


## 2019 Active Living Census

## Acknowledgement

We respectfully acknowledge that the Loddon Campaspe region encompasses the traditional lands and waters of the Dja Dja Wurrung, Taungurung, Wurundjeri, and Yorta Yorta people. We pay our respects to them, their culture, and their Elders past, present and future
We also acknowledge the ongoing impact of colonisation on Aboriginal people, including their health and wellbeing. Discrimination, trauma, and forced severed connections to land and culture result in Aboriginal people experiencing higher rates of chronic disease and lower life expectancies than the non-Aboriginal population. Our commitment with this work is to focus on healthy equity: to acknowledge and addres barriers faced by members of our Aboriginal community to ensure equity of access in achieving improved health and wellbeing outcomes.

## Foreword

The Loddon Campaspe Regional Partnership would like to thank all residents who completed the Healthy Heart of Victoria 2019 Active Living Census (ALC).

The ALC was mailed to households in the Loddon Campaspe region, and was also available for residents to complete online. The Census was completed by almost 25,000 residents, which equated to just over $10 \%$ of the Loddon Campaspe region population.

The ALC provides important information about the activity levels of residents across the region, including participation in organised sport or informal activities like weekend bike rides or walking the dog.

It also highlights a range of health and wellbeing indicators, including for physical activity, smoking and consumption of fruit, vegetables, alcohol and sugary drinks. Further, it contains valuable information on what would help community members to meet national guidelines for healthy eating and active living, and how to enhance our open spaces and facilities to encourage more people to be more active, more often.

The findings provide evidence at a local level not previously available across our region and enable reliable comparisons between other data sets, and between townships and demographic groups.

As a result, we will be able to better plan for, develop and enhance public and open spaces, recreation facilities and health promotion ervices, as well as help influence health and wellbeing outcomes both within specific municipalities and more broadly across the Loddon Campaspe region.

Tis Selected Findings Report, as well as the full Active Living Census report for the region are both publicly available on our website
(www.rdv.vic.gov.au/regional-partnerships/loddon -campaspe), and I encourage residents,
organisations and interested community groups to download the report and make use of the data.

Dave Richardson
Chair, Loddon Campaspe Regional Partnership


Introduction

The Loddon Campaspe Regional Partnership is 1 o 9 Partnerships across the state, established by the Victorian Government, recognising that local communitie are in the best position to understand the challenges and pportunities faced by their region.
The region covers an area with a diverse population and a buoyant economy based on agriculture, retail, health, property and manufacturing
Our region includes:
6 municipalities - Campaspe Shire, Central Goldfields Shire, City of Greater Bendigo, Loddon Shire, Macedon Ranges Shire and Mount Alexander Shire;

- A gross regional product of $\$ 10.3$ billion;
- A population of 228,400
- More than $9 \%$ of people born overseas

The Healthy Heart of Victoria initiative works to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for community members in the Loddon Campaspe region - the 'heart' of Victoria. The initiative aims to improve health and wellbeing by making Loddon Campaspe a more safe, inclusive accessible and active region to live
A key component of this State-funded initiative was to conduct the 2019 Active Living Census as a regionwide evaluation and measurement tool to improve our understanding of people's wellbeing, activity levels and preferences, and increase the effectiveness of investmen in infrastructure and programs.
The Healthy Heart of Victoria initiative will work with a range of local government areas, organisations and agencies to build local prevention systems to respond to

## Suggested citation

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he prevalence of obesity, chronic disease and high-risk health behaviours in the community, and encourage more people to be more active, more often.

## The Process undertaken

The 2019 Active Living Census survey was designed by Healthy Greater Bendigo and Healthy Heart of Victoria, in consultation with the Social Research Centre. A copy of the survey document can be found as an appendix to the full Active Living Census report on our website
A hard copy version of the Census was sent to households across the municipality, and an online version was also made available.

Survey responses were received from 20 May to 16 June 2019, and were accepted from respondents aged 3 and over. Adults were required to complete the 2019 ALC on behalf of children aged 3 to thirteen years.
Completion of the 2019 ALC was promoted across the oddon Campaspe region before and during the Census collection period via an integrated advertising and communications campaign including radio, television, print and social media. Incentives including supermarke bike store and sports store vouchers were offered to maximise the response rate.
n total, 24,549 individual responses were received for the 2019 ALC.

Project management
Healthy Greater Bendigo is a locally funded partnership working together to make it easier for our community o eat well and move more

Project funding
The 2019 Active Living Census was funded by Healthy Heart of Victoria - a Victorian State Government-funded initiative aimed at improving health outcomes across the Loddon Campaspe region.

Healthy
Greater
Bendigo
REGIONAL
PARTNERSHIPS

## How the findings can be used

- Provide a snapshot of current data as a benchmark for evaluating the success of local initiatives

Ascertain residents current and future health and wellbeing needs to inform future planning and improve decision making and investments by local bodies
Increase coordination between groups across the community, and a heightened focus on evidence-based priorities

Increase opportunities to attract projects and initiatives to the region
Allow for analysis to draw comparisons between different demographics
Provide data for researchers for use in their own work which often leads to new opportunities.

The purpose of this document and how to use it
This document supplements the 2019 Active Living Census Topline report. It has been created to make the findings of he ALC easier to understand and use by a wide-ranging audience including individuals, groups and organisations in the Loddon Campaspe Region and beyond
nformation about group activities and locations of interes has been drawn from the full 2019 ALC Topline report and has been broken down into the following sections:
Loddon Campaspe Region population - summary findings

- Local group profiles

Location profiles of the 6 local government areas in the region

The 10 most popular physical activities
Where possible, data is compared with state benchmarks (Victorian Population Health Survey, 2016).
Some sections of this report include results that have a high ( $>5 \%$ ) margin of error, due to small sample sizes Where you see an asterisk (*), interpret findings with aution. Please refer to the Loddon-Campaspe Topline Report if you are looking for results that are not reported here due to an insufficient sample size.

For further information about any of the findings, activities locations or groups of interest, please see the full report.

2019 Active Living Census
Summary Findings


To assist ease of browsing, information from this point on is broken down according to:

- Summary findings (page 4-15)
- Groups of interest (page 16-31)

Municipalities (page 32-43)

- 10 most popular physical activities (page 44-63)
urther information on any of the findings can be found in the topline report.


## G Summary Findings



This section summarises the findings from the 2019 ALC for the Loddon Campaspe Region.

The health and wellbeing profile includes results for all adults (18+ unless noted) in the Loddon Campaspe Region relating to general wellbeing (overall life satisfaction and feeling valued by society), general health status, overweight and obesity, consumption of fruit, vegetables, water, sugary drinks and alcohol, smoking rates and gambling habits.

The physical activity profile includes results from all Loddon Campaspe Region residents (3+ unless
noted) relating to exercise, barriers to participation, use of public open spaces and facilities, most popular types of physical activity, ratings of the facilities where these activities take place, how people get there and how far people travel.

Where possible key findings are compared against Victoria (Victorian Population Health Survey 2016).

These summary results are followed by detailed 2019 ALC findings specific to population groups, the local government areas in the Loddon Campaspe Region, and the Region's most popular physical recreation activities.

## Health and wellbeing profile - Adults

General wellbeing (all residents $3+$ )
Feeling satisfied with life and valued by society are indicators of a person's general wellbeing.

## Life satisfaction

People were asked how satisfied they feel about life in general.
Most people have high or very high life satisfaction. The graph below focusses on low life satisfaction.



Valued by society
People were asked whether they feel valued by society.
Most people "sometimes" or "definitely" feel valued by society.
The graph below focusses on those who do not feel valued by society

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When people do not feel satisfied with life or valued by society, they are less likely to feel healthy, eat well or participate in physical activities and are more likely to engage in unhealthy behaviours like smoking. Low income and food insecure households are more likely to report lower wellbeing than those from more prosperous households.

## General health

Self-rated health is a common, reliable and cost-effective predictor of future health, need for health care resources and early mortality.

People responded to the statement, "In general, would you say your health is..." by selecting 1 of the 5 response options: excellent, very good, good, fair, poor.

Very good or excellent health
44.1\% Loddon Campaspe Region
44.1\% Victoria

Younger residents generally report better health status than older residents. Those with higher education and incomes are more likely to report excellent or very good health.


## Overweight and obesity

Adults were asked their height and weight to calculate Body Mass Index; a common and cost-effective measurement of weight status that has some limitations.

Maintaining a healthy weight is important for health and wellbeing, reducing the risk of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, high blood pressure and some cancers.

2 in every 3 adults in the Loddon Campaspe Region are overweight or obese.


## Overweight and obesity

62.5\% Loddon Campaspe Region

## 49.7\% Victoria

People who are overweight or obese are more likely to report fair or poor general health and lower life satisfaction.
Groups to focus on:
Adults 35 to 69 years old

- Low income households
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people




## Q Summary Findings

## Food security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, nutritious and culturally appropriate food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

When people do not have enough food, it affects all aspects of daily life and can severely restrict economic, social and educational participation in the community.

1 in 10 households in the Loddon Campaspe Region are food insecure they do not have enough to eat.

In some areas, this increases to 1 in 7 households.


Food insecurity is particularly high among specific populations such as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait islander people, unemployed people, and those with very low household incomes.

Household has run out of food in the last 12 months


People who experience food insecurity are more likely to:

- Report poorer physical and mental health
- Be overweight
- Have an unhealthy diet with low levels of fruit, vegetable and water consumption and high rates of sugary drink consumption

Recommended daily consumption
ENSUS


| People who eat the | - Better general health | - Not smoking |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| recommended amount | - Greater life satisfaction | - Drinking less alcohol and sugary |
| of fruit and veg were more | - Healthier weight | drinks |
| likely to also report: | - More physical activity | - Drinking more water |

Barriers to fruit and vegetable consumption
People provided reasons why they were unable to eat the recommended servings of fruit (2 per day) and vegetables (5 or more per day).

Some groups were particularly affected by certain barriers. Barriers were similar but were menti1d at different rates. For example, cost was identified at high rates by people identifying as LGBTQIA+, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and Torres Strait Islander people
by low income households.


A 'serve' of vegetables is $1 / 2$ cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables and a serve of legumes or beans is $1 / 2$ cup of cooked, dried or canned beans, peas or lentils.

A 'serve' of fruit is 1 medium piece or 2 small pieces of fruit or 1 cup of diced pieces.

## Water

Adults in the Loddon Campaspe Region drink an average of 4.9 cups of water per day, with only $20.7 \%$ drinking 8 cups (2 litres) or more
Average
number
of cups
consumed
per day

Levels of water consumption decline with age.


## Sugary drinks

People were asked "How often do you consume cordial, soft drinks, flavoured mineral water, energy or sports drinks...?"

## Daily consumption of sugary

 drinks
## 14.0\% Loddon Campaspe Region

11.2\% Victoria

Daily consumers of sugary drinks were more likely to also report:

Poorer general health

- Lower life satisfaction
- Overweight/obesity
- Less physical activity
- Lower fruit and veg consumption
- Smoking

Groups to focus on:

- Males
- Younger people
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait

Islander people

- People with a disability
- Low income household
- People who identify as LGBTQIA+


Sugary drink consumption is higher in males than females and declines with age.

On average, Loddon Campaspe Region adults eat 1.6 serves of fruit per day.

> There are no significant gender differences, but adults aged over 70 are most likely to meet fruit consumption guidelines.

Rates of meeting fruit daily requirements


## Alcohol

Frequency of alcohol consumption
People were asked how often they consume an alcoholic drink.



or less often


Alcohol is consumed more frequently and in higher amounts by males than females and declines with age.

Binge drinking
People who reported drinking any alcohol were then asked how often they consume 4 or more standard drinks in a day.

58.1\% drink a potentially dangerous amount at least once a year

## Binge drinkers were more

 likely to also report:- Overweight/obesity
- Lower fruit and veg
consumption
- Smoking

Groups abstaining from alcohol at high rates

- Adults 70+
- Aboriginal and/or Torres

Strait Islander people

- People with a disability
- Low income households



## Smoking

Current smokers include those who smoke daily or occasionally, while ex-smokers include those who used to smoke but do not currently or have tried a few times, as distinct to those who have never smoked.


Current smokers were more likely to also report:

- poorer general health
- lower life satisfaction
- overweight/obesity
- less physical activity
- lower fruit and veg consumption
- higher alcohol and sugary drink consumption

Groups to focus on:

- Adults 18-69
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people
- People who identify as LGBTQIA+
- Low income and food insecure
households
- People with a disability


Current smoking rates


## Gambling

People were asked how often they gamble.

People who gamble weekly
People who gamble weekly
or more were also more likely o report:
Overweight/obesity

- Lower veg consumption
- High alcohol and sugary drink consumption
- Smoking

Groups to focus on

- Males 50+
- Aboriginal and/or Torres

Strait Islander people

- Low income households
- People with a disability

Weekly gambling is higher among males than females and generally increases with age.

33.5\% of Loddon Campaspe Region adults reported gambling at some time during the past 12 months

> eople were then asked if gambing had caused them any health problems, including stress or anxiety.

experiencing harm from gambling.
$3.9 \%$ of adults who gamble report experiencing harm from gambling.

Physical activity profile - All residents


Adults are described as having met the physical activity guidelines, if they engaged in moderate or vigorous intensity activity for sufficient time, ranging from 75 minutes to 300 minutes per week, depending upon the activity. Children's physical activity levels are detailed in another section.


Groups to focus on

- Adults 70+
- People born overseas
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- People who identify as LGBTQIA+
- Low income or food insecure
households
- People with a disability

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 57.5 \% \text { of the Loddon } \\
& \text { Campaspe Region residents } \\
& \text { meet the physical activity } \\
& \text { guidelines. }
\end{aligned}
$$

For both males and females, physical activity levels decline with age.

2 in every 3 people who meet physical activity guidelines report good to excellent general health and wellbeing.

People in the Loddon
Campaspe Region want to be more active more often!

## $53.4 \%$ of people want to do more activity.

## In particular:

- Males: 35-69
- Females: 18-69
- People born overseas or with English
as a second language
- Low income households
- People who identify as LGBTQIA+


Barriers to participation
Some groups were particularly affected by certain barriers to participation in physical activities.
For example, cost was identified at high rates by people identifying as Aborigina and Torres Strait Islander and by households that are food insecure or low income households.

## Public facilities

 and open spacesPeople were asked about their use of public spaces including open spaces, footpaths, off-road walking and cycling tracks, and recreation facilities.


Use of public facilities
Footpaths rated as the highest used facility with $86.5 \%$ of people reporting using footpaths.

| Footpaths | $86.5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Parks | $80.4 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | $69.9 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, oval and clubrooms | $54.9 \%$ |
| Swimming pools/splash parks | $50.1 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $46.8 \%$ |
| Indoor sports/leisure/fitness centres | $41.8 \%$ |
| Halls/ Community Centres | $39.5 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $24.5 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball/tennis) | $24.4 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $14.4 \%$ |
| Skateparks/BMX | $13.6 \%$ |

[^0]
## Main recreation facilities used

(Excludes unnamed facilities such as footpaths).

[^1]| Reasons for using public facilities and open spaces | Exercise／health and fitness | 66．8\％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Socialising with family／friends | 63．3\％ |
|  | For fun／enjoyment | 62．0\％ |
| People reported using public facilities and open spaces for a range of reasons， with social and health－related reasons most important | Unstructured physical recreation activities（e．g．going for a walk，playing ball games with friends） | 53．4\％ |
|  | Exercising the dog | 35．8\％ |
|  | For time to myself | 33．2\％ |
|  | Organised sport（e．g．cricket or netball for a club） | 33．0\％ |
|  | Getting back to nature | 28．9\％ |
|  | Commuting（i．e．to get from a to b） | 24．3\％ |

Improvements that would encourage more regular use of public facilities and open spaces

| Walking tracks／footpaths | $26.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Exercise equipment（including sporting fields／facilities） | $16.3 \%$ |
| Bicycle tracks／lanes and skate facilities | $14.6 \%$ |
| Toilets／change rooms | $11.6 \%$ |
| Lighting | $10.6 \%$ |
| Safety measures／restrictions（including dogs on leashes） | $8.6 \%$ |
| Bins／rubbish collection／clean environment | $7.0 \%$ |
| Accessibility | $6.2 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $5.6 \%$ |
| Cover／shade／shelter | $4.9 \%$ |
| Dog friendly areas | $3.6 \%$ |
| More／better facilities | $3.3 \%$ |
| Maintenance／management of spaces and facilities | $2.9 \%$ |
| Seating | $2.9 \%$ |
| Drinking fountains | $2.7 \%$ |
| More／better vegetation／trees／gardens | $2.6 \%$ |
| Improve signage／maps／communication | $2.0 \%$ |

Some areas suggested certain improvements at high rates，including：

Walking tracks and footpaths－All
Accessibility－Loddon Shire
Playgrounds－Campaspe Shire
Toilets／change rooms－Greater Bendigo
Dog friendly areas－Mount Alexander Shire Lighting－Central Goldfields Shire

## Transport

Distance to activities
On average，people in the Loddon Campaspe Region travel 13.1 km to get to their activity．
Residents in the Loddon Shire area travel the furthest to get to their activities．

Mode of transport


Car 64．8\％
Walking 32．1\％
B．Bicycle 11．2\％
Public Transport／taxi／Uber 1．7\％

## Participation in activities

The table below shows the 20 activities with the highest rates of annual participation（participating at east once per year）．

It also displays the rates of weekly participation for
those activities（participating at least once per week during the previous 12 months）．

These tables display responses from all Loddon Campaspe residents who responded including children．

|  | Activity | Total | Weekly | Quality （out of 5） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accessibility } \\ & \text { (out of 5) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Walking | 21．3\％ | 78．5\％ | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| 首 | Swimming | 8．5\％ | 46．9\％ | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| ¢1． | Fitness：Gym | 6．4\％ | 81．6\％ | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 目吅 | Active play（at playgrounds／play centre） | 6．2\％ | 57．8\％ | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Cob | Cycling：General cycling for recreation or transport | 5．4\％ | 49．3\％ | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| $\underline{\square}$ | Bush walking／Hiking | 5．4\％ | 32．0\％ | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| 4 | Jogging／Running | 3．7\％ | 69．1\％ | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 0 | Australian Rules football | 3．3\％ | 83．6\％ | 4.0 | 4.2 |
|  | Fitness：indoor group activities／Aerobics／Zumba ／Yoga／Pilates | 3．1\％ | 75．2\％ | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 㗜 | Fishing | 2．5\％ | 6．0\％ | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| （2） | Netball（indoor／outdoor） | 2．5\％ | 83．5\％ | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| C） | Cycling：Mountain bike riding | 2．3\％ | 48．3\％ | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| $\stackrel{+}{ }$ | Golf | 2．1\％ | 44．3\％ | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| $\rho$ | Tennis（indoor／outdoor） | 1．9\％ | 61．3\％ | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| $\theta$ | Basketball（indoor／outdoor） | 1．8\％ | 79．1\％ | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| $N$ | Dancing／Ballet／Calisthenics | 1．8\％ | 81．5\％ | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 0 | Cycling：Road and sport cycling | 1．3\％ | 69．9\％ | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| 0 | Fitness：Outdoor fitness／Personal training／ Group activities | 1．3\％ | 79．6\％ | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| （－） | Soccer（indoor／outdoor） | 1．3\％ | 80．1\％ | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| － | Lawn bowls | 1．1\％ | 67．3\％ | 4.4 | 4.4 |

Facility quality and accessibility
The table below shows participants＇ratings of the quality and accessibility of the facility where they did each activity．

Facilities were rated on a 5 －point scale where
1 ＝very poor， $2=$ poor， 3 ＝average， $4=$ good，
5 ＝excellent．

Health and wellbeing profile - Adults
diverse / non-binary / self-dedscribed' (number $\begin{gathered}\text { too low to report) }\end{gathered}$



## Physical activity profile - All residents

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Male participation | $18.1 \%$ |
| Walking | $7.5 \%$ |
| Swimming | $6.1 \%$ |
| Cycling for recreation or transport | $5.7 \%$ |
| Australian Rules football | $5.6 \%$ |
| Active play | $5.5 \%$ |
| Fitness / Gym | $5.1 \%$ |
| Bushwalking / Hiking | $3.9 \%$ |
| Fishing | $3.7 \%$ |
| Jogging / Running | $3.5 \%$ |


| Female participation |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Walking | $24.2 \%$ |
| Swimming | $9.4 \%$ |  |
|  | Fitness / Gym | $7.2 \%$ |
| Indoor group fitness | $6.7 \%$ |  |
| Nushwalking / Hiking | $5.7 \%$ |  |
| Netball | $4.9 \%$ |  |
| Jogging / Running | $4.8 \%$ |  |
| Dancing / Ballet / Calisthenics | $2.9 \%$ |  |

Barriers to being more active

|  | Time Poor | Personal <br> Reasons | Cost | Poor health / <br> disability | Lack of social <br> support | Safety |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Pi_{\\|}$ | $54.2 \%$ | $26.6 \%$ | $16.6 \%$ | $18.5 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ |
| $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ | $51.8 \%$ | $35.3 \%$ | $25.8 \%$ | $20.2 \%$ | $20.7 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |

Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Facility | Male | Female | Adults physical activity - meets guidelines |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Footpaths | 84.9\% | 88.1\% |  |
| Parks | 79.3\% | 82.4\% | All adults: $57.5 \%$ <br> Males: $56.6 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | 70.6\% | 69.4\% |  |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | 58.7\% | 52.0\% |  |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | 46.6\% | 53.2\% | Wants to be more active more often |
| Community gardens | 44.4\% | 49.5\% |  |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | 38.6\% | 45.3\% |  |
| Halls / community centres | 36.2\% | 42.9\% | 58.4\% of male and |
| Playgrounds | 22.0\% | 27.4\% | $59.1 \%$ of female |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | 22.9\% | 26.2\% | public open |
| After hours usage of education facilities | 13.1\% | 15.7\% | spaces weekly |
| Skateparks / BMX | 16.1\% | 11.4\% | or more. |

## K Children aged 3－11 years

Health and wellbeing profile

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| General <br> health - <br> rated fair <br> or poor | $16.0 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $1.2 \%$ |
|  | All residents | Males，3 to 11 Females， 3 to 11 |  |



## Physical activity profile

Most popular activities
（Percentage of residents aged 3 and over participating once or more a year）

| 目吅 | Active play | 16．0\％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\underline{1}}$ | Swimming | 14．5\％ |
| O | Australian Rules football | 11．5\％ |
| Co | Cycling for recreation or transport | 9．5\％ |
| 5 | Walking | 7．5\％ |
| $\theta$ | Basketball | 4．9\％ |
| 6 | Soccer | 4．7\％ |
|  | Tennis | 3．2\％ |
|  | Bushwalking／Hiking | 2．9\％ |
| 0 | Mountain bike riding＊ | 1．9\％ |


| 年 | Swimming | 17．1\％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 目吅 | Active play | 17．0\％ |
| 0 | Cycling for recreation or transport | 9．1\％ |
| 0 | Dancing／Ballet／Calisthenics | 8．6\％ |
| $\pm$ | Walking | 8．1\％ |
|  | Netball | 7．6\％ |
|  | Bushwalking／Hiking | 2．9\％ |
|  | Tennis＊ | 2．4\％ |
|  | Australian Rules football＊ | 2．0\％ |
|  | Basketball＊ | 1．9\％ |

Public facilities and open spaces－rate of use

| Facility | Children <br> 3 to 11 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Parks | $91.8 \%$ |
| Swimming pools／splash parks | $87.8 \%$ |
| Sports grounds，ovals and clubrooms | $73.0 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $55.6 \%$ |
| Indoor sports／leisure／fitness centres | $49.8 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $49.6 \%$ |
| Hard courts（e．g．netball／tennis） | $43.8 \%$ |
| Halls／community centres | $42.7 \%$ |
| Skateparks／BMX | $41.2 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $24.4 \%$ |

Barriers to being more active



## K Adolescents aged 12-17 years




## Physical activity profile

Most popular activities
(Percentage of residents aged 12 to 17 participating once or more a year)

| Males, 12 to 17 participation |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Australian Rules football | $12.1 \%$ |
| Walking | $8.6 \%$ |
| Basketball | $7.3 \%$ |
| Swimming | $6.8 \%$ |
| Soccer | $5.9 \%$ |
| Mountain bike riding | $5.5 \%$ |
| Cycling for recreation or transport | $5.2 \%$ |
| Tennis | $4.7 \%$ |
| Fitness / Gym* | $3.4 \%$ |
| Jogging / running* | $3.2 \%$ |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Females, 12 to 17 participation |  |
|  |  |
| Netball |  |
| Walking | $15.4 \%$ |
| Swimming | $15.2 \%$ |
| Dancing / Ballet / Calisthenics | $6.7 \%$ |
| Fitness / Gym | $4.2 \%$ |
| Cycling for recreation or transport | $4.5 \%$ |
| Basketball | $4.1 \%$ |
| Tennis* | $3.9 \%$ |
| Jogging / Running* | $3.6 \%$ |
| Active play* | $3.5 \%$ |



Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Facility | Adolescents <br> $\mathbf{1 2}$ to 17 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Parks | $79.9 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $75.4 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $71.3 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $60.7 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | $53.1 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $41.6 \%$ |
| Halls / community centres | $41.2 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $29.7 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $28.6 \%$ |
| Skateparks / BMX | $24.3 \%$ |



Health and wellbeing profile


| General <br> health - <br> rated fair <br> or poor | All adults | Males, $70+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |




| Alcohol - |
| :--- |
| binge |
| drinking |
| Gambling |
| weekly |

$\underbrace{58.1 \%}_{\text {All adults }}$


## Physical activity profile

## Most popular activities

(Percentage of residents aged 70 and over participating once or more a year)

| Male, $70+$ participation |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Walking | $30.5 \%$ |
| Golf | $7.6 \%$ |
| Lawn bowls | $7.1 \%$ |
| Bushwalking / Hiking | $5.8 \%$ |
| Fitness / Gym | $4.9 \%$ |
| Swimming | $4.8 \%$ |
| Cycling for recreation or transport | $4.8 \%$ |
| Fishing | $4.0 \%$ |
| Active play | $2.6 \%$ |
| Indoor group fitness | $2.5 \%$ |


| Female, $70+$ participation |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Walking | $34.1 \%$ |
| Indoor group fitness | $8.4 \%$ |
| Fitness / Gym | $6.9 \%$ |
| Swimming | $6.3 \%$ |
| Aqua aerobics | $5.4 \%$ |
| Lawn bowls | $4.5 \%$ |
| Bushwalking / Hiking | $3.9 \%$ |
| Golf | $3.4 \%$ |
| Dancing / Ballet / Calisthenics | $2.7 \%$ |
| Active play | $2.5 \%$ |
| 目 |  |

Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Facility | People 70+ \% |
| :--- | :---: |
| Parks | $59.3 \%$ |
| Halls / community centres | $45.8 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $32.8 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $28.8 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $23.3 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $19.7 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | $3.5 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $2.7 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $1.9 \%$ |
| Skateparks / BMX | $0.8 \%$ |




Health and wellbeing profile - Adults


## Physical activity profile - All residents

Most popular activities


Barriers to being more active


Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Other public facility and open space <br> use | Aboriginal | Not <br> Aboriginal |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Footpaths | $84.9 \%$ | $86.5 \%$ |
| Parks | $81.4 \%$ | $81.0 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | $66.0 \%$ | $70.0 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $54.0 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $51.3 \%$ | $55.3 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $49.5 \%$ | $47.0 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $38.8 \%$ | $42.2 \%$ |
| Halls / community centres | $28.6 \%$ | $39.7 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $27.4 \%$ | $24.9 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | $21.7 \%$ | $24.6 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $17.7 \%$ | $14.5 \%$ |
| Skateparks / BMX | $17.5 \%$ | $13.6 \%$ |


${ }^{*}$ Interrere findings with caution due to a small sample size.

## Physical activity profile - All residents

CENSUS
$\qquad$

##  <br> Health and wellbeing profile - Adults




| General |
| :--- |
| health - |
| rated fair |
| or poor |

Onerweight and obesity
LGBTQIA+
LGBTQIA +

Alcohol -
binge drinking
Gamblin
weekly




Most popular activities


Barriers to being more active


Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Facility | LGBTQIA+ | Not <br> LGBTQIA+ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Footpaths | $88.6 \%$ | $85.4 \%$ |
| Parks | $83.3 \%$ | $80.7 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | $69.6 \%$ | $68.2 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $53.1 \%$ | $46.9 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $44.8 \%$ | $42.8 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $40.7 \%$ | $51.5 \%$ |
| Halls / community centres | $39.2 \%$ | $39.1 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $37.3 \%$ | $40.2 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $19.6 \%$ | $21.9 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $18.0 \%$ | $11.7 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | $13.8 \%$ | $19.6 \%$ |
| Skateparks / BMX | $5.4 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ |



## 3 People who require assistance with daily activities

## Health and wellbeing profile - Adults

 activities, andlor communication activities.Residents who require help with daily ativies
made up $8.1 \%$ of all participants.

## Physical activity profile - All residents

CENSUS


Most popular activities


Barriers to being more active


Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Facility | Requires <br> help | Does not <br> require help |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Footpaths | $81.4 \%$ | $87.1 \%$ |
| Parks | $77.3 \%$ | $81.2 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | $61.2 \%$ | $70.9 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $55.4 \%$ | $49.6 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $47.8 \%$ | $56.0 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $45.2 \%$ | $47.0 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $34.4 \%$ | $43.0 \%$ |

Adults physical activity meets guidelines

Requires help: 41.3\%
Does not require help: 59.1\%


Wants to be more active more often

Requires help: 54.5\%
Does not require help: 53.4\%
residents who require help use public open spaces weekly or more

## < Language other than English

## Health and wellbeing profile - Adults


General
health -
rated fair
or poor

## Smoking Other language: $5.9 \%$ English: $10.7 \%$





## Physical activity profile - All residents

census.

Most popular activities


Barriers to being more active


Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Facility | Other main <br> language | English |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Footpaths | $86.5 \%$ | $84.1 \%$ |
| Parks | $85.4 \%$ | $80.8 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | $70.1 \%$ | $59.3 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $50.5 \%$ | $49.9 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $46.0 \%$ | $47.0 \%$ |
| Halls / community centres | $39.4 \%$ | $39.7 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $33.2 \%$ | $42.2 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $32.5 \%$ | $55.6 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $23.0 \%$ | $25.1 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $17.2 \%$ | $14.4 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | $10.6 \%$ | $24.7 \%$ |
| Skateparks / BMX | $7.6 \%$ | $13.6 \%$ |



G Greater Bendigo
Health and wellbeing profile - Adults


| General wellbeing - rated low |
| :--- |
| Greater Bendigo $7.5 \%$ |
| Region |
| Low life satisfaction |


| General |
| :--- |
| health - |
| rated fair |
| or poor |

Overweight and obesity
Greater Bendigo
Region



Active fiving

## Physical activity profile - All residents

CENSUS

Most popular activities

$52.9 \%$ of residents want to be more active more often.

Travel to activities average distance


Bendigo


Region

Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres
Halls / community centres
Playgrounds 27.2\%
Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis)
After hours usage of education facilities
16.2\%

Skateparks / BMX
11.3\%
51.5\%
32.4\%
23.4\%
87.9\%
82.4\%
$71.5 \%$
55.2\%
52.9\%
44.0\% \%
.4\%

## $59.6 \%$ of residents use open spaces once a week or

 more.G. Campaspe

© Macedon Ranges

3,691 responses from residents, or approximately
$8,3 \%$ of the local population

## Health and wellbeing profile - Adults

General welllbeing - rated low
Macedon Ranges
Region
Low life satisfaction

| General |
| :--- |
| health - |
| rated fair |
| or poor |

Macedon Ranges
Overweight and obesity
Macedon Ranges
Region
Onerweight

Alcohol -

| binge |
| :--- |
| drinking |


| Macedon Ranges |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gambling - |
| Weekly |

Region


## Physical activity profile - All residents

Most popular activities


Barriers to being more active

$52.7 \%$ of residents want to be more active more often.

Travel to activities average distance


Macedon
Ranges
$60.5 \%$ of residents use open spaces once a week or more.

Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Footpaths | $88.5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Parks | $82.9 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | $72.0 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $52.6 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $51.1 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $44.5 \%$ |
| Halls / community centres | $44.1 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $43.9 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | $23.9 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $22.3 \%$ |
| Skateparks / BMX | $18.5 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $12.6 \%$ |

## G Mount Alexander

Health and wellbeing profile - Adults

## Physical activity profile - All residents



Most popular activities


Barriers to being more active


Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Footpaths | $86.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Parks | $85.4 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | $75.2 \%$ |
| Halls / community centres | $52.2 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $49.9 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $45.4 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $45.3 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $33.7 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | $19.5 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $19.1 \%$ |
| Skateparks / BMX | $14.7 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $14.1 \%$ |

Travel to activities average distance


Alexander


Region
63.9\% of residents use open spaces once a week or more.

After hours usage of education facilities

## G Loddon

## Health and wellbeing profile - Adults





| Alcohol binge drinking |  |  | Barriers to eating veg and fruit <br> Time <br> $15.9 \%$ <br> $19.1 \%$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Diet / health restrictions | $\begin{aligned} & 28.6 \% \\ & 35.8 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Gambling weekly | ¢ | - |  |  |
|  | 3.9\% | $5.3 \%$ | Cost |  |
|  | Loddon | Region | Guidelines | $\frac{12.6 \%}{(8.9 \%}$ |



## Physical activity profile - All residents

Most popular activities


Barriers to being more active


Public facilities and open spaces - rate of use

| Parks | $71.6 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Footpaths | $70.0 \%$ |
| Halls / community centres | $68.4 \%$ |
| Sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms | $67.4 \%$ |
| Off-road walking and cycling tracks | $57.3 \%$ |
| Swimming pools / splash parks | $48.5 \%$ |
| Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis) | $36.2 \%$ |
| Community gardens | $34.1 \%$ |
| Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres | $30.1 \%$ |
| Playgrounds | $27.2 \%$ |
| After hours usage of education facilities | $12.7 \%$ |
| Skateparks / BMX | $8.3 \%$ |

Travel to activities average distance


Loddon


Region

## 51.9\% of residents

 use open spaces once a week or more.
## \& Central Goldfields

## Health and wellbeing profile - Adults

| General wellbeing - rated low |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Central Goldfields | 10.7\% | 23.5\% |
| Region | 7.1\% | 18.9\% |
|  | w life satisfa | Not feeling |

General
health -
rated fair
or poor

Alcohol -

| binge |
| :--- |
| drinking |
| Gambling - |
| weekly |



## Physical activity profile - All residents




Region

Swimming pools / splash parks
Community gardens
Indoor sports / leisure / fitness centres
Hard courts (e.g. netball / tennis)
Playgrounds
Skateparks / BMX
After hours usage of education facilities
10.4\%


Goldfields
42.6\%
42.3\%
40.3\%
23.8\%
21.5\%
11.5\%
85.1\%
75.7\%
63.7\%
55.9\%
44.4\%

6\%
$3 \%$
54.4\% of residents use open spaces once a week or more.

## Walking in Loddon Campaspe



## Swimming in Loddon Campaspe

## Participation in swimming

Swimming is the second most popular physical activity among Loddon Campaspe residents with $8.5 \%$ of the population reporting that they went swimming in the previous 12 months.
Swimming ranged in the Loddon Campaspe region from 7.2\% in Central Goldfields Shire to $9.5 \%$ in Mount
Alexander Shire.
How do people rate swimming facilities?

Nearly 83\% of residents who swim for exercise rate the facilities they use as good or excellent in terms of their quality and over $84 \%$ rate them as good or excellent in terms of accessibility

The quality and accessibility ratings are based on the facilities used by residents, not the facilities in each township.

## How often?

Nearly 47\% of all residents who engaged in swimming for exercise in the past 12 months did so once a week or more.


## Who?

Swimming is popular amongst males and females of all ages with the highest rates of swimming amongst females aged 3 to 11 , followed by males aged 3 to 11 .

| Male | Ages | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.5\% | 3-11 | 17.1\% |
| 6.8\% | 12-17 | 8.7\% |
| 5.4\% | 18-34 | 7.9\% |
| 6.8\% | 35-49 | 8.5\% |
| 6.7\% | 50-69 | 8.7\% |
| 4.8\% | 70+ | 6.3\% |

Interpret findings with caution due to a small sample size.

## How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to their swimming activity s 11.1 km ranging from 7.7 km in Central Goldfields Shire to 18.2km in Mount Alexander Shire.


## How do people get there?

Most residents use their car to get to their swimming activity.


Facility quality rating
Highest quality
Greater Bendigo $86.8 \%$

Macedon Ranges Shire
Lowest quality
Central Goldfields Shir
Mount Alexander Shire

Facility accessibility rating

Swimming is least popular among residents of:

Central Goldfields Shire

Campaspe Shire
7.7\%*

Greater Bendigo 8.5\%

## Fitness / gym in Loddon Campaspe

## Participation in <br> fitness / gym

Fitness / gym is the third most popular physical activity among Loddon Campaspe residents with $6.4 \%$ of the population reporting that they went to the gym in the previous 12 months

Fitness / gym ranged in the Loddon Campaspe region from $3.1 \%$ in Loddon Shire to $6.8 \%$ in Greater Bendigo and Campaspe Shire


How do people rate fitness / gym facilities?

Over 89\% of residents who attend gym facilities for exercise rate the facilities they use as good or excellent, in terms o their quality and over 89\% rate them as good or excellent in terms of accessibility.

The quality and accessibility ratings are based on the facilities used by residents, not the facilities in each township.

Fitness / gym is most popular among residents of:


Fitness / gym is least popular among residents of:


Mount Alexander Shire Central Goldfields
 5.1\%

## How often?

Most residents who participate in fitness / gym activities in the past 12 months did so once or more a week.


## Who?

Fitness / gym activities are popular amongst most age groups and both genders. Females aged 18 to 34 reported the highest participation rates, followed by males aged 18 to 34 .


## How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to a fitness / gym activity s 7.2 km ranging from 5.6 km in Central Goldfields Shire to 10.6km in Macedon Ranges Shire.


## How do people get there?

Most residents use their car to get to a fitness / gym activity.


Facility quality rating
Highest quality Campaspe Shire

Greater Bendigo

Lowest quality Mount Alexander Shire Loddon Shire


Facility accessibility rating
Highest accessibility
Campaspe Shire 92.5\%
Central Goldfields Shire $\quad \mathbf{9 0 . 8 \%}$
Greater Bendigo 89.0\%
Lowest accessibility
Mount Alexander Shire 85.9\%
Loddon Shire 86.3\%
Macedon Ranges Shire 87.4\%


## Active play in Loddon Campaspe

## Participation in active play

Active play is the 4th most popular physical activity among Loddon Campaspe residents with $6.2 \%$ of the Campaspe residents with $6.2 \%$ of the
population reporting that they went to an active play facility in the previous 12 an active
months.

Active play ranged in the Loddon Campaspe region from $4.4 \%$ in Mount Alexander Shire to $6.6 \%$ in Greate Bendigo and Loddon Shire


How do people rate active play facilities?

Nearly $82 \%$ of residents who reported active play for exercise rated the facilities they use as good or excellent in terms of their quality and $87 \%$ rated them as good or excellent in terms of accessibility.

The quality and accessibility ratings are based on the facilitie used by residents, not the facilities in each township.


## How often?

Most residents who participated in active play in the past 12 months did so once or more a week.


## Who?

Active play is popular for all age groups and genders. However, females aged 3 to 11 reported the highest participation rates, followed by males aged 3 to 11 .

| Male | Ages | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16.0\% | 3-11 | 17.0\% |
| 2.7\% | 12-17 | 3.5\% |
| 4.6\% | 18-34 | 7.1\% |
| 5.2\% | 35-49 | 6.3\% |
| 2.4\% | 50-69 | 3.7\% |
| 2.6\% | 70+ | 2.5\% |

## How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to their active play activity is 5.9 km ranging from 3.9 km in Central Goldfields Shire to 14.8 km in Loddon Shire


## How do people get there?

Most residents use a car to get to their active play activity.


[^2]Facility quality rating

| Highest quality |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Macedon Ranges Shire | $85.1 \%$ |
| Mount Alexander Shire | $83.9 \%$ |
| Greater Bendigo | $83.9 \%$ |
|  |  |
| Lowest quality |  |
| Campaspe Shire | $69.1 \%$ |
| Loddon Shire | $\mathbf{7 8 . 5 \%}$ |

Facility accessibility rating

Highest accessibility
Central Goldfields Shire $\quad \mathbf{8 8 . 4}$
Greater Bendigo 88.4\%
Macedon Ranges Shire $\quad \mathbf{8 7 . 7 \%}$
Lowest accessibility
Campaspe Shire 81.6\%
Mount Alexander Shire $\quad \mathbf{8 5 . 1 \%}$
Loddon Shire 85.4\%

Participation in cycling for recreation or transport
Cycling for recreation or transport is the fifth most popular physical activity among Loddon Campaspe residents with $5.4 \%$ of the population reporting that they went cycling for recreation or transport in the previous 12 months.
Cycling for recreation or transport ranged in the Loddon Campaspe region from 3.1\% in Loddon Shire and to 6.7\% in Mount Alexander Shire.
Cycling is most popular
among residents of:
Mount Alexander Shire
Greater Bendigo
Campaspe Shire

Cycling is least popular among residents of:

Loddon Shire


Central Goldfields Shire

How often?

Most residents who cycle for recreation or transport in the past 12 months do so once a week or more.


## Who?

Cycling for recreation or transport is popular amongst all age groups and genders. Males aged 3 to 11 reported the highest participation rates, followed by females aged 3 to 11 .


## How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to their cycling location is 5.7 km ranging from 3.7 km in Campaspe Shire to 12.0 km in Loddon Shire.


Facility accessibility rating

## How do people get there?

Most residents who went cycling for recreation or transport did not use any other form of transport.


Highest accessibility
Loddon Shire
89.5\%

Central Goldfields Shire 82.3\%
Lowest accessibility
Mount Alexander Shire 69.8\%
Macedon Ranges Shire 76.1\%


[^3]Facility quality rating

| Highest quality |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Greater Bendigo | $\mathbf{7 8 . 5 \%}$ |
| Loddon Shire | $\mathbf{7 8 . 5 \%}$ |
|  |  |
| Lowest quality |  |
| Mount Alexander Shire | $\mathbf{5 8 . 8 \%}$ |
| Macedon Ranges Shire | $\mathbf{6 1 . 2 \%}$ |

Highest quality Greater Bendigo
Lowest quality
Mount Alexander Shire
58.8\%

How do people rate cycling facilities?

Over $72 \%$ of residents who cycle for recreation or transport rate the facilities they use as good or excellent in terms of their quality and nearly $80 \%$ rate them as good or excellent in terms of accessibility.

The quality and accessibility ratings are based on the facilities used by residents, not the acilities in each township.
$\square$
(1) $3.4 \%$


## Bushwalking / hiking in Loddon Campaspe



How do people rate bushwalking / hiking facilities?

Over 82\% of residents who bushwalk / hike for exercise rate the facilities they use as good or excellent in terms of their quality and nearly $79 \%$ rate them as good or excellent in terms of accessibility

The quality and accessibility ratings are based on the facilities used by residents, not the facilities in each township.

## How often?

Most residents who bushwalked / hiked in the past 12 months did so 1 to 3 times a month.
popular among residents of:

Mount Alexander Shire


Macedon Ranges Shire 6.7\%

Bushwalking / hiking is least popular among residents of:

Campaspe Shire
3.8\% 人 ${ }^{\text {Fi }}$

Greater Bendigo



## Who?

All age groups and genders bushwalk / hike. Females aged 35 to 49 reported the highest participation rates.


How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to their bushwalk / hike


Highest quality Macedon Ranges Shire Greater Bendigo Loddon Shire

Lowest quality Central Goldfields Shire $\quad \mathbf{7 2 . 7 \%}$ Campaspe Shire 78.3\%

Facility accessibility rating
How do people get there?

Most residents use their car to get to their bushwalking / hiking activity.


Highest accessibility
Loddon Shire Mount Alexander Shire 80.9\% Macedon Ranges Shire 80.8\%

Lowest accessibility
Central Goldfields Shire $\mathbf{6 8 . 1 \%}$ Campaspe Shire 77.1\%

## Jogging / running in Loddon Campaspe



How do people rate jogging / running facilities?

Over 78\% of residents who participate in jogging or running for exercise rate the facilities they use as good or excellent in terms of their quality and nearly $86 \%$ of their quality and nearly $86 \%$
rate them as good or excellent in rate them as good or excer
terms of accessibility.

The quality and accessibility ratings are based on the facilities used by residents, not the facilities in each township

## How often?

Most residents who run / jog for exercise in the past 12 months did so once a week or more.


All ages and genders participate in jogging / running, however females aged 18 to 34 reported the highest participation rates followed by males aged 18 to 34


## How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to a jogging / running activity is 3.8 km ranging from 2.7 km in Loddon Shire and Mount Alexander Shire to 5.4 km in Central Goldfields Shire


## How do people get there?

Most residents who run / jog for exercise do not use any other form of transport to get to their activity.


Facility quality rating

| Highest quality |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Greater Bendigo | $83.3 \%$ |
| Mount Alexander Shire | $81.4 \%$ |
|  |  |
| Lowest quality |  |
| Campaspe Shire | $\mathbf{6 7 . 2 \%}$ |
| Loddon Shire | $\mathbf{6 8 . 4 \%}$ |

Facility accessibility rating

Highest accessibility
Mount Alexander Shire 86.9\%
Greater Bendigo
Lowest accessibility
Loddon Shire

## Australian Rules football in Loddon

articipation in Australian Rules football
Australian Rules football is the eighth ost popular physical activity among f the population reporting that they participated in Australian Rules football in the previous 12 months.
Australian Rules football ranged in the Loddon Campaspe region from 1.9\% in Mount Alexander Shire to $4.3 \%$ in Loddon Shire.


How often?

Most residents who played Australian Rules football in the past 12 months did so once a week or more.


Who?

Males participate in Australian Rules football at a much higher rate than females. Males aged 12 to 17 reported the highest rates of participation.


## How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to their Australian Rules football activity is 14.2 km ranging from 7.9 km in Macedon Ranges Shire


How do people get there?

Most residents use their car to get to their Australian Rules football activity.


[^4]How do people rate Australian rules football facilities?
Over 75\% of residents who participate in Australian Rules football rate the facilities they use as good or excellent in terms of their quality and nearly $83 \%$ rate them as good or excellent in terms of accessibility
The quality and accessibility atings are based on the facilities used by residents, not the facilities in each township
Facility quality rating

| Highest quality |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Loddon Shire | $\mathbf{8 5 . 6 \%}$ |
| Campaspe Shire | $\mathbf{8 1 . 4 \%}$ |
|  |  |
| Lowest quality |  |
| Macedon Ranges Shire | $\mathbf{6 9 . 5 \%}$ |
| Central Goldfields Shire | $\mathbf{6 9 . 8 \%}$ |

Facility accessibility rating

Highest accessibility
Campaspe Shire
Central Goldfields Shire 83.3\%
Greater Bendigo
Lowest accessibility
Mount Alexander Shire 74.5\%
Macedon Ranges Shire $\quad \mathbf{7 9 . 6 \%}$

## Indoor group fitness in Loddon Campaspe



How do people rate indoor group fitness facilities?

91\% of residents who participate in indoor group fitness activities rate the facilities they use as good or excellent in terms of their quality and over $90 \%$ rate them as good or excellent in terms of accessibility

The quality and accessibility ratings are based on the facilities used by residents, not the facilities in each township.

Indoor group fitness is most popular among residents of:

Macedon Ranges Shire

Mount Alexander Shire

Indoor group fitness is least popular among residents of:

Central Goldfields Shire
$1.7 \%$

Loddon Shire

## How often?

Most residents who participated in indoor group fitness activities in the past 12 months did so once a week or more.


Who?

All ages and genders participate in indoor group fitness activities, however females aged 70 plus reported the highest participation rates


## How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to an indoor group fitness activity is 8 km ranging from 5.8 km in Central Goldfields Shire to 22.7 km in Loddon Shire.


Facility quality rating

## Highest quality

 Loddon ShireCampaspe Shire

Lowest quality
Central Goldfields Shire
Macedon Ranges Shire
Mount Alexander Shire

Facility accessibility rating
How do people get there?
Most residents use their car to get to an indoor group fitness activity.
Highest accessibility
Campaspe Shire
93.0\%

Macedon Ranges Shire 92.8\%
Central Goldfields Shire $\quad \mathbf{9 0 . 1 \%}$

Lowest accessibility
Loddon Shire 83.4\%
Mount Alexander Shire 85.8\%

## Fishing in Loddon Campaspe



How do people rate fishing facilities?

Nearly $72 \%$ of residents who participate in fishing for exercise rate the facilities they use as good or excellent in terms of their quality and over $68 \%$ rate them as good or excellent in terms of accessibility

The quality and accessibility ratings are based on the facilities used by residents, not the facilities in each township.

## How often?

Over $40 \%$ of residents who went fishing in the last 12 months did so 1 to 3 times a month.


Who?

Residents of all ages and genders go fishing, however males aged 50 to 69 reported the highest rates.


## How far do people travel?

The average distance residents travel to their fishing spot is 66.2 km ranging from 39.6 km in Campaspe Shire to 88.2 km in Macedon Ranges Shire.


How do people get there?

Most residents use a car to get to their fishing activity.


## Facility quality rating

## Highest quality

Macedon Ranges Shire 75.9\%
Central Goldfields Shire
74.0\%

Lowest quality
Campaspe Shire
66.5\%

Loddon Shire
69.6\%

Facility accessibility rating

Highest accessibility Central Goldfields Shire $\quad \mathbf{7 5 . 6 \%}$ Mount Alexander Shire $\quad \mathbf{7 2 . 3} \%$

Lowest accessibility
Campaspe Shire 60.8\%

Macedon Ranges Shire



[^0]:    Females were more likely than males to use most of the public facilities, except sports grounds, ovals and clubrooms and skateparks / BMX facilities.

[^1]:    1. 

    Gurri Wanyarra Wellbeing Centre,
    Kangaroo Flat
    Lake Weeroona, Bendigo
    Eaglehawk YMCA (Peter Krenz), Eaglehawk
    4. Kennington Reservoir, Kennington
    5.

    Castlemaine Botanical Gardens, Castlemaine
    6. Bendigo Stadium / Schweppes Centre, Bendigo

    Bendigo Creek Trail, Bendigo
    8. Kyneton
    9.

    Lake Neangar, Eaglehawk
    10.

    Gisborne Aquatic Centre, Gisborne

[^2]:    Note: Numbers total over $100 \%$ as some people use multiple forms of transpor

[^3]:    Note: Numbers total over $100 \%$ as some people use multiple forms of transpor

[^4]:    Note Numbers total over $100 \%$ as some people use multiple forms of transpor

