, only 11% of the population engaged in sport in competition and/or tournament.

B) REASONS FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN SPORT

Overall, 55% of Canadians indicated they did not participate in sport on a regular basis. Of those, 11.4 million Canadians (73%) said they had at least one reason for not participating in sport regularly. Table 4 shows that the major reasons given by Canadians for not participating regularly in sport were: lack of time (27%), no interest (19%), health (14%), age (11%) and disability (4%). When considering only those people who said they had reason for not participating in sport, 37% of Canadians aged 15 and over indicated lack of time as a reason, 26% said they were not interested, 19% reported health reasons, and 15% indicated it was because of age. As for gender differences, two findings are notable here. First, a greater proportion of females than males reported a lack of interest in sport (21% versus 16% respectively) or health reasons (15% of females versus 12% of males). Secondly, a slightly higher proportion of males said they had no time for sport (29% of males versus 26% of females).

Age has an impact on the type of reason mentioned for not participating in sport. Indeed, age-related reasons (health, age and disability) are mentioned in greater proportion as we move from younger age groups to older ones. While lack of interest was most cited by young people in the 15-18 age group, lack of time was the reason most mentioned by people between 19-54 years of age. As for gender differences, while 6% more males than females between 15-18 years of age indicated lack of interest in sport, 10% more females than males gave the same reason in the 25-34 age group.

C) PARTICIPATION RATES FOR SELECTED SPORTS

Tables 5 to 7 show three participation rates for selected sports in which Canadians participated regularly. Unfortunately because this survey was based on a weighted sample of 9,815 Canadians, weighted figures below 30,000 were not considered reliable enough to be used and were therefore suppressed. Figure 1 shows 15 sports in which Canadians participated most. Hockey was, by far, the sport which recorded the greatest gender difference in participation, with males outnumbering females 28 to 1. Soccer, softball, basketball, baseball and golf were five other sports in which more than twice as many males participated as females. On the other hand, more females (816,000) than males (499,000) identified swimming as a sport they regularly engaged in. Women also outnumbered men as regular participants in cross-country skiing and bowling.

Figure 2 shows 15 sports in which Canadians participated through a club, a community recreation program, a league or a provincial sport organization, and for which they had been in competition during the last 12 months. Hockey, baseball, volleyball, golf and bowling were five sports in which the largest number of people participated through an organization as well as in a competition and/or tournament. Examined from a different angle, Table 6 shows that curling, rugby and karate were the three sports with the highest proportion of people participating through a club, a community program or sport organization with 95%, 84% and 89%, respectively. Of this list, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing and swimming were the three sports with the lowest proportion of people participating in an organized way, with 9%, 11% and 17%, respectively.

FIGURE 1.

THE 15 MOST PRACTISED SPORTS BY CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER (IN THOUSANDS)

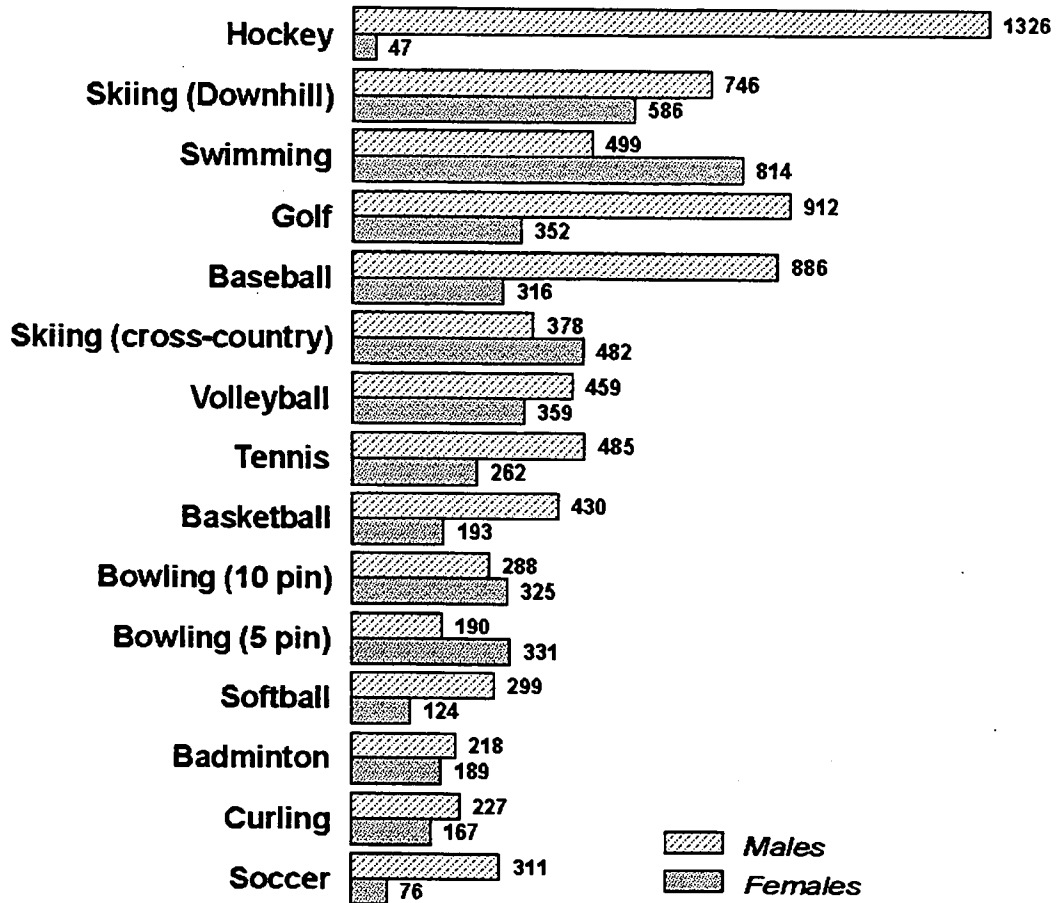


FIGURE 2.

PARTICIPATION IN 15 ORGANIZED SPORTS AND IN COMPETITION BY CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER (IN THOUSANDS)

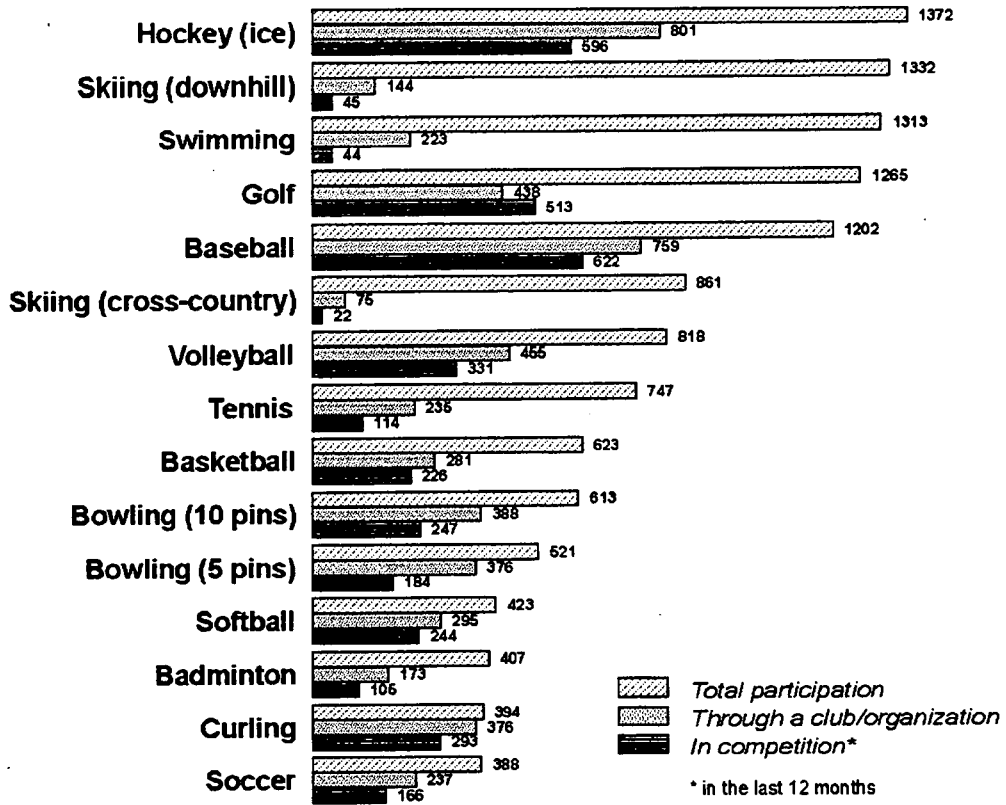


Table 7 indicates that rugby, curling and softball had the highest proportion of people having participated in a competition in the past 12 months, while swimming, downhill skiing and tennis had the lowest.

D) PARTICIPATION IN SPORT BY CHILDREN UNDER AGE 15

Table 8 shows the eight most popular sports in which children under the age of 15³ participated regularly. Swimming was the only sport in which a greater number of children under the age of 6 participated. Swimming, soccer, baseball and hockey were four of the most popular sports for children between the ages 6 and 10, while baseball, swimming, hockey and basketball were the most popular sports for children between the ages 11 and 14. Like the results for the population aged 15 and over, hockey was the sport with the greatest gender difference in participation, with more than one in five boys playing hockey regularly. Gender differences were also noticeable in baseball participation rates, between 20% and 25% for boys, and 7% for girls. It was in swimming that girls outnumbered boys, specifically in the 6-10 age group, with a participation rate of 22%, compared to 17% for boys; however, equal participation of boys and girls in this activity was shown in the 11-14 age group.

3 *Question G8 was limited to four members excluding the respondent. The participation of children in large families could therefore not be entirely reported. However, only 53 questionnaires out of 9,815 (0.05%) had 6 members or more in the household.*

TABLE 1.

REGULAR PARTICIPATION IN SPORT OF CANADIANS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total	9,594	45.1	5,454	52.3	4,141	38.1
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	1,185	76.8	717	88.9	469	63.6
19-24	1,375	61.3	787	69.7	588	52.7
25-34	2,483	52.8	1,485	63.3	997	42.3
35-54	3,196	43.0	1,765	47.7	1,431	38.3
55 and over	1,355	25.3	699	28.7	656	22.4
Level of education						
Some secondary school & less	2,300	36.2	1,356	42.4	945	30.0
Some community college/some trade & technical school/secondary school diploma	2,500	44.5	1,437	55.0	1,063	35.4
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade & technical diploma/some university	2,900	51.5	1,554	59.2	1,346	44.8
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	1,834	58.0	1,073	61.6	761	53.5
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	835	30.5	429	38.3	406	25.2
\$20,000-\$29,999	929	39.2	477	44.0	453	35.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,176	48.2	1,302	54.2	934	41.8
\$50,000-79,999	2,170	54.8	1,304	60.5	866	48.1
\$80,000 and over	1,149	63.2	712	68.0	437	56.8
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	160	36.4	96	44.0	64	28.9
Prince Edward Island	40	40.3	22	46.2	17	34.7
Nova Scotia	333	46.8	196	56.7	137	37.5
New Brunswick	251	44.1	150	54.0	101	34.6
Quebec	2,655	48.7	1,451	54.7	1,204	43.0
Ontario	3,234	40.9	1,872	48.5	1,363	33.6
Manitoba	349	41.5	203	49.5	146	33.9
Saskatchewan	335	45.3	190	52.1	145	38.6
Alberta	869	44.9	510	52.8	360	37.1
British Columbia	1,368	52.7	763	59.8	605	45.8
Labour force participation						
Full-time	5,385	51.1	3,614	56.0	1,771	43.4
Part-time	657	46.0	177	52.8	480	43.9
Student/Working	478	73.3	242	79.6	236	67.9
Student	864	71.4	511	80.6	354	61.4
Not in labour force	2,183	30.9	896	35.7	1,287	28.3
Employment activity						
Full year/full-time	4,488	50.8	2,979	55.6	1,510	43.4
Full year/part-time	708	52.9	234	67.4	474	47.8
Part year/full-time	925	53.9	640	58.2	285	46.3
Part year/part-time	383	56.0	168	63.2	215	51.3
Mother tongue						
English only	5,557	46.8	3,169	54.5	2,388	39.4
French only	2,661	49.1	1,455	56.0	1,206	42.7
Other only	1,183	35.7	726	43.0	457	28.1
Multiple languages	154	64.1	82	61.2	72	67.7

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 2.

**REGULAR PARTICIPATION IN SPORT THROUGH A CLUB OR ORGANIZATION OF
CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER**

	Total			Male			Female		
	No. 000s	Part. rate		No. 000s	Part. rate		No. 000s	Part. rate	
		%			%			%	
		PT ¹	PS ²		PT	PS		PT	PS
Total	4,401	20.7	45.9	2,774	26.6	50.9	1,627	15.0	39.3
Selected characteristics:									
Age group									
15-18	673	43.6	56.8	448	55.6	62.5	225	30.5	48.0
19-24	695	30.9	50.5	460	40.8	58.5	234	21.1	39.9
25-34	1,162	24.7	46.8	781	33.3	52.6	381	16.2	38.2
35-54	1,320	17.7	41.3	806	21.8	45.7	514	13.7	35.9
55 and over	551	10.3	40.6	278	11.4	39.8	273	9.3	41.6
Level of education									
Some high school and less	1,086	17.1	47.2	684	21.4	50.4	403	12.8	42.7
Some community college/some trade & technical school/secondary school diploma	1,204	21.4	48.1	763	29.2	53.1	440	14.7	41.4
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade & technical diploma/some university	1,280	22.7	44.1	778	29.6	50.1	502	16.7	37.3
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	792	25.0	43.2	531	30.5	49.4	261	18.4	34.3
Family income									
Less than \$20,000	290	10.6	34.7	174	15.6	40.6	116	7.2	28.5
\$20,000-\$29,999	407	17.2	43.8	230	21.2	48.3	177	13.8	39.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,051	22.7	47.0	687	28.6	52.8	364	16.3	39.0
\$50,000-79,999	993	25.1	45.8	647	30.0	49.6	346	19.2	39.9
\$80,000 and over	565	31.1	49.2	401	38.3	56.4	164	21.3	37.5
Province of residence									
Newfoundland	74	16.7	46.1	49	22.3	50.7	251	11.3	39.2
Prince Edward Island	20	20.2	49.8	13	27.6	59.6	6	12.9	37.3
Nova Scotia	164	23.1	49.3	110	31.8	56.1	54	14.8	39.6
New Brunswick	127	22.4	50.7	79	28.3	52.5	48	16.7	48.1
Quebec	881	16.2	33.2	548	20.7	37.8	334	11.9	27.7
Ontario	1,618	20.5	50.0	1,035	26.8	55.3	583	14.4	42.8
Manitoba	190	22.6	54.4	119	28.9	58.4	71	16.6	48.8
Saskatchewan	222	30.0	66.2	130	35.6	68.4	92	24.5	63.4
Alberta	450	23.3	51.8	275	28.5	54.0	175	18.0	48.7
British Columbia	654	25.2	47.8	416	32.6	54.5	238	18.0	39.4
Labour force participation									
Full-time	2,535	24.1	47.1	1,843	28.5	51.0	692	17.0	39.1
Part-time	288	20.2	43.8	100	30.0	56.7	188	17.2	39.1
Student/Working	279	42.8	58.3	161	52.8	66.4	118	34.0	50.1
Student	477	39.5	55.3	319	50.3	62.5	158	27.5	44.8
Not in labour force	808	11.4	37.0	344	13.7	38.4	464	10.2	36.1
Employment activity									
Full year/full-time	2,096	23.7	46.7	1,514	28.3	50.8	582	16.7	38.5
Full year/part-time	383	28.6	54.2	160	46.1	68.4	223	22.5	47.1
Part year/full-time	455	26.5	49.2	338	30.8	52.9	117	18.9	40.9
Part year/part-time	162	23.6	42.2	89	33.5	53.0	72	17.3	33.7
Mother tongue									
English only	2,859	24.1	51.5	1,808	31.1	57.0	1,051	17.3	44.0
French only	950	17.5	35.7	578	22.2	39.7	373	13.2	30.9
Other only	516	15.6	43.6	362	21.4	49.8	154	9.5	33.7
Multiple languages	57	23.6	36.8	21	15.8	25.8	36	33.3	49.3

1. "PT" stands for a percentage over total Canadian population for the designated category.
2. "PS" stands for percentages calculated over total population participating in at least one sport for the designated category.

TABLE 3.

**REGULAR PARTICIPATION IN SPORT IN A COMPETITION AND/OR TOURNAMENT
OF CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER**

	Total			Male			Female		
	No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate	
	000s	%		000s	%		000s	%	
		PT ¹	PS ²		PT	PS		PT	PS
Total	3,145	14.8	32.8	2,149	20.6	39.4	996	9.2	24.1
Selected characteristics:									
Age group									
15-18	577	37.4	48.7	372	46.2	51.9	205	27.8	43.7
19-24	465	20.7	33.8	335	29.6	42.5	130	11.6	22.1
25-34	820	17.4	33.0	591	25.2	39.8	229	9.7	23.0
35-54	939	12.6	29.4	635	17.2	36.0	304	8.1	21.2
55 and over	345	6.4	25.4	217	8.9	31.0	128	4.4	19.5
Level of education									
Some high school and less	816	12.8	35.5	531	16.6	39.1	285	9.0	30.2
Some community college/some trade & technical school/secondary school diploma	877	15.6	35.1	617	23.6	42.9	260	8.7	24.5
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade & technical diploma/some university	896	15.9	30.9	586	22.3	37.7	310	10.3	23.0
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	522	16.5	28.5	401	23.0	37.3	132	9.3	17.3
Family income									
Less than \$20,000	150	5.5	18.0	100	8.9	23.2	50	3.1	12.4
\$20,000-\$29,999	260	11.0	28.0	160	14.7	33.5	100	7.8	22.1
\$30,000-\$49,999	722	15.6	32.3	508	21.1	39.0	214	9.6	22.9
\$50,000-\$79,999	712	18.0	32.8	522	24.2	40.0	190	10.5	21.9
\$80,000 and over	453	24.9	39.4	347	33.1	48.7	107	13.8	24.4
Province of residence									
Newfoundland	47	10.6	29.1	29	13.5	30.6	17	7.7	26.7
Prince Edward Island	15	15.2	37.7	11	23.0	49.7	4	7.8	22.4
Nova Scotia	127	17.8	38.1	90	26.1	46.0	36	10.0	26.7
New Brunswick	90	15.9	35.9	73	26.2	48.5	17	5.9	17.1
Quebec	577	10.6	21.7	383	14.5	26.4	194	6.9	16.1
Ontario	1,205	15.2	37.2	830	21.5	44.4	374	9.2	27.5
Manitoba	141	16.8	40.5	89	21.8	44.1	52	12.0	35.5
Saskatchewan	169	22.8	50.3	110	30.2	58.0	58	15.5	40.2
Alberta	331	17.1	38.1	233	24.2	45.8	98	10.1	27.2
British Columbia	444	17.1	32.5	299	23.4	39.2	145	11.0	24.0
Labour force participation									
Full-time	1,873	17.8	34.8	1,462	22.6	40.4	411	10.1	23.2
Part-time	188	13.1	28.6	74	22.1	41.9	114	10.4	23.7
Student/Working	213	32.6	44.5	103	33.8	42.5	110	31.6	46.6
Student	370	30.6	42.8	257	40.5	50.3	114	19.7	32.1
Not in labour force	488	6.9	22.4	248	9.9	27.6	241	5.3	18.7
Employment activity									
Full year/full-time	1,530	17.3	34.1	1,185	22.1	39.8	345	9.9	22.8
Full year/part-time	271	20.2	38.2	117	33.6	49.8	154	15.5	32.5
Part year/full-time	359	20.9	38.8	279	25.4	43.7	79	12.9	27.8
Part year/part-time	111	16.2	29.0	55	20.7	32.7	56	13.4	26.1
Mother tongue									
English only	2,135	18.0	38.4	1,445	24.9	45.6	690	11.4	28.9
French only	625	11.5	23.5	419	16.2	28.8	206	7.3	17.1
Other only	338	10.2	28.6	266	15.7	36.6	72	4.4	15.8
Multiple languages	36	14.8	23.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. "PT" stands for a percentage over total Canadian population for the designated category.

2. "PS" stands for percentages calculated over total population participating in at least one sport for the designated category.

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 4.

REASONS¹ FOR NON-PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

Reasons	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate	
	000s	%		000s	%		000s	%	
		PNS ²	PR ³		PNS	PR		PNS	PR
All ages									
Programs are not available	139	1.2	1.7	45	0.9	1.3	94	1.4	1.9
Not interested	2,150	18.9	25.8	779	16.1	22.2	1,371	20.9	28.3
Have no time	3,116	27.4	37.3	1,398	28.9	39.8	1,719	26.2	35.5
Do not want to be committed to a regular schedule	233	2.1	2.8	113	2.3	3.2	120	1.8	2.5
Facilities not available	104	0.9	1.2	39	0.8	1.1	64	1.0	1.3
Too expensive	318	2.8	3.8	164	2.4	4.7	153	2.3	3.2
Health	1,606	14.1	19.2	606	12.5	17.3	1,001	15.3	20.7
Age	1,225	10.8	14.7	575	11.9	16.4	650	9.9	13.4
Disability	418	3.7	5.0	186	3.9	5.3	231	3.5	4.8
15-18 age group									
Not interested	116	33.0	46.2	33	37.6	50.3	83	31.5	44.8
Have no time	96	27.4	38.4	...	25.0	...	74	28.2	40.1
19-24 age group									
Not interested	122	14.5	20.2	47	14.4	20.4	75	14.5	20.1
Have no time	347	41.2	57.6	144	44.4	62.6	203	39.2	54.5
25-34 age group									
Not interested	361	16.8	22.8	91	10.8	15.4	271	20.5	27.2
Have no time	924	42.9	58.2	375	44.8	63.5	550	41.7	55.1
Do not want to be committed to regular schedule	68	3.2	4.3	35	4.2	6.0	33	2.5	3.3
Too expensive	87	4.0	5.5	31	3.7	5.3	55	4.2	5.6
Health	100	4.6	6.3	34	4.0	5.7	66	5.0	6.6
35-54 age group									
Not interested	912	22.0	30.2	357	18.8	26.4	555	24.6	33.3
Have no time	1,365	32.9	45.3	659	34.8	48.8	705	31.3	42.4
Do not want to be committed to regular schedule	107	2.6	3.5	57	3.0	4.2	49	2.2	3.0
Too expensive	109	2.6	3.6	60	3.2	4.4	50	2.2	3.0
Health	441	10.6	14.6	178	9.4	13.2	263	11.7	15.8
Age	94	2.3	3.1	62	5.3	4.6	32	1.4	1.9
55 and over									
Not interested	640	16.4	22.1	252	15.0	19.8	387	17.6	23.9
Have no time	385	9.9	13.3	198	11.8	15.6	186	8.5	11.5
Too expensive	88	2.3	3.0	56	3.3	4.4	32	1.4	2.0
Health	1,002	25.7	34.6	371	22.0	29.1	631	28.6	38.9
Age	1,121	28.8	38.7	510	30.3	40.1	610	27.7	37.6
Disability	228	5.9	7.9	85	5.0	6.7	143	6.5	8.8

1. Only reasons with a significant number of cases are indicated here (i.e. representing 30,000 Canadians or more).

2. PNS = Percentage calculated over the population not participating regularly in sport.

3. PR = Percentage calculated over the population with at least one reason for not participating regularly in sport.

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 5.

**PARTICIPATION RATES BY SELECTED SPORT OF CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER
BY GENDER**

Sports	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate	
	000s	%		000s	%		000s	%	
			MP			FP			TP
Hockey (ice)	1,326	96.6	12.7	47	3.4	0.4	1,372	100.0	6.4
Skiing (downhill)	746	56.0	7.2	586	44.0	5.4	1,332	100.0	6.3
Swimming	499	38.0	4.8	816	62.0	7.5	1,313	100.0	6.2
Golf	912	72.1	9.8	352	27.9	3.2	1,265	100.0	5.9
Baseball	885	73.7	8.5	316	26.3	2.9	1,202	100.0	5.6
Skiing (cross-country)	378	44.0	3.6	482	56.0	4.4	861	100.0	4.0
Volleyball	457	56.1	4.4	359	43.9	3.3	818	100.0	3.8
Tennis	485	66.9	4.7	262	35.1	2.4	747	100.0	3.5
Basketball	430	69.1	4.1	193	30.9	1.8	623	100.0	2.9
Bowling (10 pins)	288	47.0	2.8	326	55.0	3.0	613	100.0	2.9
Bowling (5 pins)	190	36.5	1.8	331	63.5	3.0	521	100.0	2.4
Softball	299	70.7	2.9	126	29.3	1.1	423	100.0	2.0
Badminton	218	53.5	2.1	189	46.5	1.7	407	100.0	1.9
Curling	227	57.6	2.2	167	42.4	1.5	394	100.0	1.8
Soccer	312	80.6	3.0	76	19.6	0.7	388	100.0	1.8
Football	268	88.0	2.6	37	12.0	0.3	305	100.0	1.4
Weightlifting	204	72.7	2.0	77	27.3	0.7	281	100.0	1.3
Squash	177	77.7	1.7	51	22.3	0.5	227	100.0	1.1
Cycling	125	58.4	1.2	89	41.6	0.8	214	100.0	1.0
Water skiing	100	67.2	1.0	49	32.8	0.4	148	100.0	0.7
Racketball	98	73.1	0.9	36	26.9	0.3	134	100.0	0.6
Gymnastics	50	50.4	0.5	49	49.6	0.5	100	100.0	0.5
Sailing (1)	56	67.6	0.5	...	...	...	82	100.0	0.4
Rugby	71	88.9	0.7	...	...	...	80	100.0	0.4
Karate	58	76.7	0.6	...	...	...	74	100.0	0.4
Canoeing	56	73.6	0.5	...	...	...	74	100.0	0.3
Broomball	53	73.5	0.5	...	...	...	72	100.0	0.3
Track & field	32	62.5	0.3	...	...	...	51	100.0	0.2
Figure skating	...	...	...	44	96.5	0.4	46	100.0	0.2
Equestrian	...	...	...	32	74.1	0.3	44	100.0	0.2
Lawn bowling	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	100.0	0.2
Field hockey	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	100.0	0.1

(1) Sports with total number of participants below 30,000 are not presented here due to limited sample size related problems of interpretation.

MP: % of males aged 15 and over.

FP: % of females aged 15 and over.

TP: % of total population aged 15 and over.

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 6.

PARTICIPATION RATES BY SELECTED SPORT THROUGH A CLUB, A COMMUNITY PROGRAM OR SPORT ORGANIZATION, OF CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER BY GENDER

Sports	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate	
	000s	%		000s	%		000s	%	
			¹ MPS			FPS			TPS
Hockey (ice)	772	96.4	58.2	29	3.6	61.6	801	100.0	58.4
Baseball	542	71.4	61.2	217	28.6	68.7	759	100.0	63.2
Volleyball	240	52.6	52.2	216	47.4	60.0	455	100.0	55.7
Golf	292	66.6	32.0	146	33.6	41.4	438	100.0	34.6
Bowling (10 pin)	182	47.0	63.3	206	53.0	63.3	388	100.0	63.3
Bowling (5 pin)	113	30.1	59.4	263	69.9	79.4	376	100.0	72.1
Curling	216	57.4	95.1	160	42.6	95.8	376	100.0	95.4
Softball	202	68.5	67.6	93	31.5	74.8	295	100.0	69.7
Basketball	205	72.8	47.6	77	27.2	39.7	281	100.0	45.1
Soccer	178	74.9	57.0	60	25.1	78.5	237	100.0	61.3
Tennis	150	63.8	30.9	85	36.2	32.6	235	100.0	31.5
Swimming	77	34.6	15.5	146	65.4	17.9	223	100.0	17.0
Badminton	94	54.1	43.0	80	45.9	42.0	173	100.0	42.5
Football	147	95.5	54.9	...	...	...	154	100.0	50.6
Skiing (downhill)	68	47.0	9.1	76	53.0	13.0	144	100.0	10.8
Squash	88	74.3	49.6	30	23.7	59.8	118	100.0	51.8
Weightlifting	64	66.9	31.1	32	33.1	41.0	95	100.0	33.8
Skiing (cross-country)	46	61.1	12.1	...	...	...	75	100.0	8.7
Rugby	63	93.2	87.6	...	...	...	67	100.0	83.6
Karate	51	76.4	88.3	...	...	...	67	100.0	88.6
Gymnastics	32	58.8	63.9	...	...	...	55	100.0	54.7
Racquetball	35	68.7	36.1	...	...	...	51	100.0	38.4
Broomball	31	73.6	59.3	...	...	...	43	100.0	59.2
Track & field(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	100.0	65.3

(1) MPS: Percentage of males participating in this sport (i.e. 58.2% of males participating in hockey do it through a club, program or organization).

FPS: Percentage of females participating in this sport.

TPS: Percentage of total population participating in this sport.

(2) Sports with total number of participants below 30,000 are not presented here due to limited sample size related problems of interpretation.

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 7.

PARTICIPATION IN A COMPETITION AND/OR TOURNAMENT IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY SELECTED SPORT OF CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER BY GENDER

Sports	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate		No.	Part. rate	
	000s	%		000s	%		000s	%	
			MPS ¹			FPS			TPS
Baseball	435	70.1	49.2	186	29.9	58.9	622	100.0	51.7
Hockey (ice)	383	97.9	44.0	13	2.1	...	596	100.0	43.4
Golf	389	75.7	42.6	127	26.3	35.4	513	100.0	40.6
Volleyball	181	54.6	39.4	150	45.4	41.8	331	100.0	40.4
Curling	186	63.6	82.1	107	36.4	63.9	293	100.0	74.4
Bowling (10 pin)	122	49.4	42.4	125	50.6	38.5	247	100.0	40.3
Softball	174	71.3	58.2	70	28.7	56.4	244	100.0	57.7
Basketball	158	70.1	36.7	67	29.9	35.0	226	100.0	36.2
Bowling (5 pin)	72	39.0	37.7	112	61.0	33.9	184	100.0	35.3
Soccer	118	71.1	37.9	48	28.9	63.3	166	100.0	42.9
Tennis	72	62.8	14.8	43	37.2	16.2	114	100.0	15.3
Badminton	57	53.9	25.9	48	46.1	25.5	105	100.0	25.7
Football	94	95.1	35.1	...	...	...	101	100.0	33.2
Rugby	63	87.5	87.6	...	...	...	71	100.0	89.0
Squash	47	74.0	26.4	...	...	...	63	100.0	27.8
Skiing (downhill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	100.0	3.4
Swimming	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	100.0	3.8
Broomball	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	100.0	50.9
Karate	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	100.0	43.3
Racquetball(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	100.0	23.8

(1) MPS: Percentage of males participating in this sport (i.e. 58.2% of males participating in hockey do it through a club, program or organization).

FPS: Percentage of females participating in this sport.

TPS: Percentage of total population participating in this sport.

(2) Sports with total number of participants below 30,000 are not presented here due to limited sample size related problems of interpretation.

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 8.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 15

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Baseball						
Age group						
6-10	269	13.5	206	19.8	63	6.6
11-14	241	15.8	187	24.5	54	7.1
Basketball						
Age group						
6-10	55	2.8	33	3.1	...	...
11-14	173	11.3	103	13.4	70	9.2
Gymnastics						
Age group						
6-10	52	2.6	...	...	45	4.7
11-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hockey (ice)						
Age group						
6-10	246	12.3	226	21.8	...	...
11-14	204	13.4	192	25.1	...	...
Skiing (cross-country/nordic)						
Age group						
6-10	54	2.7	...	...	32	3.4
11-14	52	3.4	33	4.3	...	...
Skiing (downhill/alpine)						
Age group						
6-10	104	5.2	61	5.9	43	4.5
11-14	108	7.1	61	8.0	47	6.2
Soccer						
Age group						
6-10	288	14.4	226	21.7	62	6.5
11-14	150	9.8	107	13.9	74	5.8
Swimming						
Age group						
0-5(1)	131	5.5	68	5.6	63	5.4
6-10	387	19.4	180	17.3	207	21.7
11-14	207	13.6	104	13.6	103	13.5
Volleyball						
Age group						
6-10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11-14	156	10.2	66	8.6	90	11.9

(1) Swimming was the only sport, among those listed here, in which children between 0-5 years of age participated in relatively large numbers.

General Social Survey, 1992

5. FACTORS INFLUENCING REGULAR PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

This chapter examines some factors influencing participation in organized sport, such as participation in sport at school as a youth and the participation patterns among members of a household.

A) PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZED SCHOOL SPORT

Table 9 shows the proportion of Canadians participating regularly in sport in 1992 according to their participation in organized school sport. For those who participated in school sport, 52% reported participating regularly in the last 12 months compared to only 37% for those who did not. With the exception of males in Manitoba, the proportion of Canadians participating regularly in 1992, in all selected characteristics, was always higher when there had been participation in school sport. At the provincial level, differences in proportions of Canadians participating varied from 8% in British Columbia to over 20% in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

B) OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

Regular sport participation on the part of one household member has been found to have a major impact on the regular participation of other household members. When asked if anyone else in the household participated in a sport, 50% of Canadians living in households of two or more people answered positively (table not shown). Participation of other household members has been looked at for three different types of living arrangements of the respondent(s): couples (married or common law, 5,456 cases representing 13,330,000 Canadians), parents of children under the age of 25 living at home (3,539 cases representing 8,075,000 Canadians) and children aged 15-24 living with parent(s) (867 cases representing 2,449,000 Canadians).

Among couples, 22% reported both partners participating regularly, 27% had only one participant and 49% reported that neither partner participated regularly. Males accounted for 71% of the participation when only one partner participated regularly.⁴

⁴ *There were differences in the level of participation depending on who was the respondent in the household. Twenty-four percent of females reported both partners participated regularly, while only 20% of males reported doing so. Moreover, three times more females said they participated and their partners did not when they were respondent and twice as many males said they did while their partner did not when they were the respondent.*

In couples where both partners participated regularly, 47% had one sport in common (codes 01-64)⁵, 12% had two sports in common and 3% had three or more. In total, 20% of couples (with both participating regularly) reported only sports coded to either 00 or 65.⁶

For parents living with children under age 25 years of age, the relationship between their regular sport participation and that of their children is shown in Text Table A. The parent was the respondent in these cases. When more than one child was present within the household, participation was for at least one child but not necessarily for all of them. Participation by children mostly occurred between the ages of 6 and 24, since, as was seen in Chapter 4 section D, there was very limited participation in organized sport for children under age 6.

Text Table A

Regular participation in sport by parents and their single children under age 25 and living at home

Respondent	Children's participation		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total No. in 000's
Father's participation			
Yes	57	43	1,883
No	46	54	1,832
Mother's participation			
Yes	70	30	1,581
No	48	52	2,670

In families with single children under the age of 25 living at home where the father participated regularly in sport, 57% had at least one child also participating regularly in sport. When the mother participated regularly, 70% had at least one child participating regularly. The father's participation in sport increased the participation of his children by 11%, while the participation of the mother had a greater effect (an increase of 22% in the participation of her children). However, the

5 *The list of sports is provided in Appendix II.*

6 *Since codes 00 and 65 represent more than one sport, it is not possible to determine what sport couples had in common.*

number of fathers participating regularly in sport is only slightly higher than the number of fathers who did not, while only 37% of the mothers reported participating regularly.

Parents and children who both participated had one sport in common (codes 01-64) 42% of the time for fathers and 34% of the time for mothers. Two sports were common for 9% of the fathers and 4% of the mothers, and 1% had 3 sports in common with either parent. Sports coded 00 and 65 were common for 9% of fathers or mothers.

For children aged 15-24 whose parents participated regularly in sport, participation is shown in Text Table B. The child was the respondent in these cases.

Text Table B

Regular participation in sport by children and their parents, for children aged 15-24 living with parent(s)

Respondent	Father's participation		Mother's participation	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Son's participation				
Yes (%)	91	79	91	80
No (%)	9	21	7	20
No. in 000's	273	1,075	211	1,137
Daughter's participation				
Yes (%)	85	30	85	61
No (%)	15	70	15	39
No. in 000's	236	832	171	897

The data show clearly that sons aged 15-24, living with a parent who participated regularly in sport, participated themselves in proportions of over 90%. This represents an increase of at least 12% over those whose parents had not participated. The difference was more noticeable for daughters aged 15-24 where the participation of the mother increased their participation rate by 24% and the participation of the father by 26%.

For the 552,000 families where both children and parents participated regularly, 31% had one sport in common (codes 01-64), 9% had two sports, and 1% had three or more sports in common. The proportions were very similar for sons and daughters. Sports coded 00 and 65 were common for 15% of such families.

TABLE 9.

PROPORTION OF CANADIANS PARTICIPATING REGULARLY IN SPORT ACCORDING TO THEIR PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZED SCHOOL SPORT

	Total		Male		Female	
	Participation in organized school sport					
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
Total participation	51.9	36.9	57.9	43.5	44.4	32.5
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
Under 25	74.8	57.4	85.3	65.6	62.3	50.7
25-34	58.3	43.4	67.3	54.3	47.1	36.5
35-44	48.7	38.9	53.6	43.9	42.4	35.7
45-54	44.1	38.2	45.6	43.8	41.9	35.1
55 and over	32.2	20.1	34.6	23.2	29.6	18.2
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	45.3	29.2	48.8	36.2	40.5	23.6
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	47.9	36.8	55.3	50.7	39.5	29.3
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university degree	54.1	44.4	62.3	49.9	44.4	40.9
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	59.1	47.9	64.2	51.2	52.7	46.2
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	36.8	24.7	42.7	32.9	31.7	20.2
\$20,000-\$29,999	43.7	33.8	47.5	38.7	39.9	30.6
\$30,000-\$39,999	51.5	42.3	56.7	50.6	45.3	37.3
\$40,000-\$49,999	52.7	41.4	56.4	47.5	47.1	35.6
\$50,000 and over	60.8	49.9	66.6	51.3	51.8	48.8
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	48.1	27.2	53.4	33.3	40.8	22.5
Prince Edward Island	54.3	29.7	60.2	32.3	47.0	27.7
Nova Scotia	56.0	32.7	61.1	44.5	49.0	26.4
New Brunswick	52.7	35.7	63.9	41.4	39.2	31.5
Quebec	59.0	40.6	62.8	44.2	52.9	38.5
Ontario	47.9	31.4	54.3	39.4	40.6	26.0
Manitoba	46.2	35.8	50.9	51.4	41.1	24.5
Saskatchewan	51.1	31.6	58.6	29.4	42.4	32.9
Alberta	49.3	39.7	57.8	44.5	39.0	36.6
British Columbia	55.5	47.2	60.6	58.5	50.0	38.3

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6. CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN SELECTED SPORT

Tables 10A to 10L provide an overview of the participation profiles of 12 of the most practised organized sports in Canada. Table 5 and Figure 1 show the scope of participation in these specific sports. Tables 10A to 10L look at the extent to which participation patterns can be found among these sports in the light of five key socio-demographic variables.

A) AGE DIFFERENCES

Tables 10A to 10L show important age differences of people participating in volleyball, basketball, hockey and baseball, and to some extent, downhill skiing and swimming. The participation profiles of these sports indicate that the younger a person is, the more likely he/she is to participate. However, such a pattern does not exist with regard to bowling, cross-country skiing, golf, tennis, softball and curling. There is indeed very little variation in the participation rates between age groups for these sports.

B) LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of education is shown to have little effect on the rate of participation in hockey, baseball, volleyball, basketball, softball or curling. On the other hand, the higher the educational level, the greater the participation in downhill and/or cross-country skiing, tennis (particularly for males), swimming (particularly for females) and golf (particularly for males). In bowling, the participation rates declined as the level of education increased.

C) FAMILY INCOME

There is less relationship between the level of family income and participation rates in cross-country skiing, volleyball, basketball, softball, curling and bowling. But the difference was striking (particularly for males) with regard to golf, tennis, and to some extent, baseball. Overall, the higher the family income, the more people participated in these sports. Hockey and downhill skiing also followed this pattern. With the exception of the category of people with an income of less than \$20,000, swimming was the only one of those 12 sports where the participation rates increased more for females than males as the level of family income increased.

D) PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE

Hockey. There were very few participation variations across provinces in the playing of hockey; British Columbia being the exception, with a low participation rate of 7% for males. Nova Scotia had the highest participation rate for males at 17%.

- Downhill skiing:** It is no surprise to see that Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia had the highest participation rates in downhill skiing, reaching between 7% and 9%, whereas it was close to 3% and 4% in most other provinces.
- Swimming:** Quebec and British Columbia had high participation rates in swimming (especially for females), 10% and 9% respectively, compared with the other provinces. It is worth noting that Quebec's participation rate in swimming was twice as high as Ontario's.
- Golf:** Men from the Western provinces played almost twice as much golf as men from other provinces. The participation rates for the former vary between 12% and 14%.
- Baseball:** With the exception of British Columbia (2%), Quebec (3%) and New Brunswick (4%), residents of other provinces participated in baseball, at a rate between 7% and 8%.
- Cross-country skiing:** Quebec led with a participation rate of 7% in cross-country skiing, followed by New-Brunswick (5%). Again, it is interesting to note that there were proportionally three times as many people who participated in cross-country skiing in Quebec as in Ontario.
- Volleyball:** Overall, Saskatchewan had the highest participation rate in volleyball (8%), whereas Quebec had the lowest (2%).
- Tennis:** Although there were almost half a million people who played tennis in both Ontario and Quebec (combined), British Columbia has the highest male and female participation in this sport, 8% and 4% respectively.
- Basketball:** Only 1% of Quebec's population played basketball regularly, compared with 5% in Saskatchewan and 6% in Newfoundland.
- Softball:** In Newfoundland and British Columbia, between 7% and 8% of males played softball compared with 4% in Quebec. It is interesting to note that there were twice as many people who played softball in Quebec as in Ontario, whereas Table 9E shows that three times as many people played baseball in Ontario as in Quebec. The differences between the two sports should, however, be examined with caution since the extent to which people clearly distinguished between the two sports has not been established.
- Curling:** Curling proved to be quite popular in the Prairie provinces. Males in Saskatchewan had the highest participation rate at 13%, while Ontario had the largest number of participants overall.
- Bowling:** More females bowled than males. In New Brunswick, females participated at a rate of 14%, compared with 11% in Nova Scotia and 4% in British Columbia.

E) MOTHER TONGUE

Overall, there were few important differences between sport participation rates of the three linguistic groups considered in this report. Francophones, for example, participated more (3% to 4%) than Anglophones in swimming, downhill and cross-country skiing, whereas Anglophones participated more than Francophones (2% to 3%) in baseball, volleyball, basketball and curling. Allophones' level of participation was often lower than either of the two other groups. The exception was tennis, where 4.1% of Allophones reported playing tennis regularly, compared with 3.3% and 3.5% for the other linguistic groups.

TABLE 10-A.

PROFILE OF HOCKEY PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	1,372	6.4	1,326	12.7	47	0.4
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	276	17.9	268	33.3	...	...
19-24	311	13.9	290	25.7	...	...
25-34	485	10.3	470	20.0	...	...
35-54	286	3.9	284	7.7	...	...
55 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	352	5.5	341	10.7	...	...
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	403	7.2	395	15.1	...	...
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	396	7.0	379	14.4	...	...
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	208	6.6	198	11.4	...	...
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	77	2.8	75	6.7	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	108	4.6	100	9.2	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	324	7.0	312	13.0	...	...
\$50,000-\$79,999	332	8.4	323	15.0	...	...
\$80,000 and over	172	9.5	172	16.4	...	...
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	24	5.5	23	10.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island	7	7.2	7	14.8	...	...
Nova Scotia	60	8.5	58	16.7	...	...
New Brunswick	30	5.3	30	10.7	...	...
Quebec	379	6.9	360	13.6	...	...
Ontario	550	7.0	536	13.9	...	...
Manitoba	46	5.4	43	10.5	...	...
Saskatchewan	55	7.5	52	14.2	...	...
Alberta	126	6.5	126	13.0	...	...
British Columbia	94	3.6	90	7.1	...	...
Mother tongue						
English only	858	7.2	826	14.2	32	0.5
French only	368	6.8	354	13.7
Other only	127	3.8	127	7.5

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TABLE 10-B.

PROFILE OF DOWNHILL SKIING PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	1,332	6.3	746	7.2	586	5.4
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	207	13.4	121	15.0	86	11.6
19-24	266	11.8	159	14.1	107	9.5
25-34	323	6.9	178	7.6	145	6.2
35-54	489	6.6	259	7.0	231	6.2
55 and over	48	0.8	...	...	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	236	3.7	142	4.4	94	3.0
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	331	5.9	192	7.3	139	4.6
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	404	7.2	201	7.6	203	6.8
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	356	11.3	206	11.9	150	10.6
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	49	1.8	...	...	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	60	2.5	...	...	40	3.1
\$30,000-\$49,999	338	7.3	198	8.3	139	6.2
\$50,000-\$79,999	350	8.8	198	9.2	151	8.4
\$80,000 and over	240	13.2	152	14.5	88	11.4
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	12	2.7	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	4	4.0	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	31	4.3	...	...	21	7.3
New Brunswick	33	5.8	18	6.3	15	5.3
Quebec	476	8.7	255	9.6	221	7.9
Ontario	383	4.8	235	6.1	148	3.7
Manitoba	23	2.7	...	...	13	3.0
Saskatchewan	28	3.8	12	3.3	16	4.3
Alberta	152	7.8	86	8.9	66	6.8
British Columbia	191	7.4	113	8.9	78	5.9
Mother tongue						
English only	751	6.3	434	7.5	317	5.2
French only	483	8.9	257	9.9	226	8.0
Other only	83	2.5	39	2.3	43	2.7

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 10-C.

PROFILE OF SWIMMING PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	1,313	6.2	499	4.8	814	7.5
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	159	10.3	69	8.6	90	12.2
19-24	149	6.6	57	5.0	92	8.3
25-34	352	7.5	125	5.3	227	9.6
35-54	480	6.4	193	5.2	286	7.7
55 and over	174	3.2	55	2.3	119	4.1
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	239	3.8	106	3.3	133	4.2
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	344	5.4	122	4.7	223	7.4
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	369	6.5	121	4.6	248	8.3
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	353	11.2	148	8.5	205	14.4
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	159	5.8	48	4.3	111	6.9
\$20,000-\$29,999	108	4.6	41	3.7	68	5.3
\$30,000-\$49,999	337	7.3	128	5.3	209	9.4
\$50,000-\$79,999	334	8.4	141	6.5	193	10.7
\$80,000 and over	154	8.5	64	6.1	91	11.8
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	10	2.2	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	6	6.2	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	45	6.3	16	4.5	29	7.9
New Brunswick	16	2.9	...	...	13	4.3
Quebec	518	9.5	221	8.3	298	10.6
Ontario	386	4.9	131	3.4	255	6.3
Manitoba	29	3.5	...	...	22	5.2
Saskatchewan	18	2.4	...	...	...	...
Alberta	44	2.3	...	...	28	2.9
British Columbia	241	9.3	89	7.0	151	11.5
Mother tongue						
English only	628	5.3	207	3.6	422	7.0
French only	486	9.0	195	7.5	290	10.3
Other only	157	4.7	66	3.9	91	5.6

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 10-D.

PROFILE OF GOLF PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	1,265	5.9	912	8.8	352	3.2
Selected characteristics						
Age group						
15-18	42	2.8	30	3.7	...	...
19-24	99	4.4	56	5.0	43	3.8
25-34	301	6.4	238	10.1	63	2.7
35-54	522	7.0	376	10.2	146	3.9
55 and over	301	5.6	213	8.7	88	3.0
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	159	2.5	125	3.9	33	1.1
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	342	6.1	246	9.4	96	3.2
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	415	7.4	...	10.9	130	4.3
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	342	10.8	252	14.4	90	6.3
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	38	1.4	...	...	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	88	3.7	47	4.4	41	3.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	293	6.3	236	9.8	57	2.6
\$50,000-\$79,999	324	8.2	226	10.5	99	5.5
\$80,000 and over	268	14.8	199	19.0	69	9.0
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	4	4.1	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	30	4.2	27	7.7	...	...
New Brunswick	22	3.9	17	6.2	...	...
Quebec	293	5.4	197	7.4	96	3.4
Ontario	412	5.2	294	7.6	118	2.9
Manitoba	71	8.4	50	12.1	21	4.8
Saskatchewan	69	9.4	51	13.9	18	4.9
Alberta	153	7.9	116	12.0	37	3.8
British Columbia	205	7.9	154	12.0	51	3.9
Mother tongue						
English only	835	7.0	604	10.4	231	3.8
French only	329	6.1	225	8.7	104	3.7
Other only	85	2.6	71	4.2

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TABLE 10-E.

PROFILE OF BASEBALL PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	1,202	5.6	886	8.5	316	2.9
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	266	17.3	202	25.1	64	8.7
19-24	231	10.3	154	13.7	77	6.9
25-34	413	8.8	307	13.1	106	4.5
35-54	285	3.8	218	5.9	68	1.8
55 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	338	5.3	260	8.1	78	2.5
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	381	6.8	267	10.2	113	3.8
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	322	5.7	234	8.9	88	2.9
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	161	5.1	125	7.2	36	2.5
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	52	1.9	31	2.8	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	71	3.0	53	4.9	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	240	5.2	178	7.4	62	2.8
\$50,000-\$79,999	286	7.2	246	11.4	41	2.3
\$80,000 and over	143	7.9	114	10.9	...	...
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	47	6.6	40	11.7	...	...
New Brunswick	22	3.9	22	7.7	...	...
Quebec	179	3.3	159	6.0	...	...
Ontario	641	8.1	453	11.7	188	4.6
Manitoba	65	7.8	39	9.4	26	6.2
Saskatchewan	55	7.5	36	9.9	19	5.1
Alberta	134	6.9	94	9.8	40	4.1
British Columbia	48	1.8	33	2.6	...	...
Mother tongue						
English only	824	6.9	587	10.1	236	3.9
French only	208	3.8	176	6.8	32	1.1
Other only	161	4.9	119	7.0	42	2.6

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TABLE 10-F.

PROFILE OF CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	861	4.0	378	3.6	482	4.4
Selected characteristics						
Age group						
15-18	55	3.5	...	...	34	4.6
19-24	84	3.7	43	3.8	41	3.7
25-34	174	3.7	100	4.3	74	3.1
35-54	414	5.6	147	4.0	267	7.1
55 and over	134	2.5	67	2.8	67	2.2
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	166	2.6	55	1.7	110	3.5
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	171	3.0	75	2.9	96	3.2
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	256	4.6	117	4.4	140	4.7
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	261	8.3	125	7.2	136	9.6
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	60	2.2	...	...	34	2.1
\$20,000-\$29,999	77	3.3	...	...	48	3.7
\$30,000-\$49,999	230	5.0	104	4.3	126	5.6
\$50,000-\$79,999	241	6.1	99	4.6	142	7.9
\$80,000 and over	108	5.9	64	6.1	44	5.7
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	17	3.9	10	4.8	...	...
Prince Edward Island	5	4.8	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	28	3.9	...	...	18	4.8
New Brunswick	29	5.1	15	5.3	14	5.0
Quebec	402	7.4	168	6.3	234	8.3
Ontario	205	2.6	94	2.4	112	2.8
Manitoba	26	3.1	14	3.4	...	...
Saskatchewan	13	1.8	...	...	...	...
Alberta	73	3.8	34	3.6	39	4.0
British Columbia	63	2.4	28	2.2	35	2.7
Mother tongue						
English only	379	3.2	165	2.8	214	3.5
French only	398	7.3	165	6.4	233	8.3
Other only	65	2.0	34	2.0	32	2.0

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TABLE 10-G.

PROFILE OF VOLLEYBALL PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	818	3.8	459	4.4	359	3.3
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	318	20.6	156	19.4	162	22.0
19-24	180	8.0	109	9.6	71	6.4
25-34	191	4.1	108	4.6	83	3.5
35-54	117	1.6	73	2.0	44	1.2
55 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	279	4.4	141	4.4	138	4.4
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	193	3.4	114	4.3	80	2.7
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	211	3.7	105	4.0	105	3.5
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	132	4.2	97	5.6	35	2.4
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	69	2.5	36	3.3	33	2.0
\$20,000-\$29,999	42	1.8	...	...	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	158	3.4	89	3.7	69	3.1
\$50,000-\$79,999	149	3.8	73	3.4	76	4.2
\$80,000 and over	107	5.9	75	7.2	31	4.1
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	24	5.5	10	4.6	14	6.4
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	22	3.0	13	3.9	...	...
New Brunswick	35	6.1	24	8.7	...	...
Quebec	122	2.2	83	3.1	38	1.4
Ontario	304	3.8	171	4.4	132	3.3
Manitoba	42	5.0	20	4.9	22	5.1
Saskatchewan	61	8.2	30	8.3	31	8.1
Alberta	106	5.5	59	6.2	46	4.8
British Columbia	102	3.9	46	3.6	56	4.2
Mother tongue						
English only	537	4.5	262	4.5	275	4.5
French only	152	2.8	96	3.7	56	2.0
Other only	123	3.7	96	5.7

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TABLE 10-H.

PROFILE OF TENNIS PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	747	3.5	485	4.7	262	2.4
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	95	6.2	66	8.2	...	...
19-24	130	5.8	66	5.8	65	5.8
25-34	195	4.1	137	5.9	58	2.5
35-54	273	3.7	183	5.0	90	2.4
55 and over	54	1.0	33	1.4	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	82	1.3	62	1.9	...	...
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	134	2.4	93	3.6	41	1.4
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	255	4.5	140	5.3	116	3.9
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	272	8.6	189	10.9	83	5.9
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	49	1.8	37	3.3	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	40	1.7	...	...	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	132	2.8	81	3.3	50	2.3
\$50,000-\$79,999	193	4.9	131	6.1	63	3.5
\$80,000 and over	170	9.3	111	10.6	58	7.5
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	15	2.1	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	225	4.1	141	5.3	84	3.0
Ontario	268	3.4	175	4.5	93	2.3
Manitoba	21	2.5	17	4.1	...	...
Saskatchewan	18	2.5	14	3.7	...	...
Alberta	34	1.7	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	149	5.8	102	8.0	47	3.6
Mother tongue						
English only	396	3.3	249	4.3	147	2.4
French only	190	3.5	118	4.5	73	2.6
Other only	137	4.1	106	6.3	31	1.9

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 10-I.

PROFILE OF BASKETBALL PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	623	2.9	430	4.1	193	1.8
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	309	20.0	204	25.3	105	14.3
19-24	150	6.7	101	9.0	48	4.3
25-34	101	2.2	87	3.7	...	...
35-54	44	0.6	31	0.8	...	...
55 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less Some community college/some trade and technical school/ secondary school diploma	297	4.7	192	6.0	104	3.3
Community college diploma/CEGEP/ trade and technical diploma/some university	109	1.9	87	3.3	...	...
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	148	2.6	94	3.6	54	1.8
64	2.0	51	3.0	...	...
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	46	1.7	...	...	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	40	1.7	...	...	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	93	2.0	73	3.0	...	...
\$50,000-\$79,999	110	3.0	79	3.7	31	1.7
\$80,000 and over	42	2.3	33	3.1	...	...
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	24	5.5	17	7.6	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	25	3.5	19	5.5	...	...
New Brunswick	18	3.1	14	5.1	...	...
Quebec	51	0.9	37	1.4	...	...
Ontario	293	3.7	199	5.1	94	2.3
Manitoba	26	3.1	14	3.4	...	...
Saskatchewan	38	5.1	24	6.7	13	3.6
Alberta	70	3.6	51	5.3	19	2.0
British Columbia	78	3.0	54	4.2	...	...
Mother tongue						
English only	486	4.1	322	5.5	163	2.7
French only	50	0.9	36	1.4	...	...
Other only	74	2.2	59	3.5	...	...

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 10-J.

PROFILE OF SOFTBALL PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	423	2.0	299	2.9	124	1.1
Selected characteristics						
Age group						
15-18	...	...	...	...	...	...
19-24	104	4.6	64	5.7	39	3.5
25-34	157	3.3	114	4.9	43	1.8
35-54	129	1.7	100	2.7	...	...
55 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	78	1.2	63	2.0	...	...
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	127	2.3	88	3.4	39	1.3
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	131	2.3	75	2.9	56	1.9
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	81	2.6	70	4.0	...	...
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	36	1.3	30	2.7	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	53	2.2	...	...	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	115	2.5	89	3.7	...	...
\$50,000-\$79,999	101	2.6	67	3.1	34	1.9
\$80,000 and over	53	2.9	41	3.9	...	...
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	23	5.1	17	7.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	21	2.9	17	5.0	...	...
New Brunswick	13	2.3	...	...	...	...
Quebec	110	2.0	96	3.6	...	...
Ontario	56	0.7	...	...	...	...
Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	12	1.6	...	...	...	...
Alberta	40	2.1	24	2.5	...	...
British Columbia	143	5.5	82	6.5	60	4.5
Mother tongue						
English only	284	2.4	191	3.3	94	1.5
French only	102	1.9	82	3.2	...	...
Other only	31	0.9	...	...	...	...

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 10-K.

PROFILE OF CURLING PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	394	1.8	227	2.2	167	1.5
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	30	1.9	...	...	...	...
19-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-34	88	1.9	54	2.2	34	1.4
35-54	187	2.5	97	2.6	90	2.4
55 and over	72	1.3	48	2.0	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	85	1.3	53	1.7	32	1.0
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	105	1.9	61	2.3	44	1.5
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	125	2.2	73	2.8	52	1.7
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	78	2.5	39	2.3	38	2.7
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	42	1.8	...	...	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	108	2.3	69	2.9	39	1.7
\$50,000-\$79,999	107	2.7	58	2.7	49	2.7
\$80,000 and over	47	2.6	...	...	...	...
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	11	2.0	...	...	...	...
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	104	1.3	63	1.6	42	1.0
Manitoba	51	6.1	31	7.5	...	...
Saskatchewan	72	9.7	46	12.6	...	...
Alberta	72	3.7	39	4.0	33	3.4
British Columbia	41	1.6	...	...	...	...
Mother tongue						
English only	305	2.6	191	3.3	114	1.9
French only	41	0.8	...	...	...	...
Other only	45	1.4	...	...	...	...

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 10-L.

PROFILE OF BOWLING (5 AND 10 PIN) PARTICIPANTS, CANADIANS AGED 15 AND OVER

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total participation	1,134	5.3	479	4.6	656	6.0
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	115	7.4	64	8.0	50	6.8
19-24	122	5.4	48	4.3	74	6.7
25-34	240	5.1	96	4.1	144	6.1
35-54	366	4.9	163	4.4	203	5.4
55 and over	291	5.4	107	4.4	184	6.3
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	362	5.7	138	4.3	224	7.1
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	354	6.3	167	6.4	187	6.2
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	304	5.4	132	5.0	172	5.7
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	104	3.3	38	2.2	66	4.7
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	96	3.5	38	3.4	58	3.6
\$20,000-\$29,999	134	5.7	...	...	106	8.3
\$30,000-\$49,999	292	6.3	141	5.8	151	6.8
\$50,000-\$79,999	220	5.5	108	5.0	111	6.2
\$80,000 and over	94	5.2	30	2.9	64	8.3
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	17	3.9	...	...	12	5.2
Prince Edward Island	5	5.1	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	70	9.8	30	8.8	39	10.7
New Brunswick	75	13.1	34	12.3	40	13.9
Quebec	242	4.4	109	4.1	133	4.7
Ontario	445	5.6	182	4.7	264	6.5
Manitoba	52	6.1	27	6.5	25	5.8
Saskatchewan	46	6.3	14	3.8	33	8.6
Alberta	71	3.7	20	2.1	51	5.2
British Columbia	112	4.3	55	4.3	57	4.3
Mother tongue						
English only	696	5.9	268	4.6	428	7.1
French only	275	5.1	116	4.5	158	5.6
Other only	139	4.2	90	5.3	50	3.1

General Social Survey, 1992

7. OTHER INVOLVEMENT WITH SPORT

Involvement in sport is obviously not limited to the active participation in one or many sports. It includes being involved as a coach, as a referee or umpire, as a volunteer helper as needed, as a spectator at amateur sport competitions or at professional sporting events, etc. In this chapter, six types of involvement are examined in the light of key socio-demographic variables. Assuming that younger people participate more in sport than other people, the number of children in a household is examined also as a factor influencing the level of involvement in sport.

A) CANADIANS BELONGING TO A SPORT CLUB OR A LOCAL, PROVINCIAL OR NATIONAL SPORT ORGANIZATION

Asked whether they belong to a sport club or a local, provincial or national sport organization, 15% of Canadians aged 15 and over answered positively (20% of males, 12% of females).⁷ Table 11 shows (as was shown in Table 2) that the younger a person is the more likely he/she is to belong to a sport club or a sport organization. Overall, the trend observed with regard to the impact of age, education and income is quite similar with the one observed in Table 2.

Unlike the findings in Table 2, however, the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia had above-average club participation (between 17% and 19%). It is worth noting that very few differences exist between those whose mother tongue is French and those with English as their mother tongue. Table 11 shows that the overall number of children in a family has no impact on the fact of belonging to a sport club or organization. The only exception is with households having children between the ages of 15 and 18. Males with two children in this age group are twice as likely to belong to a sport club as those with only one child in this age group; however, the numbers are small.

B) INVOLVEMENT IN AMATEUR SPORT AS A COACH

Four percent of the Canadian population aged 15 and over was involved in amateur sport as a coach (6% of males versus 2% of females). Table 12 shows that the 15-18 age group had a higher involvement rate than other age groups. However, no relationship between age and involvement as a coach seems to exist.

⁷ *These figures vary from the ones obtained in Table 2 where it was found that 21% of Canadians participated in a sport organized through a club, a community recreation program, a league or a provincial sport organization. The 5% difference can probably be accounted for by the different wording of the questions. Participating in a sport organized through a community recreation program may not be perceived as belonging to a sport club or sport organization.*

People with a university degree and those with a higher income tend to have a higher involvement in coaching than others. There were few differences between the provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia where 6% of the population was involved as a coach, and Quebec, where only 2% coached sport activities.

There seems to be a link between the number of children living in a household and the involvement of fathers as coaches. While 6% of the male population in Canada was involved as a coach, 9% of males having a child between the ages of 5 and 12, and 17% of those having two children in this age group do so. The same relationship can be observed with regard to children belonging in other age groups.

C) INVOLVEMENT IN AMATEUR SPORT AS A REFEREE OR UMPIRE

Table 13 indicates that 3% of Canadians were involved as referees or umpires (4% of males versus 1% of females). In the 15-to 24-year-old age group, those with a university degree and those with a higher income tend to be involved as referees more than others. At the provincial level, the highest involvement rate as referee was in Saskatchewan (9% of males) and the lowest was found in Quebec (2% of males). Otherwise, very few differences exist between provinces. The limited number of cases does not allow for an analysis of the impact of the number of children upon involvement rates as a referee.

D) INVOLVEMENT IN AMATEUR SPORT AS A VOLUNTEER HELPER AS NEEDED

In total, 9% of Canadians were involved in sport as volunteer helpers (12% of males versus 7% of females). With the exception of low participation rates for the 55 and over age group, very few differences exist between age groups. On the other hand, the higher the level of education and family income, the more involvement there is as a volunteer. A 12% difference in involvement existed between people with a family income of less than \$20,000 and those receiving more than \$80,000 (Table 14).

While 20% of Saskatchewan's population was involved in amateur sport as a volunteer helper (23% of males), Quebec's involvement rate amounted to only 6% (9% of males). Other provinces had rates between 8% and 14%.

The data on volunteer involvement clearly demonstrate the impact of having children. Thirteen percent of those families with a child between 5 and 12 years of age, 24% of those with two children, and 32% of those with three children in this age group (33% of mothers) were involved as volunteers. A similar pattern is found for those having older children.

E) INVOLVEMENT IN AMATEUR SPORT AS A SPECTATOR AT COMPETITION

Table 15 shows that 24% of Canada's population was involved in amateur sport as spectators at competitions (27% of males and 21% of females). There are few differences as to the age variable (with the exception of the 55 and over age group).

Again, with the exception of the category "some secondary school and less," educational level is without impact on this type of involvement. With regard to income, the same table indicates that the higher the income, the higher is the proportion of people involved as spectators.

In Quebec,⁸ only 7% of the population reported attending amateur sport competitions as spectators, while most other provinces were above the 30% involvement rate. Table 15 shows that the more children in a family, the more people attend amateur sport competitions. Fifty-nine percent of mothers, with three children between the ages of 5 and 12, attended this type of competition (57% of fathers).

F) SPECTATORS AT PROFESSIONAL SPORTING EVENTS

In total, 31% of Canadians indicated that they attended a professional sporting event during the 12 months before the survey (41% of males and 22% of females). In general, the older the person, the less likely he/she is to attend professional sporting events, although the difference is not striking. Moreover, the higher the educational level (and the higher the family income), the greater the attendance rate at this type of event. Fifty-five percent of males with a university degree attended at least one professional sporting event during the previous 12 months and 61% of males (44% of females) with a family income above \$80,000 did so.

People from Ontario and the Western provinces attended professional sporting events in a proportion of 30% or more, whereas people from other provinces did so in proportions varying between 14% and 28%. Newfoundland had the lowest proportion. Finally, having children appears to have no clear impact on peoples' level of attendance at professional sporting events.

8 *The large difference in involvement as spectators at competition might be partly due to an interviewer effect. No other explanation could be found.*

TABLE 11.

**PROPORTION OF CANADIANS BELONGING TO A SPORT CLUB OR A LOCAL,
PROVINCIAL OR NATIONAL SPORT ORGANIZATION**

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total	3,277	15.4	2,030	19.5	1,247	11.5
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	387	25.1	273	33.9	113	15.4
19-24	462	20.6	290	25.7	172	15.4
25-34	770	16.4	478	20.4	292	12.4
35-54	1,239	16.7	743	20.1	495	13.2
55 and over	420	7.8	246	10.1	175	6.0
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	667	10.5	452	14.2	214	6.8
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	822	14.6	504	19.3	317	10.6
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	1,006	17.9	586	22.3	420	14.0
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	774	24.5	483	27.8	291	20.5
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	182	6.7	114	10.2	68	4.2
\$20,000-\$29,999	294	12.4	161	14.9	133	10.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	785	17.0	501	20.9	284	12.7
\$50,000-\$79,999	732	18.5	461	21.4	271	15.0
\$80,000 and over	523	28.8	339	32.4	184	23.9
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	43	9.7	25	11.3	18	8.2
Prince Edward Island	14	14.4	10	21.9	...	...
Nova Scotia	107	15.0	75	21.8	31	8.6
New Brunswick	78	13.8	53	19.1	25	8.7
Quebec	930	17.1	562	21.2	369	13.2
Ontario	1,098	13.9	668	17.3	430	10.6
Manitoba	101	12.0	61	14.9	40	9.3
Saskatchewan	133	17.9	86	23.6	46	12.3
Alberta	287	14.8	160	16.6	128	13.1
British Columbia	486	18.7	330	25.8	156	11.8
Mother tongue						
English only	1,926	16.2	1,192	20.5	734	12.1
French only	897	16.6	541	20.9	356	12.6
Other only	371	11.2	253	15.0	118	7.3
Multiple languages	76	31.4	41	30.4	35	32.7
Number of children in age group 5-12 living in the household						
0	2,683	15.4	1,694	19.6	989	11.3
1	353	15.3	220	21.1	133	10.5
2	189	14.6	100	17.0	90	12.6
3	46	17.1	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 13-14 living in the household						
0	3,082	15.5	1,909	19.5	1,172	11.5
1	184	14.3	113	18.6	71	10.5
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 15-18 living in the household						
0	2,938	15.3	1,826	19.3	1,112	11.4
1	242	14.9	129	17.2	113	12.9
2	90	21.2	69	35.5	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 12.

PROPORTION OF CANADIANS INVOLVED IN AMATEUR SPORT AS A COACH

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total	839	3.9	636	6.1	203	1.9
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	123	8.0	86	10.7	37	5.0
19-24	110	4.9	88	7.8	...	...
25-34	215	4.6	157	6.7	58	2.5
35-54	350	4.7	267	7.2	82	2.2
55 and over	41	0.8	37	1.5	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	142	2.2	114	3.6	...	...
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	245	4.4	166	6.4	79	2.6
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	207	3.7	165	6.3	42	1.4
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	240	7.6	186	10.7	54	3.8
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	45	1.6	...	...	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	75	3.2	53	4.9	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	196	4.2	150	6.3	46	2.0
\$50,000-\$79,999	217	5.5	180	8.3	37	2.1
\$80,000 and over	139	7.7	109	10.4	30	3.9
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	22	4.9	12	5.6	9	4.2
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	46	6.4	36	10.5	...	...
New Brunswick	21	3.8	18	6.5	...	...
Quebec	132	2.4	112	4.2	...	...
Ontario	340	4.3	253	6.6	86	2.1
Manitoba	33	3.9	24	5.9	...	...
Saskatchewan	37	4.9	27	7.3	...	...
Alberta	83	4.3	69	7.2	...	...
British Columbia	123	4.7	81	6.3	42	3.2
Mother tongue						
English only	599	5.1	446	7.7	153	2.5
French only	134	2.5	103	4.0	31	1.1
Other only	98	3.0	80	4.7	...	...
Multiple languages	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 5-12 living in the household						
0	563	3.2	429	5.0	134	1.5
1	126	5.5	95	9.1	31	2.5
2	124	9.6	97	16.5	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 13-14 living in the household						
0	739	3.7	555	5.7	183	1.8
1	99	7.7	79	13.0	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 15-18 living in the household						
0	716	3.7	540	5.7	176	1.8
1	81	5.0	64	8.6	...	...
2	42	9.7	31	16.1	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 13.

PROPORTION OF CANADIANS INVOLVED IN AMATEUR SPORT AS A REFEREE OR UMPIRE

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total	547	2.6	447	4.3	100	0.9
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	118	7.7	94	11.7	...	...
19-24	120	5.3	98	8.7	...	...
25-34	111	2.4	82	3.5	...	...
35-54	181	2.4	156	4.2	...	...
55 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	140	2.2	113	3.5	...	...
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	143	2.5	112	4.3	31	1.0
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	139	2.5	112	4.3	...	...
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	124	3.9	109	6.3	...	...
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$20,000-\$29,999	53	2.3	40	3.7	...	...
\$30,000-\$49,999	131	2.8	108	4.5	...	...
\$50,000-\$79,999	138	3.5	117	5.4	...	...
\$80,000+	89	4.9	75	7.2	...	...
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	19	2.7	17	4.8	...	...
New Brunswick	20	3.5	15	5.4	...	...
Quebec	47	0.9	41	1.6	...	...
Ontario	254	3.2	209	5.4	46	1.1
Manitoba	33	3.9	23	5.6	...	...
Saskatchewan	39	5.3	33	9.1	...	...
Alberta	64	3.3	54	5.6	...	...
British Columbia	60	2.3	48	3.8	...	...
Mother tongue						
English only	420	3.5	336	5.8	84	1.4
French only	49	0.9	41	1.6	...	...
Other only	71	2.2	63	3.7	...	...
Multiple languages	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 14.

**PROPORTION OF CANADIANS INVOLVED IN AMATEUR SPORT AS A VOLUNTEER
HELPER AS NEEDED**

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate	No.	Part. rate
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total	1,948	9.2	1,208	11.6	740	6.8
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	204	13.2	118	14.6	86	11.7
19-24	230	10.2	165	14.6	65	5.8
25-34	485	10.3	271	11.6	214	9.1
35-54	891	12.0	549	14.8	342	9.2
55 and over	139	2.6	106	4.3	33	1.1
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	350	5.5	238	7.4	112	3.5
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	569	10.1	323	12.4	246	8.2
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	620	11.0	375	14.3	245	8.2
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	405	12.8	268	15.4	137	9.6
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	111	4.0	51	4.5	60	3.7
\$20,000-\$29,999	192	8.1	117	10.8	75	5.9
\$30,000-\$49,999	503	10.8	327	13.6	176	7.9
\$50,000-\$79,999	493	12.4	327	15.1	167	9.3
\$80,000 and over	280	15.4	192	18.3	88	11.5
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	35	7.9	19	8.8	15	6.9
Prince Edward Island	14	13.9	8	17.4	5	10.5
Nova Scotia	81	11.3	53	15.3	28	7.6
New Brunswick	51	8.9	32	11.7	18	6.3
Quebec	308	5.7	232	8.7	77	2.8
Ontario	699	8.8	459	11.9	240	5.9
Manitoba	110	13.1	50	12.2	60	13.9
Saskatchewan	144	19.5	82	22.5	62	16.6
Alberta	252	13.0	155	16.1	97	10.0
British Columbia	255	9.8	117	9.2	137	10.4
Mother tongue						
English only	1,359	11.4	813	14.0	547	9.0
French only	347	6.4	233	9.0	114	4.0
Other only	226	6.8	155	9.2	72	4.4
Number of children in age group 5-12 living in the household						
0	1,228	7.1	826	9.6	402	4.6
1	310	13.4	176	16.8	134	10.6
2	309	23.9	158	27.1	151	21.2
3	86	32.0	39	31.0	47	33.3
4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of children in age group 13-14 living in the household						
0	1,657	8.3	1,038	10.6	619	6.1
1	284	22.1	169	28.0	115	16.9
2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of children in age group 15-18 living in the household						
0	1,644	8.6	1,024	10.8	620	6.4
1	209	12.8	126	16.8	83	9.5
2	96	22.5	59	30.4	37	15.8
3	---	---	---	---	---	---

General Social Survey, 1992

TABLE 15.

**PROPORTION OF CANADIANS INVOLVED IN AMATEUR SPORT AS A SPECTATOR
AT COMPETITION**

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part.	No.	Part.	No.	Part.
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Total	5,087	23.9	2,849	27.3	2,238	20.6
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	447	29.0	255	31.6	192	26.0
19-24	585	26.1	367	32.6	218	19.5
25-34	1,276	27.1	687	29.3	588	25.0
35-54	2,088	28.1	1,159	31.3	930	24.9
55 and over	691	12.9	381	15.6	310	10.6
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	1,003	15.8	595	18.6	408	12.9
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	1,604	28.6	865	33.1	739	24.6
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	1,517	27.0	825	31.4	692	23.0
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	945	29.9	549	31.6	396	27.9
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	364	13.3	146	13.1	217	13.4
\$20,000-\$29,999	498	21.0	253	23.4	244	19.0
\$30,000-\$49,999	124	26.7	700	29.1	537	24.0
\$50,000-\$79,999	1,279	32.3	782	36.2	496	27.6
\$80,000 and over	620	34.1	394	37.7	226	29.3
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	145	32.9	78	35.8	67	30.0
Prince Edward Island	35	36.0	18	37.9	17	34.2
Nova Scotia	244	34.4	139	40.3	105	28.8
New Brunswick	165	29.0	94	33.9	71	24.4
Quebec	362	6.7	219	8.2	144	5.1
Ontario	2,111	26.7	1,158	30.0	953	23.5
Manitoba	246	29.3	132	32.0	115	26.7
Saskatchewan	278	37.5	153	42.0	124	33.1
Alberta	545	28.2	326	33.8	218	22.5
British Columbia	955	36.8	531	41.7	424	32.1
Mother tongue						
English only	3,833	32.3	2,116	36.4	1,717	28.3
French only	526	9.7	309	11.9	217	7.7
Other only	675	20.4	396	23.4	279	17.2
Multiple languages	39	16.0	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 5-12 living in the household						
0	3,605	20.8	2,148	24.9	1,457	16.7
1	769	33.3	372	35.6	397	31.4
2	539	41.6	248	42.4	291	40.9
3	155	57.9	72	56.5	83	59.3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 13-14 living in the household						
0	4,540	22.8	2,560	26.2	1,981	19.5
1	522	40.7	275	45.4	247	36.4
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 15-18 living in the household						
0	4,430	23.1	2,517	26.6	1,913	19.6
1	496	30.5	259	34.7	237	27
2	154	36.3	73	37.7	81	35.1
3

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TABLE 16.

**PROPORTION OF CANADIANS WHO ATTENDED A PROFESSIONAL SPORTING
EVENT DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY**

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Part.	No.	Part.	No.	Part.
	000s	rate %	000s	rate %	000s	rate %
Total	6,650	31.2	4,231	40.6	2,419	22.3
Selected characteristics:						
Age group						
15-18	687	44.5	438	54.3	249	33.8
19-24	886	39.5	504	44.6	382	34.3
25-34	1,742	37.0	1,113	47.4	629	26.7
35-54	2,420	32.5	1,576	42.6	844	22.6
55 and over	916	17.1	601	24.6	315	10.8
Level of education						
Some secondary school and less	1,331	21.0	898	28.1	432	13.7
Some community college/some trade and technical school/secondary school diploma	1,765	31.4	1,098	42.0	666	22.2
Community college diploma/CEGEP/trade and technical diploma/some university	2,070	36.8	1,250	47.6	820	27.3
University degree (e.g. B.A., M.D., M.A., Ph.D.)	1,436	45.4	950	54.6	486	34.2
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	394	14.4	215	19.2	179	11.1
\$20,000-\$29,999	531	22.4	304	28.0	227	17.7
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,493	32.2	982	40.9	511	22.9
\$50,000-\$79,999	1,631	41.2	1,123	52.1	508	28.2
\$80,000 and over	981	54.0	642	61.3	339	44.0
Province of residence						
Newfoundland	63	14.3	46	21.3	17	7.5
Prince Edward Island	20	20.8	12	24.1	9	17.6
Nova Scotia	200	28.1	122	35.2	78	21.4
New Brunswick	113	19.9	73	26.1	41	14.0
Quebec	1,432	26.3	980	37.0	452	16.1
Ontario	2,809	35.5	1,706	44.2	1,103	27.2
Manitoba	286	34.0	169	41.3	117	27.2
Saskatchewan	228	30.7	143	39.2	85	22.6
Alberta	707	36.5	436	45.2	272	28.0
British Columbia	792	30.5	545	42.7	247	18.7
Mother tongue						
English only	4,234	35.7	2,636	45.4	1,598	26.3
French only	1,448	26.7	959	37.0	489	17.3
Other only	854	25.8	557	32.9	297	18.3
Multiple languages	78	32.3	56	41.6	...	...
Number of children in age group 5-12 living in the household						
0	5,352	30.8	3,471	40.2	1,881	21.5
1	710	30.8	428	41.0	281	22.3
2	455	35.1	261	44.5	195	27.4
3	112	41.8	60	47.4	51	36.7
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 13-14 living in the household						
0	6,165	30.9	3,917	40.0	2,249	22.1
1	463	36.0	303	50.1	160	23.5
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of children in age group 15-18 living in the household						
0	6,042	31.4	3,853	40.7	2,188	22.5
1	465	28.6	307	41.0	159	18.1
2	137	32.1	65	33.5	71	30.8
3	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Social Survey, 1992

APPENDIX I - SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A) POPULATION AND SAMPLE DESIGN

The target population for the GSS was all people aged 15 and over in Canada, excluding:

1. residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories;
2. full-time residents of institutions.

The survey employed Random Digit Dialling (RDD), a telephone sampling method. Households without telephones were therefore excluded. However, persons living in these households represented less than 2% of the target population. Survey estimates have been adjusted (weighted) to represent persons without telephones. The sample was allocated to provinces in proportion to the square root of the size of their populations, and to strata within provinces in proportion to their population. The total sample size was large enough to allow extensive analysis at the national level, some analysis at a regional level and limited analysis at a provincial level.

B) SAMPLE SIZE

The sample consisted of 12,765 households and a GSS Selection Control Form (GSS 7-1) was completed for each. The GSS 7-1 listed all household members and collected the following basic demographic information: age, sex, marital status and relation to the household reference person. A person aged 15 and over was randomly selected from households which were part of the RDD sample. A GSS 7-2 questionnaire was then completed for these selected persons.

The GSS 7-2 collected the following types of information: general questions related to time (section A); the time use diary (section B); a child care diary for respondents with children under 15 years of age living in the household (section C); information on unpaid help supplied by the respondent to the household, as well as unpaid help provided by the respondent to people not living in the household (section D); perceptions of time (section E); educational, cultural and recreational activities of the respondent (section F); organized sport (section G); main activity of the respondent (section H); main activity of the respondent's partner or spouse, if applicable (section J); background socio-economic questions for classification purposes (section K); and a final section asking respondents for detailed contact information for follow-up (section M). A response was obtained from 9,815 of the selected households, yielding a 77% response rate.

C) SURVEY DESIGN, DATA PROCESSING AND ESTIMATION

Data for Cycle 7 of the GSS were collected monthly from January to December, 1992. The sample was evenly distributed over the 12 months to counterbalance seasonal variation in the information gathered. All interviewing took place using centralized telephone facilities in five of Statistics Canada's regional offices. The five regional offices were: Halifax, Montreal, Sturgeon Falls,⁹ Winnipeg and Vancouver. Interviewers were trained by Statistics Canada's staff in telephone interviewing techniques, survey concepts and procedures in a two-day classroom training session. The majority of interviewers had previous telephone interviewing experience.

Employees involved in data gathering in Statistics Canada's regional offices keyed data directly from the survey questionnaires into microcomputers. These data were then transmitted electronically to Ottawa. All survey records were subject to an exhaustive computer edit to identify and correct invalid or inconsistent information on the questionnaires. Partial non-responses and flow-pattern errors were identified. Missing or incorrect data were recoded as "not stated" or, in a very few cases, imputed from other areas in the same questionnaire.

Each person in a probability sample was considered to represent a number of others in the surveyed population. In recognition of this, and using sample design information, each survey record was assigned a weight that reflected the number of individuals in the population that the record represented. These weights were adjusted for non-response and for the differences between the target population and the surveyed population using population counts for the target population. The estimates presented in this report were calculated using the adjusted weights. The estimates of the number of persons presented in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand, which not only improve readability but also provides data at the appropriate level of precision.

D) CODING OF SPORT

A list of sports was provided by Sport Canada in order to identify sports of interest to the Department. The list provided in Appendix II identifies 64 sports recognized by Sport Canada. Unless specified, however, no distinction was made between these sports when general participation in sport was examined. Those questions which prompted respondents to provide names of sports were in an open form and recorded verbatim by the interviewers. The coding of these sports was conducted in the regional offices by the interviewers.

⁹ *The regional office in Sturgeon Falls undertook the survey for the first four months. During the month of April, the sample for the Toronto CMA was carried out in the Winnipeg regional office. For the remaining eight months of the survey, the entire Ontario sample was transferred to the regional office in Winnipeg.*

E) DATA LIMITATIONS

It is important to recognize that the figures which appear in this report are estimates based on data collected from a small fraction of the population (roughly one person in 2,000) and are subject to sampling error. Estimates that were produced from fewer than 15 observations were suppressed as well as estimates of less than 30,000 persons at the Canada level since their coefficients of variation are likely over 33.4%. These estimates are considered too unreliable to publish and the symbol "... " is printed in the table cells where this occurs. At the provincial level, estimates of number of people were suppressed when they were below the following cut-off points:

Newfoundland	9,000
Prince Edward Island	4,000
Nova Scotia	12,000
New Brunswick	11,000
Quebec	35,000
Ontario	45,000
Manitoba	13,000
Saskatchewan	11,000
Alberta	19,000
British Columbia	25,000

F) QUESTIONS

With the exception of the question on attendance at a professional sporting event (i.e., question F13), all questions used in the analysis were found in section G of the questionnaire. The exact wording of the questions is as follows:

SECTION F: EDUCATIONAL, CULTURE AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

F13. During the past 12 months did you attend any professional sporting event?

No Yes ⇔ -- F13A. Was this during the past month?

No Yes ⇔ F13B. Was this during the past week?

No Yes

SECTION G: ORGANIZED SPORT

G1. During the past 12 months did you regularly participate in any sports such as volleyball, bowling or skiing?

Yes

No ⇔ Go to G4

Refused ⇔ Go to G6

G2. Which sports did you participate in?
(up to 5 sports) (Sport code)

G2A. Was this organized through a club, a community recreation program, a league or a provincial sport organization?

Yes No (for each sport reported in G2)

G2B. Did you participate in a competition and/or tournament in the past 12 months?

Yes No (for each sport reported in G2)

G3. Interviewer: ⇒ Go to G6.

G4. Are there any particular reasons why you did not participate regularly in any sports?

Yes

No ⇒ Go to G6

Refused ⇒ Go to G6

G5. What are they? (Mark all that apply)

Programs are not available in the community

Programs are not available for women

Not interested

Have not got time

Do not want to be committed to regular schedule

Facilities are not available

Too expensive

No one ever invited me to participate

Health

Age

Disability

Other (Specify) _____

G6. Interviewer Check Item

Is this a single-person household?

(Review Z3 of GSS 7-1)

Yes ⇒ Go to G9

No

Refused ⇒ Go to G9

G7. During the past 12 months, did anyone else in your household participate regularly in any sports?

Yes

No ⇒ Go to G9

Refused ⇒ Go to G9

G8. Which members participated?

G8A. For which sports?

	(Sport code)	(Sport code)
Page-line ___ ___	_____	_____
Page-line ___ ___	_____	_____
Page-line ___ ___	_____	_____
Page-line ___ ___	_____	_____

G9. Do you belong to a sport club or a local, provincial or national sport organization?

Yes

No

G10. During the past 12 months have you or any member of your household been involved in amateur sport as a

No Yes ⇒ G10A. Which members of your household?

	(Page-line)	(Page-line)
a) coach?	_____	_____
b) referee or umpire?	_____	_____
c) volunteer helper as needed?	_____	_____
d) spectator at competitions?	_____	_____

G11. When you were/are at school, did/do you ever participate in organized school sport, other than in physical education classes?

Yes

No ⇒ Go to H1

Refused ⇒ Go to H1

G12. Were you ever involved in competition between schools?

Yes

No

APPENDIX II - 1992 GSS SPORT CODE LIST

<p>Amputee Sport: include any sport specifically organized for amputees (61)</p> <p>Archery (01)</p> <p>Badminton (02)</p> <p>Baseball (03)</p> <p>Basketball (04)</p> <p>Biathlon (53)</p> <p>Blind Sport: include any sport organized specifically for the blind (60)</p> <p>Bobsleigh (05)</p> <p>Bowling, Five Pin (55)</p> <p>Bowling, Ten Pin (57)</p> <p>Boxing (07)</p> <p>Broomball (63)</p> <p>Canoeing/Kayaking (08)</p> <p>Cricket (09)</p> <p>Curling (52)</p> <p>Cycling (10)</p> <p>Deaf Sport: include any sport organized for deaf persons (58)</p> <p>Diving (11)</p> <p>Equestrian (12)</p> <p>Fencing (13)</p> <p>Field Hockey (21)</p> <p>Figure Skating (31)</p> <p>Football - Tackle, Flag, Touch (14)</p> <p>Golf (15)</p> <p>Gymnastics (16)</p> <p>Handball - 4 walls (18)</p> <p>Hockey (Ice) (20)</p> <p>Judo (22)</p> <p>Karate (23)</p> <p>Kayaking (08)</p> <p>Lacrosse (24)</p> <p>Lawn Bowling (51)</p>	<p>Luge (06)</p> <p>Modern Pentathlon (27)</p> <p>Orienteering (26)</p> <p>Racquetball (28)</p> <p>Rhythmic Gymnastics (17)</p> <p>Ringette (56)</p> <p>Rowing (25)</p> <p>Rugby (29)</p> <p>Sailing/Yachting (46)</p> <p>Shooting (30)</p> <p>Ski Jumping (49)</p> <p>Skiing Downhill/Alpine (47)</p> <p>Skiing, Cross Country/Nordic (48)</p> <p>Skiing, Freestyle (50)</p> <p>Skiing, Nordic Combined (54)</p> <p>Soccer (34)</p> <p>Softball (35)</p> <p>Speed Skating (32)</p> <p>Squash (36)</p> <p>Swimming (37)</p> <p>Swimming, synchronized (38)</p> <p>Table Tennis (40)</p> <p>Tae Kwon Do (64)</p> <p>Team Handball (19)</p> <p>Tennis (39)</p> <p>Track and Field - Athletics (41)</p> <p>Triathlon (62)</p> <p>Volleyball (42)</p> <p>Water Skiing (33)</p> <p>Waterpolo (43)</p> <p>Weightlifting (44)</p> <p>Wheelchair Sport: include any sport organized specifically for people in wheelchairs (59)</p> <p>Wrestling (45)</p>
	<p>Other (65)</p>

LIST OF SPORTS TO BE EXCLUDED (CODE 00)

Aerobics/Dancercize/Jazzercize	Fishing
Baton twirling	Gliding/Soaring
Bicycling for recreation/transportation	Hiking
Body building	Jogging
Bridge	Motorcycling
Car racing	Skate boarding
Cheer/Spiritleading	Snowmobiling
Chess	Trampoline
Darts	Tug of war

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