

SPORT AND RECREATION: A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW. AUSTRALIA

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or the National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics on Adelaide (08) 8237 7602, email <nccrs@abs.gov.au>.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together information about sport and physical recreation in Australia from a variety of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data sources.

Wherever possible, information contained in this publication has been presented in accordance with the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC). For details refer to *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 (Second Edition)* (cat. no. 4902.0).

This ABS publication is the ninth statistical overview of sport and physical recreation produced by the National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics (NCCRS). Data have been updated where new data were available at the time of release.

The chapters updated in this edition (2010) are as follows:

- Chapter 3 Participation in sport and recreation – contains new data on children's participation in organised sport, Indigenous adults' participation in sport and physical activities and adult exercise levels;
- Chapter 4 Time spent on sport and recreation – contains new data about time spent on recreation and leisure activities;
- Chapter 10 Facilities – contains new data on engineering construction of sport and physical recreation facilities; and
- Chapter 12 Products – contains new data on exports and imports and supply and demand of selected sport and physical recreation goods.

All other data appearing in the 2010 Edition is the same as 2009.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication was made possible with funding assistance from the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport (SCORS).

All ABS publications draw on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and the published total.

MORE INFORMATION

Information about ABS activities in the area of sport and physical recreation statistics is available from the *Culture and Recreation Topics @ a Glance* page on the ABS website www.abs.gov.au.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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PREFACE

This publication presents a statistical overview of sport and recreation in Australia, using the latest data available from a diverse range of ABS and other collections. The dominant focus is on sport and physical recreation, with data also being presented for other selected leisure areas.

The content of this publication is based on the *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 (Second Edition)* (ACLIC) (cat. no. 4902.0). These include separate classifications for industry, products and occupation. These classifications were developed by the ABS in order to promote a more unified body of statistical information about sport and physical recreation. Adoption of these classifications in statistical collections facilitates comparability between different data collections and, as such, aids decision making by government and the sport industries themselves.

Most of the information presented in this publication was collected by the ABS, but data collected by other organisations have also been used so that a more complete picture of the sport and physical recreation industries can be provided. Care must be taken in comparing data from different sources presented in this publication due to differences in survey methodology, definitions and reference periods. For ABS sources, information on data quality is available (e.g. standard errors), but this is not always available for non-ABS sources.

While this publication provides substantial detail, intentionally, it is an overview of the sport and physical recreation sector, and the information is not exhaustive. More comprehensive data are available from the ABS on many of the aspects of the sport and physical recreation sector highlighted in this publication.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| '000 | thousand |
| \$m | million dollars |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ACLC | Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications |
| ANZSCO | Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations |
| ANZSIC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification |
| ANZSPC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification |
| ASCO | Australian Standard Classification of Occupations |
| CPC V2.0 | Central Product Classification V2.0 |
| CPCLA | Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey |
| CPI | consumer price index |
| excl. | excluding |
| ECS | Engineering Construction Survey |
| GSS | General Social Survey |
| HEC | Household Expenditure Classification |
| incl. | including |
| km | kilometre |
| MPHS | Multipurpose Household Survey |
| nec | not elsewhere classified |
| nfd | not further defined |
| no. | number |
| NATSISS | National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey |
| NCCRS | National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics |
| PSM | Population Survey Monitor |
| SCORS | Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport |
| TUS | Time Use Survey |

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION

Participating in sport and physical recreation and attending sporting events as spectators are important features of the Australian lifestyle. However, the sport and physical recreation sector involves more than just the people who participate or attend. It includes organisations providing sport services; manufacturers and distributors of sporting equipment; professional sports people; and other people who are involved in paid employment or voluntary work within the sector. Government and business also play an important role through the provision of facilities and support through grants and sponsorship.

This publication presents an overview of the sport and physical recreation sector. It contains information about the number of people who play sport; the most popular sports played; the number of people attending sporting events; the amount people spend on sport and physical recreation; the economic activity of businesses, clubs and associations involved in providing sport and physical recreation goods and services; the people who work in sport and physical recreation occupations or industries; and the support provided by volunteers.

The decisions about which data to include in the publication were guided by the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC). These contain classifications for culture and leisure industries, products and occupations and includes those relating to sport and physical recreation.

ABS data relating to industries, products and occupations are compiled using ABS standard classifications. The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is used in ABS collections relating to industry. Although the Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification (ANZSPC) was decommissioned in 2008 and the ABS currently uses the international Central Product Classification Version 2.0 (CPC V2.0), the ANZSPC is still the basis for classifications used in the product data presented in this publication, as this is in accordance with how it was originally collected.

Some sport industry data are output in accordance with the ACLC and, for the presentation of information about products, the ACLC has been used as a guide in deciding which are sport and physical recreation products. Inclusions of data in, and exclusions of data from, tables in this publication have been explained in the body of the text where appropriate.

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) was used for the collection of ABS occupation data included in this publication from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. In 2006, ASCO was replaced by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). These two classifications are completely aligned with the ACLC for sport and physical recreation occupations. As a result, the occupation

SPORT AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION *continued*

data in this publication is presented in accordance with the ACLC Occupation Classification.

ABS data relating to participation in sport and physical activity; time spent on sport and outdoor activities; and sport attendance are obtained from a variety of data collections. Each collection may define sport and physical recreation activities in different ways because there is no standard classification for these activities. Nevertheless, the principles underlying the ACLC have provided a guide for the development of some of the collections, and for the data included in this publication. Where there are inconsistencies or differences between the data collections, these have been highlighted in the text.

CHAPTER 2

MAIN FEATURES

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND RECREATION

- There were 10.5 million persons aged 15 years and over (66% of the adult population) who participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport at some time during the 12 months prior to interview in 2005–06. Of these persons, 4.4 million (42%) participated in organised sport and physical recreation.
- The most popular physical recreation activity for both males and females was walking for exercise, however, the participation rate was much higher for females (33%) than it was for males (17%).
- There were 1.7 million children aged 5–14 years (63%) who participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months ending April 2009.
- The most popular organised sport for boys was soccer (outdoor) which had 277,800 participants (20%), whereas for girls it was swimming with 262,800 participants (20%).

TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION

- Australians aged 15 years and over spent an average of 21 minutes of their free time each day on sport and outdoor activity. Males spent more time on sport and outdoor activity than females (25 minutes compared with 17 minutes).

ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS

- There were 7.1 million persons aged 15 years and over (44% of the adult population) who attended at least one sporting event as a spectator during the 12 months prior to interview in 2005–06. A greater percentage of males (52%) attended at least one sporting event than did females (37%).
- Australian Rules football and horse racing were the sports most attended by both males and females. Australian Rules football was attended by 19% of males and 13% of females, while for horse racing the corresponding percentages were 14% and 11%.

SPORT AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

- The sport participation rate was highest for those whose work commitments allowed them to also meet other family and community responsibilities (73%).
- The participation rate for those actively involved in at least one social group in the last 12 months was highest amongst those with an active involvement in a sport or physical recreation group (89%).
- Participation in sport is shown to be highest among those who have daily contact with their family and friends at 64%.
- The sport participation rate was highest for those whose friends are mostly of the same ethnic background (69%).

EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS

- Australian households spent an average of \$15.70 per week on selected sport and physical recreation products during 2003–04. The largest single component of this figure was \$3.41 spent on swimming pools. This was followed by \$2.30 spent on sporting facility hire charges.

EXPENDITURE BY
HOUSEHOLDS *continued*

- The total expenditure by Australian households on selected sport and physical recreation products in 2003–04 was \$6,332.5m. This was 1.8% of the amount Australian households spent on all products.

EMPLOYMENT

- There were 75,155 persons whose main job was in a sport and physical recreation occupation at the time of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This was 23% higher than the corresponding figure from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.
- On average, persons in sport and physical recreation occupations were more likely to be working part-time and more likely to have a lower income than persons in the general working population.
- At the end of June 2005 there were 111,519 persons working for organisations mainly engaged in providing sport and physical recreation services. Of these persons, 46,552 were working for not-for-profit organisations and 11,051 for government organisations. The remainder were working for businesses aiming to make a profit.
- The average weekly total cash earnings of persons employed in sport and physical recreation industries in August 2008 was \$522.90. This was 55% of the average total cash earnings for persons employed in all industries (\$957.90).

VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT

- Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted the largest number of volunteers with 1.7 million people (11% of the population).
- Of the 1.7 million sport and physical recreation volunteers more than half (887,400 or 52%) of the volunteers came from couple families with dependents. This was followed by 23% (397,500) of sport and physical recreation volunteers living in a couple only household.
- The volunteer rate for all sport and physical recreation organisations for employed people (14%) was more than double the rate for the unemployed (5.7%) and those not in the labour force (5.6%).
- Over half of all sport and physical recreation volunteers (54% or 925,900) were involved in coaching, refereeing or judging. Higher proportions of sport and physical recreation volunteers were also involved in administrative and clerical roles (37% or 637,200) or management and committee work (32% or 544,100).
- Volunteers in sport and physical recreation organisations reported a variety of reasons for volunteering, with the three main reasons being to help others in the community (53%), personal satisfaction and personal or family involvement (both 46%).

FACILITIES

- Engineering construction activity for recreation projects (including landscaping) was higher in 2008–09 at \$2,134.4m compared with \$1,781.4m in 2007–08.
- The value of engineering construction activities for recreation (excluding landscaping projects) by the private sector increased from \$375.3m in 2007–08 to \$457.5m in 2008–09.
- There were 322 discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more in 2006. Of these communities, 33% had no sporting facilities.

INDUSTRIES

- In 2004–05 sport and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals had the highest total income (\$1,884.1m) of all those sport and physical recreation industries mainly providing services. However, it was also one of the two sport industries which recorded the lowest profit/surplus margin for 2004–05 (3.7%), the other being horse and dog racing (2.7%).
- The industry with the largest operating profit/surplus in 2004–05 was other sport and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities with \$90.1m (8.1%). The next highest profit/surplus levels were recorded by sport and physical recreation support services with \$85.7m (15%).
- The total income of toy and sporting good manufacturers in 2006–07 was \$520.0m and operating profit was \$29.0m (5.7%). Employment at the end of June 2007 was 3,564 persons.
- The total income of toy and sporting good wholesalers in 2005–06 was \$3,517.5m and operating profit was \$253.7m (7.3%). Employment at the end of June 2006 was 8,336 persons.
- Sport and camping equipment retailers recorded retail sales of \$2,270.3m in 2005–06, while for marine equipment retailers the corresponding figure was \$1,103.2m. At the end of June 2006, there were 18,558 persons employed by sport and camping equipment retailers and 4,039 persons employed by marine equipment retailers.

PRODUCTS

- The total value of exports of selected sport and physical recreation goods in 2008–09 were valued at \$463.1m, slightly lower than the \$510.9m recorded for 2007–08.
- Throughout the period 2002–03 to 2008–09, New Zealand and the USA have been the major destinations for sport and physical recreation goods exported from Australia. For 2008–09, the value of exports to New Zealand was higher at \$108.9m compared with the USA at \$63.1m
- The value (in current prices) of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia during 2008–09 was \$2,055.5m. This was slightly lower than the \$2,078.8m recorded in 2007–08.
- In 2008–09, China and the USA were the major sources of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia. China was the largest contributor to this figure and provided imports worth \$791.9m. The \$366.8m contributed to the total figure by the USA placed it second as a source of Australia's imports.

INTRODUCTION

Sport and physical recreation play a part in the lives of many Australians. The 2005–06 Multi–Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) found that, during the 12 months prior to interview, 66% of Australians aged 15 years and over participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport. The survey obtained data about the characteristics of persons aged 15 years and over who participated in sport and physical recreation activities as a player, competitor or person who physically undertook the activity. People who were involved as coaches, umpires or club officials are excluded from the data. Sport and physical recreation participation data from the MPHS have been published in *Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4177.0).

The MPHS included details on the number of persons who participated in sporting events and physical recreation activities in the 12 months prior to interview; the socio–demographic characteristics of participants; the most popular sports and physical recreation activities; frequency and regularity of participation; and the reasons for participation.

Information on this topic was previously collected for those aged 18 years and over in the Population Survey Monitor (1993 to 2000) and in the 2002 General Social Survey. Care should be taken when comparing results from these surveys, as the methodology used in each of these surveys differed and this may affect the validity of comparisons.

Similar care should be taken when comparing information about Indigenous adult's participation in sport and physical activities which was collected as part of the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008, Australia* (cat. no. 4714.0)

The Survey of Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities (CPCLA), conducted every three years since April 2000, collected data on participation in organised sports outside school hours for children aged 5–14 years. These data are available in *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (cat. no. 4901.0).

The Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, conducted in 1998 and 2003, obtained information regarding whether persons with a disability had participated in sport and physical recreation away from home during the previous 12 months. The survey data have been published in *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia* (cat. no. 4430.0).

Participating in sport and physical recreation is one way that adults and children can stay active and healthy. Data about adults' exercise levels are available in the publication *National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia, 2007–08* (cat. no. 4364.0) and are included here as an indication of how much physical activity people are regularly undertaking.

INTRODUCTION

continued

When comparing data from different sources it is important to take into consideration the scope and methodology of the surveys. These issues are discussed in this chapter wherever such comparisons are made.

ADULT PARTICIPATION

Characteristics of participants

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2005–06, 66% of Australians aged 15 years and over participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport. Overall, males (66% or 5.2 million) and females (66% or 5.3 million) showed similar participation rates for sport and physical recreation. Three-quarters (75%) of persons aged 15–17 years and 25–34 years participated in sport and physical recreation while the lowest participation rate was for persons aged 65 years and over (49%).

Persons living in capital cities participated in sport and physical recreation at a similar rate to those living in other areas of Australia (66% compared with 65%). Participation rates varied among the states and territories, ranging from 58% in the Northern Territory to 80% in the Australian Capital Territory.

The participation rates for full-time and part-time employed persons were 72% and 73% respectively while the participation rate for unemployed persons was 66%. For persons not in the labour force, the participation rate was particularly low at 55%. However, this was largely because a substantial proportion of this group are aged 65 years and over.

3.1 ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION (a), Selected characteristics—2005–06

| | NUMBER | | | PARTICIPATION RATE | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–17 | 307.8 | 302.8 | 610.5 | 77.3 | 72.1 | 74.6 |
| 18–24 | 735.2 | 671.3 | 1 406.4 | 73.3 | 71.8 | 72.6 |
| 25–34 | 1 054.5 | 1 033.9 | 2 088.3 | 76.3 | 74.0 | 75.1 |
| 35–44 | 975.4 | 1 035.9 | 2 011.2 | 66.7 | 69.1 | 68.0 |
| 45–54 | 871.8 | 923.4 | 1 795.2 | 63.5 | 65.7 | 64.6 |
| 55–64 | 670.1 | 716.3 | 1 386.5 | 60.4 | 64.6 | 62.5 |
| 65 and over | 591.0 | 652.9 | 1 243.9 | 50.8 | 48.2 | 49.4 |
| State or Territory | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 1 726.8 | 1 711.6 | 3 438.4 | 65.3 | 62.9 | 64.1 |
| Victoria | 1 254.6 | 1 357.4 | 2 611.9 | 63.6 | 66.1 | 64.8 |
| Queensland | 1 033.5 | 1 037.1 | 2 070.6 | 67.6 | 66.7 | 67.1 |
| South Australia | 390.8 | 415.0 | 805.8 | 64.8 | 66.7 | 65.8 |
| Western Australia | 547.2 | 553.1 | 1 100.2 | 70.7 | 70.3 | 70.5 |
| Tasmania | 120.8 | 128.2 | 248.9 | 64.6 | 65.7 | 65.2 |
| Northern Territory(b) | 34.1 | 30.6 | 64.7 | 60.4 | 56.1 | 58.3 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 97.9 | 103.6 | 201.5 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 79.5 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Capital cities(c) | 3 322.6 | 3 343.5 | 6 666.1 | 67.3 | 65.4 | 66.3 |
| Rest of Australia(d) | 1 883.1 | 1 992.9 | 3 876.0 | 63.8 | 66.3 | 65.0 |
| Labour Force Status | | | | | | |
| Employed | 3 907.4 | 3 298.2 | 7 205.6 | 70.8 | 73.5 | 72.0 |
| Full-time | 3 343.4 | 1 772.7 | 5 116.2 | 70.2 | 74.2 | 71.5 |
| Part-time | 564.0 | 1 525.5 | 2 089.5 | 74.2 | 72.8 | 73.2 |
| Unemployed | 193.8 | 168.3 | 362.1 | 68.4 | 63.7 | 66.1 |
| Not in Labour Force | 1 104.4 | 1 869.9 | 2 974.3 | 53.0 | 55.5 | 54.5 |
| Total | 5 205.7 | 5 336.4 | 10 542.1 | 66.0 | 65.7 | 65.9 |

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over who participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport as players during the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) Comprises predominantly urban areas only.

(c) Comprises the six state capital city statistical divisions.

(d) Includes all of ACT and NT.

Source: Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no 4177.0).

*Characteristics of
participants continued*

Table 3.2 shows the number of players who participated in sport or physical recreation organised by a club or association (e.g. playing tennis as part of a tennis club competition). The table also shows participation in non-organised activity. Examples of this include swimming at the beach with the family, walking for exercise and playing tennis socially. Some players participated in both organised and non-organised activity. Of the 10.5 million participants in sport and physical recreation, a large majority (82% or 8.6 million) had undertaken at least some non-organised activity, while about half (42% or 4.4 million) had participated in some activity which was organised.

In the 12 months prior to interview in 2005–06, 28% of the population aged 15 years and over had participated in some organised sport or physical recreation. The participation rate was similar for males (29%) and females (26%). There were also similar proportions of males and females participating in some non-organised activity (53% and 54% respectively).

3.2 ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION (a),
Type of participation—2005–06

| | Organised only | Non-organised only | Both organised and non-organised | Total organised | Total non-organised | Total participation |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | | | | |
| Males | 1 004.8 | 2 916.0 | 1 280.5 | 2 285.3 | 4 196.5 | 5 205.7 |
| Females | 918.6 | 3 213.0 | 1 194.8 | 2 113.4 | 4 407.7 | 5 336.4 |
| Persons | 1 923.4 | 6 128.9 | 2 475.3 | 4 398.7 | 8 604.2 | 10 542.1 |
| PARTICIPATION RATE (%) | | | | | | |
| Males | 12.7 | 37.0 | 16.2 | 29.0 | 53.2 | 66.0 |
| Females | 11.3 | 39.6 | 14.7 | 26.0 | 54.3 | 65.7 |
| Persons | 12.0 | 38.3 | 15.5 | 27.5 | 53.7 | 65.9 |

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over who participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport as players during the 12 months prior to interview.

Source: Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4177.0).

INDIGENOUS ADULTS'
PARTICIPATION IN SPORT
AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) was conducted throughout Australia, including remote areas, from August 2008 to April 2009. It collected information about Indigenous adults' (persons aged 15 years and over) participation in sport and physical activities during the 12 months prior to interview.

Nearly one third (30% or 99,000) of Indigenous adults reported that they had participated in sport or physical activities. Indigenous men had higher participation (38% or 59,000) in sport and physical activities than Indigenous women (23% or 40,000). The participation rate of Indigenous adults taking part in sport and physical recreation decreased with age for both men and women. Indigenous men aged between 15–24 years had a participation rate of 53%, which decreased to 18% for men aged 45 years and over. Of all Indigenous women aged 15–24 years, 36% took part in sport and physical activities, while this participation rate decreased to 11% for women aged 45 years and over.

INDIGENOUS ADULTS'
PARTICIPATION IN SPORT
AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
continued

3.3 INDIGENOUS ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL
ACTIVITY (a)—By age and sex—2008

| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| 15–24 years | 27.5 | 18.6 | 46.1 | 52.8 | 35.9 | 44.4 |
| 25–34 years | 13.7 | 8.0 | 21.7 | 41.3 | 21.8 | 31.1 |
| 35–44 years | 10.1 | 8.1 | 18.3 | 34.4 | 23.6 | 28.6 |
| 45 years and over | 7.4 | 5.1 | 12.5 | 18.0 | 10.6 | 14.0 |
| Total | 58.8 | 39.8 | 98.6 | 37.7 | 23.3 | 30.1 |

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over who participated in sport or physical activities during the 12 months prior to interview.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4714.0)

PARTICIPATION IN
SELECTED SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
ACTIVITIES

A major aim of ABS surveys about sport and physical recreation participation is to find out about the wide range of physical recreation activities in which people take part. This section presents summary information for the top ten sports and physical recreation activities participated in by persons aged 15 years and over.

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2005–06, walking for exercise attracted the largest number of both male and female participants. However, a much larger percentage of females participated in walking for exercise than males (33% compared with 17%).

Aerobics/fitness, swimming, cycling, tennis and running were amongst the top ten activities participated in by both males and females. There were, however, some marked differences in participation rates for some of these activities. More females participated in aerobics/fitness (16% compared with 9.4% for males) and swimming (10% compared with 8.0%). On the other hand, more males than females went cycling (8.8% compared with 3.9% for females) and participated in running (5.4% compared with 3.1%).

PARTICIPATION IN
SELECTED SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
ACTIVITIES *continued*

3.4 ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION (a),
Selected activities—2005–06

| | Number | Participation rate |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | '000 | % |
| MALES | | |
| Walking for exercise | 1 298.6 | 16.5 |
| Aerobics/fitness | 744.5 | 9.4 |
| Golf | 695.6 | 8.8 |
| Cycling | 691.0 | 8.8 |
| Swimming | 633.3 | 8.0 |
| Running | 425.9 | 5.4 |
| Tennis | 389.5 | 4.9 |
| Soccer (Outdoor) | 311.5 | 3.9 |
| Cricket (Outdoor) | 309.7 | 3.9 |
| Bushwalking | 248.1 | 3.1 |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|
| FEMALES | | |
| Walking for exercise | 2 659.7 | 32.8 |
| Aerobics/fitness | 1 271.5 | 15.7 |
| Swimming | 814.0 | 10.0 |
| Netball | 387.5 | 4.8 |
| Tennis | 379.4 | 4.7 |
| Cycling | 320.7 | 3.9 |
| Bush walking | 271.4 | 3.3 |
| Running | 255.4 | 3.1 |
| Yoga | 248.7 | 3.1 |
| Golf | 179.9 | 2.2 |

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over who participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport as players during the 12 months prior to interview.

Source: Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4177.0).

REASONS FOR
PARTICIPATING

The 2005–06 MPHS also included questions about the reasons for participating or not participating in sport or physical recreation. Common responses for not participating included being too busy or lack of time; age or health related reasons; and 'not interested'. Motives broadly included health reasons and enjoyment. The information from this topic is summarised in *Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4177.0).

A separate report, *Motivators and Constraints to Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation* has also been prepared for the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport Research Group (ABS 2007m).

CHILDREN'S
PARTICIPATION

*Characteristics of
participants*

As the physical activity data collected in the 2009 Survey of Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities (CPCLA) are limited to children's participation in organised sport outside of school hours, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the data for adult participation and the data for children's participation.

Characteristics of participants continued

During the 12 months prior to interview, 1.7 million or 63% of children aged 5–14 years participated in at least one sport outside of school hours that had been organised by a school, club or association. The participation rate for boys (70%) exceeded that for girls (56%), both overall and also within each age group category.

Children aged 9–11 were those most likely to participate in sport. Their participation rate of 68% exceeded the rates for both 12–14 year olds (65%) and 5–8 year olds (58%).

The participation rates of children living in capital cities and children living elsewhere in Australia were similar at 63% and 64% respectively.

The participation rate for children in sport varied across the states and territories, ranging from 58% in Tasmania to 71% in the Australian Capital Territory. The greatest differences between boys and girls were in New South Wales (70% and 50%) and Northern Territory (68% and 48%).

3.5 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT, Selected characteristics—2009

| | NUMBER | | | PARTICIPATION RATE | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–8 | 349.5 | 264.8 | 614.2 | 63.9 | 51.0 | 57.6 |
| 9–11 | 302.8 | 258.1 | 560.9 | 72.1 | 64.6 | 68.4 |
| 12–14 | 318.6 | 224.0 | 542.6 | 74.2 | 54.9 | 64.8 |
| State or territory of usual residence | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 319.8 | 215.8 | 535.6 | 70.4 | 49.8 | 60.3 |
| Victoria | 245.9 | 207.1 | 453.0 | 72.5 | 64.3 | 68.5 |
| Queensland | 190.1 | 153.5 | 343.6 | 65.1 | 55.1 | 60.2 |
| South Australia | 68.4 | 59.6 | 128.0 | 69.4 | 63.2 | 66.3 |
| Western Australia | 102.9 | 73.5 | 176.5 | 71.2 | 54.4 | 63.1 |
| Tasmania | 19.8 | 17.1 | 36.9 | 60.1 | 54.8 | 57.5 |
| Northern Territory | 8.7 | 5.7 | 14.4 | 68.4 | 47.9 | 58.6 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 15.2 | 14.7 | 29.8 | 71.5 | 71.1 | 71.3 |
| Area of usual residence | | | | | | |
| State capital cities | 582.9 | 436.0 | 1 018.9 | 70.0 | 54.9 | 62.6 |
| Balance of state/territory | 387.9 | 310.9 | 698.8 | 68.9 | 58.4 | 63.8 |
| Total | 970.8 | 746.9 | 1 717.8 | 69.6 | 56.3 | 63.1 |

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2009 (cat. no. 4901.0).

The three most popular organised sports for boys in the year ending April 2009 were soccer (outdoor) with 277,800 participants (20%), swimming with 240,100 participants (17%) and Australian Rules football with 223,700 participants (16%). For girls, two sports were predominant – swimming with 262,800 participants (20%) and netball with 225,000 participants (17%). The level of participation by girls in both of these sports was more than double the level of participation in gymnastics, which was the next placed sport with 101,200 participants (7.6%).

3.6 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT(a), Selected sports—By sex—2003, 2006 and 2009

| | 2003 | | 2006 | | 2009 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Number | Participation Rate | Number | Participation Rate | Number | Participation Rate |
| | '000 | % | '000 | % | '000 | % |
| MALES | | | | | | |
| Soccer (outdoor) | 301.1 | 22.2 | 268.5 | 19.6 | 277.8 | 19.9 |
| Swimming | 213.6 | 15.7 | 225.7 | 16.5 | 240.1 | 17.2 |
| Australian Rules football | 184.2 | 13.6 | 188.5 | 13.8 | 223.7 | 16.0 |
| Cricket (outdoor) | 124.2 | 9.1 | 137.8 | 10.1 | 135.7 | 9.7 |
| Tennis (indoor and outdoor) | 128.3 | 9.5 | 109.3 | 8.0 | 131.6 | 9.4 |
| Basketball (indoor and outdoor) | 116.1 | 8.6 | 101.7 | 7.4 | 118.7 | 8.5 |
| Martial arts | 83.9 | 6.2 | 83.4 | 6.1 | 105.2 | 7.5 |
| Rugby League | 76.2 | 5.6 | 107.6 | 7.9 | 97.2 | 7.0 |
| Athletics, track and field | 51.7 | 3.8 | 36.0 | 2.6 | 42.4 | 3.0 |
| Hockey | 33.3 | 2.5 | 22.9 | 1.7 | 25.6 | 1.8 |
| Gymnastics | 22.5 | 1.7 | 21.6 | 1.6 | 23.7 | 1.7 |
| Other organised sports | 210.0 | 15.5 | 239.2 | 17.5 | 221.2 | 15.8 |
| Total(b) | 931.9 | 68.6 | 940.5 | 68.8 | 970.8 | 69.6 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | |
| Swimming | 225.5 | 17.5 | 236.8 | 18.2 | 262.8 | 19.8 |
| Netball (indoor and outdoor) | 233.0 | 18.1 | 224.1 | 17.3 | 225.0 | 17.0 |
| Gymnastics | 69.9 | 5.4 | 71.7 | 5.5 | 101.2 | 7.6 |
| Tennis (indoor and outdoor) | 100.1 | 7.8 | 85.8 | 6.6 | 83.2 | 6.3 |
| Basketball (indoor and outdoor) | 88.9 | 6.9 | 74.6 | 5.7 | 83.2 | 6.3 |
| Soccer (outdoor) | 54.8 | 4.2 | 82.6 | 6.4 | 82.7 | 6.2 |
| Martial arts | 45.8 | 3.6 | 37.0 | 2.9 | 49.5 | 3.7 |
| Athletics, track and field | 48.6 | 3.8 | 41.5 | 3.2 | 47.0 | 3.5 |
| Hockey | 33.0 | 2.6 | 28.9 | 2.2 | 31.8 | 2.4 |
| Australian Rules football | 9.4 | 0.7 | 11.9 | 0.9 | 11.4 | 0.9 |
| Cricket (outdoor) | 9.5 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 0.5 |
| Other organised sports | 154.9 | 12.0 | 220.9 | 17.0 | 160.9 | 12.1 |
| Total(b) | 697.0 | 54.0 | 733.9 | 56.5 | 746.9 | 56.3 |

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport (excluding dancing) outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April of the survey year.

(b) May not add to sum of components as some children participated in more than one activity.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

Characteristics of participants continued

Although boys had the higher participation rate in organised sport, girls had a much higher participation rate than boys in another form of organised physical activity – dancing. During the 12 months ending April 2009, 348,500 girls participated in organised dancing outside of school hours – a participation rate of 26%. The number of boys participating was 41,900 – a participation rate of only 3.0%. Participation was similar to the level recorded for both girls and boys in 2006 (23% and 2.4% respectively).

Besides organised sport and dancing, the 2009 CPCLA also asked about participation in bike riding and skateboarding, rollerblading or riding a scooter. A higher percentage of boys participated in these activities (66% in bike riding and 56% in skateboarding, rollerblading or riding a scooter) than girls (54% and 42% respectively).

*Characteristics of
participants continued*

Between April 2006 and April 2009, the participation rate of girls in bike riding decreased from 62% to 54% and for boys from 73% to 66%. Care should be taken when comparing the participation rates in skateboarding and rollerblading in 2003 and 2006 with 2009, as this was the first year that riding a scooter was included in this category.

3.7 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES (a), By sex—2003, 2006 and 2009

| | 2003 | | 2006 | | 2009 | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Number | Participation Rate | Number | Participation Rate | Number | Participation Rate |
| | '000 | % | '000 | % | '000 | % |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Bike riding | 957.4 | 70.5 | 1 003.0 | 73.4 | 922.5 | 66.1 |
| Skateboarding or rollerblading | 386.4 | 28.5 | 399.3 | 29.2 | (b) 780.4 | (b) 55.9 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Bike riding | 687.4 | 53.3 | 803.2 | 61.9 | 721.1 | 54.4 |
| Skateboarding or rollerblading | 218.2 | 16.9 | 228.5 | 17.6 | (b) 562.2 | (b) 42.4 |

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who were involved in selected other activities outside of school hours in the last two weeks of school prior to interview in April of the survey year.

(b) Includes data on riding a scooter which was not collected in 2003 and 2006.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0)

PARTICIPATION BY
PERSONS WITH A
DISABILITY

In the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, disability is defined as any limitation, restriction or impairment which had lasted, or was likely to last, for at least six months and restricted everyday activities.

Of all persons aged 18 years and over with a disability, there were 829,900 (or 25%) who participated in sport or physical recreation during the 12 months prior to interview in 2003. The majority (468,200 or 56%) of these participants were male. Overall, 28% of males with a disability participated in sport or physical recreation, compared with 21% of females.

Compared with the corresponding figures for 1998, the overall participation rate recorded in 2003 for persons with a disability decreased from 28% to 25%. The male participation rate decreased from 32% to 28%. The participation rate for males with a mild core activity limitation decreased from 34% to 27% while for females with a moderate core activity limitation the rate decreased from 22% to 16%.

PARTICIPATION BY
PERSONS WITH A
DISABILITY *continued*

3.8 ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORT OR PHYSICAL RECREATION (a),
By disability status and sex—1998 and 2003

| Disability status | 1998 | | | 2003 | | |
|--|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| NUMBER ('000) | | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(b) | 10.2 | 11.0 | 21.1 | 13.5 | *9.8 | 23.3 |
| Severe core activity limitation(b) | 51.5 | 43.6 | 95.1 | 47.4 | 41.0 | 88.4 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(b) | 80.7 | 67.3 | 148.0 | 78.2 | 59.1 | 137.3 |
| Mild core activity limitation(b) | 166.9 | 111.3 | 278.2 | 138.8 | 119.9 | 258.7 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 221.9 | 157.7 | 379.6 | 199.0 | 156.1 | 355.1 |
| All with specific limitations or restrictions(c) | 382.6 | 279.4 | 662.0 | 346.4 | 278.2 | 624.6 |
| Total with reported disability(d) | 491.7 | 352.5 | 844.3 | 468.2 | 361.7 | 829.9 |
| PARTICIPATION RATE (%) | | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(b) | 8.7 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 6.6 |
| Severe core activity limitation(b) | 23.1 | 15.9 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 13.6 | 16.6 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(b) | 25.2 | 21.6 | 23.4 | 24.6 | 16.3 | 20.2 |
| Mild core activity limitation(b) | 33.7 | 23.5 | 28.7 | 27.1 | 25.0 | 26.1 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 29.4 | 23.5 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 21.8 | 23.7 |
| All with specific limitations or restrictions(c) | 29.3 | 20.6 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 18.6 | 21.7 |
| Total with reported disability(d) | 32.2 | 23.0 | 27.6 | 28.2 | 21.1 | 24.6 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over, living in households only, who participated in sport or physical recreation away from home during the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity limitation and a schooling or employment restriction.

(d) Includes those who do not have a specific limitation or restriction.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

The proportion of persons aged 18 years and over with a disability who participated in sport or physical recreation during the 12 months prior to interview in 2003 (25%) was much lower than that identified for the total population aged 18 years and over during the 12 months prior to interview in 2003 (62%). However, some of this difference may result from the age distribution of persons with a disability being skewed more towards older persons than is the case for the general population – 35% of persons with a disability were aged 65 years and over compared with only 13% of the total population. A higher proportion of older persons may result in a lower participation rate since, in the general population, only 46% of persons aged 65 years and over had participated in sport or physical recreation during the 12 months prior to interview in 2002, compared with 62% of all adults.

EXERCISE LEVELS

The 2007-08 National Health Survey collected data about people's level of exercise. In the two weeks prior to interview, 65% of respondents aged 15 years or over had exercised for fitness, recreation or sport with 36% doing some form of moderate exercise (exercise which caused a moderate increase in heart rate or breathing) and 15% doing vigorous exercise (exercise which caused a large increase in heart rate or breathing).

Males were more likely than females to do moderate exercise (38% compared with 33%) and vigorous exercise (19% compared with 11%).

EXERCISE LEVELS

*continued***3.9** ADULT EXERCISE LEVELS (a)(b), By sex—2007–08

| | <i>Males</i> | | <i>Females</i> | | <i>Persons</i> | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | '000 | % | '000 | % | '000 | % |
| Sedentary | 2 803.8 | 34.2 | 3 040.2 | 36.1 | 5 844.0 | 35.2 |
| Low | 2 769.8 | 33.8 | 3 362.3 | 40.0 | 6 132.2 | 36.9 |
| Moderate | 1 918.5 | 23.4 | 1 671.2 | 19.9 | 3 589.8 | 21.6 |
| High | 687.0 | 8.4 | 334.6 | 4.0 | 1 021.6 | 6.2 |
| Total(c) | 8 187.8 | 100.0 | 8 412.8 | 100.0 | 16 600.6 | 100.0 |

(a) Adults aged 15 years and over.

(b) Exercise undertaken in the two weeks prior to interview.

(c) Includes persons for whom the level of exercise was not stated.

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia, 2007–08 (cat. no. 4364.0)

CHAPTER 4

TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION

INTRODUCTION

The Time Use Survey (TUS), conducted in 1992, 1997 and 2006, collected information on the daily activity patterns of Australians aged 15 years and over. This chapter examines how people spend their free time using data from the 2006 TUS. Free time is the time remaining after time devoted to essential activities (such as personal hygiene, paid work, housework etc.) has been deducted from a person's day. Free time spent on sport and outdoor activity is compared with time spent on other activities. The TUS defined sport and outdoor activity as including organised and informal sport, exercise, walking, fishing, hiking and holiday travel and driving for pleasure.

Although many holiday and travel activities include sport or physical recreation (particularly walking for recreation and swimming at the beach), the inclusion of holiday travel and driving for pleasure does not align with the definitions of sport and physical recreation from data sources presented in Chapter 3 – Participation in Sport and Recreation.

Data from the TUS have been published in *How Australians Use Their Time, 2006* (cat. no. 4153.0) and also in *Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4173.0)

AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION

The 2006 TUS found that males spent more time than females participating in most recreation and leisure activities, in particular sport and outdoor activity (25 minutes a day compared with 17 minutes a day).

Between 1997 and 2006 the amount of time males spent on sport and outdoor activity reduced more noticeably than for women (8 minutes less a day for men and 3 minutes less a day for women).

Time spent on sport and outdoor activity (25 minutes) was the second most popular activity for males in 2006 after audio/visual media (154 minutes). For women, however, time spent on sport and outdoor activity (19 minutes) followed audio/visual media (122 minutes); talking and correspondence (36 minutes); reading (25 minutes) and other free time (18 minutes). The category other free time includes activities such as relaxing, playing with pets and thinking.

AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON
SPORT AND RECREATION
continued

4.1 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON FREE TIME ACTIVITIES, By sex—1997
and 2006

| | 1997 | | | 2006 | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| | Minutes per day | Minutes per day | Minutes per day | Minutes per day | Minutes per day | Minutes per day |
| Socialising | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Visiting entertainment venues(a) | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Attendance at sports event | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Religious activities(b) | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Community participation | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| Associated travel | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| <i>Social and Community interaction(c)</i> | 42 | 47 | 45 | 40 | 46 | 43 |
| Sport and outdoor activity | 33 | 20 | 27 | 25 | 17 | 21 |
| Games, hobbies, arts, crafts | 18 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 13 |
| Reading | 24 | 26 | 25 | 21 | 25 | 23 |
| Audio/visual media | 143 | 118 | 130 | 154 | 122 | 138 |
| Attendance at recreational courses | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | *1 | 1 |
| Other free time | 23 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 20 |
| Talking and correspondence(d) | 27 | 44 | 35 | 24 | 36 | 30 |
| Associated travel | 11 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| <i>Recreation and Leisure(c)</i> | 283 | 254 | 268 | 268 | 237 | 253 |
| Total free time | 328 | 304 | 316 | 308 | 284 | 296 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes cultural venues.

(b) Includes ritual ceremonies.

(c) Includes additional activities not separately included.

(d) Includes talking on phone or reading/writing own correspondence.

Source: Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4173.0)

TIME SPENT ON
WEEKDAYS/WEEKEND

Not surprisingly in 2006, the average amount of time that people spent on recreation and leisure activities increased on the weekend compared with weekdays, with males spending more time (5 hours and 32 minutes a day) on the weekend on these activities than females (4 hours and 33 minutes a day).

For males the amount of time spent on sport and outdoor activity increased by 17 minutes per day on the weekend and for females by 5 minutes per day compared with time spent during the week. Males spent more time on the weekend on sport and outdoor activity than females (37 minutes compared with 21 minutes).

TIME SPENT ON
WEEKDAYS/WEEKEND
continued

4.2 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON FREE TIME ACTIVITIES, By
weekday/weekend and sex—2006

| | MALES | | FEMALES | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Weekday | Weekend | Weekday | Weekend |
| | Minutes per day | Minutes per day | Minutes per day | Minutes per day |
| Socialising | 6 | 20 | 7 | 19 |
| Visiting entertainment venues(a) | 2 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Attendance at sports event | *1 | 6 | — | 4 |
| Religious activities(b) | *2 | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| Community participation | 8 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| Associated travel | 7 | 22 | 9 | 21 |
| <i>Social and community interaction(c)</i> | 27 | 71 | 35 | 73 |
| Sport and outdoor activity | 20 | 37 | 16 | 21 |
| Games, hobbies, arts, crafts | 13 | 18 | 11 | 15 |
| Reading | 19 | 25 | 23 | 29 |
| Audio/visual media | 144 | 181 | 117 | 134 |
| Other free time | 20 | 29 | 16 | 24 |
| Talking and correspondence(d) | 21 | 31 | 34 | 43 |
| Associated travel | 5 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| <i>Recreation and Leisure(c)</i> | 243 | 332 | 223 | 273 |
| Total free time | 270 | 403 | 259 | 346 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes cultural venues.

(b) Includes ritual ceremonies.

(c) Includes additional activities not separately included.

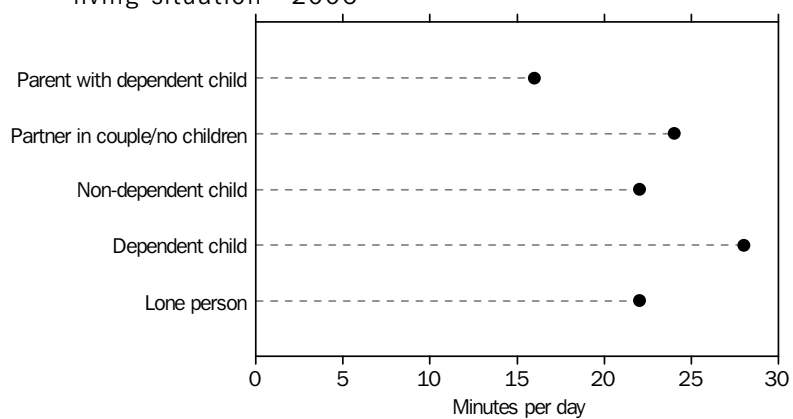
(d) Includes talking on phone or reading/writing own correspondence.

Source: Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4173.0)

TIME SPENT BY PEOPLE
IN DIFFERENT LIVING
SITUATIONS

The amount of free time available to a person depended on the type of household to which they belonged. Family and household types are classified into categories as detailed in the Glossary published in the *Time Use Survey: User Guide, 2006* (cat. no. 4150.0).

Dependent children (all persons aged 15 years and under or aged 15-24 years and in full-time study with a parent living in the same household) spent the most time (28 minutes a day) on sport and outdoor activities. This was followed by people in a couple family with no children (24 minutes). Parents with dependent children spent the least amount of time on sport and outdoor activities (16 minutes).

TIME SPENT BY PEOPLE
IN DIFFERENT LIVING
SITUATIONS *continued***4.3** AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, By
living situation—2006

Source: *Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4173.0)

CHAPTER 5

ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides data on the number and characteristics of persons attending sporting events as a spectator. The information draws on a number of data sources that are briefly discussed below. The economic benefits of staging sporting events is discussed in later chapters.

The Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) collected information on attendance at sporting events and venues from July 2005 to June 2006 from persons aged 15 years and over. Attendance data from the MPHS has been published in *Sports Attendance, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4174.0). Information on this topic was previously collected as a supplement to the 2002 General Social Survey and in the 1999 Monthly Population Survey conducted in April 1999. These surveys collected data from persons aged 18 years and over. Data for this age group has been included in this publication for comparative purposes.

The 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers obtained information regarding whether persons aged 15 years and over with a disability had attended a sporting event away from home in the previous 12 months. Data from this survey have been published in *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 4430.0). The survey was previously conducted in 1998.

When comparing data from different sources it is important to take into consideration the scope and methodology of the surveys. These issues are noted throughout the chapter where such comparisons are made.

ADULT ATTENDANCE

Characteristics of attendees

Data collected in the MPHS showed that 7.1 million or 44% of Australians aged 15 years and over attended at least one sporting event during the 12 months prior to interview in 2005–06. More males (4.1 million or 52%) attended than females (3.0 million or 37%).

The attendance rate at sporting events was highest for persons aged 15–24 years and declined across the age groups. Attendance rates varied among the states and territories, ranging from 42% in New South Wales to 50% in the Northern Territory (includes mainly urban areas only).

The attendance rate at sporting events was higher for persons employed full-time (56%) than persons employed part-time (48%), unemployed persons (43%) or persons not in the labour force (27%).

*Characteristics of
attendees continued*

5.1 ADULT ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS(a), Selected characteristics—2005–06

| | NUMBER | | | ATTENDANCE RATE | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–17 | 242.0 | 204.6 | 446.6 | 60.8 | 48.7 | 54.6 |
| 18–24 | 611.5 | 492.2 | 1 103.7 | 60.9 | 52.6 | 56.9 |
| 25–34 | 857.6 | 621.8 | 1 479.4 | 62.1 | 44.5 | 53.2 |
| 35–44 | 813.7 | 577.8 | 1 391.5 | 55.7 | 38.6 | 47.0 |
| 45–54 | 704.8 | 538.9 | 1 243.7 | 51.3 | 38.3 | 44.7 |
| 55–64 | 529.1 | 326.7 | 885.8 | 47.7 | 29.5 | 38.6 |
| 65 and over | 339.0 | 236.9 | 575.9 | 29.2 | 17.5 | 22.9 |
| State or territory | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 1 310.0 | 949.3 | 2 259.4 | 49.6 | 34.9 | 42.1 |
| Victoria | 1 057.6 | 766.9 | 1 824.5 | 53.6 | 37.3 | 45.3 |
| Queensland | 769.7 | 574.8 | 1 344.5 | 50.4 | 37.0 | 43.6 |
| South Australia | 342.4 | 252.2 | 594.6 | 56.8 | 40.5 | 48.5 |
| Western Australia | 410.1 | 307.2 | 717.2 | 53.0 | 39.0 | 46.0 |
| Tasmania | 102.2 | 78.7 | 180.9 | 54.6 | 40.3 | 47.3 |
| Northern Territory(b) | 31.7 | 23.3 | 55.0 | 56.0 | 42.7 | 49.5 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 74.1 | 46.6 | 120.6 | 60.1 | 35.7 | 47.6 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Capital cities(c) | 2 517.8 | 1 820.8 | 4 338.5 | 51.0 | 35.6 | 43.2 |
| Rest of Australia(d) | 1 580.0 | 1 178.1 | 2 758.2 | 53.5 | 39.2 | 46.3 |
| Labour force status | | | | | | |
| Employed | 3 305.9 | 2 074.6 | 5 380.5 | 59.9 | 46.3 | 53.8 |
| Full-time | 2 900.3 | 1 105.9 | 4 006.2 | 60.9 | 46.3 | 56.0 |
| Part-time | 405.7 | 968.7 | 1 374.4 | 53.4 | 46.2 | 48.1 |
| Unemployed | 144.2 | 90.7 | 234.9 | 50.9 | 34.3 | 42.9 |
| Not in the labour force | 647.7 | 833.6 | 1 481.3 | 31.1 | 24.7 | 27.2 |
| Total | 4 097.8 | 2 998.9 | 7 096.7 | 51.9 | 36.9 | 44.3 |

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over who attended a sporting event as a spectator during the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) Comprises predominantly urban areas only.

(c) Comprises the six state capital city statistical divisions.

(d) Includes all of ACT and NT.

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4174.0).

*Attendance at selected
sports*

In 2005–06 Australian Rules football was the sport most attended by both males (1.5 million or 19%) and females (1.0 million or 13%) aged 15 years and over. Eight of the top ten sports with the highest attendance rates were the same for males and females (see Table 5.2). For all sports, the attendance rate for females was consistently lower than that for males.

Horse racing was the second most highly attended sport for females with 11% (912,000) attending. Horse racing was among the top three sports for males with 14% (1.1 million) attending. Motor sports was attended by almost twice as many males (1.0 million or 13%) as females (462,100 or 5.7%). Rugby League was attended by 943,800 males (12%) and 542,600 females (6.7%).

Attendance at selected
sports *continued*

5.2 ADULT ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS (a)—2005–06

| | Number | Attendance rate |
|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | '000 | % |
| MALES | | |
| Australian Rules football | 1 515.5 | 19.2 |
| Horse racing | 1 091.5 | 13.8 |
| Motor sports | 1 023.1 | 13.0 |
| Rugby League | 943.8 | 12.0 |
| Cricket (outdoor) | 547.5 | 6.9 |
| Rugby Union | 449.6 | 5.7 |
| Soccer (outdoor) | 348.6 | 4.4 |
| Harness racing | 253.7 | 3.2 |
| Dog racing | 139.7 | 1.8 |
| Basketball | 132.6 | 1.7 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|
| FEMALES | | |
| Australian Rules football | 1 011.3 | 12.5 |
| Horse racing | 912.2 | 11.2 |
| Rugby League | 542.6 | 6.7 |
| Motor sports | 462.1 | 5.7 |
| Rugby Union | 232.4 | 2.9 |
| Soccer (outdoor) | 212.2 | 2.6 |
| Harness racing | 190.5 | 2.3 |
| Cricket (outdoor) | 183.2 | 2.3 |
| Tennis | 163.5 | 2.0 |
| Netball | 130.8 | 1.6 |

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over who attended a sporting event as a spectator during the 12 months prior to interview.

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4174.0).

Trends in attendance

Comparable data on sporting attendance are available for 1999 and 2005–06, for persons aged 18 years and over. The top ten sports for these years are presented in Table 5.3.

The proportions of Australians aged 18 years and over who attended sporting events in 1999 and in 2005–06 were similar (42% in 1999 and 40% in 2005–06). Over this period, there was an increase in the number of persons attending horse racing (from 1.7 million to 1.9 million) and rugby union (from 417,800 to 648,200). Conversely, there was a decrease in the number of persons attending outdoor cricket matches between 1999 and 2005–06 (falling from 870,700 to 694,300). Attendance at tennis and basketball also fell during this period from 404,300 to 246,600 and from 461,600 to 206,800 respectively.

*Trends in attendance
continued*

5.3 ADULT ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTING
EVENTS (a)(b)—1999 and 2005–06

| | NUMBER | | ATTENDANCE RATE | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 1999 | 2005-06 | 1999 | 2005-06 |
| | '000 | '000 | % | % |
| Australian Rules football | 2 330.7 | 2 364.0 | 16.5 | 15.6 |
| Horse racing | 1 698.8 | 1 949.8 | 12.1 | 12.8 |
| Rugby League | 1 371.9 | 1 362.0 | 9.7 | 9.0 |
| Motor sports | 1 416.0 | 1 356.5 | 10.1 | 8.9 |
| Cricket (outdoor) | 870.7 | 694.3 | 6.2 | 4.6 |
| Rugby Union | 417.8 | 648.2 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| Soccer (outdoor) | 563.3 | 516.4 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Harness racing | 508.4 | 431.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Tennis | 404.3 | 246.6 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| Basketball | 461.6 | 206.8 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| Total attendance (c)(d) | 5 964.1 | 6 058.5 | 42.3 | 39.9 |

- (a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who attended a sporting event as a spectator during the 12 months prior to interview in the survey year.
- (b) Data are presented for the ten main sporting events attended in 2005–06.
- (c) Includes attendance at all sports, not just those listed above (excluding motor sports).
- (d) A person attending sporting events in a given year will only be counted once in the figure for total sports, regardless of how many different sports they may have attended.

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4174.0).

ATTENDANCE BY
PERSONS WITH A
DISABILITY

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2003, there were 927,200 persons aged 18 years and over who had a disability and attended at least one sporting event. This number was 27% of all adult persons with a disability – defined as any limitation, restriction or impairment which had lasted, or was likely to last, for at least six months and restricted everyday activities. As with the total adult population, more males with a disability (32%) attended a sporting event than did females with a disability (23%).

The proportion of adult persons with a disability who attended a sporting event during the 12 months prior to interview in 2003 (27%) was much lower than that identified for the total adult population during the 12 months prior to interview in 2002 (48%). However, some of this difference may result from the age distribution of persons with a disability being skewed more towards older persons than is the case for the total population – 35% of persons with a disability were aged 65 years and over compared with only 13% of the total population. A higher proportion of older persons may result in a lower attendance rate since, in the general population, only 21% of persons aged 65 years and over attended a sporting event during the 12 months prior to interview in 2002, compared with 48% of all adults.

Between 1998 and 2003, there were significant increases in the numbers of both males and females with a disability who attended a sporting event during the 12-month reference period. The number of males rose from 468,700 to 528,500, while the number of females rose from 333,900 to 398,600. However, there was no significant change in the attendance rates by males and females during this period.

ATTENDANCE BY
PERSONS WITH A
DISABILITY *continued*

5.4 ADULT ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS(a), By disability status and sex—1998 and 2003

| Disability status | 1998 | | | 2003 | | |
|--|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| NUMBER ('000) | | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(b) | 18.4 | 10.9 | 29.3 | 21.3 | 11.0 | 32.3 |
| Severe core activity limitation(b) | 68.7 | 59.1 | 127.8 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 133.7 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(b) | 76.4 | 66.7 | 143.1 | 90.5 | 77.3 | 167.8 |
| Mild core activity limitation(b) | 150.5 | 97.8 | 248.3 | 149.4 | 111.1 | 260.5 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 242.4 | 165.9 | 408.4 | 272.8 | 189.7 | 462.5 |
| All with specific limitations or restrictions(c) | 378.0 | 280.0 | 658.0 | 407.0 | 316.7 | 723.8 |
| Total with reported disability(d) | 468.7 | 333.9 | 802.5 | 528.5 | 398.6 | 927.2 |
| ATTENDANCE RATE (%) | | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(b) | 15.8 | 6.0 | 9.9 | 15.8 | 5.0 | 9.1 |
| Severe core activity limitation(b) | 30.8 | 21.5 | 25.7 | 28.8 | 22.3 | 25.1 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(b) | 23.9 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 28.5 | 21.4 | 24.7 |
| Mild core activity limitation(b) | 30.4 | 20.7 | 25.7 | 29.1 | 23.1 | 26.2 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 32.1 | 24.7 | 28.6 | 34.9 | 26.4 | 30.9 |
| All with specific limitations or restrictions(c) | 28.9 | 20.6 | 24.7 | 29.4 | 21.2 | 25.1 |
| Total with reported disability(d) | 30.7 | 21.8 | 26.2 | 31.8 | 23.2 | 27.4 |

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over, living in households only, who attended a sporting event as a spectator away from home during the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity limitation and a schooling or employment restriction.

(d) Includes those who do not have a specific limitation or restriction.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

INTRODUCTION

Social capital is often defined as being a resource available to individuals and communities founded on networks of mutual support, reciprocity and trust. The associational nature of sport and sporting clubs is sometimes seen as a forum for the creation of social capital by providing opportunities and settings for social interaction, sharing, common interests and enhancing a sense of community. This is expressed in the mission statements of a number of state sport and recreation agencies – "Building stronger, healthier, happier and safer communities" (Western Australian Department of Sport and Recreation 2009), "A vision of community that uses sport and recreation to improve its well being" and "Sport and recreation plays a vital role in binding our communities together" (New South Wales Sport and Recreation 2009).

This chapter includes summary information on a number of indicators of social capital together with their association with participation in sport. This information is sourced from the 2006 ABS General Social Survey. More detail on this topic can be found in the publication *Sport and Social Capital, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4917.0).

WORK-LIFE BALANCE

Work-life balance is used to describe the balance between an individual's work and personal life. The sport participation rate was highest for those whose work commitments allowed them to also meet other family and community responsibilities (73%). Of the 846,000 persons whose work commitment did not allow them to meet family and community responsibilities, two thirds participated in sport and physical recreation (66%). Some 4.5 million or 29% of persons indicated they did not have family/community responsibilities. Within this group, 66% participated in sport and physical recreation.

ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN
SOCIAL GROUPS

The participation rate in sport for those actively involved in at least one social group in the last 12 months was 74%, which was much higher than the participation rate of those with no active involvement (42%). Specifically, the participation rate in sport was highest amongst those with an active involvement in a sport or physical recreation group (89%); arts or heritage group (78%); and adult education, other recreation or special interest group (77%).

Almost three quarters of participants in sport (7.1 million or 75%) had an active involvement in a social group compared with 43% (2.5 million) of non-participants. The greatest proportion of participants in sport had an active involvement in a sport or physical recreation group (66%), social club providing restaurants or bars (32%) and religious or spiritual groups or organisations (29%).

6.1 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Active involvement in social group in the last 12 months by type of organisation—2006

| | <i>Participated</i> | <i>Did not participate</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Participation rate</i> | <i>Non-participation rate</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Sport or physical recreation group | 4 673.5 | 560.4 | 5 233.9 | 89.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 |
| Arts or heritage group | 1 065.3 | 308.9 | 1 374.1 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 100.0 |
| Religious or spiritual group or organisation | 2 094.1 | 926.7 | 3 020.8 | 69.3 | 30.7 | 100.0 |
| Craft or practical hobby group | 947.8 | 359.3 | 1 307.1 | 72.5 | 27.5 | 100.0 |
| Adult education, other recreation or special interest group | 1 519.5 | 453.8 | 1 973.3 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 100.0 |
| Ethnic/multicultural club | 399.1 | 217.6 | 616.8 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 100.0 |
| Social clubs providing restaurants or bars | 2 255.5 | 808.0 | 3 063.5 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 100.0 |
| Other social groups | *21.7 | **10.1 | *31.8 | *68.2 | **31.8 | 100.0 |
| <i>Total persons with involvement</i> | <i>7 119.3</i> | <i>2 483.2</i> | <i>9 602.6</i> | <i>74.1</i> | <i>25.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| No active involvement in social groups in last 12 months | 2 402.5 | 3 302.0 | 5 704.5 | 42.1 | 57.9 | 100.0 |
| Total (a) | 9 521.8 | 5 785.2 | 15 307.1 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 100.0 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Components may not add to totals as some persons may have had involvement in more than one group.

Source: Sport and Social Capital, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4917.0).

FEELINGS OF TRUST

Having trust in others to behave according to accepted social values and norms is a fundamental aspect of a well-functioning community and data which seek to measure levels of trust in others are recognised as being important to monitoring levels of social capital (ABS 2006g).

Respondents in the 2006 General Social Survey were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements including:

- That most people can be trusted,
- That your doctor can be trusted,
- That hospitals can be trusted to do the right thing by you, and
- That police in your local areas can be trusted.

Responses were reported on a five-point scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

Focussing on the level of generalised trust, sport participants reported greater levels of trust in people than did non-participants. The participation rate in sport was found to decline as feelings of trust diminished. The rate amongst those who strongly agreed that most people could be trusted was 69%, compared with 48% for those who strongly disagreed. Some 59% of sport participants reported that they either strongly or somewhat agreed that most people could be trusted compared with 47% of non-participants.

6.2 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Level of generalised trust—2006

| | <i>Participated</i> | <i>Did not participate</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Participation rate</i> | <i>Non-participation rate</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Strongly agree | 1 066.8 | 470.5 | 1 537.3 | 69.4 | 30.6 | 100.0 |
| Somewhat agree | 4 507.9 | 2 235.5 | 6 743.4 | 66.8 | 33.2 | 100.0 |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 1 465.7 | 942.0 | 2 407.7 | 60.9 | 39.1 | 100.0 |
| Somewhat disagree | 1 796.0 | 1 383.8 | 3 179.8 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 100.0 |
| Strongly disagree | 685.5 | 753.3 | 1 438.9 | 47.6 | 52.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 9 521.8 | 5 785.2 | 15 307.1 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 100.0 |

Source: Sport and Social Capital, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4917.0)

FEELINGS OF TRUST

continued

An indirect measure of trust is people's feelings of safety while at home or walking alone. Over half (53%) of sport participants felt very safe or safe walking alone in their local area after dark compared with 39% of non-participants, while 16% of sport participants never walked alone after dark, compared with 31% of non-participants. The sport participation rate was highest for those who felt very safe walking alone in their local area after dark (70%) compared with persons who felt very unsafe (54%) and persons who never walked alone after dark (47%).

6.3 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark—2006

| | <i>Participated</i> | <i>Did not participate</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Participation rate</i> | <i>Non-participation rate</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Very safe | 1 954.1 | 839.1 | 2 793.1 | 70.0 | 30.0 | 100.0 |
| Safe | 3 106.8 | 1 409.8 | 4 516.6 | 68.8 | 31.2 | 100.0 |
| Neither safe nor unsafe | 1 279.8 | 634.0 | 1 913.8 | 66.9 | 33.1 | 100.0 |
| Unsafe | 1 131.2 | 719.7 | 1 850.9 | 61.1 | 38.9 | 100.0 |
| Very unsafe | 485.0 | 411.4 | 896.4 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 100.0 |
| Never walk alone after dark | 1 565.0 | 1 771.2 | 3 336.2 | 46.9 | 53.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 9 521.8 | 5 785.2 | 15 307.1 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 100.0 |

Source: Sport and Social Capital, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4917.0)

FREQUENCY OF CONTACT WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Playing sport and taking part in other forms of physical recreation is often a social activity in which energies are focused on a common goal. It can provide participants with an opportunity to make and/or maintain friendships, develop extended networks and keep in touch with family or friends. A slightly greater proportion of sport participants had daily or weekly contact with their family and friends (97%) compared with non-participants (95%). The sport participation rate was shown to be highest amongst those who had daily contact with their family and friends at 64%. The rate remained high for those who had weekly contact at 62% but dropped to 49% among those who had monthly contact and 41% for those who had quarterly contact.

6.4 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Frequency of contact with family or friends—2006

| | <i>Participated</i> | <i>Did not participate</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Participation rate</i> | <i>Non-participation rate</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Everyday | 4 680.1 | 2 597.4 | 7 277.5 | 64.3 | 35.7 | 100.0 |
| At least once a week | 4 589.3 | 2 872.9 | 7 462.2 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 100.0 |
| At least once a month | 211.6 | 222.9 | 434.6 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 100.0 |
| At least once in three months | *31.3 | *45.7 | 77.0 | *40.6 | *59.4 | 100.0 |
| No recent contact(a) | **9.5 | 46.3 | *55.7 | **17.1 | 83.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 9 521.8 | 5 785.2 | 15 307.1 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 100.0 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes the category 'no family and no friends'.

Source: Sport and Social Capital, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4917.0).

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

PROPORTION OF FRIENDS OF SAME ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Having diverse social networks can expose people to others of different cultural, educational and socio-economic backgrounds and assists in developing values of acceptance and inclusiveness. The sport participation rate was highest for those whose friends are mostly of the same ethnic background (69%). Of persons who have about half of their friends of the same ethnic background, 65% participated in sport and physical recreation. The sport participation rate was 55% for persons who either have all their friends or none of their friends of the same ethnic background.

6.5 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Proportion of friends of same ethnic background—2006

| | <i>Participated</i> | <i>Did not participate</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Participation rate</i> | <i>Non-participation rate</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| All | 2 481.0 | 2 020.5 | 4 501.5 | 55.1 | 44.9 | 100.0 |
| Most | 4 546.4 | 2 053.0 | 6 599.5 | 68.9 | 31.1 | 100.0 |
| About half | 998.2 | 532.5 | 1 530.8 | 65.2 | 34.8 | 100.0 |
| Few | 955.8 | 588.3 | 1 544.1 | 61.9 | 38.1 | 100.0 |
| None | 474.0 | 392.0 | 866.1 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 100.0 |
| Don't Know | *34.8 | 39.0 | 73.8 | *47.2 | 52.8 | 100.0 |
| No friends | *31.5 | 159.9 | 191.4 | *16.5 | 83.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 9 521.8 | 5 785.2 | 15 307.1 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 100.0 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

Source: Sport and Social Capital, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4917.0).

CHAPTER 7

EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information about expenditure by households on sport and physical recreation. Expenditure data has been obtained from the Household Expenditure Surveys for 1998–99 and 2003–04. Data from the next Household Expenditure Survey is due for release in 2011.

The Household Expenditure Surveys collected information about expenditure by households resident in private dwellings and used the Household Expenditure Classification (HEC) to categorise the products purchased. The product categories included in this chapter as relating to sport and physical recreation are those which most closely align with one or more sporting and physical recreation product classes as defined in the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC) Product Classification.

As there is not an exact match between categories of the HEC and those of the ACLC Product Classification, there are some instances of individual products that are out of scope of the ACLC that are included, and in-scope products that are excluded. For example, sports bags, gun oil and powder scales are all classed as sporting and physical recreation equipment in the HEC but are out of scope of the ACLC Product Classification.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2003–04

The average weekly household expenditure on selected sporting and physical recreation products during 2003–04 was \$15.70. This was 1.8% of the average of \$886.63 spent each week on all products (Table 7.1).

Almost half (48% or \$7.57 per week) of sporting and physical recreation expenditure was for sports, physical recreation and camping equipment. A further 45% (\$7.02 per week) was spent on sports and physical recreation services, while the remaining 7.1% (\$1.11 per week) went on sports and recreation vehicles.

The individual categories of sporting and physical recreation products for which average weekly expenditure was highest were swimming pools at \$3.41, sports facility hire charges at \$2.30, and other sports and physical recreation equipment at \$2.03.

Of the total expenditure by Australian households in 2003–04, \$6,332.5m (1.8%) was spent on selected sporting and physical recreation goods and services. Of this expenditure, \$3,053.3m went on sports, physical recreation and camping equipment, \$2,831.5m on sports and physical recreation services, and \$447.7m on sports and recreation vehicles.

HOUSEHOLD
EXPENDITURE SURVEY
2003–04 *continued*

7.1 EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS, By Australian households—2003–04

| | Average household expenditure | Total household expenditure | Number of households reporting expenditure (a) |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | \$/week | \$m/year | '000 |
| Sports and recreation vehicles | | | |
| Bicycles | *0.13 | *52.4 | (b)61.1 |
| Boats, their parts and accessories | 0.98 | 395.3 | (c)51.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1.11</i> | <i>447.7</i> | <i>112.9</i> |
| Sports, physical recreation and camping equipment | | | |
| Camping equipment | 0.33 | 133.1 | 72.6 |
| Fishing equipment | 0.46 | 185.5 | 178.3 |
| Golf equipment | 0.20 | 80.7 | 82.2 |
| Sports or physical recreation footwear | 1.14 | 459.8 | 228.0 |
| Swimming pools | 3.41 | 1 375.4 | (b)86.7 |
| Other sports and physical recreation equipment | 2.03 | 818.8 | 441.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>7.57</i> | <i>3 053.3</i> | <i>978.4</i> |
| Sports and physical recreation services | | | |
| Hire of sports equipment | *0.06 | *24.2 | 33.8 |
| Health and fitness studio charges | 1.44 | 580.8 | 332.2 |
| Sporting club subscriptions | 1.04 | 419.5 | 236.1 |
| Spectator admission fees to sport | 0.73 | 294.4 | 278.6 |
| Sports facility hire charges | 2.30 | 927.7 | 1 225.1 |
| Sports lessons | 1.05 | 423.5 | 294.3 |
| Physical recreation charges n.e.c. (d) | 0.40 | 161.3 | 444.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>7.02</i> | <i>2 831.5</i> | <i>2 169.2</i> |
| Total expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products | 15.70 | 6 332.5 | 2 717.7 |
| Total expenditure on all products | 886.63 | 357 617.4 | 7 735.8 |

- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- (a) Households reporting expenditure in the two week enumeration period unless otherwise noted.
- (b) Households reporting expenditure in the twelve months prior to interview.
- (c) Households reporting expenditure in the twelve months or two weeks prior to interview for different commodities within this category.
- (d) This is a new expenditure category for 2003–04 and includes charges for horse riding, ice-skating, snooker and related games, swimming pool admission, parasailing and skydiving. For 1998–99 these were all included in an expenditure category which was predominantly out of scope of sports and physical recreation.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey, 2003–04.

Table 7.2 presents a comparison of both average weekly and total annual expenditures on sporting and physical recreation products at constant prices for 1998–99 and 2003–04. To enable this comparison, the expenditure data for 1998–99 has been converted to 2003–04 prices using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Overall, the average weekly expenditure on sporting and physical recreation products increased by 19% from \$12.88 in 1998–99 to \$15.30 in 2003–04. However, this was the result of falls in some areas of expenditure being more than balanced by an increase in others. Expenditure on sports and physical recreation services at \$6.62 was 7.2% lower in 2003–04 than the \$7.13 recorded for 1998–99. The fall for sports and recreation vehicles was 7.5% to \$1.11 from \$1.20. These falls were more than counteracted by the increase

HOUSEHOLD
EXPENDITURE SURVEY
2003–04 *continued*

in expenditure on sports, physical recreation and camping equipment which rose 66% to \$7.57 from \$4.55.

Total annual expenditure on sporting and physical recreation products by all households also increased between 1998–99 and 2003–04, rising by 29% from \$4,784.9m to \$6,171.2m. This happened partly because of the increase in average weekly expenditure on those items, and partly because of an 8.6% rise in the number of households in Australia – from 7.1m in 1998–99 to 7.7m in 2003–04. The increase in total annual expenditure on all products over this period was 17% from \$306,329.4m to \$357,617.4m.

7.2 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS, At constant prices—1998–99 and 2003–04

| | AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE | | TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE | |
|---|--|--------------|---|----------------|
| | 1998–99 | 2003–04 | 1998–99 | 2003–04 |
| | \$/week | \$/week | \$m/year | \$m/year |
| Sports and recreation vehicles | *1.20 | 1.11 | *447.3 | 447.7 |
| Sports, physical recreation and camping equipment(a) | 4.55 | 7.57 | 1 688.3 | 3 053.3 |
| Sports and physical recreation services(b)(c) | 7.13 | 6.62 | 2 649.3 | 2 670.1 |
| Total expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products(c) | 12.88 | 15.30 | 4 784.9 | 6 171.2 |
| Total expenditure on all products | 824.83 | 886.63 | 306 329.4 | 357 617.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

- (a) In addition to the products included for 1998–99, for 2003–04 this expenditure category includes skipping ropes, roller blades, roller skates, skateboards and toboggans. For 1998–99 these were all included in an expenditure category predominantly out of scope of sports and physical recreation.
- (b) In addition to the products included for 1998–99, for 2003–04 this expenditure category includes tenpin bowling parties. For 1998–99 these were included in an expenditure category predominantly out of scope of sports and physical recreation.
- (c) Excludes Physical recreation charges n.e.c. because this expenditure category did not exist at the time of the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey. For the 1998–99 survey, the component products of Physical recreation charges n.e.c. were included in an expenditure category predominantly out of scope of sports and physical recreation.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information relating to employment in sport and physical recreation. The information has been obtained from several sources as described below.

The Census of Population and Housing is the source of information relating to a person's main job in the week before the Census, that is, the one in which they usually worked the most hours. The publication *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2006* (cat no. 4148.0) presents summary Census data about persons employed in selected sport and physical recreation occupations as their main job at the time of the 2006 Census. It also includes details of their industry of employment, sex, age, birthplace and origin, qualifications, income, hours worked and state or territory of usual residence.

The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours provides statistics on the composition and distribution of employee earnings and hours paid for and how their pay is set. The latest data available are from the August 2008 survey of employers and have been published in *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008* (cat. no. 6306.0).

The Service Industries Survey collected information in respect of 2000-01 and 2004-05 from organisations mainly involved in providing sport and physical recreation services. Data were published in *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000-01* and *Sports and Physical Recreation Services, Australia, 2004-05* (both cat. no. 8686.0) and include details about the number of persons who were employed by, or worked voluntarily for, sport or physical recreation organisations, regardless of whether it was their main job.

The Survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity was conducted in April 2007 as part of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The survey presents information on the number of persons aged 15 years and over who were involved in organised sport and organised physical activity over a 12 month period. Data have been published in *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, Apr 2007* (cat. no. 6285.0).

CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING

The Census collects detailed information about people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations and industries. However, the employment information relates to the main job in the week before Census and does not include second jobs, unpaid work, or persons usually working in a sports and physical recreation occupation but 'between jobs' during the week before Census night. Also, because some types of sport and physical recreation work are seasonal in nature (e.g. cricket umpiring), some persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations will not have been recorded as such during the Census period.

*Employment in sport and
physical recreation
occupations*

Of all persons employed in the week prior to the 2006 Census, 75,155 persons (0.8%) had their main job in a sport and physical recreation occupation. For the 2001 Census the corresponding figure was 61,272 persons which was 0.7% of total employment. The increase in employment for sport and physical recreation occupations between 2001 and 2006 was 23%. In comparison, the increase for all occupations over the same period was 9.7%.

The sport and physical recreation occupations recording the largest numbers of persons employed in 2006 were fitness instructors (13,799), greenkeepers (12,137), swimming coach or instructors (7,585), stablehands (3,880) and other sports coach or instructors (3,461).

The majority of sport and physical recreation occupation groups showed some increase in employment between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. The largest increases, in percentage terms, were for other sports and fitness workers nfd (64% from 797 to 1,304) and outdoor adventure instructors (52% from 548 to 832).

In comparison, there were three sport and physical recreation occupation groups that experienced a decline in numbers between 2001 and 2006. In percentage terms, the largest falls occurred for sportspersons nec (70% from 2,791 persons to 843 persons), recreation officers (46% from 3,842 to 2,061) and jockeys (42% from 1,124 to 649).

Of the 75,155 persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations, there were more males (44,443 or 59%) than females (30,712 or 41%). In comparison, of all employed persons, 54% were male and 46% were female.

Persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations had a younger age profile relative to all employed persons. The 20–24 year age group had the largest number of persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations (13,403 or 17%). There were also considerably more younger workers employed in occupations such as sports umpires, lifeguards and footballers. By contrast, over 40% of those employed as horse breeders or dog or horse racing officials were aged 50 years or over.

8.1 EMPLOYMENT IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION OCCUPATIONS, By sex—2001 and 2006

| Occupation | 2001 CENSUS(a) | | | 2006 CENSUS(b) | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Horse breeder | 688 | 541 | 1 229 | 766 | 651 | 1 417 |
| Sports administrator | 652 | 431 | 1 083 | 1 185 | 721 | 1 906 |
| Fitness centre manager | 626 | 537 | 1 163 | 750 | 914 | 1 664 |
| Sports centre manager | 1 741 | 1 059 | 2 800 | 2 071 | 1 336 | 3 407 |
| Recreation officer | 1 035 | 2 807 | 3 842 | 773 | 1 288 | 2 061 |
| Gunsmith | 146 | 3 | 149 | 171 | 6 | 177 |
| Dog handler or trainer | na | na | na | 326 | 249 | 575 |
| Horse trainer | na | na | na | 1 967 | 797 | 2 764 |
| Animal trainer(c) | 2 251 | 875 | 3 126 | na | na | na |
| Greenkeeper | 11 637 | 291 | 11 928 | 11 816 | 321 | 12 137 |
| Canvas goods maker | 354 | 257 | 611 | 419 | 316 | 735 |
| Sail maker | 398 | 35 | 433 | 428 | 43 | 471 |
| Fitness instructor | 3 685 | 8 679 | 12 364 | 5 075 | 8 724 | 13 799 |
| Bungy jump master | na | na | na | 10 | — | 10 |
| Fishing guide | na | na | na | 93 | 3 | 96 |
| Hunting guide | na | na | na | — | — | — |
| Mountain or glacier guide | na | na | na | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Outdoor adventure instructor(d) | 350 | 198 | 548 | 519 | 313 | 832 |
| Trekking guide | na | na | na | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Whitewater rafting guide | na | na | na | 28 | — | 28 |
| Outdoor adventure guides nec | na | na | na | 149 | 61 | 210 |
| Diving instructor (open water) | na | na | na | 394 | 147 | 541 |
| Gymnastics coach or instructor | 281 | 1 151 | 1 432 | 411 | 1 633 | 2 044 |
| Horse riding coach or instructor | 107 | 458 | 565 | 78 | 527 | 605 |
| Snowsport instructor | na | na | na | 391 | 186 | 577 |
| Swimming coach or instructor(e) | 506 | 381 | 887 | 1 607 | 5 978 | 7 585 |
| Tennis coach | 1 419 | 358 | 1 777 | 1 677 | 468 | 2 145 |
| Other sports coach or instructor | 1 991 | 887 | 2 878 | 2 529 | 932 | 3 461 |
| Dog or horse racing official | 365 | 45 | 410 | 459 | 81 | 540 |
| Sports development officer | 432 | 241 | 673 | 559 | 339 | 898 |
| Sports umpire | 1 840 | 698 | 2 538 | 1 804 | 579 | 2 383 |
| Other sports official | 89 | 35 | 124 | 95 | 23 | 118 |
| Sportspersons nec(f) | 1 965 | 826 | 2 791 | 710 | 133 | 843 |
| Footballer | 1 377 | 8 | 1 385 | 1 440 | 13 | 1 453 |
| Golfer | 1 084 | 38 | 1 122 | 1 162 | 55 | 1 217 |
| Jockey | 813 | 311 | 1 124 | 501 | 148 | 649 |
| Lifeguard(g) | na | na | na | 1 687 | 907 | 2 594 |
| Stablehand | 1 626 | 1 867 | 3 493 | 1 613 | 2 267 | 3 880 |
| Other sports and fitness workers nfd(h) | 519 | 278 | 797 | 761 | 543 | 1 304 |
| Total sport and physical recreation occupations(i) | 37 977 | 23 295 | 61 272 | 44 443 | 30 712 | 75 155 |
| Total employment | 4 546 783 | 3 751 823 | 8 298 606 | 4 911 129 | 4 193 055 | 9 104 184 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) ASCO was used for the collection of ABS occupation data.

(b) ANZSCO was used for the collection of ABS occupation data.

(c) Includes Dog handler or trainer, Horse trainer, Animal trainers nfd and Animal trainers nec.

(d) Includes Outdoor adventure guides nec and Outdoor adventure guides nfd.

(e) Swimming instructors and teachers were included with Fitness instructors in 2001. This category only included Swimming coaches in 2001.

(f) Includes Sportspersons nec and Sportspersons nfd.

(g) Lifeguards were included with Other sportspersons in 2001.

(h) Includes Sports and personal services workers nfd, Sports and fitness workers nfd and Sports, Coaches, Instructors and Officials nfd.

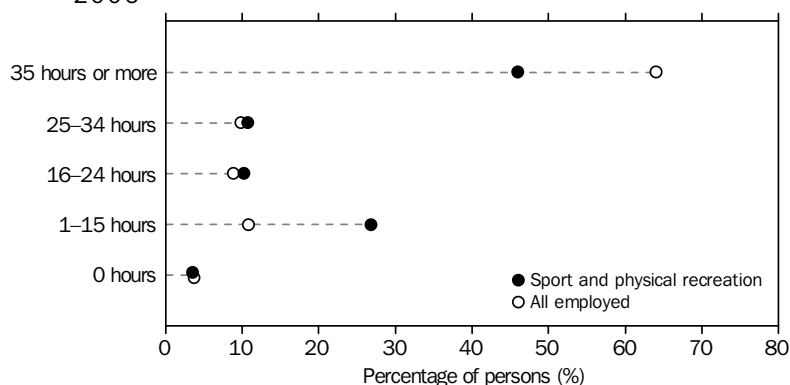
(i) Small cells or census data are randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. There may be minor discrepancies between column and row total in tables containing similar data.

Source: Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2006 (cat. no. 4148.0).

EARNINGS AND HOURS
WORKED

The Census found that, compared to persons employed in all occupations, persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations (as their main job) were more likely to be working part-time (i.e. less than 35 hours per week). Nearly two thirds (64%) of persons employed in all occupations worked full-time (i.e. 35 hours and over). By comparison, only 46% of persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations worked full-time. Relatively large percentages of persons employed as sports umpires (94%), gymnastics coaches (85%) and fitness instructors (69%) worked part-time.

8.2 WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PROFILE OF OCCUPATIONS (a)—August 2006



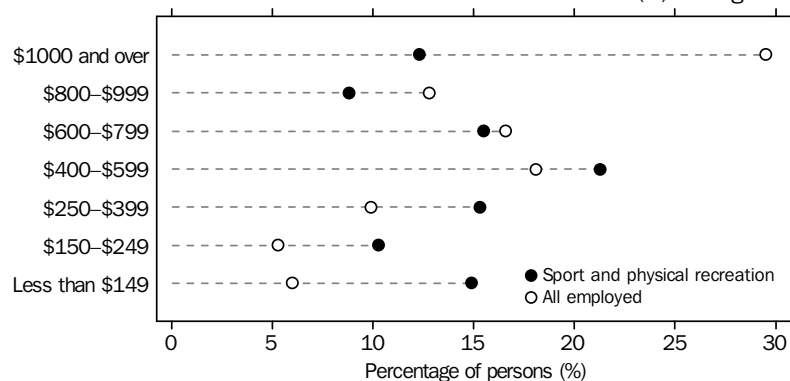
(a) Number of hours worked in all jobs in the week before the Census.

Source: *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2006* (cat. no. 4148.0).

There was a higher percentage of persons employed in all occupations (30%) with a weekly income of \$1,000 or more compared with persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations as their main job (12%). This lower income may be related to the higher incidence of part-time employment in sport and physical recreation occupations.

Over half (52%) of all persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations received a gross weekly income between \$250 and \$799.

8.3 WEEKLY INCOME PROFILE OF OCCUPATIONS (a)—August 2006



(a) Weekly income is derived from all sources of income.

Source: *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2006* (cat. no. 4148.0).

SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS

The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours collects information from a sample of employers about the earnings, hours and selected characteristics of their employees. The latest data available are in respect of August 2008. The scope of the survey is all employing businesses in Australia (public and private sectors) except businesses primarily engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; private households employing staff; and foreign embassies, consulates. Self-employed persons are excluded if they do not employ any wage or salary earners. Further, employees are only considered to be in scope for this survey if they received pay in the last pay period ending on or before 15 August 2008. Employees are out of scope if, during the reference period, they were members of the Australian permanent defence forces; were based outside Australia; or were on workers' compensation and not paid through the payroll.

Information on employment in sport and physical recreation from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours differs from that obtained in the Census of Population and Housing in that the survey data refer to persons employed in sport and physical recreation industries. Census data refer to persons employed in sport and physical recreation occupations. A person can work in a sport industry but not be employed in a sport occupation. A cleaner employed at a racecourse is an example of a non-sport occupation within a sport industry. Information collected in the Census also refers to employment in the main job and excludes second and other jobs.

In 2004 and 2006, businesses were classified to a sport and physical recreation industry in accordance with Group 931 of the 1993 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Group 931 Sport is part of Division P Cultural and Recreational Services. Included in Group 931 are Horse and dog racing, Sports grounds and facilities nec and Sports and services to sports nec. This changed in 2008 where businesses are classified to a sports and physical recreation industry in accordance with Group 911 and Group 912 of the 2006 ANZSIC. Group 911 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities and Group 912 Horse and Dog racing facilities are part of Division R Arts and Recreation Services. Included in Group 911 is Health and fitness centres and gymnasias operation, Sports and physical recreation clubs and sports professionals, Sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities operation, Sports and physical recreation administrative services. Included in 912 is Horse and dog racing administration and track operation, Other horse and dog racing facilities.

The average weekly total cash earnings of persons employed in sport and physical recreation industries in August 2008 was \$522.90. This was 55% of the average total cash earnings for persons employed in all industries (\$957.90).

Given the higher incidence of part-time workers in sport and physical recreation industries, the lower average total cash earnings of persons employed in these industries is as expected. However, the average weekly total cash earnings of full-time workers in sport and physical recreation industries was also less than the average for full-time workers across all industries (\$1,014.50 compared with \$1,237.40).

The average weekly total cash earnings of full-time workers in sport and physical recreation industries increased by 20% from \$845.90 in May 2004 to \$1,014.50 in August 2008. The corresponding increase for all full-time workers in all industries was 29% from \$957.60 to \$1,237.40.

SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE
EARNINGS AND HOURS
continued

8.4 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION
INDUSTRIES (a), Average weekly earnings—2004, 2006 and
2008

| | MAY 2004(a)(b) | | MAY 2006(a)(b) | | AUGUST 2008(b)(c) | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Average weekly ordinary time cash earnings | Average weekly total cash earnings | Average weekly ordinary time cash earnings | Average weekly total cash earnings | Average weekly ordinary time cash earnings | Average weekly total cash earnings |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION INDUSTRIES | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Full-time | 861.80 | 872.30 | 940.30 | 944.10 | 1 086.30 | 1 108.30 |
| Part-time | 294.00 | 295.00 | 323.10 | 328.90 | 286.70 | 288.10 |
| Total | 580.00 | 585.80 | 616.80 | 621.70 | 648.00 | 658.70 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Full-time | 808.80 | 815.60 | 675.70 | 679.40 | 861.10 | 864.80 |
| Part-time | 235.40 | 236.10 | 251.80 | 255.80 | 275.50 | 277.30 |
| Total | 480.40 | 483.70 | 393.40 | 397.30 | 410.30 | 412.50 |
| Persons | | | | | | |
| Full-time | 837.10 | 845.90 | 828.80 | 832.60 | 999.50 | 1 014.50 |
| Part-time | 262.30 | 263.10 | 282.50 | 287.30 | 279.60 | 281.30 |
| Total | 529.60 | 534.10 | 503.00 | 507.40 | 516.80 | 522.90 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES | | | | | | |
| Persons | | | | | | |
| Full-time | 917.30 | 957.60 | 1 035.60 | 1 083.40 | 1 181.40 | 1 237.40 |
| Part-time | 364.30 | 371.20 | 404.90 | 410.80 | 434.70 | 440.30 |
| Total | 727.70 | 756.50 | 818.90 | 852.30 | 919.60 | 957.90 |

(a) Industry: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993, (cat. no. 1292.0), Group 931.

(b) As this data is based on information relating to a sample of employers and employees for each year, rather than a full enumeration, they are subject to sample variability. The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was not designed as a time series so caution should be exercised when comparing data between different years.

(c) Industry: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006, (cat. no. 1292.0), Group 911 and Group 912.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY

Some information about employment in sport and physical recreation industries is available from the Service Industries Survey which includes within its scope businesses classified to the 1993 ANZSIC Group 931 Sport. For the 2000–01 survey, the scope was limited to employing organisations. However, for 2004–05, the scope was extended to include significant non-employing organisations. These were defined as being those with turnover in 2004–05 of \$135,000 or more.

Many smaller sporting clubs have no employees and hence were excluded from the 2000–01 survey along with self-employed persons operating without employees. The change in scope for 2004–05 meant that those turning over at least \$135,000 were now included. For more information obtained from the Service Industries Survey, see Chapter 11 – Industries.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SURVEY *continued*

The Service Industries Survey provides data about persons employed in sport and physical recreation regardless of their occupation or whether it was their main job. It also provides information about voluntary work. The data include all persons who were employed or did voluntary work, regardless of their age. Other surveys focus on persons aged 18 years and over (e.g. the Voluntary Work Survey), or persons aged 15 years and over (e.g. the Survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity). For more information on sport volunteers, refer to Chapter 9 – Volunteers in Sport.

To enable comparison with data from the 2000–01 survey, Table 8.5 separates the 2004–05 data for employing and non-employing organisations. At the end of June 2005, non-employing organisations made up 11% of the total number of organisations providing sport and physical recreation services.

8.5 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES, By type of organisation—2000–01 and 2004–05

| | 2000–01(a) | 2004–05 | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | Employing organisations | Employing organisations | Non-employing organisations | Total |
| Number of organisations at end June | 7 147 | 8 191 | 1 064 | 9 256 |
| Total employment at end June | 98 267 | 111 201 | 319 | 111 519 |
| Total volunteers during June | 178 837 | 163 706 | 18 126 | 181 832 |

(a) Estimates for 2000–01 do not include data for the Sydney Organising Committee for the Sydney Olympics and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited.

Source: Sports Industries, Australia, 2004–05 (cat. no. 8686.0).

The 9,256 organisations (including 600 government agencies) providing sport and physical recreation services employed a total of 111,519 persons and received help from 181,832 volunteers during June 2005. Not-for-profit organisations accounted for 41% of the paid employment and 96% of the volunteers.

8.6 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES, By sector—2004–05

| | SECTOR | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------|
| | For profit | Not for profit | Government | Total |
| Number of organisations at end June | 5 007 | 3 649 | 600 | 9 256 |
| Total employment at end June | 53 917 | 46 552 | 11 051 | 111 519 |
| Total volunteers during June | * 7 480 | 174 351 | .. | 181 832 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

.. not applicable

Source: Sports Industries, Australia, 2004–05 (cat. no. 8686.0).

SURVEY OF INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The Survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity collects information on paid and unpaid involvement in sport and whether this was in a playing or non-playing role such as coach, umpire or administrator.

**SURVEY OF INVOLVEMENT
IN ORGANISED SPORT
AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**
continued

The 2007 survey found that there were 1.6 million persons (9.9% of persons aged 15 years and over) involved in at least one non-playing role in organised sport and physical activity during the 12 months ended April 2007. Over a third (40%) of these people were involved in more than one non-playing role.

There were 658,500 persons involved as a coach, instructor or teacher; 682,600 as a committee member or administrator; and 381,200 as a referee or umpire. Males had a higher involvement rate than females in each of these roles – 4.8% compared with 3.3% for coach, instructor or teacher; 4.4% compared with 4.0% for committee member or administrator; and 2.9% compared with 1.8% for referee or umpire.

Of the 1.6 million persons involved in non-playing roles, 56% (904,400) were associated with school or junior sport and 38% (609,700) had completed a course or qualification relevant to their role.

8.7 PERSONS INVOLVED IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By role and sex—2007

| | MALES | | FEMALES | | PERSONS | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total involvements | Participation rate(a) | Total involvements | Participation rate(a) | Total involvements | Participation rate(a) |
| | '000 | % | '000 | % | '000 | % |
| Playing | 2 129.6 | 26.5 | 1 685.5 | 20.4 | 3 815.0 | 23.4 |
| Non-playing involvement | | | | | | |
| Coach, instructor, teacher | 385.6 | 4.8 | 272.9 | 3.3 | 658.5 | 4.0 |
| Referee or umpire | 232.7 | 2.9 | 148.5 | 1.8 | 381.2 | 2.3 |
| Committee member or administrator | 355.4 | 4.4 | 327.2 | 4.0 | 682.6 | 4.2 |
| Scorer or timekeeper | 301.1 | 3.7 | 314.8 | 3.8 | 615.8 | 3.8 |
| Medical support | 83.2 | 1.0 | 95.1 | 1.2 | 178.2 | 1.1 |
| Other involvement | 49.7 | 0.6 | 45.9 | 0.6 | 95.6 | 0.6 |
| Total persons with non-playing involvement(b) | 883.5 | 11.0 | 737.8 | 8.9 | 1 621.4 | 9.9 |
| Total persons involved(c) | 2 449.2 | 30.4 | 2 006.2 | 24.3 | 4 455.4 | 27.3 |

(a) Total number of persons involved in organised sport and physical activity, expressed as a percentage of the population in the same group.

(b) Components do not add to total as some persons were involved in more than one non-playing role.

(c) Components do not add to total as some persons were involved in both playing and non-playing roles.

Source: Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, Apr 2007 (cat. no. 6285.0)

Of the 1.6 million people involved in a non-playing role, 16% (265,900) received some payment. By comparison, 3.0% (114,700) received some payment for their playing role.

Coaches, instructors or teachers were more likely to receive some payment (22%, 145,100) followed closely by referees or umpires (21%, 81,800), with persons providing medical support least likely to receive some payment (10%, 18,400). Of these almost 90% of referees or umpires and just over 50% of coaches, instructors or teachers received less than \$5,000 per year. Just 13% of players (15,100) received more than \$5,000 per year.

SURVEY OF INVOLVEMENT
IN ORGANISED SPORT
AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

continued

8.8 PERSONS INVOLVED IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By role and payment status—2007

| | Some paid involvements | Unpaid involvements only (a) | Total involvements |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Playing | 114.7 | 3 700.3 | 3 815.0 |
| Non-playing involvement | | | |
| Coach, instructor, teacher | 145.1 | 513.4 | 658.5 |
| Referee or umpire | 81.8 | 299.4 | 381.2 |
| Committee member or administrator | 41.0 | 641.6 | 682.6 |
| Scorer or timekeeper | 26.6 | 589.2 | 615.8 |
| Medical support and other involvement | 34.3 | 231.6 | 265.9 |
| Total persons with non-playing involvement (b) | 265.9 | 1 355.5 | 1 621.4 |
| Total persons involved (c) | 348.7 | 4 306.9 | 4 455.4 |

(a) Includes those who did not know whether they would be paid for their involvement.

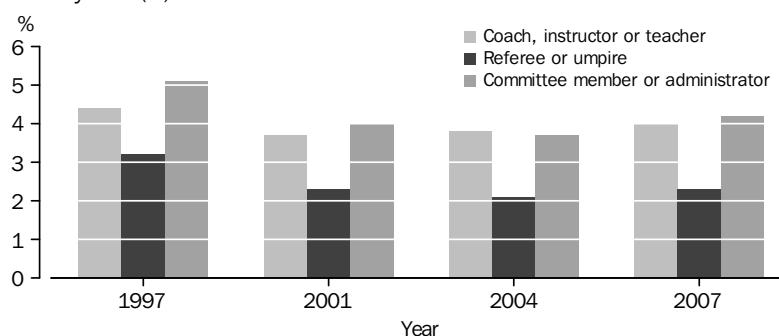
(b) Components do not add to total as some persons were involved in more than one non-playing role.

(c) Components do not add to total as some persons were involved in both playing and non-playing roles.

Source: Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2007, (cat.no. 6285.0).

A comparison of involvement rates over time can be made for the three non-playing role categories of coach, instructor or teacher; referee or umpire; and committee member or administrator. There was a decline in the rate of involvement in all roles from 1997 to 2001 (coaches from 4.4% to 3.7%, referees or umpires from 3.2% to 2.3% and committee members from 5.1 to 4.0%). However, there have been no major decreases in these rates in subsequent surveys.

8.9 PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED NON-PLAYING ROLES, By survey year (a)



(a) See paragraphs 14 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 6285.0 for information on the differences between surveys.

Source: *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 6285.0).

INTRODUCTION

Volunteers are people who freely choose to give their time to organisations or groups in the community for no monetary reward (ABS 2007f). The activities they undertake can include assisting an organisation to run more smoothly (e.g. performing administration and fundraising tasks), providing information and advice (including counselling, teaching and coaching) as well as providing practical assistance to other people, such as serving food and helping with gardening and transportation. Sport benefits significantly from the input of volunteers, with sporting organisations relying heavily on volunteers to provide services for their members. According to New South Wales Sport and Recreation (2008), sport volunteers are the key to the success and long term sustain ability of sporting clubs, sport organisations and sport events. They also recognise that without this contribution, many sport organisations or individual clubs could not exist.

Voluntary work also helps to develop and reinforce social networks and cohesion within communities (Department of Sport and Recreation, Western Australia 2006).

Volunteering has been seen to be particularly important in regional areas as it provides and sustains community interaction (Kemp 2006).

The 2006 General Social Survey (GSS) collected a range of information relevant to volunteers and sport. Information about the number of volunteers, their characteristics and motives for volunteering were collected together with a range of other information relating to community involvement, as well as involvement in sport and physical recreation.

A volunteer in the 2006 GSS was defined as someone who, in the previous 12 months, willingly gave unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group. Individuals who provided unpaid labour as part of work experience, study or mutual obligation were excluded. A detailed analysis of the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation is published in *Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001).

People who volunteer may be involved with more than one organisation and more than one type of organisation. The data from the 2006 GSS provided detailed analysis of the characteristics of those who:

- (a) volunteer for sport only, which includes sport and physical recreation organisation(s) only;
- (b) volunteer for total sport, which includes sport and physical recreation and other types of organisation(s); and
- (c) volunteer for other types of organisation(s) only.

INTRODUCTION

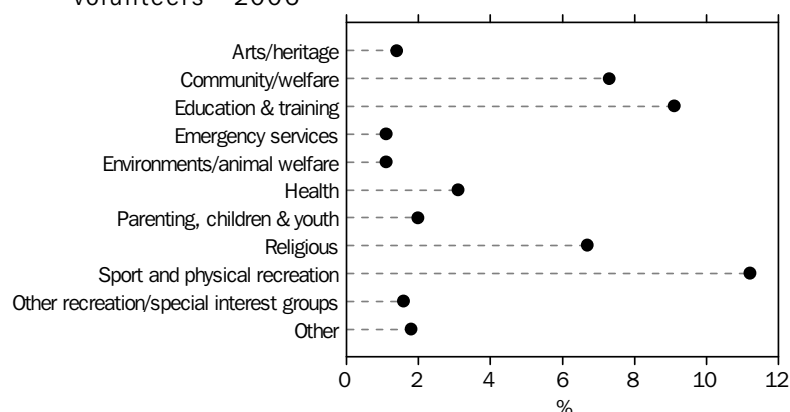
continued

This chapter presents data from the 2006 GSS and describes the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation. These characteristics include sex and age, family and household type, labour force status, the type of work undertaken as a volunteer and reasons for being a volunteer.

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

The GSS found that over 5.2 million people or 34% of the adult population aged 18 years and over participated in voluntary work in 2006. Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted the largest number of volunteers with 1.7 million people (11% of the population) followed by education and training organisations or groups (1.4 million or 9.1%) and community and welfare organisations (1.1 million or 7.3%).

9.1 TYPE OF ORGANISATION VOLUNTEERED FOR, By all volunteers—2006



Source: *Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001)

SEX

Males were more likely than females to volunteer for organisations related to sport only (8.9% and 3.8% respectively) and for total sport (14% of males compared with 8.7% of females). The majority of people who volunteered for total sport were male (61%).

In comparison, females were more likely to volunteer for other organisations only with 28% (2.1 million) of the female population volunteering. Of the 3.5 million people who volunteered for other organisations only, 61% were females.

AGE

A greater proportion of those aged 35-44 years (17%) and 45-54 years (15%) volunteered for total sport than other age groups. In addition to their personal involvement in sport and physical recreation, people in these age ranges often have dependent children of sport-playing age and consequently may volunteer to support their children's activities.

For sport only volunteers there was a greater proportion of those aged 45-54 years (9.0%) volunteering than the other age groups.

9.2 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By sex and age—2006

| | <i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i> | <i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i> | <i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i> | <i>Other organisations only</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> | <i>Not a volunteer</i> | <i>Total Persons aged 18 years & over</i> |
|--------------------|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| VOLUNTEERS ('000) | | | | | | | |
| Male | 672.9 | 366.9 | 1 039.9 | 1 365.3 | 2 405.2 | 5 148.1 | 7 553.3 |
| Female | 294.8 | 378.1 | 672.9 | 2 148.4 | 2 821.3 | 4 932.5 | 7 753.8 |
| VOLUNTEER RATE (%) | | | | | | | |
| Male | 8.9 | 4.9 | 13.8 | 18.1 | 31.8 | 68.2 | 100.0 |
| Female | 3.8 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 27.7 | 36.4 | 63.6 | 100.0 |
| VOLUNTEERS ('000) | | | | | | | |
| 18–24 years | 147.5 | 62.8 | 210.3 | 364.0 | 574.3 | 1 365.8 | 1 940.1 |
| 25–34 years | 167.9 | 112.7 | 280.6 | 578.3 | 858.9 | 1 950.3 | 2 809.2 |
| 35–44 years | 241.0 | 269.4 | 510.4 | 764.7 | 1 275.1 | 1 713.2 | 2 988.3 |
| 45–54 years | 251.9 | 172.4 | 424.2 | 677.4 | 1 101.6 | 1 698.6 | 2 800.2 |
| 55–64 years | 90.5 | 79.1 | 169.6 | 556.8 | 726.4 | 1 512.9 | 2 239.3 |
| 65 years & over | 68.9 | 48.7 | 117.6 | 572.8 | 690.4 | 1 839.5 | 2 529.9 |
| Total | 967.7 | 745.1 | 1 712.8 | 3 513.7 | 5 226.5 | 10 080.6 | 15 307.1 |
| VOLUNTEER RATE (%) | | | | | | | |
| 18–24 years | 7.6 | 3.2 | 10.8 | 18.8 | 29.6 | 70.4 | 100.0 |
| 25–34 years | 6.0 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 20.6 | 30.6 | 69.4 | 100.0 |
| 35–44 years | 8.1 | 9.0 | 17.1 | 25.6 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 100.0 |
| 45–54 years | 9.0 | 6.2 | 15.1 | 24.2 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 100.0 |
| 55–64 years | 4.0 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 24.9 | 32.4 | 67.6 | 100.0 |
| 65 years & over | 2.7 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 22.6 | 27.3 | 72.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 6.3 | 4.9 | 11.2 | 23.0 | 34.1 | 65.9 | 100.0 |

Source: Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001).

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Families consisting of a couple with children aged under 15 were the most common source of all volunteers (1.8 million or 35% of all volunteers). This was followed by families consisting of a couple only who contributed a further 1.4 million or 27% of all volunteers.

Persons who were part of couple families with dependents (both with children under 15 and dependent students) also had greater proportions of volunteering for total sport organisations compared to persons who were part of other family types. Of the 1.7 million total sport volunteers more than half (887,400 or 52%) of the volunteers came from couple families with dependents. This was followed by 23% (397,500) of total sport volunteers living in a couple only household.

9.3 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By family and household type—2006

| | <i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i> | <i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i> | <i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i> | <i>Other organisations only</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|---|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|
| VOLUNTEERS ('000) | | | | | |
| Couple family with children aged under 15 | 308.9 | 388.6 | 697.5 | 1 117.5 | 1 815.0 |
| Couple family with dependent students | 113.2 | 76.7 | 189.9 | 212.9 | 402.8 |
| Couple family with non-dependents | 78.7 | *43.9 | 122.5 | 268.4 | 390.9 |
| Couple only family | 277.7 | 119.8 | 397.5 | 1 028.6 | 1 426.1 |
| One parent family with children aged under 15 | *21.2 | 46.7 | 67.9 | 144.6 | 212.5 |
| One parent family with dependent students | *8.6 | *4.9 | *13.6 | 45.7 | 59.3 |
| One parent family with non-dependents | *25.4 | **3.4 | *28.7 | 101.0 | 129.7 |
| Other family(a) | **9.7 | **0.2 | **9.9 | *35.1 | *45.0 |
| <i>Total family households</i> | 843.3 | 684.2 | 1 527.5 | 2 953.8 | 4 481.3 |
| Lone person household | 78.9 | 43.1 | 122.0 | 402.8 | 524.8 |
| Other households(b) | 45.5 | 17.7 | 63.3 | 157.2 | 220.5 |
| <i>Total other households</i> | 124.4 | 60.8 | 185.3 | 560.0 | 745.3 |
| Total | 967.7 | 745.1 | 1 712.8 | 3 513.7 | 5 226.5 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| VOLUNTEERS (%) | | | | | |
| Couple family with children aged under 15 | 31.9 | 52.2 | 40.7 | 31.8 | 34.7 |
| Couple family with dependent students | 11.7 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 6.1 | 7.7 |
| Couple family with non-dependents | 8.1 | *5.9 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Couple only family | 28.7 | 16.1 | 23.2 | 29.3 | 27.3 |
| One parent family with children aged under 15 | *2.2 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| One parent family with dependent students | *0.9 | *0.7 | *0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| One parent family with non-dependents | *2.6 | **0.5 | *1.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Other family(a) | **1.0 | **— | **0.6 | *1.0 | *0.9 |
| <i>Total family households</i> | 87.1 | 91.8 | 89.2 | 84.1 | 85.7 |
| Lone person household | 8.2 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 11.5 | 10.0 |
| Other households(b) | 4.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| <i>Total other households</i> | 12.9 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 15.9 | 14.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| VOLUNTEER RATE (%) | | | | | |
| Couple family with children aged under 15 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 17.8 | 28.5 | 46.4 |
| Couple family with dependent students | 10.9 | 2.8 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 38.7 |
| Couple family with non-dependents | 5.0 | *2.8 | 7.8 | 17.1 | 24.9 |
| Couple only family | 6.0 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 22.4 | 31.0 |
| One parent family with children aged under 15 | *3.8 | 8.3 | 12.1 | 25.8 | 37.9 |
| One parent family with dependent students | *4.3 | *2.5 | *6.8 | 23.0 | 29.8 |
| One parent family with non-dependents | *4.5 | **0.6 | *5.1 | 17.8 | 22.8 |
| Other family(a) | **5.2 | **0.1 | **5.3 | *18.9 | *24.2 |
| <i>Total family households</i> | 6.7 | 5.4 | 12.1 | 23.4 | 35.5 |
| Lone person household | 4.1 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 20.7 | 27.0 |
| Other households(b) | 6.2 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 21.5 | 30.1 |
| <i>Total other households</i> | 4.7 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 20.9 | 27.9 |
| Total | 6.3 | 4.9 | 11.2 | 23.0 | 34.1 |

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Labour force status may be related to the likelihood of volunteering in that one might expect that employment in paid work may limit the time available for voluntary work. However, the GSS data does not support this.

The volunteer rate for total sport organisations for employed people (14%) was more than double the rate for the unemployed (5.7%) and those not in the labour force (5.6%). People employed full-time had a volunteer rate in these organisations of 15% which was slightly higher than the rate of those employed part-time (13%).

Of the population aged 18 years and over, 23% (2.3 million) of employed people volunteered for other organisations only compared with 14% (1.4 million) who volunteered for total sport organisations.

The total sport volunteer rate for males employed full-time (17%) was greater than the rate for males employed part-time (11%). Conversely, females employed full-time had a total sport volunteer rate of 10% compared with 14% by those employed part-time.

9.4 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By labour force status—2006

| | <i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i> | <i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisations(s)</i> | <i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i> | <i>Other organisations only</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| VOLUNTEERS ('000) | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | |
| Employed | 572.2 | 318.1 | 890.3 | 1 015.4 | 1 905.7 |
| Employed full-time | 515.8 | 289.3 | 805.1 | 827.9 | 1 633.0 |
| Employed part-time | 56.4 | *28.8 | 85.2 | 187.5 | 272.7 |
| Unemployed | **10.9 | **4.6 | *15.4 | 30.2 | 45.6 |
| Not in the labour force | 89.9 | *44.2 | 134.1 | 319.8 | 453.9 |
| Total | 672.9 | 366.9 | 1 039.9 | 1 365.3 | 2 405.2 |
| Female | | | | | |
| Employed | 237.1 | 289.5 | 526.7 | 1 240.4 | 1 767.1 |
| Employed full-time | 133.7 | 109.9 | 243.6 | 543.0 | 786.6 |
| Employed part-time | 103.4 | 179.6 | 283.1 | 697.4 | 980.5 |
| Unemployed | **7.4 | **4.2 | *11.6 | 67.4 | 79.0 |
| Not in the labour force | 50.3 | 84.4 | 134.7 | 840.6 | 975.3 |
| Total | 294.8 | 378.1 | 672.9 | 2 148.4 | 2 821.3 |
| Persons | | | | | |
| Employed | 809.4 | 607.6 | 1 417.0 | 2 255.8 | 3 672.8 |
| Employed full-time | 649.5 | 399.2 | 1 048.7 | 1 370.9 | 2 419.6 |
| Employed part-time | 159.8 | 208.5 | 368.3 | 884.9 | 1 253.2 |
| Unemployed | *18.2 | *8.8 | 27.0 | 97.6 | 124.6 |
| Not in the labour force | 140.1 | 128.7 | 268.8 | 1 160.3 | 1 429.1 |
| Total | 967.7 | 745.1 | 1 712.8 | 3 513.7 | 5 226.5 |
| VOLUNTEER RATE (%) | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | |
| Employed | 10.3 | 5.7 | 16.1 | 18.3 | 34.4 |
| Employed full-time | 10.8 | 6.1 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 34.3 |
| Employed part-time | 7.2 | *3.7 | 10.9 | 24.1 | 35.0 |
| Unemployed | **4.4 | **1.9 | *6.2 | 12.2 | 18.5 |
| Not in the labour force | 5.1 | *2.5 | 7.6 | 18.1 | 25.7 |
| Total | 8.9 | 4.9 | 13.8 | 18.1 | 31.8 |
| Female | | | | | |
| Employed | 5.3 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 27.7 | 39.4 |
| Employed full-time | 5.6 | 4.6 | 10.1 | 22.6 | 32.8 |
| Employed part-time | 5.0 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 33.5 | 47.0 |
| Unemployed | **3.3 | **1.9 | *5.1 | 29.9 | 35.0 |
| Not in the labour force | 1.7 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 27.6 | 32.0 |
| Total | 3.8 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 27.7 | 36.4 |
| Persons | | | | | |
| Employed | 8.1 | 6.1 | 14.1 | 22.5 | 36.6 |
| Employed full-time | 9.1 | 5.6 | 14.6 | 19.1 | 33.8 |
| Employed part-time | 5.6 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 30.9 | 43.8 |
| Unemployed | *3.9 | *1.9 | 5.7 | 20.7 | 26.4 |
| Not in the labour force | 2.9 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 24.1 | 29.7 |
| Total | 6.3 | 4.9 | 11.2 | 23.0 | 34.1 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

Source: Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001).

TYPE OF WORK
UNDERTAKEN AS A
VOLUNTEER

Many volunteers were involved in more than one role. In many cases, these roles were also related to the type of organisation in which they were involved. For example, over half of total sport volunteers (54% or 925,900) were involved in coaching, refereeing or judging. Higher proportions of total sport volunteers were also involved in administrative and clerical roles (37% or 637,200) or management and committee work (32% or 544,100) compared with other organisations only (28% or 992,200 and 27% or 943,800 respectively). This may be an indication of the governance required in the management of sporting clubs, i.e. these organisations rely on volunteers to carry out these roles whereas schools and nursing homes have these tasks performed by paid employees.

There are similar proportions of total sport volunteers and other volunteers involved in fundraising or sales (both 55%).

9.5 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By type of voluntary activity undertaken for organisation—2006

| | <i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i> | <i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i> | <i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i> | <i>Other organisations only</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| VOLUNTEERS ('000) | | | | | |
| Administration/clerical/recruitment/information management | 341.5 | 295.7 | 637.2 | 992.2 | 1 629.4 |
| Coaching/refereeing/judging | 513.5 | 412.5 | 925.9 | 380.7 | 1 306.6 |
| Performing/media production | 67.5 | 55.4 | 122.9 | 416.0 | 538.9 |
| Befriending/supportive listening/counselling/mentoring | 148.6 | 130.1 | 278.8 | 1 081.4 | 1 360.2 |
| Fundraising/sales | 512.1 | 420.8 | 932.9 | 1 938.2 | 2 871.1 |
| Preparing/serving food | 307.7 | 328.6 | 636.4 | 1 388.0 | 2 024.4 |
| Transporting people/goods | 258.5 | 247.8 | 506.3 | 959.0 | 1 465.3 |
| Repairing/maintenance/gardening | 241.6 | 159.8 | 401.4 | 899.4 | 1 300.8 |
| Management/committee work/coordination | 295.8 | 248.3 | 544.1 | 943.8 | 1 487.9 |
| Personal care/assistance | 51.9 | 46.7 | 98.5 | 527.4 | 625.9 |
| Teaching/instruction/providing information | 227.9 | 216.7 | 444.6 | 1 368.8 | 1 813.4 |
| Lobbying/advocacy/policy research | 47.4 | 42.1 | 89.5 | 285.0 | 374.5 |
| Search and rescue/first aid/firefighting/community safety | 42.8 | 30.0 | 72.8 | 219.0 | 291.8 |
| Protecting the environment | *21.4 | *34.3 | 55.7 | 294.9 | 350.6 |
| Other | *32.5 | *17.4 | 49.9 | 328.5 | 378.4 |
| Total (a) | 967.7 | 745.1 | 1 712.8 | 3 513.7 | 5 226.5 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| VOLUNTEERS (%) | | | | | |
| Administration/clerical/recruitment/information management | 35.3 | 39.7 | 37.2 | 28.2 | 31.2 |
| Coaching/refereeing/judging | 53.1 | 55.4 | 54.1 | 10.8 | 25.0 |
| Performing/media production | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 10.3 |
| Befriending/supportive listening/counselling/mentoring | 15.4 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 30.8 | 26.0 |
| Fundraising/sales | 52.9 | 56.5 | 54.5 | 55.2 | 54.9 |
| Preparing/serving food | 31.8 | 44.1 | 37.2 | 39.5 | 38.7 |
| Transporting people/goods | 26.7 | 33.3 | 29.6 | 27.3 | 28.0 |
| Repairing/maintenance/gardening | 25.0 | 21.4 | 23.4 | 25.6 | 24.9 |
| Management/committee work/coordination | 30.6 | 33.3 | 31.8 | 26.9 | 28.5 |
| Personal care/assistance | 5.4 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 15.0 | 12.0 |
| Teaching/instruction/providing information | 23.6 | 29.1 | 26.0 | 39.0 | 34.7 |
| Lobbying/advocacy/policy research | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 7.2 |
| Search and rescue/first aid/firefighting/community safety | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| Protecting the environment | *2.2 | *4.6 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 6.7 |
| Other | *3.4 | *2.3 | 2.9 | 9.3 | 7.2 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Components may not add to totals as some persons may have been involved as a volunteer in more than one role and more than one organisation.

Source: Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001).

REASONS FOR BEING A VOLUNTEER

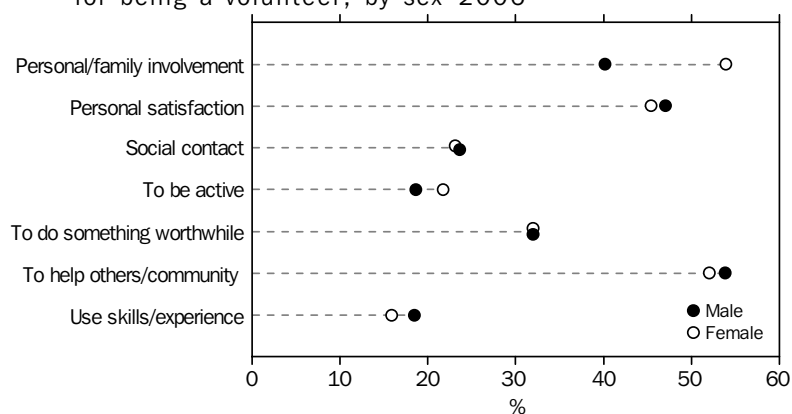
Volunteers in total sport organisations reported a variety of reasons for volunteering with the three main reasons being to help others in the community (53% or 1.0 million), personal satisfaction (46% or 0.8 million) and personal or family involvement (46% or 0.8 million).

REASONS FOR BEING A
VOLUNTEER *continued*

There were some differences in the reasons for volunteering among males and females. A greater proportion of females than males reported personal or family satisfaction (54% and 40% respectively) as their main reason for volunteering in total sport organisations.

In comparison, males reported helping others in the community as their main reason for volunteering in total sport organisations (54% of males compared with 52% of females), followed by personal satisfaction (47% and 45% respectively).

9.6 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, By selected main reasons for being a volunteer, by sex—2006



Source: *Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001)

INTRODUCTION

Information regarding sporting and physical recreation facilities, other than buildings, has been sourced from the quarterly Engineering Construction Survey (ECS). The ECS aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in Australia and collects information from businesses that have engineering construction as their main activity, together with other businesses known to be undertaking a significant level of this type of work. The information is sourced from a category defined as 'Recreation'.

Information about sporting facilities in discrete Indigenous communities was obtained from the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey. This was conducted throughout Australia between March and June 2006.

Chapter 11 — Industries includes information about the operation of sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities. The purpose of this chapter is to present information about the construction of these facilities in the general community and their availability in discrete Indigenous communities.

**ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION OF
SPORTING AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION FACILITIES**

Engineering construction data that excludes landscaping is more closely aligned to the ACLC concept of sporting and physical recreation facilities than data which includes landscaping. However, these classifications are still not completely aligned as the recreation category includes amphitheatres, which the ACLC would class as cultural facilities. The engineering classification also excludes pleasure boat marinas and marine pleasure piers, which the ACLC would regard as being for sport and physical recreation.

Table 10.1 presents the available data which exclude landscaping for the private sector. There was an overall increase of 22% in the total value of work done by the private sector between 2004–05 (\$375.3m) and 2008–09 (\$457.5m). However, this estimate decreased by 8.5% between 2005–06 (\$410.1m) and 2007–08 (\$375.3m). In the following 12 months, this estimate increased by 22%, which was the largest single year increase in the total value of work done by the private sector in the five years preceding 2008–09.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION OF
SPORTING AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION FACILITIES

continued

10.1 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Recreation projects
(excluding landscaping), Original(a)—2004–05 to 2008–09

| | Work commenced | Work done | Work yet to be done(b) |
|---|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR | | | |
| 2004–05 | 464.9 | 375.3 | 24.8 |
| 2005–06 | 575.9 | 410.1 | 34.5 |
| 2006–07 | 654.4 | 389.9 | 178.5 |
| 2007–08 | 464.9 | 375.3 | 59.9 |
| 2008–09 | 451.5 | 457.5 | 18.5 |

(a) Original value prior to seasonal adjustment.

(b) The value of work yet to be done is the outstanding work for the project at the end of the period.

Source: ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Survey.

Although excluding landscaping results in a purer measure of sport and physical recreation facilities, it may also be useful for some to look at the data with landscaping included. Table 10.2 presents five years of data including landscaping, for both the private and public sectors.

For the financial year 2008–09, the total value of work done on recreation projects was \$2134.4m. This was an increase of 20% from the 2007–08 estimate of \$1781.4m. Between 2004–05 and 2008–09, the total value of work done on recreation projects has shown an overall increase of 29%. The total value of work done by the private sector for 2008–09 was \$1594.5m. This estimate was \$263.9m or 20% higher than the estimate from the previous financial year. There was a similar percentage increase for the total value of work done by the public sector. For 2008–09, the estimate was \$540.0m which increased by 20% from \$450.9m in 2007–08.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION OF
SPORTING AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION FACILITIES

continued

10.2 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Recreation projects
(including landscaping)—Original(a)—2004–05 to 2008–09

| | Work commenced | Work done | Work yet to be done(b) |
|---|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR | | | |
| 2004–05 | 1 635.4 | 1 452.0 | 82.1 |
| 2005–06 | 1 770.0 | 1 459.0 | 76.0 |
| 2006–07 | 1 821.2 | 1 397.5 | 252.3 |
| 2007–08 | 2 116.4 | 1 330.6 | 86.8 |
| 2008–09 | 1 786.2 | 1 594.5 | 79.4 |
| VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR | | | |
| 2004–05 | 268.7 | 204.6 | 71.5 |
| 2005–06 | 280.0 | 251.9 | 53.5 |
| 2006–07 | 407.2 | 392.9 | 65.4 |
| 2007–08 | 452.8 | 450.9 | 269.7 |
| 2008–09 | 484.7 | 540.0 | 159.2 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN | | | |
| 2004–05 | 1 904.1 | 1 656.6 | 153.6 |
| 2005–06 | 2 050.0 | 1 711.0 | 129.5 |
| 2006–07 | 2 228.3 | 1 790.3 | 317.7 |
| 2007–08 | 2 569.2 | 1 781.4 | 356.6 |
| 2008–09 | 2 270.9 | 2 134.4 | 238.6 |

(a) Original value prior to seasonal adjustment.

(b) The value of work yet to be done is the outstanding work for the project at the end of the period.

Source: ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Survey.

ACCESS TO SPORTING
FACILITIES BY DISCRETE
INDIGENOUS
COMMUNITIES

The 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey found that there were 322 discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more. Of these, 215 (67%) had some form of sporting facilities while 107 (33%) had no sporting facilities.

A total of 72,344 (88%) people living in discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more, had access to sporting facilities in their community. Larger communities were more likely to have these facilities with 95% of communities with a usual population of 200 or more having at least one sporting facility, compared with 37% of communities with a usual population of 50 to 99.

For those communities with sporting facilities, the most commonly reported were outdoor courts for games such as basketball and netball (79%) and sports grounds (77%).

ACCESS TO SPORTING
FACILITIES BY DISCRETE
INDIGENOUS
COMMUNITIES *continued*

10.3 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE, Access to sporting facilities—2006

| | COMMUNITIES | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|---------------------------------|
| | Usual population of 50–99 | Usual population of 100–199 | Usual population of 200 or more | Total | Reported usual population |
| Sports grounds | 24 | 49 | 92 | 165 | 65 134 |
| Outdoor basketball / netball courts | 30 | 55 | 85 | 170 | 59 620 |
| Indoor or covered facilities | 1 | 6 | 37 | 44 | 32 381 |
| Swimming pool(s) | 1 | 6 | 19 | 26 | 19 293 |
| Other buildings used for sport | 8 | 10 | 38 | 56 | 30 366 |
| Other community sporting facilities | 5 | 4 | 12 | 21 | 8 403 |
| <i>Total with sporting facilities(a)</i> | 46 | 67 | 102 | 215 | 72 344 |
| No sporting facilities | 77 | 25 | 5 | 107 | 9 915 |
| All communities(b) | 123 | 92 | 107 | 322 | 82 259 |

(a) Totals may not add up as more than one response is possible.

(b) Includes not stated, not applicable if relevant.

Source: ABS data available on request, Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006.

Most outdoor basketball/netball courts (69) and sports grounds (68) sporting facilities were reported in the Northern Territory (NT) and Western Australia with 47 and 43 respectively.

The state with the highest proportion of discrete Indigenous communities without access to sporting facilities was New South Wales (56% or 22 communities). The state with the lowest proportion of discrete Indigenous communities without access to sporting facilities was Queensland (7.7% or 3 communities).

The Northern Territory had 49 discrete Indigenous communities with no sporting facilities or not stated (i.e. almost half of all communities across Australia with no sporting facilities or not stated) although this only represented 38% of the discrete Indigenous communities in the Northern Territory.

10.4 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE, Access to sporting facilities—By state or territory—2006

COMMUNITIES WITH SPORTING FACILITIES

| | <i>Sports grounds</i> | <i>Outdoor basketball / netball courts</i> | <i>Indoor or covered facilities</i> | <i>Swimming pool(s)</i> | <i>Other buildings used for sport</i> | <i>Other community sporting facilities (a)</i> | <i>No sporting facilities (a)</i> | <i>All communities</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| New South Wales | 9 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 39 |
| Queensland | 27 | 26 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 39 |
| South Australia | 16 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 29 |
| Western Australia | 43 | 47 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 25 | 82 |
| Northern Territory | 68 | 69 | 20 | 9 | 25 | 6 | 49 | 130 |
| Australia (b) | 165 | 170 | 44 | 26 | 56 | 21 | 107 | 322 |

(a) Includes 'Whether community has sporting facilities' not stated.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included in Australia for confidentiality reasons. The Australian Capital Territory did not have any discrete Indigenous communities.

Source: ABS data available on request, Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to present information about businesses that operate within the Sports and Physical Recreation Industries, as defined in the *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 (Second Edition)* (cat. no. 4902.0). Sports and physical recreation is Division 3 of the ACLC Industry Classification and consists of business units mainly engaged in the presentation or provision of sports and physical recreation and associated services. Also included in Division 3 are business units which are mainly engaged in the manufacture, wholesale or retail of sports and physical recreation goods.

Division 3 consists of four industry groups; Group 31 Horse and dog racing, Group 32 Sports and physical recreation venues, Group 33 Sports and physical recreation services, and Group 34 Sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing and sales. Each of these groups consist of a number of industry classes.

Information about businesses classified to Groups 31, 32 and 33 has been obtained from the 2004–05 Service Industries Survey. For Group 34, some information about wholesaling and retailers of sports and physical recreation goods (Classes 342 and 343) has been obtained from the 2005–06 Retail and Wholesales Industries Survey. Information about manufacturers of sports and physical recreation goods is only available in combination with information about manufacturers of other leisure goods. Nevertheless, this data, obtained from the 2005–06 Manufacturing Industry Survey, is included in this chapter.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05

A survey of businesses/organisations engaged in sports and physical recreation services was conducted in respect of the 2004–05 financial year. It is expected that it will be conducted again in 2014.

At the end of June 2005, Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals (ACLC Class 332) was the industry which had the greatest number of organisations (2,649). It also had the highest employment (22,216 persons) and the highest level of income (\$1,884.1m). However, it was one of two sports industries which recorded the lowest profit / surplus margin for 2004–05 (3.7%), the other being Horse and dog racing (2.7%, ACLC Class 311).

The industry with the largest operating profit / surplus margin was Sports and physical recreation support services (ACLC Class 334) with 15%. The next highest profit/surplus levels were recorded by Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities (ACLC Class 322) with 8.1%. This industry reported an operating loss of \$18.9m for 2000–01, however, this was turned around into a profit of \$90.1m in 2004–05.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05
continued

The number of males employed exceeded the number of females for Horse and dog racing (ACLC Class 311), Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations (ACLC Class 331) and Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals (ACLC Class 332). The number of females employed exceeded the number of males for Health and fitness centres and gymnasia (ACLC Class 321), Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities (ACLC Class 322) and Sports and physical recreation support services (ACLC Class 334). The industry with the highest employment for males at the end of June 2005 was Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals (ACLC Class 332) with 12,890 persons. Health and fitness centres and gymnasia (ACLC Class 321) had the highest employment for females with 11,362 persons.

11.1 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES, Summary of operations by industry and profit status—2004–05

| | Horse and dog racing | Health and fitness centres and gymnasia | Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities | Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations | Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals | Sports and physical recreation support services |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Businesses / organisations | | | | | | |
| For profit (no.) | 759.0 | *777.0 | 872.0 | — | 825.0 | 1 774.0 |
| Not for profit (no.) | 359.0 | 47.0 | 145.0 | 1 147.0 | 1 824.0 | *127.0 |
| Total (no.) | 1 119.0 | *824.0 | 1 016.0 | 1 147.0 | 2 649.0 | 1 900.0 |
| Employment at the end of 2005(a) | | | | | | |
| Males (no.) | *9 826.0 | 5 509.0 | *9 309.0 | 6 084.0 | 12 890.0 | 6 333.0 |
| Females (no.) | 6 719.0 | 11 362.0 | 10 005.0 | 4 535.0 | 9 326.0 | *8 571.0 |
| Persons (no.) | *16 544.0 | 16 871.0 | 19 341.0 | 10 619.0 | 22 216.0 | 14 904.0 |
| Total income (\$m) | 1 556.3 | 679.4 | 1 109.8 | 1 531.0 | 1 884.1 | 582.0 |
| Total expenditure (\$m) | 1 515.5 | 649.4 | 1 020.3 | 1 461.7 | 1 815.1 | 496.6 |
| Operating profit for before tax(b) (\$m) | *41.3 | *30.3 | 90.1 | *70.9 | 70.6 | *85.7 |
| Operating profit margin(b) (%) | 2.7 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 14.7 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) During the last pay period ending month indicated.

(b) Includes capital funding.

Source: Sports and Physical Recreation Services, 2004–05 (cat. no. 8686.0)

Net distributions from TAB authorities to horse and dog racing organisations were \$689.0m which was 44% of their total income for 2004–05 of \$1,556.3m. Training fees contributed a further \$211.5m (14%) to this total.

For health and fitness centres and gymnasia, the main income source was membership and competition fees of \$535.1m. This was 79% of the \$679.4m total income. A further \$46.4m (6.8%) came from casual playing fees.

Casual playing fees were the largest source of income for other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities. These fees contributed \$216.1m or 20% to the total income of \$1109.8m. At \$185.8m (17%), Membership and competition fees was the next largest income source for other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities followed by rent, leasing and hiring (\$104.9m or 9.4%).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05
continued

The total expenses of horse and dog racing organisations for 2004–05 were \$1,019.9m. Prize money and trophy expenses of \$491.8m accounted for the largest share (48%) of this figure. Labour costs of \$315.3m contributed another 31%.

For health and fitness centres and gymnasia, labour costs were the biggest expense. They contributed \$270.5m (42%) to total expenses of \$649.4m. Labour costs were also the largest expense for other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities. At \$321.2m, these costs accounted for 32% of total expenses.

11.2 HORSE AND DOG RACING AND SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES, Summary of income and expenses—2004–05

| | Horse and dog racing | Health and fitness centres and gymnasia | Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| INCOME | | | |
| Net distribution from TAB authorities | 689.0 | — | — |
| Training fees | 211.5 | — | — |
| Admission charges | 36.2 | 0.8 | 29.8 |
| Membership fees | 27.4 | 535.1 | 185.8 |
| Casual playing fees | — | *46.4 | 216.1 |
| Sales of food and beverages | 145.1 | *15.8 | *132.5 |
| Rent, leasing and hiring | 35.2 | *16.5 | *104.9 |
| Other income | 411.9 | 64.8 | 440.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 556.3</i> | <i>679.4</i> | <i>1 109.8</i> |
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Wage and salaries | 266.9 | 237.9 | 278.7 |
| Other labour costs | 48.4 | 42.6 | 42.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>315.3</i> | <i>270.5</i> | <i>321.2</i> |
| Purchases | 108.3 | 23.3 | 97.6 |
| Prize money and trophy expenses | 491.8 | — | — |
| Rent, leasing and hiring expenses | 28.4 | 110.6 | 114.7 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | — | 36.1 | 84.2 |
| Other expenses | 76.1 | 218.9 | 402.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 019.9</i> | <i>649.4</i> | <i>1 020.3</i> |
| Operating profit | 41.3 | 30.0 | 90.1 |
| Operating profit margin (%) | 2.7 | 4.5 | 8.1 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Sports and Physical Recreation Services, 2004–05 (cat. no. 8686.0)

Together, the three main income sources of sports and physical recreation administrative organisations contributed nearly half (49%) of their total income. Television and other broadcasting rights (\$255.1m); sponsorship and fundraising (\$248.8m); and membership and competition fees (\$238.6m) accounted for 17%, 16% and 16% respectively of total income of \$1,531.0m.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05
continued

The three main sources of income for sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals were sponsorship and fundraising, membership fees, and sales of food and beverages. Sponsorship and fundraising income of \$422.4m contributed 22% to total income of \$1,884.1m. This was followed by membership fees with \$360.2m (19%) and sales of food and beverages with \$241.6m (18%).

Important sources of income for sports and physical recreation support services were sports and physical recreation coaching, training or instructing (\$325.3m) and casual playing fees (\$90.6m). These contributed 56% and 16% respectively to the total income of \$582.0m.

The largest expense item for sports and physical recreation administrative organisations was \$352.4m in labour costs. This contributed 24% to the total expenses of \$1,461.7m. At \$310.9m (21%), grants, distributions and affiliation fees paid to other organisations were also a major expense.

The largest expense item for sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals was labour costs. At \$688.2m, these costs contributed 38% to total expenses of \$1,815.1m. Purchases were the second largest expense item at \$208.3m or 12%.

Labour costs were also the largest expense item for sports and physical recreation support services. At \$198.1m they accounted for 40% of total expenses of \$496.6m. Another major expense was rent, leasing and hiring of \$48.8m (9.8%).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05*continued***11.3** ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES TO SPORT, Summary of
income and expenses—2004–05

| | <i>Sports and physical recreation administration</i> | <i>Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals</i> | <i>Sports and physical recreation support services</i> |
|---|--|---|--|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| INCOME | | | |
| Admission charges | 165.8 | 177.4 | 0.2 |
| Membership fees | 238.6 | 360.2 | 10.6 |
| Casual playing fees | — | 92.5 | 90.6 |
| Sales of food and beverages | 33.7 | 241.6 | 18.1 |
| Rent, leasing and hiring | 23.0 | 45.5 | 20.4 |
| Sponsorship and fundraising income | 248.8 | 422.4 | 11.3 |
| Sports and physical recreation coaching, training or instructing | — | 31.2 | 325.3 |
| Television and other broadcasting rights | 255.1 | — | — |
| Funding from government | 188.1 | 25.2 | 17.1 |
| Other grants, distributions and affiliation fees | 175.3 | 188.8 | 5.4 |
| Other income | 202.6 | 299.3 | 83.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 531.0</i> | <i>1 884.0</i> | <i>582.0</i> |
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Wage and salaries | 310.8 | 594.5 | 171.3 |
| Other labour costs | 41.6 | 93.7 | 26.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>352.4</i> | <i>688.2</i> | <i>198.1</i> |
| Purchases | 49.2 | 208.3 | 29.1 |
| Prize money and trophy expenses | 61.0 | 20.0 | 2.1 |
| Rent, leasing and hiring expenses | 49.0 | 57.3 | 48.8 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 45.0 | 92.2 | 23.5 |
| Grants, distributions and affiliation fees paid to other organisations | 310.9 | 31.8 | 21.6 |
| Other expenses | 594.2 | 717.3 | 173.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 461.7</i> | <i>1 815.1</i> | <i>496.6</i> |
| Operating profit | 70.9 | 70.6 | 85.7 |
| Operating profit margin (%) | 4.6 | 3.7 | 14.7 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Sports and Physical Recreation Services, 2004–05 (cat. no. 8686.0)

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY SURVEY

The ACLC Industry Classification includes the Classes 341 Sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing and 481 Other culture and leisure goods manufacturing. It would be ideal for data to be separately available for both classes, however, the Manufacturing Industry Survey uses the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) to classify industry rather than the ACLC.

The data from the 2007-08 Manufacturing Industry Survey is scheduled for release at the end of 2010.

The data published for 2006-07 are based on the 2006 ANZSIC. Previous data were compiled using the 1993 ANZSIC. The only 2006 ANZSIC Class which corresponds closely in scope to ACLC classes 341 and 481 is 2592 Toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturing. The 1993 ANZSIC Class which corresponds closely in scope to ACLC Classes 341 and 481 is 2942 Toy and sporting good manufacturing. All inclusions and exclusions have remained unchanged between the 1993 ANZSIC and 2006 ANZSIC

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY SURVEY
continued

for these two respective classes. The scope of these ANZSIC classes are wholly contained within, but much narrower than the combined scope of the two ACLC classes.

In 2006–07, the total income of toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturers was \$520m. This figure decreased by \$4m (0.8%) from 2005–06. Total expenses came to \$486m. Of this figure, 22% (\$108m) was spent on labour costs. The contribution of wages and salaries to labour costs was \$96m (89%). The operating profit before tax was \$29m and the operating profit margin was 5.7%.

At the end of June 2007, there were 3,564 persons employed by toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturers.

11.4 TOY, SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS, Summary of operations—2002–03 to 2006–07

| | 2002–03(a) | 2003–04(a) | 2004–05(a) | 2005–06(a) | 2006–07(b) |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Employment at end June (no.)(c) | 3 132 | 2 866 | 3 009 | 2 979 | 3 564 |
| Income | | | | | |
| Sales and service income (\$m)(d) | 520 | 523 | 481 | 520 | 514 |
| Other income (\$m) | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Total (\$m) | 524 | 527 | 488 | 524 | 520 |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Labour costs | | | | | |
| Wages and salaries (\$m)(e) | 81 | 82 | 83 | 78 | 96 |
| Other labour costs (\$m) | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Total (\$m) | 95 | 95 | 97 | 91 | 108 |
| Other expenses (\$m) | 388 | 393 | 362 | 402 | 378 |
| Total (\$m) | 482 | 487 | 459 | 493 | 486 |
| Operating profit before tax (\$m) | 42 | 4 | 31 | 36 | 29 |
| Operating profit margin (%) | 8.2 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 5.7 |

(a) Industry: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 1993), Class 2942.

(b) Industry: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 2006), Class 2592.

(c) Includes working proprietors and partners.

(d) Sales of goods - whether or not manufactured by the business.

(e) The gross wages and salaries (including capitalised wages and salaries) of all employees of the business. Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 8221.0).

WHOLESALE INDUSTRY
2005–06

The ACLC Industry Classification includes the Classes 342 Sports and physical recreation goods wholesaling and 482 Other culture and leisure goods wholesaling. It would be ideal for data to be separately available for both classes. The 2005–06 Retail and Wholesale Industries Survey used 1993 ANZSIC to classify industry. The only ANZSIC Class which corresponds closely in scope to ACLC Classes 342 and 482 is 4793 Toy and sporting good wholesaling. The scope of this ANZSIC class is wholly contained within, but much narrower than, the combined scope of the two ACLC Classes.

The next release of data from the Wholesale Industries Survey is due at the end of 2010.

In 2005–06, the total income for toy and sporting good wholesalers was \$3,517.5m of which \$3,005.4m (85%) came from wholesale sales and \$182.9m (5.2%) from retail sales. Total expenses came to \$3,260.9m. Of this figure, purchases contributed to almost two thirds (\$2,096.1m) and wages and salaries accounted for a further 11% (\$348.5m).

WHOLESALE INDUSTRY
 2005–06 *continued*
11.5 TOY AND SPORTING GOODS WHOLESALE, Summary of operations—2005–06

| | Value |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Businesses at end June (no.) | 2 303 |
| Employment at end June(a) (no.) | 8 336 |
| Income | |
| Wholesale sales (\$m) | 3 005.4 |
| Retail sales (\$m) | 182.9 |
| Service income (\$m) | 58.6 |
| Other income (\$m) | 270.5 |
| Total (\$m) | 3 517.5 |
| Expenses | |
| Labour costs | |
| Wages and salaries (\$m) | 348.5 |
| Purchases (\$m) | 2 096.1 |
| Other expenses (\$m) | 816.3 |
| Total (\$m) | 3 260.9 |
| Operating profit before tax (\$m) | 253.7 |
| Operating profit margin (%) | 7.3 |

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners.

Source: Retail and Wholesale Industries, Australia,
2005–06 (cat. no. 8622.0).

RETAIL INDUSTRY
 2005–06

The ACLC Industry Classification includes Class 343 for Sports and physical recreation goods retailing or hiring. It would be ideal for data to be available for this class as defined in the ACLC. The 2005–06 Retail and Wholesale Industries Survey used 1993 ANZSIC to classify industry. As a result the best data available is for the ANZSIC classes which correspond most closely in scope to ACLC Class 343. These ANZSIC classes are 4241 Sport and camping equipment retailing and 4245 Marine equipment retailing. The scope of the former is wholly contained within the scope of ACLC Class 343. However, the scope of the latter includes the retailing of marine equipment for non-recreation purposes. This falls outside the scope of the ACLC altogether. There are some primary activities in scope of ACLC Class 343 which fall outside the scope of the ANZSIC Classes 4241 and 4245. Examples are Sports apparel retailing and Sports footwear retailing.

Data from the latest Retail and Wholesale Industries Survey is due for release in 2014.

In 2005–06, the total income of sport and camping equipment retailers was \$2,817.8m, of which \$2,270.3m (81%) came from retail sales and \$339.3m from wholesale sales (12%). Sport and camping equipment includes such items as bicycles, sports firearms, canoes, skis, fishing tackle and sleeping bags. The operating profit margin for sport and camping equipment retailers was 6.0% compared with 4.5% for the retail industry as a whole. Their total expenses came to \$2,692.7m of which \$1,728.1m (64%) was purchases and \$391.0m (15%) were wages and salaries.

Marine equipment includes boats and their accessories, boat trailers and jet skis. The total income for marine equipment retailers during 2005–06 was \$1,667.8m, of which \$1,103.2m (66%) came from retail sales and \$379.4m (23%) from wholesale sales. The operating profit margin was 8.2%, slightly larger than the sport and camping equipment retailers, and larger than the retail industry as a whole. The total expenses for marine

RETAIL INDUSTRY
2005–06 *continued*

equipment retailers were \$1,557.9m, of which \$1,242.0m (80%) was purchases and \$142.3m (9.1%) wages and salaries.

At the end of June 2006, there were 18,558 persons employed by sport and camping equipment retailers and 4,039 persons employed by marine equipment retailers.

11.6 SPORT, CAMPING AND MARINE EQUIPMENT RETAILERS,
Summary of operations—2005–06

| | <i>Sport and camping equipment retailers</i> | <i>Marine equipment retailers</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Businesses at end June (no.) | 4 012 | 1 006 |
| Employment at end June(a) (no.) | 18 558 | 4 039 |
| Income | | |
| Retail sales (\$m) | 2 270.3 | 1 103.2 |
| Wholesale sales (\$m) | 339.3 | 379.4 |
| Service income (\$m) | 126.4 | 104.5 |
| Other income (\$m) | 81.9 | 80.8 |
| Total (\$m) | 2 817.8 | 1 667.8 |
| Expenses | | |
| Labour costs | | |
| Wages and salaries (\$m) | 391.0 | 142.3 |
| Purchases (\$m) | 1 728.1 | 1 242.0 |
| Other expenses (\$m) | 573.6 | 173.6 |
| Total (\$m) | 2 692.7 | 1 557.9 |
| Operating profit before tax (\$m) | 165.4 | 135.5 |
| Operating profit margin (%) | 6.0 | 8.2 |

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners.

Source: Retail and Wholesale Industries, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 8622.0).

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to present information about the trade in, supply and demand for sports and physical recreation products. The term 'products' encompasses both goods, such as a cricket bat or tennis racquet, and services, such as entry to a game of Australian Rules football or the use of a squash court.

Information about exports and imports has been obtained from FASTTRACCS, an ABS product which provides electronic delivery of international trade statistics sourced from customs records. Supply and demand data are sourced from the ABS Australian National Accounts Input–Output Tables.

The products selected from each of these data sources and for inclusion in the tables presented in this chapter are those which most closely align with one or more sports and physical recreation product classes as defined in the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC) Product Classification. The ACLC Product Classification lists all classes of products which the ABS defines as pertaining to culture and leisure. A subset of these are defined as pertaining to sports and physical recreation.

Some sporting and physical recreation products could not be included in some of the tables because, for the relevant data source, they were part of a larger product category which was predominantly out of scope of the ACLC Product Classification. Conversely, some out-of-scope products are included in the tables because they were part of a product category which was predominantly in scope.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SPORTING AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION PRODUCTS

International trade statistics are compiled from information supplied to Customs by exporters and importers or their agents. There are 1.2 million export transactions and 5 million import transactions recorded each year, many of which are small value records. Due to the large volume of transactions involved and the limited resources available to undertake checks, ABS editing resources are mostly focussed on editing large value records. The majority of data about international trade in sports and physical recreation products relate to small value records, which are 'as reported to Customs'. More information about the quality of international trade data are included in the ABS publication *Information Paper: Ensuring International Trade Data Quality, 2008* (cat. no. 5498.0.55.001).

There are some sporting and physical recreation products for which trade data are not separately available, primarily because they are parts of larger product categories predominantly out of scope of the ACLC Product Classification. Sports apparel is one example. The various items of sports apparel are not separately identified in trade statistics, but are instead included in parts of more general categories of clothing. Another example is automatic bowling alley equipment, which for the purposes of international trade, is part of the category other articles for funfair, table or parlour games. This category is predominantly in scope of the other leisure products part of the

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SPORTING AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION PRODUCTS

continued

ACLC Product Classification and hence is excluded from data concerning international trade in sports and physical recreation products.

Australia's trade in the selected sports and physical recreation goods is in deficit. Imports of these goods during 2008–09 were valued at \$2,055.5m. This is over four times the \$463.1m in sports and physical recreation goods which was exported during that year. The category of boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports (\$181.0m) was the main contributor to the overall export figure, followed by horses with \$152.5m. Together these categories accounted for over 72% of total exports. At \$447.9m, the category of boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports was also the main contributor to the overall import figure, followed by gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment with \$247.2m. The combined contribution of these categories to total imports was over 30%.

The main source countries of imported sports and physical recreation goods during 2008–09 were China (\$791.9m) and the United States of America (USA) (\$366.8m), together accounting for over half of all imports of these goods. New Zealand was the largest market for exported sports and physical recreation goods (\$108.9m), while the second largest market was the USA (\$63.1m). The combined purchases by these two countries of Australian sports and physical recreation exports accounted for over one-third of the total (37%).

*Exports of sporting and
physical recreation goods*

Sporting and physical recreation goods exported from Australia during 2008–09 were valued at \$463.1m, 9% lower than the \$510.9m recorded for 2007–08.

Since 2002–03, the product categories boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports and horses have been the dominant contributors to the total value of sports and physical recreation goods exported. During that time, their combined contribution has always exceeded 60%. For boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports, the value (in current prices) increased for all years except 2003–04 and 2008–09. This category had an export figure of \$181.0m for 2008–09, which decreased by 43% from the \$316.7m recorded for 2007–08. The value of exports of horses increased significantly from \$88.7m being reported for 2007–08 to \$152.5m for 2008–09.

Other product categories which have made substantial contributions to total exports since 2002–03 are other articles and equipment for sports or physical recreation, swimming pools and paddling pools and spark-ignition marine outboard motors. For 2008–09, these categories contributed exports worth \$21.5m and \$16.3m respectively.

12.1 EXPORTS OF SELECTED SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a)(b), Current prices—2002–03 to 2008–09

| | 2002–03 | 2003–04 | 2004–05 | 2005–06 | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Horses | 121.3 | 117.1 | 101.9 | 114.4 | 141.8 | 88.7 | 152.5 |
| Swimwear for women and girls | 7.3 | 9.7 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 13.1 |
| Sports or physical recreation footwear | 9.1 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 10.1 |
| Waterskis, surfboards, sailboards and other water sports equipment | 19.0 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 15.6 | 14.3 |
| Golf clubs and other golf equipment | 41.5 | 18.0 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 9.1 |
| Other articles and equipment for sports or physical recreation; swimming pools and paddling pools | 19.3 | 19.9 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 21.5 |
| Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports | 186.8 | 123.3 | 199.9 | 230.3 | 232.6 | 231.7 | 181.0 |
| Spark-ignition marine outboard motors | 13.5 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 17.5 | 16.3 |
| Total(c) | 473.9 | 381.8 | 436.6 | 483.2 | 508.8 | 510.9 | 463.1 |

r revised

(c) Total includes exports of all sports and physical recreation goods.

(a) All data are presented in Australian dollars using 'Free on Board' valuations.

Source: Data available on request, International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS SERVICE-Electronic Delivery.

(b) Other exports of sports and physical recreation goods are available on request.

Destination of exports

Throughout the period 2002–03 to 2008–09, New Zealand and the USA have been the major destinations for sports and physical recreation goods exported from Australia. For 2008–09, the value of exports to New Zealand was higher at \$108.9m compared with \$63.1m to the USA. Exports to Hong Kong was the third-placed export destination with \$49.1m, while this figure was 54% higher than the \$31.9m worth of goods exported in 2007–08.

Exports to the USA decreased from \$111.6m in 2007–08 to \$63.1m in 2008–09. Singapore had a 68% decrease in its exports from \$62.6m in 2007–08 to \$20.1m in 2008–09. For 2007–08, the value of exports to Italy was \$29.4m which decreased to \$24.2m in 2008–09. Exports to New Zealand increased from \$98.5m in 2007–08 to \$108.9m in 2008–09.

These fluctuations in the value of exports of sports and physical recreation goods may be a result of relatively large value items such as boats and horses included in the data. Relatively small fluctuations in the volume of exports of these goods can have a relatively large impact on the value of exports to an individual country.

Destination of exports
continued

12.2 EXPORTS OF SELECTED SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a)(b), By destination—2002–03 to 2008–09

| | 2002–03 | 2003–04 | 2004–05 | 2005–06 | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New Zealand | 106.8 | 94.7 | 108.8 | 126.9 | 138.5 | 98.5 | 108.9 |
| United States of America | 96.7 | 63.2 | 95.4 | 105.4 | 95.4 | 111.6 | 63.1 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 39.5 | 34.9 | 29.2 | 35.3 | 39.0 | 31.9 | 49.1 |
| Italy | 10.9 | 10.1 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 19.7 | 29.4 | 24.2 |
| Singapore | 14.4 | 9.7 | 7.9 | 12.8 | 24.5 | 62.6 | 20.1 |
| United Kingdom | 19.2 | 37.3 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 24.2 | 16.9 | 17.9 |
| South Africa | 5.6 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 14.0 | 20.2 | 10.6 | 16.5 |
| United Arab Emirates | 7.4 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 15.4 |
| Japan | 22.9 | 14.7 | 17.8 | 16.8 | 19.6 | 9.9 | 12.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 3.9 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 |
| Other countries | 163.2 | 104.2 | 124.3 | 128.9 | 118.8 | 107.8 | 123.7 |
| Total | 473.9 | 381.8 | 436.6 | 483.2 | 508.8 | 510.9 | 463.1 |

(a) All data are presented in Australian dollars using 'Free on Board' valuations.

(b) Breakdown in other exports of sports and physical recreation goods are available on request.

Source: Data available on request, International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS Service-Electronic Delivery.

Imports of sporting and physical recreation goods

The value (in current prices) of sports and physical recreation goods imported into Australia during 2008–09 was \$2,055.5m. This was 1.1% lower than the \$2,078.8m recorded in 2007–08.

Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports and gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment were the product categories which contributed most to the value of imports of sports and physical recreation goods in 2008–09. These two categories were also the top two in terms of value of goods imported for the previous two years. Other categories in the top five for 2008–09 were bicycles and other cycles, not motorised (\$239.9m); sports or physical recreation footwear (\$161.4m) and spark-ignition marine outboard motors (\$137.6m). Together, these five sports and physical recreation product categories accounted for 60% (\$1,234.2m) of total imports of sports and physical recreation goods in 2008–09 and not less than 54% of the total in any other year since 2002–03.

Origin of imports

Throughout the period 2002–03 to 2008–09, China and the USA have been the major sources of sporting and physical recreation goods imported into Australia. For 2008–09, the combined imports from these two countries amounted to \$1,158.7m, which was over half the total of all imports of these goods. China was the largest contributor to this figure and provided imports worth \$791.9m. The \$366.8m contributed to the total figure by the USA placed it second as a source of Australia's imports. This amount was 73% higher than the \$211.7m worth of goods imported from Taiwan which was the third-placed import source. Following Taiwan were Japan, which provided imports worth \$103.8m in 2008–09; New Zealand with \$97.0m; and the United Kingdom with \$92.1m.

These countries were the top six sources of imports for every year of the period 2001–02 to 2007–08. Together they provided between 80% and 82% of Australia's imports of sporting and physical recreation goods in each year in this period.

Origin of imports
continued

Imports from China rose by 77% from \$447.6m in 2002–03 to \$791.9m in 2008–09, while imports from the USA increased by 40% during this period (\$261.6m to \$366.8m). The value of imports from Taiwan doubled over this period – from \$105.3m in 2002–03 to \$211.7m in 2008–09.

12.3 IMPORTS OF SELECTED SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS (a)(b), Current prices—By country of origin—2002–03 to 2008–09

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| China | 447.6 | 407.4 | 502.9 | 585.3 | 706.3 | 682.9 | 791.9 |
| United States of America | 261.6 | 274.4 | 381.6 | 473.0 | 420.2 | 413.6 | 366.8 |
| Taiwan | 105.3 | 96.5 | 136.5 | 156.9 | 169.4 | 155.4 | 211.7 |
| Japan | 140.8 | 129.1 | 145.6 | 161.5 | 132.7 | 145.2 | 103.8 |
| New Zealand | 71.7 | 78.9 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 112.0 | 117.2 | 97.0 |
| United Kingdom | 63.5 | 65.3 | 78.5 | 102.6 | 126.4 | 130.3 | 92.1 |
| France | 25.5 | 28.1 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 47.8 | 59.5 | 35.6 |
| Canada | 15.6 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 29.6 | 50.9 | 40.0 | 34.0 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 17.0 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 19.0 | 31.2 |
| Viet Nam | 25.4 | 20.2 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 31.8 | 26.6 | 30.5 |
| Italy | 24.5 | 27.0 | 29.5 | 36.5 | 52.7 | 59.2 | 30.2 |
| India | 24.0 | 26.2 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 34.7 | 29.8 | 29.6 |
| Total(c) | 1 349.0 | 1 317.2 | 1 662.5 | 1 925.8 | 2 092.5 | 2 078.8 | 2 055.5 |

(a) All data are presented in Australian dollars using the Australian Customs Value.

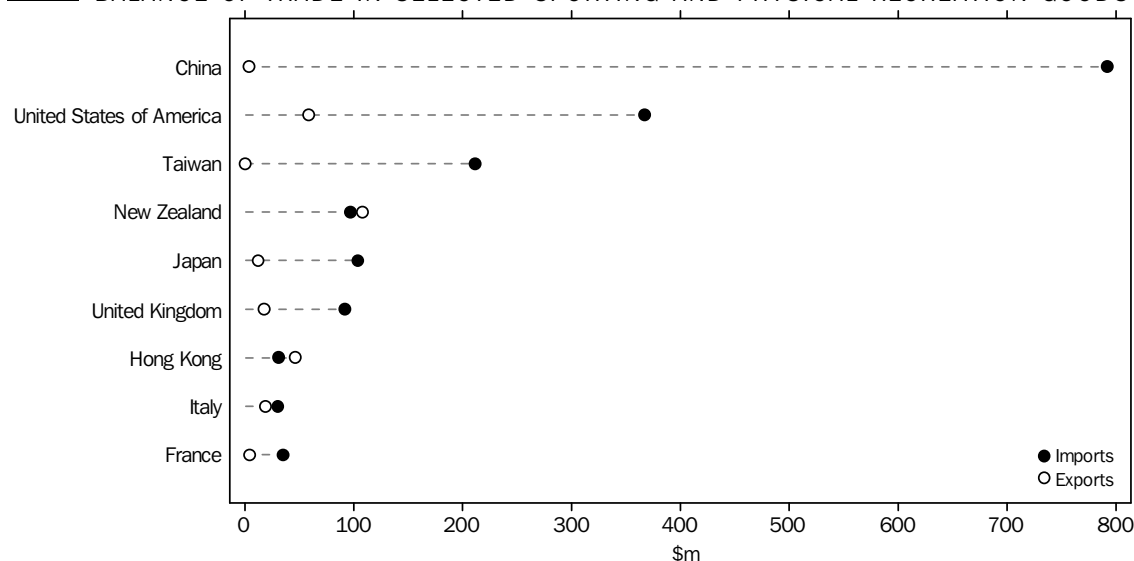
(b) Other exports of sports and physical recreation goods are available on request.

(c) Total includes exports of all sports and physical recreation goods

Source: Data available on request, International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS Service-Electronic Delivery.

Balance of trade in sporting and physical recreation goods

The countries shown in Graph 12.5 were Australia's major trading partners in sporting and physical recreation goods for 2008–09. That is, they were the countries with which total transactions (exports and imports) were greatest. Australia had a trade deficit with all but two of these countries in 2008–09 for sporting and physical recreation goods. The largest trade deficit was with China (\$787.4m), followed by the USA (\$303.7m), Taiwan (\$210.8m) and Japan (\$91.5m). Australia's largest trade surplus in sporting and physical recreation goods was with Hong Kong (SAR of China) (\$17.9m), while New Zealand was the only other major trading partner with which Australia had a trade surplus (\$11.9m).

12.4 BALANCE OF TRADE IN SELECTED SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS—2008–09

Source: Data available on request, International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS Service –Electronic Delivery.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS

Supply and demand of selected sporting and physical recreation products are based on the 2005–06 Input-Output Product Classification. Input-output tables are part of the Australian National Accounts, complementing the quarterly and annual series of national income, expenditure and product aggregates. Input-Output tables are produced on an irregular basis due to availability of comparable data covering all industry sectors. The latest available data are for 2005–06 which was released in 2010.

Sports apparel and sports footwear are examples of sporting and physical recreation products which could not be included in the supply and demand tables because they were part of a larger product category predominantly out of scope of the ACLC Product Classification. Conversely, tarpaulins and motor vehicle covers are examples of out-of-scope products which are included in the tables because they are part of a product category which is predominantly in scope. In addition, one product category included in the tables (articles for funfair, etc.) is a mixture of sporting and physical recreation products (e.g. snooker tables, bowling alley equipment) and other leisure products (e.g. pinball machines, tables for casino games).

As a result of the preceding, the totals presented in the tables below should not be viewed as the total supply and demand for sporting and physical recreation products. They are merely the total values of the products for which data was available and they unavoidably include a limited range of out-of-scope products.

The total supply of the selected sporting and physical recreation products in 2005–06 was \$11,897m. Major contributors together accounting for more than half of the total supply were sports and services to sports nec (which includes clubs, administration and coaching) with \$2,924m, horse and dog racing operation with \$2,322m and sports ground and similar facilities operation nec with \$2,171m.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND
FOR SPORTING AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
PRODUCTS *continued*

The overall contribution of imports to the supply of the selected sports and physical recreation products was 14% (\$1,697m). Two product categories recorded imports as the predominant source of supply: Imports of sporting equipment and accessories was \$619m which was 56% of the total supply of these products (\$1,114m) and swimwear and other leisurewear (\$110m) which was 53% of the total supply of these products (\$207m).

12.5 SUPPLY OF SELECTED SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS (a)—2005–06

| <i>Product</i> | <i>Australian production</i> | <i>Imports</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Horse studs | 481 | 117 | 598 |
| Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers | 85 | 75 | 160 |
| Swimwear, knitted sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits | 97 | 110 | 207 |
| Saddlery and harness, of any material; leather articles nec | 122 | 48 | 170 |
| Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (excl. inflatables) | 283 | 233 | 516 |
| Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport between 5 and 50 tonnes (excl. inflatables, canoes, surfboards/sailboards) | 381 | 232 | 613 |
| Articles for funfair or table games (incl. billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories) | 14 | 221 | 235 |
| Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport) | 495 | 619 | 1 114 |
| Recreational parks and gardens operation | 807 | — | 807 |
| Horse and dog racing operation | 2 280 | 42 | 2 322 |
| Sports grounds and similar facilities operation nec | 2 171 | — | 2 171 |
| Ski slope and similar services | 60 | — | 60 |
| Sports and services to sports nec | 2 924 | — | 2 924 |
| Total | 10 200 | 1 697 | 11 897 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Basic price. That is, the net amounts received by producers after deducting any indirect taxes.

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input–Output Tables–Product Details–Electronic Publication, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001).

Products supplied are:

- used up in the production of other products (intermediate usage)
- purchased by consumers (final consumption)
- exported
- capitalised
- added to the volume of stocks held.

Final consumption expenditure by households accounted for \$7,219m (61%) of the total demand for selected sporting and physical recreation products. A further \$3,200m (27%) was used up in the production of other products. Only 3.2% (\$383m) of the total supply was exported.

Sports and services to sports nec and horse and dog racing operation respectively accounted for \$2,231m (21%) and \$1,936m (27%) and together contributed to over half of total final consumption expenditure by households of \$7,219m.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND
FOR SPORTING AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
PRODUCTS *continued*

Recreational parks and gardens operation contributed the most (69%) to the total final consumption expenditure by government (\$771m). Sports grounds and similar facilities operation nec was the product category having the largest share of intermediate usage expenditure (31%). Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport (28%) had the largest share of exports.

12.6 DEMAND FOR SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS (a)—2005–06

| Product | Intermediate usage | Households | Government | Exports(b) | Total(c) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Horse studs | 314 | 198 | — | 94 | 598 |
| Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers | 130 | 23 | — | 7 | 160 |
| Swimwear; knitted sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits | 55 | 143 | — | 10 | 207 |
| Saddlery and harness, of any material; leather articles nec | 99 | 26 | — | 33 | 170 |
| Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (excl. inflatables) | 90 | 249 | — | 2 | 516 |
| Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport between 5 and 50 tonnes (excl. inflatables, canoes, surfboards/sailboards) | 127 | 245 | — | 109 | 613 |
| Articles for funfair or table games (incl. billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories) | 158 | 60 | — | 15 | 235 |
| Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport) | 6 | 1 036 | — | 60 | 1 114 |
| Recreational parks and gardens operation | 234 | 41 | 532 | — | 807 |
| Horse and dog racing operation | 326 | 1 936 | 7 | 53 | 2 322 |
| Sports grounds and similar facilities operation nec | 1 012 | 1 016 | 143 | — | 2 171 |
| Ski slope and similar services | 45 | 15 | — | — | 60 |
| Sports and services to sports nec | 604 | 2 231 | 89 | — | 2 924 |
| Total | 3 200 | 7 219 | 771 | 383 | 11 897 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Basic price. That is, the net amounts received by producers after deducting any indirect taxes.

(b) Includes re-exports

(c) Includes gross fixed capital expenditure and changes in stocks.

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input–Output Tables–Product Details–Electronic Publication, 2006–06 (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001)

GLOSSARY

| | |
|--|--|
| Aerobics | Includes callisthenics, gymnasium work, exercise bike, circuits. |
| Air sports | Includes parachuting, gliding, hang-gliding, model aircraft. |
| Attendance | Attendance at a sporting event, match or competition as a spectator, irrespective of whether an admission fee is paid. |
| Attendance rate | For any group, the number of persons who attended a sporting event at least once during the year, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group. |
| Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC) | The <i>ACLC, 2008 (Second Edition)</i> (cat. no. 4902.0) consists of three classifications; Industry, Product, and Occupation Classifications. The categories used for the presentation of data in this publication are those which closely align with one or more of the sport and physical recreation classes from the relevant classification within the ACLC. For example, the categories used to present industry data are those which closely align with classes in the ACLC Industry Classification Division 3, Sports and Physical Recreation. |
| Basketball | Includes indoor and outdoor. |
| Capital city | The six state capital city statistical divisions. The Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division are excluded. |
| Casual employees | Casual employees usually receive a higher rate of pay, to compensate for lack of permanency and leave entitlements. |
| Child | A person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household. A child is also any individual under 15, usually resident in the household, who forms a parent-child relationship with another member in the household. This includes otherwise related children and unrelated children under 15. In these cases in order to be classified as a child, the person can have no child or partner of their own usually resident in the household. |
| Club or association | Includes work social club, community club, church group, old scholars association. |
| Country of birth | Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1269.0). |
| Couple | A couple refers to two usual residents, both aged at least 15 years, who are either married to each other or living in a de facto relationship with each other. |
| Couple with dependent children | See family types. |
| Cycling | Includes BMX and mountain bikes. |
| Dependent child | All persons under 15 years; and persons aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household. |
| Employed | All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Employed <i>continued</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work. |
| Employment at end June | Working proprietors and partners, and employees (including working directors) working for the business during the last pay period ending in June. It excludes volunteers and subcontracted workers. |
| Family | Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. For the purposes of the Time Use diary, family members who are usually resident in the same household are referred to as 'in household' family while family members who live outside of the household are referred to as family 'living elsewhere'. |
| Family types | <p>Families are classified to one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Couple only - two persons in a registered or de facto marriage who usually live in the same household. ■ Couple family with dependent children - a family consisting of a couple with at least one dependent child. The family may also include non-dependent children, other relatives and unrelated individuals. ■ One parent family with dependent children - a family comprising a lone parent with at least one dependent child. The family may also include non-dependent children, other relatives and unrelated individuals. ■ Other families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ one couple with their non-dependent children only ■ one couple, with or without non-dependent children or other relatives, plus unrelated individuals ■ a lone parent with his/her non-dependent children, with or without other relatives and unrelated individuals ■ two or more related individuals where the relationship is not a couple relationship or a parent-child relationship (e.g. two brothers). |
| Free time | The amount of time left when committed, contracted and necessary time have been taken out of a person's day. Social and community interaction and recreation and leisure activities are included in this time category. |
| Full-time employees | Employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they usually work 35 hours or more per week. |
| Generalised trust | Generalised trust refers to trust that individuals have toward other people in general. |
| Gymnastics | Includes trampolining. |
| Hockey | Excludes indoor hockey, ice hockey. |
| Horse riding | Includes equestrian, rodeo, polo, polocrosse. |
| Household | <p>A group of people who usually reside and eat together. This may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a one person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person; or |

| | |
|---|--|
| Household <i>continued</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons, living within the same dwelling, who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. |
| Household expenditure | <p>The cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. For example, goods purchased by credit card are counted as expenditure at the time they were acquired rather than at the time the credit card bill was paid.</p> <p>Expenditure is net of refunds or expected refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received. Similarly, gambling wins are offset against gambling outlays to show net gambling expenditure.</p> |
| Household Expenditure Survey | <p>A survey, conducted at approximately five-yearly intervals, which records the expenditure of households rather than individuals because some expenditures (e.g. on domestic inground swimming pools, caravans, boats) are usually for the benefit of everyone in the household and therefore cannot be attributed in a meaningful way to any particular person in the household.</p> <p>Information about most types of expenditure is obtained from a diary maintained by all persons aged 15 years and over in households selected in the sample. Some infrequent items of expenditure are collected on a 'recall' or 'last payment' basis' the length of the recall period ranging from two years for house purchases to three months for health expenses.</p> <p>A household's expenditure on sports, physical recreation and other leisure can be affected by many things including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the size of the household – the more people a household contains, the larger the expenditure is likely to be ■ the location of the household ■ the income of the household – expenditure on many goods and services increases as income increases ■ the composition of the household – the age and sex of household members and their relationships within the household will impact on their interests and spending habits. |
| Ice/snow sports | Include ice hockey, ice skating, snow skiing. |
| Involvement | Involvement in sport or physical activity in either a playing role, or a non-playing role such as coach, umpire or administrator. |
| Labour costs | Include wages and salaries, employer contributions to superannuation funds, workers' compensation costs, payroll tax and fringe benefits tax. Exclude payments to self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer; and payments to proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. |
| Main English speaking countries | Comprise United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, United States of America, and South Africa. |
| Martial arts | Include Taekwondo, Aikido, judo, karate, kickboxing. |
| Motor sports | Include car and motor cycle racing and rallying; and speedway, drag and go-kart events. |
| Social and community interaction | A major activity classification group which includes activities relating to social interaction participation such as attending a concert, a library or amusement park. Also included are attending sporting events, participating in religious ceremonies and community participation such as attendance at meetings. |
| Netball | Includes indoor and outdoor netball. |
| Net takings | Gross takings less payments of prize money and winnings. |
| Non-dependent child | <p>Persons aged 15 years and over who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ do not have a spouse or offspring of their own in the household ■ have a parent in the household |

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| Non-dependent child <i>continued</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ are not full-time students aged 15–24 years. |
| Not-for-profit organisations | Organisations not permitted to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. |
| Operating profit before tax | A measure of the level of profit achieved prior to extraordinary items being brought to account, income tax being deducted and dividends being paid. It is derived as total income minus total expenses plus closing inventories minus opening inventories. |
| Organised sport and physical activities | Sport and physical activities which were organised by a club, association or school. The club or association need not be sporting body. It may be a work social club, church group or old scholars association. Physical activity such as aerobics and other exercise sessions organised by fitness centres or gymnasia are also included. |
| Paid involvement | Persons were classed as being paid for involvement in sport or physical activity in a particular role if they received any payment at all for that involvement. If a person undertook more than one role, payment had to be received for each role for all involvements to be classed as paid. |
| Participants | Persons playing a sport or undertaking physical activity. Persons involved only in non-playing roles such as coach, umpire or administrator are excluded. |
| Participation rate | For any group, the number of persons involved (either as participants or otherwise) in sport or physical activities, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group. |
| Part-time employees | Employees who normally work less than the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as part-time if they usually work less than 35 hours per week. |
| SAR of China | Special Administrative Region of China. |
| Shooting sports | Include pistol and rifle shooting, hunting, and paintball. |
| Soccer | Excludes indoor soccer. |
| Social capital | Networks, together with shared norms, values and understandings which facilitate cooperation within and among groups (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2001). |
| Sports hospitality clubs | Clubs which obtained the largest portion of their income from the provision of hospitality services, but identified themselves as being sport or physical recreation clubs |
| Surf sports | Include surfing and windsurfing. Exclude surf-lifesaving. |
| Tennis | Includes indoor and outdoor tennis. |
| Unemployed | Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then. |
| Volleyball | Includes indoor and outdoor volleyball. |
| Volunteer rate | For any group, the number of volunteers, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group. |
| Volunteers | Persons who willingly gave unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, to assist an organisation or group. The reimbursement of expenses and the bestowing of small gifts are not regarded as payment for services rendered. Hence, persons who received these (and nothing else) are still treated as volunteers. |
| Waterskiing/powerboating | Includes jet skiing. |

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| Weekday/weekend | Monday to Friday are regarded as weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays as weekends. All persons were asked to complete a diary for two days, either or both of which could be weekdays or weekends. The seven days were spread through the whole population as evenly as possible. |
| Weekly ordinary time cash earnings | Weekly earnings of employees which are attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, including allowances, penalty payments, payments by measured result and regular bonuses and commissions. Amounts salary sacrificed are also included. Excluded are non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, and termination and redundancy payments. |
| Weekly total cash earnings | Weekly total cash earnings of employees is regular wages and salaries in cash and is equal to weekly ordinary time cash earnings plus weekly overtime cash earnings. |

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