

AN EXAMINATION OF THE  
ORIGINS, ROLE AND INFLUENCES  
OF THE  
BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS  
FOOTBALL CLUB  
IN THE  
PROVISION OF RECREATION ACCESS  
TO  
PEOPLE WITH  
AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY  
IN THE  
CITY OF HUME,  
VICTORIA

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

During 1997, I was employed at Broadmeadows Special School as a contract teacher while on Leave-without-pay to complete studies towards a Master of Arts. A teacher who had recently transferred into the school, Mr Peter Ryan, asked in passing at a general staff meeting if there was anyone who was interested in coaching a football team. I approached him at the end of the meeting for more detail. He explained that he was President of the Football Integration Development Association, a football competition set up to cater for people with an Intellectual Disability.

The local club affiliated to the FIDA competition, the Broadmeadows Kangas (as they were known at the time), had competed in the 1996 Grand Final, but following a series of incidents in that game and in the subsequent months, had been without a coach/co-ordinator for the commencement of the 1997 season. As a result of this, the club had forfeited its first two games, and was in imminent danger of passing from existence. The third round game was fixtured to be played the following Sunday in Bendigo, a 2.5 hour trip away. Failure to field a team in this game would result in the club being disbanded, with the likelihood that the players would be lost to the competition.

I agreed to meet Peter and some of the players that Wednesday at their training venue. Only two players (Jim Goggin and Jamie Campbell) turned up, but both committed to play, and said they would urge a number of others to do the same. Peter undertook to contact the remaining players, and to organise and drive a 12-seater bus.

The following Sunday, 13 players met Peter and me at the Glenroy Railway Station as agreed. These numbers meant that one player (Darren Eynaud) was required to drive his own car to Bendigo, taking two other players with him. In atrocious conditions, the Kangas defeated the Bendigo Warriors by a couple of goals.

I have been coach/co-ordinator of the club from 1997 onwards.

During the past four seasons, it has become clear to me that the club fulfils more than just the recreational role for which it exists, but has instead become an important agency for addressing a wide diversity of needs.

This research is intended to document the origins and role of both the Football Integration Development Association and the Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football Club, and to examine the influences and impact of the Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football Club on its members.

## 2. THE FOOTBALL INTEGRATION DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

### ORIGINS.

The Football Integration Development Association (FIDA) was established by a dedicated group of people with a common aim of establishing an Australian Rules Football competition for people with an intellectual disability. It was the first such competition in Australia.

The origins of FIDA lie in the approach by Paul Dunn, Recreation Officer of the then Hawthorn City Council (now Boroondara City Council) to the Hawthorn Football Club (Australian Football League) in 1989. The object of this approach was to conduct a clinic in football skills for people with special needs. "This was a radical move which followed approaches to the State controlling bodies of many sports. The fact that the City of Hawthorn was prepared to cross municipal boundaries to establish the provision of such services was unique." (Looker and Ryan, 1991:2).

The Hawthorn Football Club had been promoting its image as the Family and Community AFL club, and this project knitted well with their objectives. The clinic was conducted on June 18, 1989, at the Hawthorn F.C. home training venue, Glenferrie Oval.

The initial intention was to gauge community interest, but the "attitude, co-operation and level of excitement" (Looker and Ryan, 1991:2) which was exhibited in cold and wet conditions on a winter Sunday in Melbourne indicated that there was a need for on-going programs.

Hawthorn Football Club Promotions and Development Officer Chris Pelchen wrote in his report of the clinic that

"I believe that the best description of the day's activities came from Andy Angwin (Hawthorn Football Club Property Steward). While the clinic was being conducted, he stood at the Property Room door, watching and smiling at the events going on. He came to me the next day and said:

'Last night I went home and told my wife what I'd seen in the gymnasium. No sooner had I described everything to her than we both started crying in the kitchen. You should have seen us.'" (Looker and Ryan, 1991:2).

The clinic was scheduled to run for 90 minutes, but ran over-time by another 45 minutes as a result of the enthusiasm and interest of the participants. Chris Pelchen's assessment of the project concluded that "One thing was unanimous - this was not the last clinic for people with special needs. It was only the first ... " (Looker and Ryan, 1991:2).

To consolidate the initial impact of the clinic, a Round Robin Lightning Premiership Carnival was held on Sunday August 27, 1989 at Rathmines Rd Oval, Hawthorn, where teams

from Hawthorn, Brunswick Geelong, Chadstone, Oakleigh, and Mitcham competed. Again the response was overwhelming.

At about the same time, Graeme Baines, of Chadstone Community Residential Unit, contacted a talk-back radio football program, seeking funding for, or donations of, a set of jumpers for his team, the Chadstone Chargers. Former Police Commissioner Mick Millar, who was a member of the A.F.L. Foundation, heard this call. He contacted Graeme to suggest that "the foundation, whilst not prepared to support individual teams, would be keen to provide a grant for a competition to be established." (Looker and Ryan, 1991:3).

The response by the Foundation to the submission prepared by interested parties was the allocation of \$5 000 "to assist development of the concept of an integrated football competition for people with an intellectual disability." (Looker and Ryan, 1991:3). The steering committee subsequently established comprised representatives of Hawthorn and Richmond A.F.L. clubs, Hawthorn City Council, Victorian Sport and Recreation Association of People with an Intellectual Disability (VICSRAPID), and the Victorian Football Development Foundation.

Peter Ryan, a recruiting officer and past player at Hawthorn Football club, and at that time a Physical Education teacher at a Special School in Maribyrnong, was appointed coordinator "to organise a second clinic, and to facilitate the formation of the competition." (Looker and Ryan, 1991:3). The second clinic was held at Glenferrie Oval, Hawthorn on Sunday October 21, 1990. It again took the form of a clinic, with players from Hawthorn and Richmond A.F.L. clubs assisting in skills development sessions, followed by another Round Robin Lightning Premiership Carnival.

At the steering committee meeting two days later on October 23, the first formal proposals for the competition were put forward. These included the formal establishment of the League, the application to the Victorian Metropolitan Football League for membership, and the initial membership of eight teams, as well as dates, times and venues for the fixtures. The final proposal was the naming of the competition, the Football Integration Development Association (FIDA), at the suggestion of Robyn Smith of VICSRAPID. (Looker and Ryan, 1991:5).

The next meeting of the steering committee on November 29, 1990, saw the establishment of the rules for the competition (see Appendix 1), and the election of office bearers for the inaugural season in 1991 (see Appendix 2).

At the first meeting of 1991, on February 26, registration forms were lodged by Chadstone Chargers (Chadstone CRU), Heidelberg Bombers (Hi City Industries), Hawthorn (City of Hawthorn VATMI), and Rooyal Magpies. Discussion took place on Incorporation and player insurance.

The March 19 meeting, two weeks before the season commencement, saw two announcements of enormous magnitude. Firstly, the AFL Foundation had increased its grant to \$6000. Secondly, Mick Millar had engineered a publicity coup. The "A Current Affair" program

on GTV Channel 9, hosted by Jana Wendt, had committed to produce and broadcast a feature segment, one part focussing on the preparations for the competition, and the other covering the first round of fixtures.

The broadcast of this story resulted in four new teams being formed. Mitcham Football Club, through their involvement with Recreation Activities Integration Development (RAID) in Nunawading, fielded the Mitcham Tigers (later Mitcham 808, then RAID Lions, now South Yarra), while a sixth team, the Blues, was formed to take up the excess of players who had already played in other teams. The City of Werribee took over the management of this side. (The Blues later became Ringwood Blues, while Werribee became Werribee Toyota Crows, then Werribee Tigers, and finally Mambourin Tigers after the City of Werribee was amalgamated.) Later, the Keilor Saints (under the auspices of the City of Keilor) and the Broadmeadows Bulldogs (based at the Broadmeadows Adult Training Centre), although not part of the official competition, played against each other for the remainder of the season. (See Appendix 3).

The opening round of the season, as covered by "A Current Affair", generated interest from country areas and interstate as well. The Hawthorn Football Club made the day a compulsory activity for all their Senior players, who conducted warm-up activities for the players, and increased media interest. Dermott Brereton in particular spoke enthusiastically of the values he saw in the competition:

"They obviously have a lot of fun with it, but I think it's important to realise they're very capable, and not just let them do something amongst themselves. They're very capable. I think we take for granted our own abilities ... A lot of them won't get too many games in the higher grades, but some of them are very good players." (GTV Channel 9, 1991).

During the inaugural season, the process of Incorporation was completed, largely due to the efforts of Robyn Smith of VICSRAPID.

A couple of minor incidents led to the development and implementation of a Code of Behaviour for players, focussing on bad language and rough play. After one warning, an "order-off" rule would be applied, with the team coaches taking responsibility for the behaviour of their players.

In the succeeding nine seasons, teams formed and disbanded, merged and metamorphosed. (See Appendix 4). Players and officials came and went. Playing numbers were increased to twelve, new rules were introduced, old rules were modified or deleted (see Appendix 1A), and Codes of Conduct were developed for players and coaches (see Appendices 9 and 10). Country centres such as Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong and Colac entered the competition, and an annual State of Origin representative game against the South Australian version of the competition became a fiercely contested entity.

The Victorian Amateur Football Association (VAFA) became the host body for FIDA in 1993, permitting a number of fixtures, including finals, to be played at Elsternwick Park, the VAFA home ground. (VAFA, 2000). "The VAFA edict of "Family Football" rings very true ... real families do include people with intellectual disability. Therefore the VAFA welcomes FIDA into its footballing family through assisting administratively with its "Football" expertise." (FIDA, 2000b).

## FIDA AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

"The Football Integration Development Association was established in 1990, and incorporated under the Companies Act 1981 on the 13th day of August, 1991."

### "STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Initiate access for persons with an intellectual disability to the game of Australian Rules Football.

Develop, manage and promote a football competition relevant to the skill level of persons with an intellectual disability.

Create necessary skills and confidence in the participants so that integration processes can develop.

Encourage existing generic community groups to include persons with an intellectual disability into their clubs.

Promote integration to sport providers to encourage a receptive environment which will accommodate the needs of people with an intellectual disability.

Liaise and co-operate with all organisations that have comparable objectives.

Consult with the AFL and relevant councils, individuals and organisations for people with disabilities re: the competition's progress."

(FIDA, 2000)

# 3. THE BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS

## FOOTBALL CLUB.

### ORIGINS.

The origins of the Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football Club lie in the impact of the "A Current Affair" program broadcast by Channel 9 in April 1991. As a result of this segment, staff at the Broadmeadows Adult Training Centre (BATS) organised a squad of ten players, and were known as the Broadmeadows Bulldogs. This team, along with the Keilor Saints, first fielded a side in Round 5, June 2, 1991. Wearing the red, white and blue horizontal stripes of the Footscray Football Club, the Broadmeadows team often suffered the misnomer of "Footscray". The Broadmeadows and Keilor teams played each other in the subsequent two rounds, the Saints winning the inaugural game, the Underdogs winning the next two matches. Broadmeadows then played against non-finalist Hawthorn without success on the weekend of the semi-finals.

The following season, 1992, with a team from Maribyrnong (Footscray) entering the competition, the Broadmeadows team became the Kangas, and adopted the North Melbourne Football Club strip of royal blue and white vertical stripes. This was entirely appropriate, since the Broadmeadows area had been part of the North Melbourne recruitment zone until that system was abolished by the A.F.L. Coached by Alan McKie and managed by Linda Sexton, the Kangas competed in Division 2. Recruiting more players from the Northern Brite Industries boosted playing numbers, but the team failed to make the finals that year, or in the ensuing four seasons.

In 1996, Broadmeadows competed in Division 3, as a result of the increased number of teams (15) in the competition. Winning all eight games of the year, the Kangas were expected to easily account for the Marlins, a new team based at Emerson School in Dandenong. However, tensions had simmered between the two teams, as a result of a number of on-field incidents during their two encounters during the year. This had led to a number of reports, and Broadmeadows player Jamie Campbell had been suspended for two matches for striking a Marlins player outside the tribunal after being cautioned for striking that player during the previous week's game. The Grand Final was expected to be "a torrid affair" (FIDA, 1996:5), but ended up as a series of ugly brawls, as the Broadmeadows players responded to taunts by the Marlins players, and lost concentration on the game. The final result saw Broadmeadows score only a solitary point, while the Marlins scored 9 goals 8 behinds, to win by 61 points. The game was described by FIDA President Peter Ryan as "disgraceful and simply unacceptable". (FIDA, 1996:5)

The fall-out from this match was significant. Broadmeadows and Marlins were required to attend an inquiry conducted by FIDA into the events of the Grand Final, but the Broadmeadows representative left the inquest almost immediately that it commenced. Broadmeadows did not attend, or send representatives to, the FIDA Presentation Night, and did



not nominate a recipient of the Association's Most Valuable Player Award for their club. Despite assurances to FIDA in December, 1996, that the club would field a team in the 1997 season, a disagreement occurred between coach Alan McKie and other volunteer workers from the Broadmeadows Adult Training Centre over roles and responsibilities. The end result saw the resignation of Alan McKie and the withdrawal of BATS support, which had crucially comprised the use of the Centre's buses as transport for the players on match days. Unfortunately, none of the parties involved sought to inform FIDA of these events, and those circumstances referred to in the Introduction arose.

Following the resurrection of the Kangas in Round 3 of 1997, the Broadmeadows Special School became involved as a major supporter of the club, providing access to the School's vehicles to provide transport for the players. Almost all of the players at that time were ex-students of the school, and the School Council saw this support as a worthwhile Community linkage. Additionally, and importantly for the future, five students from the school joined the club. This led to progress reports being given at the school assemblies, which in turn raised interest among other students. At the end of the season, as a consequence of forfeiting the first two games, the Kangas missed out on playing in the final series by one percentage point, which equated to one goal over the duration of the year. One player, Jamie Campbell was selected in the FIDA State of Origin team, which was defeated by South Australia at Greenacres.

In 1998, the Broadmeadows Kangas Football Club increased its membership to about 24 players, which was a healthy sign, but posed problems in ensuring that all players had the opportunity to play at least half a game of football. For the first time, commercial sponsorship was received, from Howard Owen Property Services, to fund the purchase of polo shirts and caps in club colours. This project had the aim of raising awareness and enhancing pride in the club, and was popular and well-supported by the players and supporters. Broadmeadows finished in third position on the ladder, but won its way through to the Grand Final with a last-minute goal against Maribyrnong. In the Grand Final, the RAID Lions were too strong, and won the Premiership easily. Three players, Dominic Favorito (captain), Clinton Carnie and Aaron Olsen, were selected in the FIDA State of Origin team which was defeated by South Australia at Kilburn. Sponsorship to assist with the expenses of these players was received from D. and G. Buchanan and Co., Beveridge Sports Club and Broadmeadows Special School.

In 1999, as a response to the increase in numbers of players to about 30, the club undertook to field a second team, and at this point was re-named the Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football Club, as a move towards a more polished image. With the restructuring of the competition from three divisions to two after Round 3, due to a series of one-sided games, Broadmeadows fielded teams in Divisions 1 and 2. The Division 1 side won the B Grade (repechage) Grand Final, while the Division 2 team finished fourth in D Grade (repechage). Four players, Clinton Carnie, Jason Papal, Corey Murphy and Dominic Favorito (emergency), were

selected in the FIDA State of Origin team which defeated South Australia at Elsternwick Park. Another player, Ross O'Callaghan, was awarded the Umpires' Medal for Outstanding Sportsmanship in the competition. The club received sponsorship from R.P.M. Engines to enable the purchase of six extra football jumpers required due to the increased numbers.

In the 2000 season just completed, the club maintained its standings in both Divisions 1 and 2, finishing fifth and eighth, respectively. The number of registered players reached 40 (see Appendix 7), with the result that it was not necessary for players to play two consecutive games on occasions when injuries and absences reduced attendances, as had been the case in 1999. Four players, Clinton Carnie, Jason Papal, Corey Murphy and Dominic Favorito, were selected in the FIDA State of Origin team which defeated South Australia at The Parade, Norwood. The club again received sponsorship from R.P.M. Engines to assist these players with their expenses, and also received sponsorship from Australian Timber Machining for future promotion of the club. The Glenroy R.S.L. Club offered support through permitting use of their bistro for the inaugural Presentation of Trophies function.

Broadmeadows Special School has maintained an on-going commitment to the club in the provision of access to school vehicles for match day transport. The School Council has also indicated its interest in providing a perpetual trophy to be awarded to a current student who is a member of the club. During the 2000 season, nine current students participated in fixtured matches with the club, and it is anticipated that as many as four or five new players may be recruited for 2001. This is in part due to the fortnightly match reports, which have been given at school assemblies.

## OPERATION.

The Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football Club is run by a Coach / Co-ordinator, who receives a small honorarium from FIDA. This position entails conducting all training activities; all match day organisation including vehicle arrangements; all meeting attendance as club delegate to FIDA; all correspondence, submission writing, maintenance of records, financial management, and communications with players; and maintenance of gear and equipment. Documentation compiled during the 1997 season (see Appendix 6) recorded 90.5 hours taken up by club business for the Coach / Co-ordinator. This figure is for an abbreviated season, and with the addition of a second team in 1999, this time allocation would be considerably higher.

There are two players currently playing with the club who played in the first full season in 1991. They are Tony Azzopardi, who played in the first Broadmeadows Bulldogs game, and Anthony Dooley, who played with the now-disbanded Heidelberg Bombers. Of the thirteen players who played in the Round 3 fixture at Bendigo in 1997, three have retired, one is suffering a long-term injury unrelated to sport, and one is living in the country at Albury, playing when he is in Melbourne. The other eight continue to play. Generally, the club has been able to retain its

players and recruit others from both Broadmeadows Special School and elsewhere. In particular, students leaving the school have continued to play with the club, and thus remain in contact with the school.

Equal opportunity has been addressed, and the two female players are treated with respect and their efforts equally valued. Both have won club and FIDA awards.

The club supports the VAFA's commitment to Quit and SmokeFree health policies, and smoking is discouraged before, during and after training and match days. In addition, older players are counselled not to encourage or supply younger players, especially those still at school, with cigarettes. In addition, in line with VAFA ground rules and local council and State government by-laws, alcohol is banned from all venues.

Since the completion of the 1996 season, no Broadmeadows player has been reported or suspended in any fixture or event in conjunction with the club. The only player who has been required to make a tribunal appearance has been as a witness. One player was unofficially barred for one week, for an incident that was a result of other stressful circumstances in his home environment. This accommodation was reached after liaison between the club, FIDA and the player's Community Residential Unit workers and case workers.

Additionally, the club has fulfilled a number of agency and advocacy functions, which will be documented in more depth in the discussion of the survey results.

The coaching philosophy adopted at the club has been to try and ensure that all players have an opportunity to play each week. Therefore, it has been a stated principle that "Everyone gets half a game." One player who joined late in the season found the game situation too threatening, and was content to wear his jumper and kick a football with some friends on the side-lines. On another occasion, there were so many players for a Division 2 game that one player only played one quarter. This was a management error, and the situation was redressed at the next match, where the player concerned played the entire game.

The tactical coaching has been reduced to four very basic "team rules" which are reiterated at every coaching address during matches. They are: "Stay with your player", "Stay in front", "Bend over and pick the ball up" and "Do your best and have fun. Get a kick". The first two rules are intended to put players in a position to gain possession, especially in the backline, and to prevent large packs from milling around the ball. The third rule is an attempt to reduce the amount of soccering the ball from the ground, which is dangerous, and to make the ball, rather than the opposition player the target. The fourth rule is the *raison d'etre* of the club and the competition, but can often be overlooked in the heat of a close game. Frequent re-statement of these "team rules" reminds everyone of their roles and responsibilities.

These rules are particularly important for the Division 2 team, where the confidence, skills and game knowledge are being nurtured. The same rules are utilised with the Division 1

team, but more specific instructions and strategies are incorporated as well. Individual players may also receive a specialist role or tactic at this level.

It has been noticed that players who are attempting to encourage their team mates during games have been increasingly using these "team rules" as motivation, rather than using negative criticisms of the efforts of others.

## 4. RECREATION FOR PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES.

Approximately one percent of Victoria's population, or 40,000 people, has an intellectual disability, of which 75%, or 30,000 people, have a mild intellectual disability. (Department of Human Services, 2000d) The two factors which determine intellectual disability are "a significantly below average intelligence -- that is, an intelligence quotient (IQ) of about 70 or less" and "difficulties with everyday life skills-such as the ability to dress or bath without help or express thoughts clearly". (Department of Human Services, 2000d)

The requirements for a satisfying life for a person with an intellectual disability are "the same as everyone else." (Department of Human Services, 2000d). This includes "access to, and participation in, community activities; opportunities to make choices and decisions in life; and to feel competent, self-reliant, secure and regarded positively by other people." (Department of Human Services, 2000d)

An Australian Bureau of Statistics Mini-Report (1999) which examined activity patterns of people with a disability, in contrast with the general population, disclosed that "People with a disability ... spend their time in different ways when compared to the general population." (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1999).

This manifests itself in the results for the "Average Time Spent By All Persons Per Week, Age By Disability Status and Carer Status" table, which accords persons with a disability (Moderate to profound restriction), aged 15 - 64 years, with 41.3 hours per week of Social and Leisure Time, as compared to persons with no disability, aged 15 - 64 years, with 34.1 hours per week of Social and Leisure Time. Clearly, "social and leisure activities ... occupied more time for people with a disability", with an extra 7.2 hours per week available in this area. (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1999).

In 1998, as part of the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement, the Department of Human Services was responsible for the collection of the Minimum Data Set, for reporting purposes. This collection took place on a single 'snapshot day' which occurred on Wednesday 19 August, 1998. Victorian disability support service outlets provided information about each client who received services on the snapshot day, together with summary information about each service outlet. (Department of Human Services, 2000e)

These findings revealed that there were 780,300 people with a disability, aged five or more, living in the community in Victoria. Of these people, 99% had participated in recreation or leisure activities in the previous 12 months. These activities included visiting family and friends (almost 50%), going to the cinema (45%), and attending a sporting event as a spectator (30%). Only 31% participated in a sporting activity or other physical recreation activity. (Department of Human Services, 2000e)

Further findings show that 53% of Disability Services clients were male, and that 65% of these clients had an intellectual disability. Most of these clients were aged between 20 and 44 years (63%), with 12% less than 20 years, and 25% older than 45 years. (Department of Human Services, 2000e).

To draw this data together, it would appear that there is a significant number of people with an intellectual disability, aged 20 to 44 years, who have more leisure time than the norm, and are not participating in any sport or physical recreation.

## THE CITY OF HUME - DEMOGRAPHICS.

The City of Hume "comprises major parts of the former City of Broadmeadows and Shire of Bulla and small portions of the former Cities of Whittlesea and Keilor ... and its population is around 124,000". (City of Hume, 2000).

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing for Hume City Statistical Subdivision recorded a population of 116,030 persons, of whom 84,869 were aged 15 and over. There were 53,685 persons in the labour force, including 6,027 unemployed, and there were a further 28,890 persons not in the labour force. (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1996). Thus approximately 33% of the population of Hume City over the age of 15 does not participate in the workforce.

Given that the median age of persons in the Hume City SSD is 29 years (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1996), there would appear to be a large proportion of younger members of the populace who might be termed "under-occupied".

Approximately one percent of Victoria's population, or 40,000 people, has an intellectual disability, of which 75%, or 30,000 people, have a mild intellectual disability. (Department of Human Services, 2000d) Extrapolated data based on these figures indicates that there could be almost one thousand people (930 persons) with a mild intellectual disability living in the City of Hume.

## "COMMUNITIES THAT CARE" AND OTHER RESEARCH.

In May 2000, the Victorian Government, through the Community Care Division of the Department of Human Services, in conjunction with the Centre for Adolescent Health, an affiliated organisation of the Women's and Children's Health Care Network (Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital), published a series of five inter-related reports and survey information dealing with risk and protective factors in relation to Victoria's young people.

The survey was conducted over a sample of 9,000 young people, and took into account rural and metropolitan locations, age, and gender. It covered the "most problematic areas of substance abuse, anti-social behaviour, mental health and related social issues" in the "context of the everyday environments" of young people, including "their families, peer groups, schools and communities." (Department of Human Services, 2000a.)

The summary report's most important finding was that "a strong link exists between the number of risk and protective factors to which our young people are exposed within their

communities, families, schools and peer/individual groups, and their involvement in problem behaviours." (Department of Human Services, 2000b:3). Risk factors were defined as "factors in a young person's environment which *increase* susceptibility to social behavioural and health problems" (Department of Human Services, 2000b:12), while protective factors were defined as "factors in a young person's environment which promote positive social development and *decrease* susceptibility to social, behavioural and health problems." (Department of Human Services, 2000b:12)

There were 25 risk factors and 10 protective factors identified for Victoria, in the four major aspects of everyday life: Community, School, Family, and Peer/Individual.

Under the Community heading, Protective factors which were identified were "Opportunities for involvement" and "Rewards for involvement". (Department of Human Services, 2000b:13). Risk factors in the Community which were identified were "Low neighbourhood attachment", "Community disorganisation", "Personal transitions and mobility", "Community transitions and mobility", "Laws and norms favourable to drug use", and "Perceived availability of drugs". (Department of Human Services, 2000b:13).

Under the Peer/Individual heading, Protective factors were identified as "Religiosity", "Social skills" and "Belief in moral order". (Department of Human Services, 2000b:13). Risk factors which were identified were "Rebelliousness", "Early initiation of problem behaviour", "Anti-social behaviour", "Favourable attitudes toward anti-social behaviour", "Favourable attitudes toward drug use", "Perceived risk of drug use", "Interaction with anti-social peers", "Friends' use of drugs", "Sensation seeking", "Rewards for anti-social involvement", and "Gang involvement". (Department of Human Services, 2000b:13).

The three most prevalent risk factors identified by young people across Victoria were: "Poor family discipline (e.g. would not be caught if wagged school, if drank without permission)", "Family conflict (e.g. people in my family often insult or yell at each other)", and "Availability of drugs in the community (e.g. easy to get cigarettes, marijuana, heroin)". The three most prevalent protective factors identified across Victoria were: "Opportunities for positive community involvement (e.g. sports teams for people your age, youth groups are available)", "Rewards for positive involvement in the family (e.g. enjoy spending time with parents, parents notice when doing something well)", and "Belief in moral values (e.g. it is not okay to cheat, it is important to be honest)". (Department of Human Services, 2000b:9).

One result of the survey was to provide risk factor and protective factor profiles for each metropolitan Local Government Area and for all Department of Human Services Regions throughout Victoria. The data produced was modified by "Confidence Intervals", which "show the 'likely range' within which actual scores for the LGA would fit if all young people had been surveyed." (Department of Human Services, 2000b:36).

The City of Hume data is at, or about, the Total Metropolitan norm in all categories analysed. However, when the Confidence Interval is applied, the upper end of the range is, in all except one case, significantly higher than the upper range of the Total Metropolitan category. In other words, except for the presence of depressive symptoms, the population of the City of Hume is potentially significantly above Metropolitan norms for such behaviours as substance use, drug dealing, theft, assault, property damage, carrying a weapon, deliberate self-harm, sexual activity, and homelessness. (See Appendix 5).

Behaviours such as these inevitably bring the perpetrators, including people with an intellectual disability, into contact with the Justice system, consisting of the police, the courts and correctional services (Department of Human Services, 2000c). Cameron and MacDougall (2000), in a joint project between the Australian Sports Commission and the Australian Institute of Criminology, found very encouraging evidence that prevention of crime was an extremely positive by-product of sport and physical activity, both overseas and in Australia. They discovered that "recreational activities can reduce vandalism and other property offences in local areas" and that "communities can organise sport and physical activity programs to address specific local problems, such as alcohol and illicit drug use amongst young people." (2000:5). Interestingly, while it was once thought that sport was "character-building", Cameron and MacDougall claim that since football and rugby can be seen as combat sports, involvement in these activities may not deter young people from fighting. Rather, "the value of sport is in the sense of belonging and the relationships that develop." (2000:5).

Cameron and MacDougall concluded that sport and physical activity can apparently reduce crime by "providing accessible, appropriate activities in a supportive social context. In other words, sport and physical activity must be connected positively within the social fabric of groups and communities." (2000:5).

An Office of Intellectual Disability Services working paper (OIDS, circa 1990) examined the development of recreational opportunities for people with intellectual disabilities in the North Western suburbs region, which includes what is now the City of Hume. It categorised people with an intellectual disability as "School Aged Children", "Youth", and "Adults", and noted that groups which held an interest in the subject included individuals with intellectual disabilities; parents, families and care-givers; and service providers, such as teachers, residential support staff, and employment training staff.

Amongst the outcomes sought were that people with an intellectual disability would utilise community recreation facilities, be involved in community recreation programs, and become members of community recreation and social groups, all on a regular basis. (OIDS, c1990).

The working paper raised a number of issues that needed to be addressed in order to attain the desired outcomes.



It was felt that the various parties' expectations may be influenced by the failure to recognise the value of recreational pursuits, or to be unaware of the options and resources available. (OIDS, c1990).

There was a perceived need for peer acceptance skills, to facilitate social interaction with other people participating in the activity. "Participation may still be a lonely, unsatisfying experience" if individuals did not possess the social behavioural characteristics which facilitate acceptance by their peers. (OIDS, c1990).

Transport was seen as an integral issue, as it was noted that "the vast majority of people with intellectual disabilities rely on other people or public transport" to travel to recreation venues. (OIDS, c1990). Considerations were given to the safety, reliability, availability, and limitations, of public transport. (OIDS, c1990).

Possibly the most significant issue identified was the Service/Resource Gap between needs and available services and resources. Although the scope of unmet need was unquantified, a "common perception" was reported amongst all parties that "access to community recreation services is difficult and problematic and that unless a person is very skilled, then independent usage of facilities is impossible - one has to rely on support to achieve this and this support very often does not exist." (OIDS, c1990).

The working paper proposed a range of initiatives which could be developed in the region. One of these strategies proposed a project to identify interested local recreation groups and organisations, and then to facilitate the involvement, in these groups, of people with intellectual disabilities. (OIDS, c1990).

In her observations about community sport and recreation to the Australian Sports Commission in 1999, Sue Cormack noted that the Target Group "people with a disability" was identified in all the community discussions undertaken, but was "rarely raised by personnel representing sport or local delivery groups." (Cormack, 1999:10). Instead, she found that the need for specific targeting of people with a disability was recognised and stimulated almost entirely by the supporters and providers of activities for this group. (Cormack, 1999:10).

In July 1998, Hume City Council conducted a Forum, in conjunction with the School Sport Unit of the Department of Education, to facilitate the implementation of the School and Community Sport Linkages Project. The aim of the project was to "improve the links between school and community sport so that schools are assisted in delivering quality physical education and sport education programs to students who then continue their participation at a local sporting club." (Grainger, 1998). Broadmeadows Special School participated in this project, both as a school within the community, and as the institutional link between the Football Integration Development Association and the Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football Club.

Thus, research has been presented which indicates that positive community involvement, such as participation in sporting teams, is the most significant protective factor for young people

in Victoria, and that sport and recreation activities can incidentally help to reduce crime. A large percentage of the population in the City of Hume is "under-occupied", and many people with an intellectual disability, who have more leisure time than the norm, have unmet recreation and leisure needs. Steps have been taken in the City of Hume to identify sports and recreational resources and facilities, including those available to people with an intellectual disability.

## SUMMARY

Positive community involvement, such as participation in sporting teams, is the most significant protective factor for young people in Victoria. Sport and recreation activities can incidentally help to reduce crime. A large percentage of the population in the City of Hume is "under-occupied". Projections suggest that up to one thousand people with a mild intellectual disability live in the City of Hume. People with an intellectual disability have more leisure time than the norm. These people have unmet recreation and leisure needs. Many people with an intellectual disability, aged 20 to 44 years, are not participating in any sport or physical recreation. Steps have been taken in the City of Hume to identify sports and recreational resources and facilities. These steps include identifying those resources, programs and facilities available to people with an intellectual disability.

## 5. THE SURVEY.

### THE METHODOLOGY.

This project draws on qualitative methodologies that value personal experience and understanding as a means of gaining insight into the realities which form the basis of the delivery of sport and recreational activities for people with an intellectual disability.

The data was collected through use of a questionnaire document (see Appendix 8) which was administered before the commencement of the football season, and an identical document again after the completion of the season, at the Presentation of Trophies function. The questions posed sought to identify the club members' perceptions of the roles that the club fulfilled for them. The questions were prepared incorporating all known roles performed by the club.

A multiple-choice format was utilised in order to minimise respondent resistance. Many of the members, by virtue of their intellectual disability, have limited or no reading skills, and many have expressed or displayed reluctance to complete forms such as required FIDA medical and registration forms. Therefore, encouragement was provided to seek assistance in completing the details requested, from parents, care-givers, friends, or other members. The questions were designed to be "tick-the-box" multiple selection items, and were worded in plain English to cause as little difficulty as possible. Provision was made for added written comments to be made, either by the members, or alternatively, parents and care-givers, but these were clearly identified as optional. Multiple responses in each category were invited.

There were 20 respondents to the pre-season questionnaire, and 25 to the post-season questionnaire.

## THE QUESTIONS

### Q. 1 NAME

This field was included only for tracking purposes. Some questionnaires were returned anonymously.

### Q. 2 NUMBER OF YEARS WITH BROADY KANGAS

The quantification "MORE" covered those respondents who began playing prior to the 1997 season. The increased responses in the "1 year" category indicate the significant recruitment of new players during the season.

### Q. 3 TRAINING

A) Do you go to training [CIRCLE ONE]

- a) Nearly every week
- b) A fair bit
- c) Sometimes
- d) Not much
- e) Never

Attendance at training is optional for players, and does not affect team selection on match days. Transport to and from the training venue is difficult for some, and others have work responsibilities.

B) What is the best thing about training?

- a) Seeing my mates
- b) Getting and keeping fit
- c) Learning and practising my footy skills
- d) Getting out of the house
- e) Talking about footy

C) What is the worst thing about training?

- a) Doing what the coach says
- b) Running laps
- c) Seeing other people I don't like
- d) Practising my skills in front of other people
- e) Stretching exercises

Training is run as a fitness and skills session, taking 1 to 2 hours depending on the weather and daylight. Emphasis is placed on stretching before exercise, but there is a minimum of running drills. Skill activities are designed to be enjoyable and are often informally competitive. A level of discipline and co-operation is required, but socialisation is encouraged before, during and afterwards. Efforts are made to ensure that players are not put into situations where they feel uncomfortable under scrutiny, and two different skill levels are frequently catered for with different activities.

#### Q. 4. PLAYING

- A) What is the best thing about playing football for Broady Kangas?
- a) Just being in the team
  - b) Winning all the time
  - c) A chance to show my mates how good I am
  - d) A good thing to do on Sunday
  - e) Playing to win, don't mind too much if we lose
  - f) Doing my best
  - g) A chance to practise what I do at training
  - h) Winning trophies
  - i) People respect me because I am in the team
  - j) Country trips to Bendigo / Ballarat / Geelong / Colac
- B) What is the worst thing about playing for Broady Kangas?
- a) Losing
  - b) Being interchanged off the ground
  - c) Not being in the same team as my mates
  - d) The cost
  - e) Worrying about getting hurt / into fights
  - f) Don't get a kick

The club policy is that each player will play at least one half of a game on every match-day. "Doing your best" has become the club motto, and this philosophy is encouraged and acknowledged during and after every game. Each player is individually congratulated on the positive aspects of his or her game, and some further areas of development may be pointed out. Winning is celebrated, and while defeat is not welcomed, it is accepted with grace. It has been a matter of principle that players shake hands after the game, regardless of the result. As club finances have developed, there has been a policy of recognising each player's efforts during the season in the form of a trophy or medal, and, while personal achievement is seen as secondary to team results, a number of individual awards are also made.

## Q. 5 OTHER

A) What other things does Broady Kangas help you with?

- a) Getting a job
- b) Job References
- c) Help with getting a house
- d) Help if I get into trouble
- e) Help at school
- f) A chance to get into the State Team
- g) Transport to games
- h) Paying my fees in instalments (a bit at a time)
- i) Lending me a jumper / socks / shorts / boots so that I can play
- j) Medical help if I get hurt
- k) Other \_\_\_\_\_

This question deals with the roles that the club plays beyond those of recreation and leisure.

The club has been a reference point for Employability, an employment agency which specialises in finding work for people with disabilities. At least one player has obtained a position through this agency, and several others have attended interviews and job preparation seminars. A number of players, particularly those who have been long-term unemployed, have sought references from the club to assist in their search for employment. (see Appendix 11).

Another formerly peripatetic player, whose extended family was being re-housed in an outer metropolitan area, faced temporarily homelessness. His mother was able to arrange a meeting with an Aboriginal Housing agency, and with a supporting letter from the club indicating the importance of him remaining in the area, the player was able to obtain suitable accommodation. (see Appendix 12).

The club has been able to provide character references for a number of players who have needed assistance, and one player, who had recently moved from the country with his family, was able to obtain proof of identity through the club to enable him to access Travel Card concessions.

Membership of the Football Club is often used in discussions with the student players, in discussions about responsibility for behaviour and consequences of actions. Their peers see students who are members of the club as having some importance and status.

Many of the current players have represented Victoria in the State of Origin games against South Australia since 1994, including a number who were playing at other clubs at the time of their selection. Transport has been provided on a number of occasions to allow Broadmeadows players to attend selection sessions at Elsternwick Park, which is about 40 kilometres from Broadmeadows. The club has sought to obtain sponsorship to reduce the burden of cost to the players who achieve Representative status.

While the club is under financial deadlines in terms of payment of affiliation and insurance fees to FIDA, a flexible payment option has been made available to many players who would rule themselves out if fees had to be paid in one lump sum. Payment in instalments is

recorded, and small debts are carried until payment is possible. Emergency loans have been made on two occasions which would have seen individuals suffering hardship otherwise. The club also contacts, on behalf of a number of players, various trustees and administrators to arrange payment of fees for those players. (see Appendix 13).

The club maintains a full set of jumpers, socks and shorts for use by the players, although many choose to purchase their own gear. There are also half a dozen pairs of football boots which have been accumulated and are available for players to wear if necessary.

Medical assistance is always provided on match days by FIDA, but the club ensures that a First Aid kit is on hand at training sessions. Hygienic no-contact drink squirter bottles are provided to keep players hydrated on match days, and the family of one player provides oranges for both teams at half-time and after the game.



## Q. 6 OPTIONAL COMMENTS.

While completion of this section was optional, parents in particular took the opportunity to add their comments, on their own behalf, or on behalf of the player. These comments are recorded below.

### Pre-Season:

"To help me to do something I've always wanted to do but thought there was no way in hell I'd get the chance. I love my football." Kerrie H. for Josh H.

"To help me to do something I've always wanted to do but thought there was no way in hell I'd get the chance and that's football! Thankyou." Kerrie H. for Stephen H.

"Giving me self-confidence." Beth D. for Mark D.

"Ben was extremely shy but now since he's been playing football with the Broady Kangas he has opened up and more confident in himself and especially during training and on the ground during a match." Beth D. for Ben D.

"Tony enjoys playing football and seeing his mates." Carmel A. for Tony A.

"I think the Broady Kangas are a good team to be involved with and should get a good support from sponsors and supporters." Darren E.

### Post-Season

"I think it's great that all these blokes come together and have a real dip every week." Ronald B.

"It has helped Matthew play in a team so he has to learn discipline." Gail H. for Matt H.

"Tony really enjoys playing football and meeting up with his team mates." Carmel A. for Tony A.

"It is good to see the players getting a chance to play football that they normally wouldn't have." Steve W. for Ian W.

"I love playing for Broady Kangas. My coach Rob is the best. He helps me all the time." Beth D. for Mark D.

"My confidence has been improved since playing football with Broady Kangas. The coach (Rob) is a good mate. He helps me a lot." Beth D. for Ben D.

"Because of my children's disability, I didn't think my boys would ever have a chance to play football and Rob gave them that chance and they have never been happier." Kerrie H. for Josh H. and Stephen H.

"Water is Shit." Anonymous.

In particular, the consistency in the comments made on behalf of their sons by Carmel A., Beth D. and Kerrie H., from the Pre-Season to the Post-season, indicates the reliability of the reflections and perceptions over a six month period.

The "Water is Shit" comment is a jocular reference to the "No Alcohol" policy of the club.

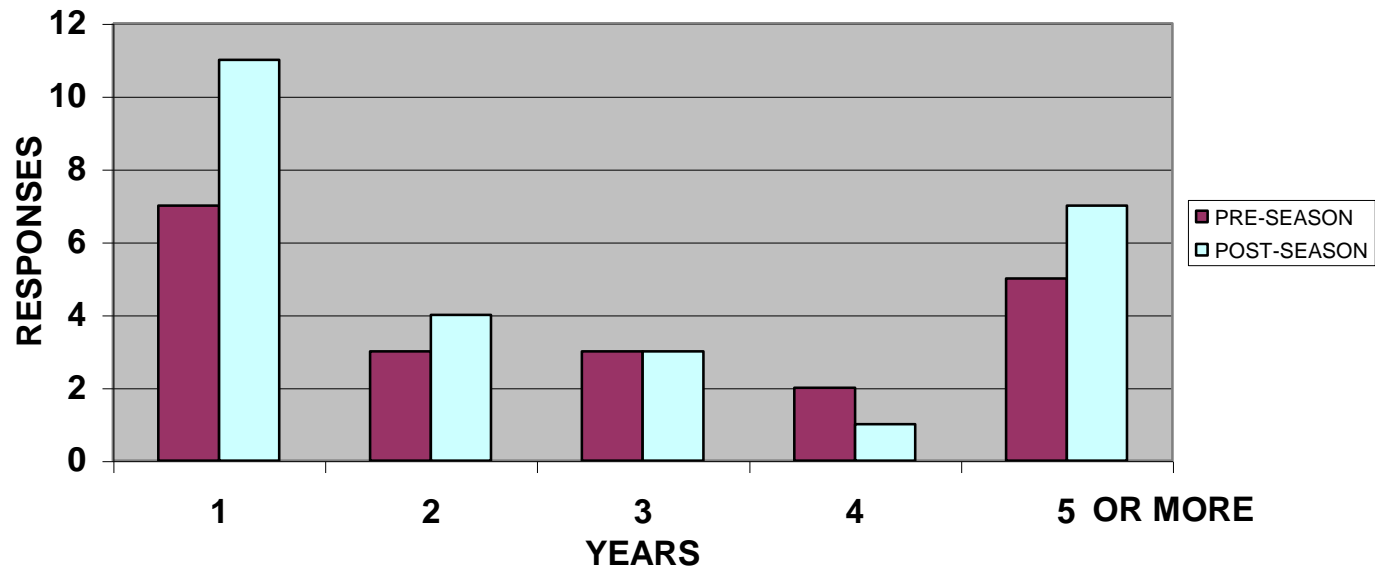
## THE RESULTS.

The results obtained from both surveys were tallied and then tabulated and graphed against each other. These displays can be seen on the next 10 consecutive pages.

NUMBER OF YEARS WITH  
BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS FOOTBALL CLUB

YEARS	1	2	3	4	5+
PRE-SEASON	7	3	3	2	5
POST-SEASON	11	4	3	1	7

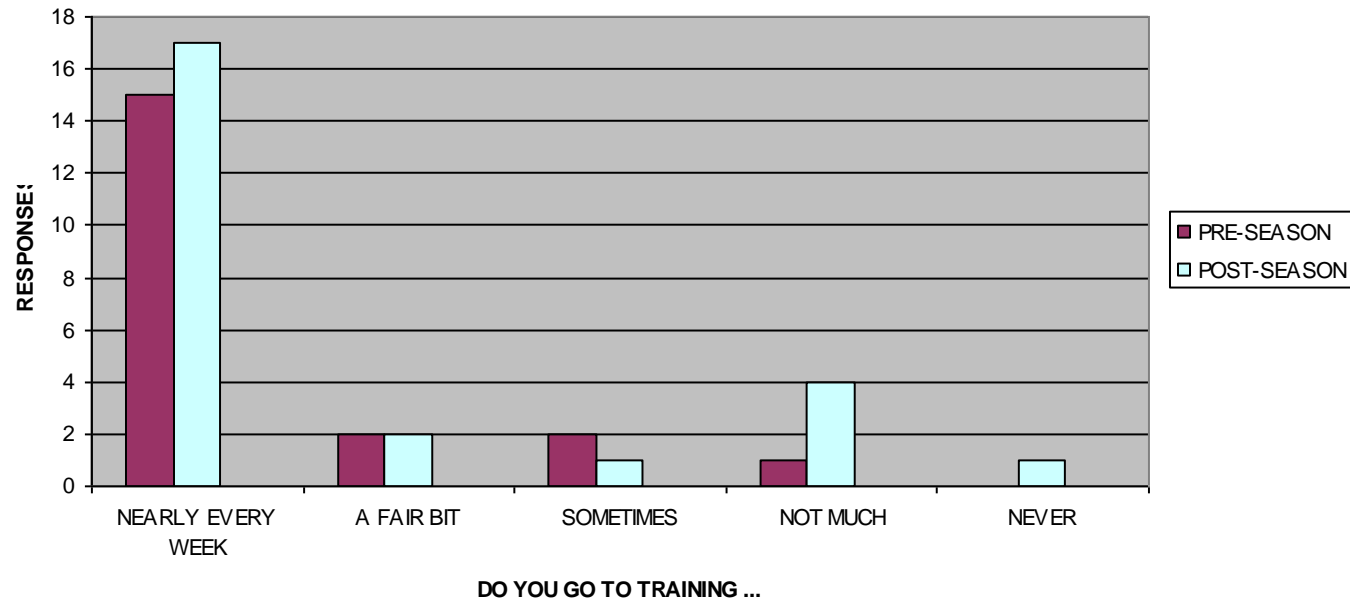
NUMBER OF YEARS WITH BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS  
FOOTBALL CLUB



# TRAINING

DO YOU GO TO TRAINING ...	NEARLY EVERY WEEK	A FAIR BIT	SOMETIMES	NOT MUCH	NEVER
PRE-SEASON	15	2	2	1	0
POST-SEASON	17	2	1	4	1

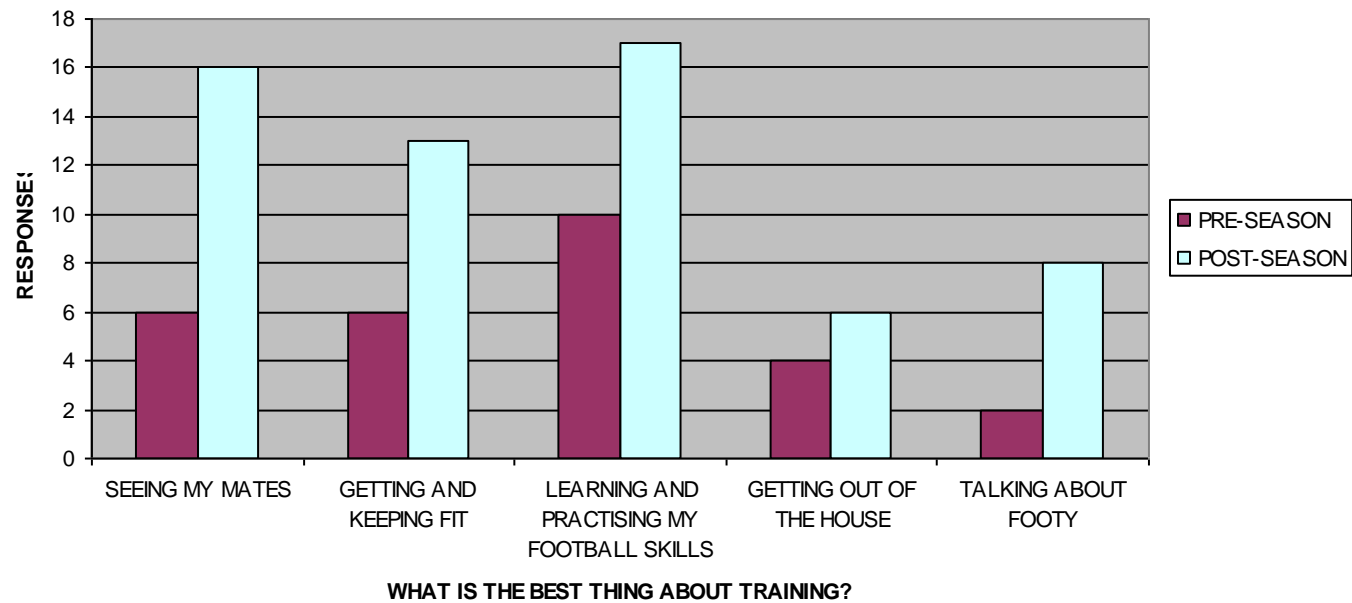
## PERCEIVED FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING



# TRAINING

WHAT IS THE BEST THING ABOUT TRAINING?	SEEING MY MATES	GETTING AND KEEPING FIT	LEARNING AND PRACTISING MY FOOTBALL SKILLS	GETTING OUT OF THE HOUSE	TALKING ABOUT FOOTY
PRE-SEASON	6	6	10	4	2
POST-SEASON	16	13	17	6	8

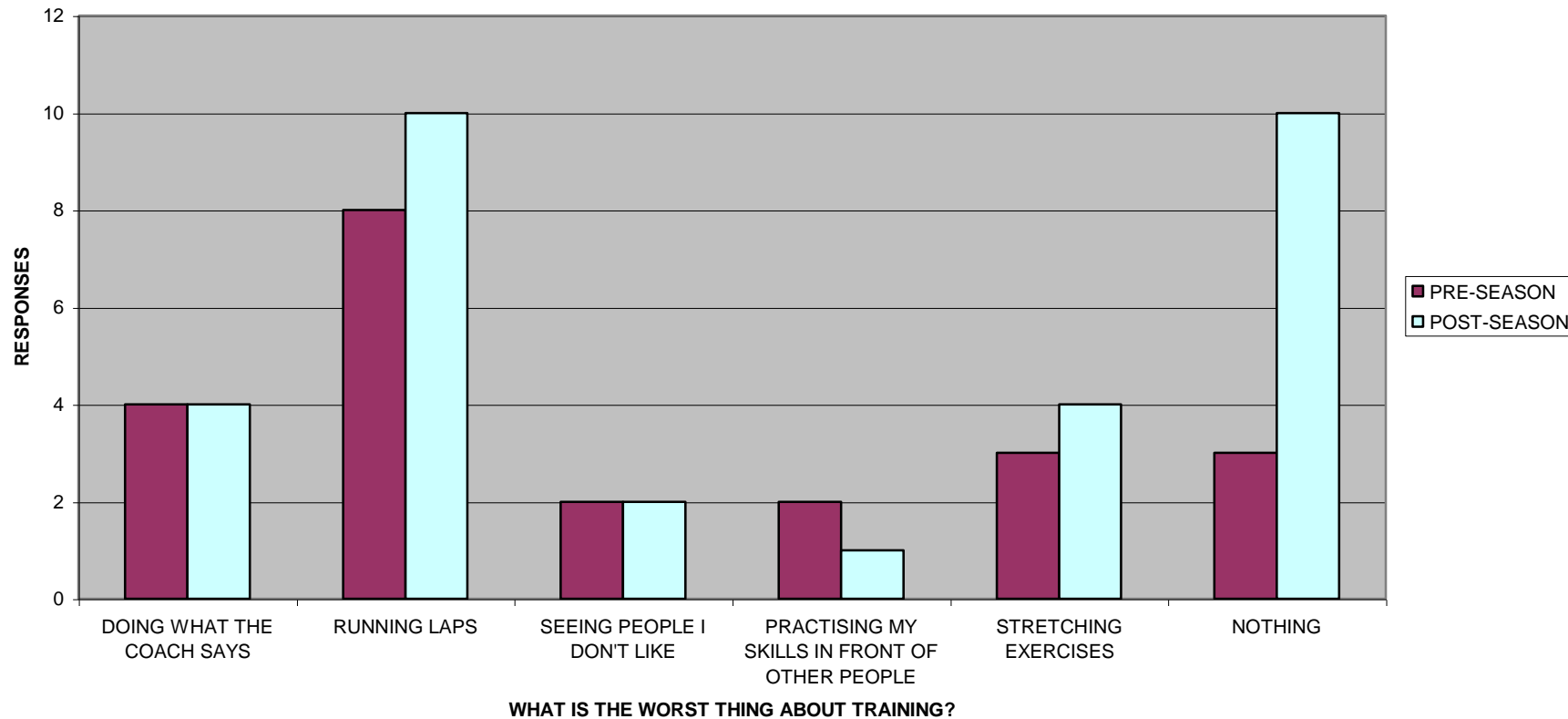
## PERCEIVED POSITIVES OF TRAINING



## TRAINING

WHAT IS THE WORST THING ABOUT TRAINING?	DOING WHAT THE COACH SAYS	RUNNING LAPS	SEEING PEOPLE I DON'T LIKE	PRACTISING MY SKILLS IN FRONT OF OTHER PEOPLE	STRETCHING EXERCISES	NOTHING
PRE-SEASON	4	8	2	2	3	3
POST-SEASON	4	10	2	1	4	10

## PERCEIVED NEGATIVES OF TRAINING



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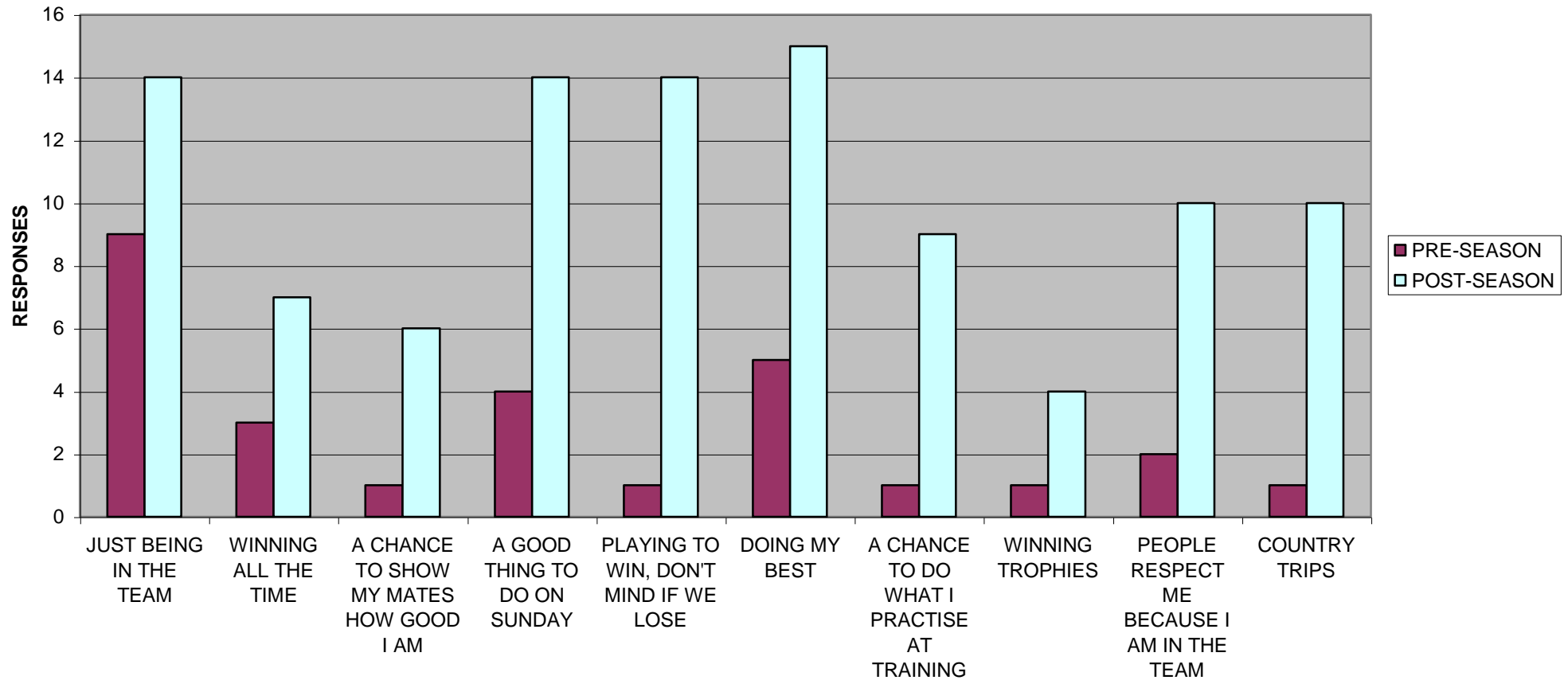
**PLAYING**

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<b>WHAT IS THE BEST THING ABOUT PLAYING FOR BROADY KANGAS?</b>	<b>JUST BEING IN THE TEAM</b>	<b>WINNING ALL THE TIME</b>	<b>A CHANCE TO SHOW MY MATES HOW GOOD I AM</b>	<b>A GOOD THING TO DO ON SUNDAY</b>	<b>PLAYING TO WIN, DON'T MIND IF WE LOSE</b>	<b>DOING MY BEST</b>	<b>A CHANCE TO DO WHAT I PRACTISE AT TRAINING</b>	<b>WINNING TROPHIES</b>	<b>PEOPLE RESPECT ME BECAUSE I AM IN THE TEAM</b>	<b>COUNTRY TRIPS</b>
PRE-SEASON	9	3	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	1
POST- SEASON	14	7	6	14	14	15	9	4	10	10

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# PERCEIVED POSITIVES IN PLAYING FOOTBALL



WHAT IS THE BEST THING ABOUT PLAYING FOOTBALL FOR BROADY KANGAS?



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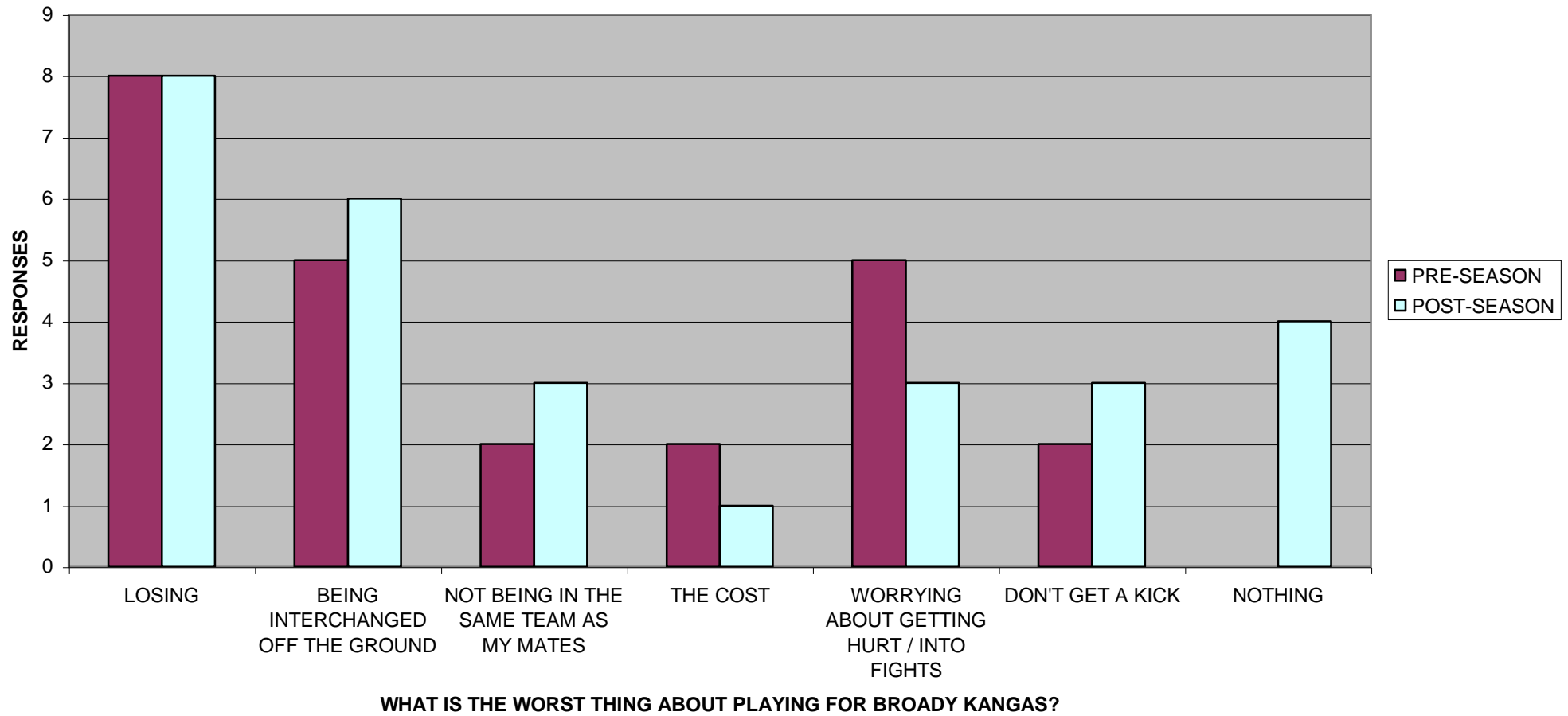
**PLAYING**

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<b>WHAT IS THE WORST THING ABOUT PLAYING FOR BROADY KANGAS?</b>	<b>LOSING</b>	<b>BEING INTERCHANGED OFF THE GROUND</b>	<b>NOT BEING IN THE SAME TEAM AS MY MATES</b>	<b>THE COST / INTO FIGHTS</b>	<b>WORRYING ABOUT GETTING HURT</b>	<b>DON'T GET A KICK</b>	<b>NOTHING</b>
PRE-SEASON	8	5	2	2	5	2	0
POST-SEASON	8	6	3	1	3	3	4

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# PERCEIVED NEGATIVES OF PLAYING FOOTBALL



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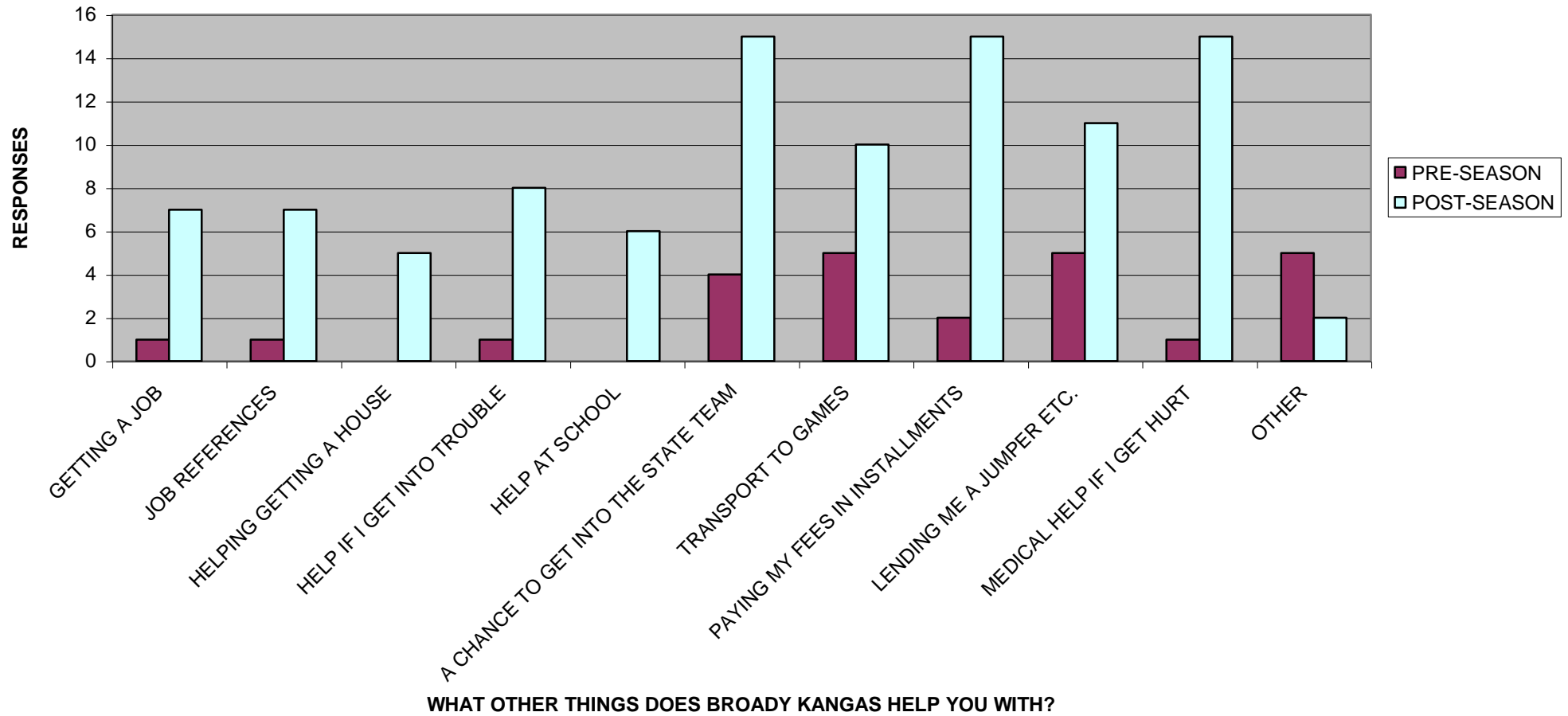
**MEMBERSHIP**

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WHAT OTHER THINGS DOES BROADY KANGAS HELP YOU WITH?	GETTING A JOB	JOB REFERENCES	HELPING GETTING A HOUSE	HELP IF I GET INTO TROUBLE	HELP AT SCHOOL	A CHANCE TO GET INTO THE STATE TEAM	TRANSPORT TO GAMES	PAYING MY FEES IN INSTALLMENTS	LENDING ME A JUMPER ETC.	MEDICAL HELP IF I GET HURT	OTHER
PRE-SEASON	1	1	0	1	0	4	5	2	5	1	5
POST-SEASON	7	7	5	8	6	15	10	15	11	15	2

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# OTHER PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP





## THE ANALYSIS.

The results for Question 1: Number of Years with Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football Club show that the club is retaining older players while able to increase the number of recruits. This blend of experiences is crucial in any sporting team, as the more seasoned players enhance the prospects of current success, while the maturity gained by younger players bodes well for the future. It should be noted that a number of players in their first year at the club have long football careers behind them - for example, Anthony Dooley has played in the competition since the 1991 season, but came to the club only after the disbanding of Heidelberg Bombers. Conversely, Aaron Olsen has played with the club for the past four years, yet is only 17 years old, being the first Broadmeadows Special School student to join.

Question 2, dealing with attendance at training, shows consistency from Pre-Season to Post-Season results. The majority of respondents perceived themselves as regular participants, while the increased number of infrequent participants can be attributed to the influx of new members, whose transport difficulties prevented their presence during the year.

The responses to Question 3, focussing on the perceived benefits of training, show significant increases in the awareness of the fitness, skill and socialisation aspects of training sessions, while the "time filler" options were not so greatly elevated. The skills component was rated most highly both in Pre-Season and Post-Season results, indicating a desire for personal improvement in the respondents.

The negative aspects of training dealt with in Question 4 indicate that almost half the respondents felt that nothing detracted from participation in training. An equal number did not like the "running laps" aspect, but this would probably be an expected result in any football club. The perceived negative of "seeing people I don't like" remained unchanged, indicating that minor disputes which occurred during the year had been resolved.

The positives of playing for the club which were addressed in Question 5 show a heightened perception of the values of "belonging" and "good sporting attitude". "Playing to win, don't mind if we lose" recorded twice as many responses as "Winning all the time", and also showed the most significant increase in responses. Membership of the team and the worth of the activity were both very highly rated responses. The two most frequent Pre-Season responses maintained their high status, although "Doing my best" narrowly moved into top position. This had been a cornerstone of the coaching philosophy during the year, and appears to have made an impression on the players. "Winning trophies" did not rank highly in either survey, although - or perhaps because - each player receives a medal or trophy acknowledging their efforts during the season.

"Losing" and "Being interchanged off the ground" were perceived to be the worst things about playing football, although these responses were conspicuously fewer than the majority of perceived positives in the previous question. An important result was the decrease in concerns about being injured or getting into fights.

The final multiple choice question dealt with the other roles that the club was able to fulfil for its members, the players. Without exception, these responses all showed substantial increases. While the Pre-Season results show only three responses with scores of 4 or more, the Post-Season results all equalled or

surpassed this mark. The Pre-Season results show that the players were aware of the role that the club played in providing transport to games, a chance to get into the state team, and lending jumpers and football gear. While these roles remained in the players' perceptions, the number of responses increased two- or three-fold by the end of the year. However, it was in the other areas that the most dramatic expansion of perceptions took place. The opportunity to pay fees by instalments, and the availability of medical attention at the game were two of the club's attributes that more than half of the players assessed as relevant to them, compared to the Pre-Season, when they had barely rated. Job and housing references, and administrative assistance when dealing with bureaucracy, were other areas where a profoundly increased number of players saw the club was able to be of assistance.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Research has shown that positive community involvement, such as participation in sporting teams, is the most significant protective factor for young people in Victoria and that sport and recreation activities can incidentally help to reduce crime. A large percentage of the population in the City of Hume is "under-occupied", while projections suggest that up to one thousand people with a mild intellectual disability live in the City of Hume. People with an intellectual disability have more leisure time than the norm, but they also have unmet recreation and leisure needs. Many people with an intellectual disability, aged 20 to 44 years, are not participating in any sport or physical recreation.

The Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football Club provides opportunities to play football for people with intellectual disabilities in the City of Hume. The members of the Broadmeadows Kangaroos see the club as meeting their recreation and leisure needs by enhancing their fitness, skills and self-image, and by providing the necessary logistical organisation required to field a football team. The members have, during the year, increased their perceptions of the other roles and functions that the club is able to fulfil for them. They value this membership, and perceive many positives associated with their membership of the club.



# APPENDIX 1

## RULES OF FIDA

### 1991 SEASON

- a) Nine players per side with unlimited reserves.
- b) 2 x 15 minute halves.
- c) Players must be registered.
- d) Jumpers purchased from A.F.L. Foundation funding remain the property of FIDA but are the responsibility of clubs.
- e) There will be no minimum distance of kicks for a mark to be paid.
- f) If the ball goes out of bounds, a free kick will be paid to the side opposing that of the last player to touch it.
- g) The ball must be hit from centre bounces and ball-ups - not grabbed by players.
- h) Players are to be levied \$2 per game to cover the cost of umpires supplied by Hawthorn District Junior Football League.
- i) Rules subject to review during the season.

# APPENDIX 1A

## F.I.D.A. RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION

### 2000 SEASON

#### **1. PLAYING FIELD.**

The playing field will be approximately two-thirds (2/3) standard senior size.

#### **2. THE BALL.**

Any suitable full-size football, not necessarily brand new.

#### **3. THE TEAM.**

(A) The team shall consist of twelve (12) players who take the field at any one time. There is no limit to the number of interchange players. Both sides must field a minimum of nine (9) players for the game to be an official fixture.

(B) Interchange of players can take place at any time and does not have to be from a designated area.

(C) Players may be replaced due to injury at anytime.

(D) Where difficulty occurs fielding full numbers, both coaches and/or team managers may agree to assist to equate player numbers. (Less than six (6) is a forfeit - match played.)

When playing a side that is unable to field a team, a side is unable to play players from another grade if the inclusion of these players results in their team outnumbering the opposition team. If the players included from another grade are not playing on the day in the other grade, then they are able to be included. A team can include nominated players to even up a side re numbers but not to make a contest uneven.

(E) Excess players should be given the opportunity to represent the opposition team if they are unable to field a team. ( The spirit of the game is to give all players a game of football)

(F) An accurate, legible team sheet must be completed and submitted to the ground manager prior to the commencement of each match.

#### **4. PLAYING TIME.**

Four twelve (12) minute quarters. Three (3) minute break at 1/4 and 3/4 time. Five (5) minute break at 1/2 time.

#### **5. START OF PLAY.**

(A) The game shall be started by a ball-up between two (2) players in the centre of the ground. Players contesting the ball-up at any time should be of approximately the same size.

(B) A player may not grab the ball at ball-ups and play on.  
He/She must knock, palm or punch the ball.

(C) After a goal the ball is taken to the centre and restarted as in rule five (5) (A).

(D) If a point is scored, the opposition full back shall kick the ball in from the goal square or (10) metres out from the goal.

## **6. OUT OF BOUNDS.**

When the ball goes out of bounds on the full, the ball is thrown in.

If the ball is kicked out of bounds on the full, a free kick will be given to the opposition.

## **7. TACKLING.**

Players can:

- (A) Hold an opponent with their hands, if he/she is in possession of the ball.
- (B) Bump the player in the side only.
- (C) Knock the ball out of an opponent's hands.
- (D) Push the player in the side.

## **8. MARK.**

Any player catching a ball directly from the kick of another player, provided the ball has travelled at least ten (10) metres, shall be awarded a mark.

## **9. BOUNCING THE BALL.**

A player in possession may bounce the ball twice only.

## **10. PLAYER DISCIPLINE.**

The discipline of players is primarily the responsibility of club coaches.

Order off rule may be applied. The period of the penalty is to be twelve (12) minutes. This is to be twelve (12) minutes of playing time and does not include breaks such as quarter or half time. The player is sent to the coach for discipline.

A Tribunal may be convened if deemed necessary by:

- (1) The umpire lodging a post match report to the Ground Manager.
- (2) The executive in response to a formal letter of complaint by the delegate of an opposition club.
- (3) A report lodged by a member of the F.I.D.A. Executive or the Ground Manager.

When tribunals are convened they will take place on a Monday night following the designated round of matches, directly following the match, or at F.I.D.A.'s discretion. The tribunal will be held at Elsternwick Park, and clubs will be advised as to the specific details and outcomes accordingly.

(C) The tribunal shall consist of at least three (3) members of the F.I.D.A. executive, to be determined at their discretion. Chairperson to be the same member at all cases.

(D) Refer to the F.I.D.A. Code of Conduct.

(E) Fifteen (15) metre penalties may be applied at the umpire's discretion.

## **11. COACHES.**

- (A) Coaches are not permitted on the ground during the course of Division One (1) games unless attending an injury. (A runner is permitted.)
- (B) Coaches or a runner are allowed on the ground during the course of a division two (2) or three (3) matches.
- (C) Coaches and officials must not speak to opposing players.
- (D) No jewellery is to worn on the field whilst playing. All valuables should be collected by the coach/team manager prior to the game and kept in a safe spot.

## **12. REGISTRATION.**

All players must be registered with a team of the association before taking the field.

For a player to be registered, he / she must have completed a current medical form.

Registrations close on the last Friday in June every year.

Weekly registrations must be received by the secretary before 12.00 noon on the Friday preceding that round of matches.

A player wishing to transfer to another team in the association must complete a transfer notification form. The form must be completed in full and submitted to the F.I.D.A. secretary, who will confirm the clearance has been granted.

Teams with more than one (1) side are to nominate a list of ten (10) players who cannot move from one division to another. This list is to be lodged with the secretary prior to the first game of the season. The executive will notify the club if their list is approved and then distribute the list to all clubs.

## **13. PLAYER ELIGIBILITY.**

For a player to be eligible he / she must meet two (2) of the following requirements:

Have attended a special school.

Have proof of a disability pension.

Be registered with a disability service.

## **14. FINALS ELIGIBILITY.**

A player must have played ( taken the field ) in at least three (3) matches for the team he/she wishes to represent before being eligible to play in the finals.

Where a player has played more than four matches in a higher division, they are ineligible to represent teams competing in lower division finals matches.

Players during finals are only allowed to play one game per day.

When clubs have two teams competing in the finals on the same day, there is only one qualification: that the nominated players (see rule twelve (12) ) only are eligible.

**15. INJURIES.**

F.I.D.A. will supply an accredited trainer at every Elsternwick Park and Parkville game. Teams hosting home games are required to provide an accredited trainer at their venues on match days.

Players who suffer cuts or are bleeding must be removed from the ground and treated by the trainer. Mouthguards are recommended to be worn by every player.

**16. UMPIRES.**

Umpires will be supplied by the V.A.F.A. at Elsternwick and Parkville Ovals.

Teams "hosting" home matches are to provide umpires who will be paid for by F.I.D.A. These umpires must be well versed in the rules of the competition.

**17. FINANCES.**

Teams must be financial as at the given dates in the calendar of events. If these deadlines are not met, teams will be penalised match points if they are late with the scheduled payments.

# APPENDIX 2

## INAUGURAL OFFICE BEARERS OF FIDA

### 1991 SEASON

President	Bob Batty	Victorian Football Development Foundation
Secretary	Peter Ryan	Hawthorn Football Club (AFL)
Treasurer	Roseanne Cregan	Recreation Projects Officer, City of Hawthorn

The steering committee also included Robyn Smith (VICSRAPID), Chris Pelchen (Hawthorn Football Club AFL), Bernadette Dillon (Roytal), Jan Rowe, Bill Williams (Hi City Industries), Frank Callery (Hi City Industries), Graeme Baines (Chadstone CRU), Samantha White, Barry Rowlings (Richmond Football Club AFL), and Val Mackintosh (VICSRAPID).

# APPENDIX 3

## FOUNDATION CLUBS

### FIDA INAUGURAL SEASON 1991

- CHADSTONE CHARGERS
- MITCHAM TIGERS
- (WERRIBEE) BLUES
- ROYAL MAGPIES
- HEIDELBERG BOMBERS
- HAWTHORN
- BROADMEADOWS BULLDOGS
- KEILOR SAINTS

APPENDIX 4  
MEMBER CLUBS  
FIDA SEASON 2000

- BENDIGO WARRIORS 1
- BENDIGO WARRIORS 2
- BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS A
- BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS B
- COLAC
- HAWTHORN
- GEELONG 1
- GEELONG 2
- KARINGAL BULLS A
- KARINGAL BULLS B
- KEILOR SAINTS
- MAMBOURIN TIGERS
- MARIBYRNONG BULLDOGS
- NORTH BALLARAT KNIGHTS
- SOUTH YARRA
- PARKSIDE
- RINGWOOD BLUES



# APPENDIX 5

## LGA PROFILE: CITY OF HUME

EXTRACTED FROM: "MELBOURNE'S 31 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN PROFILE."

(Department of Human Services Community Care Division: 2000b:37-40).

### Substance Use in Past 30 Days (%)

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Marijuana	Any other drugs
Metropolitan LGA	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Hume (C)	40 (30 - 49)	21 (14 - 27)	8 (5 - 12)	3 (0 - 5)
Total Metropolitan	45 (43 - 47)	23 (22 - 25)	9 (8 - 10)	5 (4 - 5)

### Anti-Social Behaviour (Past 12 Months) (%)

	Sold illegal drugs	Attacked someone	Shoplifting	Graffiti	Carried a weapon
Metropolitan LGA	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Hume (C)	4 (1 - 6)	10 (7 - 12)	24 (20 - 29)	22 (16 - 28)	17 (14 - 20)
Total Metropolitan	3 (3 - 4)	8 (7 - 9)	25 (23 - 26)	17 (16 - 19)	16 (14 - 17)

### Mental Health and Social Behaviours (%)

	Depressive symptoms	Deliberate self-harm	Sexually active	Possibly at risk of homelessness
Metropolitan LGA	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Hume (C)	12 (8 - 16)	6 (2 - 10)	17 (10 - 23)	11 (2 - 19)
Total Metropolitan	18 (17 - 20)	5 (4 - 6)	18 (16 - 20)	11 (10 - 12)

### Risk Factors and Protective Factors

	Risk factors % with >9 elevated risk factors	Protective factors % with 0-1 elevated protective factors
Metropolitan LGA	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Hume (C)	27 (21 - 32)	50 (45 - 55)
Total Metropolitan	27 (23 - 31)	47 (45 - 49)

# APPENDIX 6

## BROADMEADOWS KANGAS F. C. COACH / CO-ORDINATOR'S SUMMARY OF HOURS SEASON 1997

### TRAINING SESSIONS:

April 30	x 1.5 hrs	1.5 hrs
May 7, 14, 21, 28	x 1.5 hrs	6.0 hrs
June 4, 11, 18	x 1.0 hrs	3.0 hrs
June 25, July 2, 9	training cancelled	0.0 hrs
July 16, 23 30	x 1.0 hrs	3.0 hrs
August 6, 13 (projected)	x 1.0 hrs	2.0 hrs
(Training time reduced due to shorter daylight hours)		

### TOTAL HOURS 1997

**15.5 hours**

**GAME DAY / COACHING** (includes collecting, refuelling and returning Broadmeadows Special School bus):

Round 3, May 4, vs Bendigo at Bendigo	5.5 hrs
Round 4, May 18, vs Ringwood at Elsternwick	6.0 hrs
Round 5, June 1, Bye	0.0 hrs
Round 6, June 15, vs Ballarat in Ballarat	8.0 hrs
Round 7, June 22, vs Parkside at Brunswick	4.0 hrs
Round 8, July 6, vs Werribee at Elsternwick (by train)	6.0 hrs
Round 9, July 20, vs Parkside (I) at Brunswick	5.0 hrs
Round 10, August 3, vs Marlins at Brunswick	5.5 hrs
Semi-Final and Photo Day, August 10 at Elsternwick (projected)	6.0 hrs
(Assuming 1 Finals appearance)	

### TOTAL HOURS 1997

**46.0 hours**

### DELEGATES MEETINGS ATTENDANCE

July 28, August 25	x 1.5 hrs	3.0 hrs
October 19 (F.I.D.A. Workshop)		5.0 hrs

### TOTAL HOURS 1997

**8.0 hours**

### MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

Washing, drying, folding, repairing club jumpers, shorts and socks	10.0 hrs
Pre-match phone calls to players (average 10 phone calls per game)	4.0 hrs
Submission for access to Broadmeadows Special School bus	2.0 hrs
Collection and accounting of player fees and medical forms	3.0 hrs
Preparation of player details on computer database	2.0 hrs

### TOTAL HOURS 1997

**21.0 hours**

### GRAND TOTAL HOURS 1997

**90.5 hours**

# APPENDIX 7

## BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS F. C. TEAM 2000

DATE _____
DIVISION _____
BROADMEADOWS Vs _____
SIGNED  _____
MANAGER

PLAYER	JUMPER NUMBER
[# = own jumper]	
AZZOPARDI, TONY	#18
BRACKLEY, DAVID	12
BRACKLEY, MARTIN	39
BRACKLEY, RONALD	48
BRACKLEY, TIM	10
BRUZZICHESSI, FRANK	* 45
CAMPBELL, JAMIE	* 1
CARLI, DOMINIC	#35
CARNIE, CLINTON	* 46
CELI, ANNIE	#43
COSTANTINI, PAUL	Boundary
DOOLEY, ANTHONY	* 47
DOW, GLEN	6
DOWNING, BEN	#34
DOWNING, MARK	#22
DUNOON, REG	41
EYNAUD, DARREN	#16
FAVORITO, DOMINIC	* #63
GNADEN, ROBIN	#9
GOGGIN, JIM	43
GOGGIN, KEITH	41
HABY, MATTHEW	#21
HARVIE, JOSHUA	#26
HARVIE, STEPHEN	#25
JAMES, SHANE	1
McCOLLEY, ANDREW	17
MURPHY, COREY	* 40
O'CALLAGHAN, ROSS	2
OLSEN, AARON	* 9
PAPAL, JASON	* 42
PINGELL, ROBERT	#8
PIRA, ANTHONY	
RETALLICK, MICHAEL	#33
SCOTT, ANGIE	4
SCOTT, SHANE	* 8
SMITH, DAVE	*
SYNOT, JOSHUA	#31
SNOPKOWSKI, JOHN	5
THOMAS, ANDREW	#20
TUCKER, TIM	44
WHITING, IAN	12

\* Ineligible for  
Division 2

**CLUB JUMPERS**

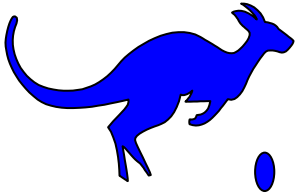
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,  
10, 12, 17, 39, 40, 41,  
42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,  
48

**EMERGENCIES**

11, 13, 15, 19, 25, 00



## APPENDIX 8



# "B" GRADE PREMIERS 1999

## BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS FOOTBALL CLUB

**ROB KLEMM**

E-MAIL [Rob.Klemm@c031.aone.net.au](mailto:Rob.Klemm@c031.aone.net.au)

214 PARER RD

AIRPORT WEST 3042

VICTORIA

April 2, 2016

% [03] 9338 1746

% 0419 136 992

### PLAYER SURVEY

Please answer these questions as best you can. You can get a parent or caregiver to help you. This is to help me with an assignment at University, but it will also help the club getting sponsors etc. Thank you for helping me.

Rob

1. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

2. NUMBER OF YEARS WITH BROADY KANGAS. [CIRCLE] 1 2 3 4 MORE

3. TRAINING.

A) Do you go to training [CIRCLE ONE]

- a) Nearly every week
- b) A fair bit
- c) Sometimes
- d) Not much
- e) Never

B) What is the best thing about training?

- a) Seeing my mates
- b) Getting and keeping fit
- c) Learning and practising my footy skills
- d) Getting out of the house
- e) Talking about footy

C) What is the worst thing about training?

- a) Doing what the coach says
- b) Running laps
- c) Seeing other people I don't like
- d) Practising my skills in front of other people
- e) Stretching exercises

4. PLAYING

- A) What is the best thing about playing football for Broady Kangas?
  - a) Just being in the team
  - b) Winning all the time
  - c) A chance to show my mates how good I am
  - d) A good thing to do on Sunday
  - e) Playing to win, don't mind too much if we lose
  - f) Doing my best
  - g) A chance to practise what I do at training
  - h) Winning trophies
  - i) People respect me because I am in the team
  - j) Country trips to Bendigo / Ballarat / Geelong / Colac
- B) What is the worst thing about playing for Broady Kangas?
  - a) Losing
  - b) Being interchanged off the ground
  - c) Not being in the same team as my mates
  - d) The cost
  - e) Worrying about getting hurt / into fights
  - f) Don't get a kick

5 OTHER

- A) What other things does Broady Kangas help you with?
  - a) Getting a job
  - b) Job References
  - c) Help with getting a house
  - d) Help if I get into trouble
  - e) Help at school
  - f) A chance to get into the State Team
  - g) Transport to games
  - h) Paying my fees in instalments (a bit at a time)
  - i) Lending me a jumper / socks / shorts / boots so that I can play
  - j) Medical help if I get hurt
  - k) Other \_\_\_\_\_ (please explain)

6. OPTIONAL - ANY COMMENTS? [PARENTS OR CAREGIVERS WELCOME TO MAKE COMMENTS TOO]

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Yours sincerely,

Rob Klemm  
Co-ordinator, Broadmeadows Kangas Football Club

# APPENDIX 9

## COACHES' CODE OF BEHAVIOUR

### Introduction

Football is a game of skills associated with a knowledge of the rules. Attitude and sportsmanship are vital ingredients. Therefore it is essential that Coaches should:

1. Coach the game according to the rules.
2. Coach the Team to win graciously.
3. Accept decisions of Umpires and F.I.D.A. Officials.

### General

1. Profanity is unacceptable.
2. Immediately prior to a match commencing shake hands with the opposition coach.
3. Immediately after a match concluding, shake hands with the opposition coach.
4. Acceptable behaviour by all personnel on the Team bench is the Coach's responsibility: (Runners / Water-Carriers / Interchange Players / Supporters).
5. Direct, hostile or negative comments to opposition coaches or Players are unacceptable. Furthermore references made to "bait" opposition Players or coaches are unacceptable.
6. Coaches should not make comments of a personally insulting nature about opposition Coaches, Players or F.I.D.A. Officials in a public forum. (This has particular relevance for the media.)
7. It is not acceptable for a Coach to make indirect comments towards Umpires that allocate blame or incompetence. (i.e. "Don't worry Bluey you never touched him!").
8. It is inappropriate for coaches to enlist or incite the crowd against Umpires, Opposition or F.I.D.A. Officials.

### The Role of the Association

The Association can play an important part in the behaviour pattern by:

1. Ensuring the Coaches and Teams are aware of the "Laws of Football" and the "Rules of the Association".
2. Ensuring that Umpires are fully conversant with these laws and rules.
3. Giving full support to Umpires and Coaches in their efforts to conduct games with smoothness and dignity.

### The Role of Coaches

1. Coaches are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of the Game as well as within the Laws.
2. Clubs should exercise great care in the selection of coaches.
3. Clubs should closely monitor and fully support the efforts of Coaches with regard to the maintenance of this code of behaviour.

### Attitude to Umpires

1. If an Umpire in your opinion, misinterprets a rule, avoid heckling or arguing with him.
2. Recognise that the Umpire is in charge and has the final say.
3. Courtesy and respect should be shown to Umpires at all times.

### Attitude as Coaches

1. Remember that opposition Teams and officials are friends and should be treated as such.
2. Avoid making uncomplimentary and unnecessary comments to opponents.
3. Avoid becoming involved in negative discussion between the Umpires and / or your opponents.
4. Assist Captains and Umpires in the smooth running of the game.

### Attitude to your Team and Club

1. Make your Team and club a family unit.
2. Demonstrate Teamwork and co-operation.
3. Place the Team before any individual.

# APPENDIX 10

## PLAYER CODE OF BEHAVIOUR

### Introduction

Football is a game of skills associated with a knowledge of the rules. Attitude and sportsmanship are vital ingredients. Therefore it is essential that Players and Teams should:

1. Play the game according to the rules.
2. Win graciously.
3. Accept decisions of Umpires and F.I.D.A. Officials.

### The Role of the Association

The Association can play an important part in the behaviour pattern by:

1. Ensuring the Clubs and Teams are aware of the "Laws of Football" and the "Rules of the Association".
2. Ensuring that Umpires are fully conversant with these laws and rules.
3. Giving full support to Umpires in their efforts to conduct games with smoothness and dignity.

### The Role of Coaches

1. Coaches are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of the Game as well as within the Laws.
2. Clubs should exercise great care in the selection of coaches.
3. Clubs should closely monitor and fully support the efforts of Coaches with regard to the maintenance of this code of behaviour.

### Attitude to Umpires

1. If an Umpire in your opinion, misinterprets a rule, avoid heckling or arguing with him.
2. Recognise that the Umpire is in charge and has the final say.
3. Courtesy and respect should be shown to Umpires at all times.

### Attitude as Players

1. Remember that opposition Teams and officials are friends and should be treated as such.
2. Avoid making uncomplimentary and unnecessary comments to opponents.
3. Avoid becoming involved in negative discussion between the Umpires and / or your opponents.
4. Assist Captains and Umpires in the smooth running of the game.

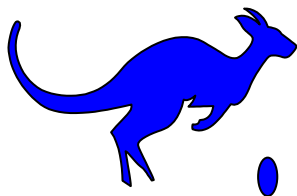
### Attitude to your Team and Club

1. Make your Team and club a family unit.
2. Demonstrate Teamwork and co-operation.

Place the Team before any individual.



## APPENDIX 11



# BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS FOOTBALL CLUB

## FOOTBALL INTEGRATION DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

**ROB KLEMM**

E-MAIL [Rob.Klemm@c031.aone.net.au](mailto:Rob.Klemm@c031.aone.net.au)

**992**

214 PARER RD  
AIRPORT WEST 3042  
VICTORIA

**% [03] 9338 1746**

**% 0419 136**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

This letter is to inform you that I have known Tim xxxxxx for the past twelve (12) months, in his capacity as a player in the Broadmeadows Kangaroos Football club, of which I am Coach / Co-ordinator. In this time, Tim has shown himself to be a responsible and reliable member of the club.

Tim has always been honest in his dealings with the club, and has honoured agreements he has made in regard to payment of fees and match costs. He has always been punctual, and always arrives prepared and ready, with appropriate gear and clothing. He has been conscientious in contacting me if he is unable to attend matches or training nights.

Tim communicates effectively. He has conducted himself well, and speaks and behaves appropriately to officials and team-mates. I have been impressed with the way Tim has been assertive without being aggressive. He has been fair, and has shown good sportsmanship in his approach to playing football.

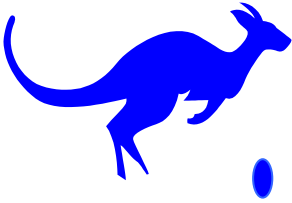
Tim has shown some good leadership skills, especially when dealing with younger team-mates, and I believe that this is an area where he can continue to develop himself.

I am pleased to stand as a referee for Tim, and I wish him well in his pursuit of suitable employment.

Yours sincerely,

Rob Klemm  
Co-ordinator, Broadmeadows Kangas Football Club

## APPENDIX 12



..... BROADMEADOWS KANGAS FOOTBALL CLUB

**ROB KLEMM**

E-MAIL [Rob.Klemm@c031.aone.net.au](mailto:Rob.Klemm@c031.aone.net.au)

% [03] 9338 1746

% [0419] 136 992

214 PARER RD  
AIRPORT WEST 3042  
VICTORIA

**To whom it may concern,**

In support of housing application by Michael xxxxxxxxx.

Michael xxxxxxxxx joined the Broadmeadows Kangas Football Club at the beginning of the 1998 season, when he moved from Ballarat to Broadmeadows. Since then, he has become a popular and reliable member of the team.

Michael has attended training nights diligently and punctually, frequently arriving early and staying late to practise further. When he has been unable to attend, he has been most conscientious in advising me by telephone of this. Similarly, on match days, Michael can be relied on to arrive at the ground well-prepared and in good time. His attendance and punctuality is in part due to the fact that he is living locally, and is able to walk to both the training venue and the match day meeting point.

Michael has made all registration and player insurance fee payments before the due dates, and is always on time with match day levies.

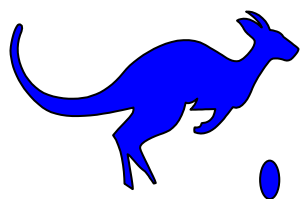
It would be to Michael's advantage that he continues to live locally, where he would have the support of his family. In addition, he would be able to maintain on-going contact with his teammates, and access to a recreational activity where he is a valued contributor.

I am pleased to support his application unreservedly.

Yours sincerely,

Rob Klemm  
Co-ordinator, Broadmeadows Kangas Football Club

## APPENDIX 13



# "B" GRADE PREMIERS 1999

## BROADMEADOWS KANGAROOS FOOTBALL CLUB

**ROB KLEMM**

E-MAIL [Rob.Klemm@c031.aone.net.au](mailto:Rob.Klemm@c031.aone.net.au)

**992**

214 PARER RD  
AIRPORT WEST 3042  
VICTORIA

% [03] 9338 1746

% 0419 136

STATE TRUSTEES  
168 EXHIBTION ST  
MELBOURNE 3000  
ATTENTION ADMINISTATOR XXXXXXXX

Re: Trusteeship for Tim xxxxxxxx

Tim xxxxxxxx has asked me to contact you to arrange payment of his football fees.

Please find below the itemised details for Tim's football expenses this year.

Fees - Registration and Insurance	\$50
Match Day Fee (\$2 x 10 games)	<u>\$20</u>
Total	\$70

A cheque payable to Football Integration Development Association would be appropriate.

There may be costs for Presentation Nights, Team Photos etc. later in the year, and I will contact you at that point if Tim indicates that he wishes to participate.

Thanking you in anticipation

Yours sincerely,

Rob Klemm  
Co-ordinator, Broadmeadows Kangas Football Club

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