



SPECTATOR ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 21 DEC 2010

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Summary of findings	3

TABLES

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS

1 Selected characteristics	7
2 State or territory, By sex and age	8

SPECTATORS AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS

3 Sex	9
4 State or territory, By sex	10
5 Sex and age	12
6 Frequency of attendance in the last 12 months, By sex	14

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS - 2005-06 AND 2009-10

7 Selected characteristics	15
8 Selected sporting events	16
9 Selected sporting events, By state or territory	17

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	19
Technical Note: Data quality	24
Glossary	26

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents results from the 2009–10 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) relating to attendance at sporting events. The survey collected data about the characteristics of persons aged 15 years and over who attended sporting events as spectators (excluding junior and school sport).

Information on this topic was previously collected in the 2005–06 MPHS, in the 2002 General Social Survey and in the 1999 and 1995 Monthly Population Survey. However, care should be taken when comparing results from these previous surveys, as the methodology used in each of these surveys differ and this may affect the validity of comparisons.

Details on the number of persons who attended sporting matches or competitions in the 12 months prior to interview are presented, together with the socio-demographic characteristics of spectators, the most popular sports and frequency of attendance.

Information on the concepts and methods used in the survey, reliability of the results, definitions and interpretation are included in the Explanatory Notes, Technical Note, and Glossary. Unless otherwise specified, differences between data items highlighted in the Summary of Findings are statistically significant (refer to paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Technical Note). This publication includes datacubes in spreadsheet format available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and the published total. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

MORE INFORMATION ON SPORT AND RECREATION STATISTICS

Information about Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) activities in the field of sport and recreation statistics is available from the Culture and Recreation topic page on the ABS website. To access the topic page select 'People' under the 'Topics @ a Glance' heading on the home page and then select 'Culture and Recreation' from the 'People' menu. Details on other ABS publications containing data on participation in sport and physical recreation in Australia can be found in paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SUMMARY

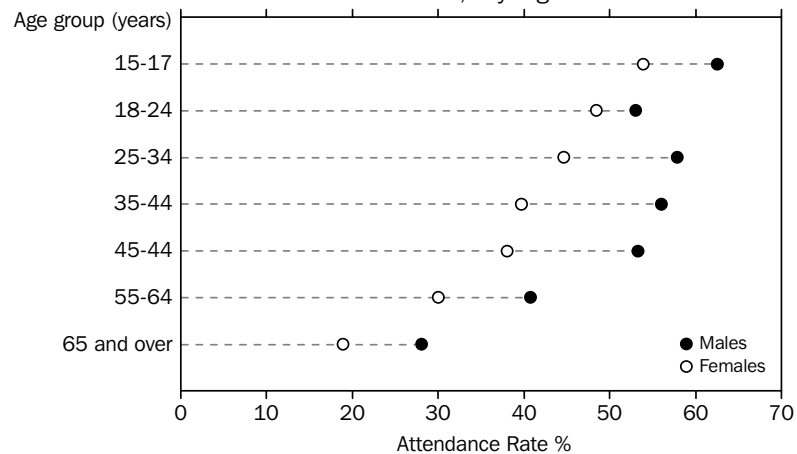
Over two-fifths of the Australian population aged 15 years and over (43% or 7.6 million) reported that they had attended a sporting event during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10. The highest attendance rates were reported for Australian Rules football (16%) and horse racing (11%). The attendance rate at sporting events in 2009-10 (43%) was similar to that in 2005-06 (44%), with the same sports remaining the most popular to attend (Tables 1, 3, 7 and 8).

AGE AND SEX

People aged 15-17 years reported the highest attendance rates in the 12 months prior to interview (58%). The rate of attendance generally declined with age, with the lowest rate of attendance being reported for those aged 65 years and over (23%) (Table 1).

More males attended a sporting event in the 12 months prior to interview (50% or 4.3 million) compared with females (37% or 3.3 million) (Table 1).

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS, By age and sex



COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Nearly half (49% or 6.1 million) of the population who were born in Australia attended a sporting event in the 12 months prior to interview, compared with 29% (1.4 million) of people who were born overseas. Of people born overseas, those born in a main English-speaking country were more likely to attend a sporting event (41%) than those born in other countries (22%) (Table 1).

AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE

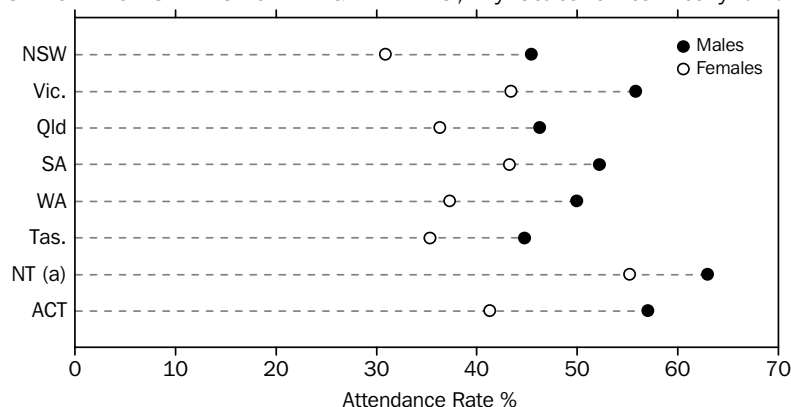
The attendance rate at sporting events varied across the states and territories, with Northern Territory reporting the highest rate of 59% (75,400) of people attending a sporting event in the 12 months prior to interview, compared with 38% (2.2 million) of people in New South Wales (Table 2).

People living in state capital cities reported a lower attendance rate at sporting events (42% or 4.6 million) than those living in the rest of Australia (46% or 3.0 million) (Table 1).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE *continued*

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS, By state or territory and sex



(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 8 of Explanatory Notes.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Persons employed on a full-time basis reported the highest attendance rates at sporting events (55%), compared with those employed part-time (45%), unemployed persons (43%) and those not in the labour force (27%) in the 12 months prior to interview (Table 1).

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The highest attendance rates were reported by persons in a couple household with dependent children (50%), compared with those in a one-parent household with dependent children (41%), couple only households (40%) and lone person households (36%) (Table 1).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Attendance rates at sporting events were highest for people with a highest educational attainment of Certificate (50%). The attendance rates were lowest for people with a highest educational attainment of Year 10 or below (34%) (Table 1).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Attendance rates generally increased as equivalised gross household income increased. Persons whose weekly gross household income was in the lowest quintile reported attendance rates of 26%, whereas those with a weekly gross household income in the highest quintile reported attendance rates of 58% (Table 1).

MOST POPULAR SPORTS ATTENDED

The most popular sports attended by people aged 15 years and over in the 12 months prior to interview were Australian Rules football (16% or 2.8 million), horse racing (11% or 1.9 million), rugby league (9% or 1.6 million) and motor sports (8% or 1.4 million) (Table 3).

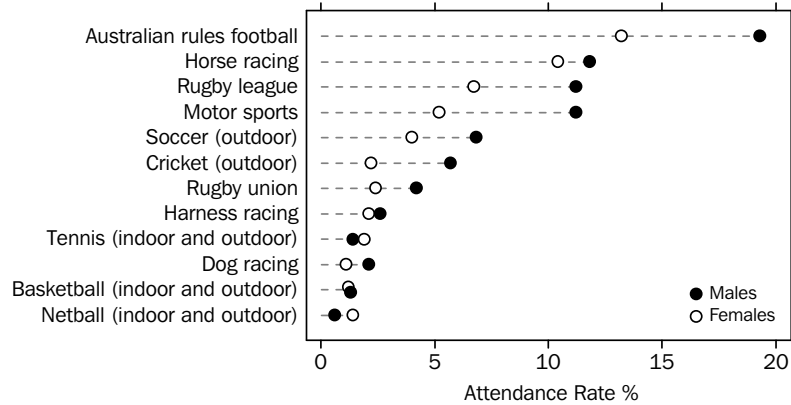
Males had a higher attendance rate for the majority of sports. Twice as many males attended motor sports (1.0 million) than females (0.5 million), as was the case for outdoor cricket (0.5 million males compared with 0.2 million females). Other sports which were predominantly attended by males were Australian Rules football (1.7 million males compared with 1.2 million females) and rugby league (1.0 million males compared with 0.6 million females) (Table 3).

Twice as many females, however, attended netball (123,000) compared with males (53,700). Females also had a higher attendance rate at indoor and outdoor tennis (1.9% or 171,000) compared with males (1.4% or 122,000) (Table 3).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

**MOST POPULAR SPORTS
ATTENDED** *continued*

SPECTATORS AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS(a), By sex



(a) The top 12 ranked sports in terms of total attendance.

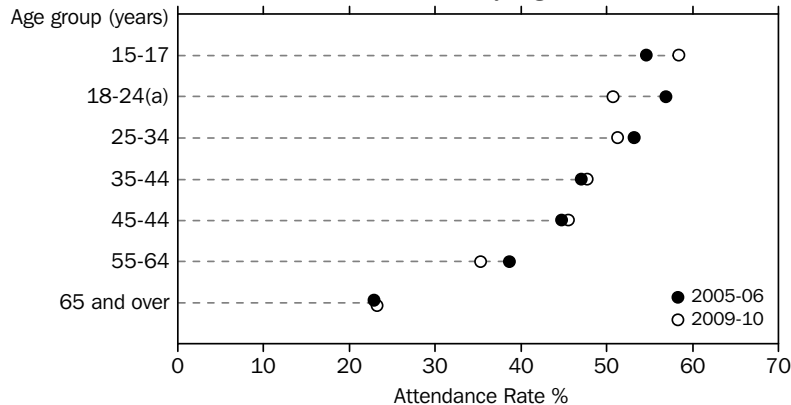
Attendance rates at sporting events varied across the states and territories for the most popular sports. Attendance at Australian Rules football in Victoria was 33% (1.4 million) in Victoria, compared with 4% (0.2 million) in New South Wales. Rugby league reported attendance rates of 17% (600,000) in Queensland, compared with 0.6% (7,300) in South Australia (Table 4).

Of the spectators who attended Australian Rules football in the 12 months prior to interview, 43% attended 1-2 times, 26% attended 3-5 times, and nearly one-third (31%) attended 6 times or more. Whereas for horse racing, attendance was less frequent, with nearly three quarters of spectators only attending 1-2 times (74%) in the 12 months prior to interview, 18% attending 3-5 times and 8% attending 6 times or more (Table 6).

CHANGES OVER TIME

The percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who attended a sporting event in 2009-10 (43%) was similar to that in 2005-06 (44%). The attendance rate of males reduced from 52% in 2005-06 to 50% in 2009-10, whereas the attendance rate of females remained the same (37% in both 2005-06 and 2009-10). The only statistically significant change in spectator attendance rates by age group was for persons aged 18-24 years, which reduced from 57% in 2005-06 to 51% in 2009-10 (Table 7).

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS, By age—2005-06 and 2009-10



(a) Difference in attendance between 2005-06 and 2009-10 is statistically significant.

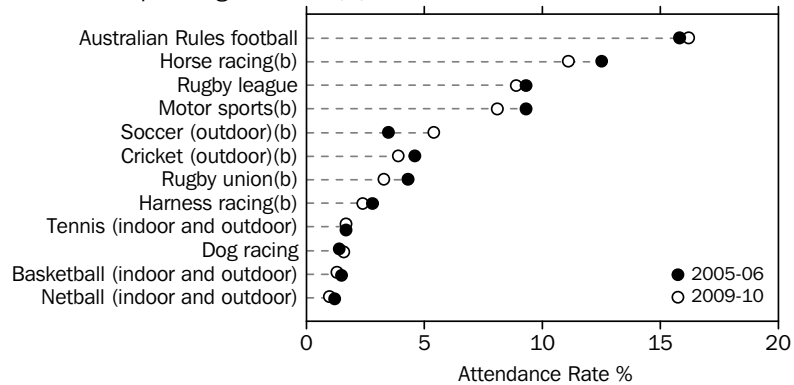
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

CHANGES OVER TIME *continued*

Australian Rules football remained the highest attended sporting event in 2009-10 (16%), as it was in 2005-06 (16%). Horse racing remained the second most attended sporting event, however, the attendance rate reduced significantly to 11% in 2009-10 from 13% in 2005-06. Rugby league and motor sports both attracted over one million attendees in 2005-06 and 2009-10. The attendance rate at rugby league remained the same in 2009-10 (9%) as it was in 2005-06 (9%), whereas the attendance rate at motor sports reduced to 8% in 2009-10 from 9% in 2005-06 (Table 8).

Other sporting events where the change in attendance rate was statistically significant were outdoor cricket (reducing from 5% in 2005-06 to 4% in 2009-10), rugby union (reducing from 4% in 2005-06 to 3% in 2009-10) and harness racing (reducing from 3% in 2005-06 to 2% in 2009-10). The only significant increase in attendance rate was for outdoor soccer which increased from 4% (0.6 million) in 2005-06 to 5% (0.9 million) in 2009-10 (Table 8).

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS - 2005-06 AND 2009-10, Selected sporting events (a)



- (a) The top 12 ranked sports in terms of total attendance in 2009-10.
 (b) Difference in attendance between 2005-06 and 2009-10 is statistically significant.

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS—Selected characteristics

	NUMBER ('000)			ATTENDANCE RATE (%)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age group (years)						
15–17	286.5	218.7	505.2	62.5	53.9	58.4
18–24	578.9	522.0	1 100.8	53.0	48.4	50.7
25–34	890.9	692.1	1 583.0	57.8	44.6	51.2
35–44	855.7	624.7	1 480.5	56.0	39.7	47.7
45–44	783.5	577.1	1 360.7	53.3	38.0	45.5
55–64	503.4	376.4	879.8	40.8	30.0	35.3
65 and over	362.8	278.4	641.2	28.1	18.9	23.2
Country of birth						
Australia	3 377.2	2 733.4	6 110.6	55.1	42.7	48.8
Main English-speaking countries	434.9	325.8	760.8	45.9	35.8	41.0
Non main English-speaking countries	449.6	230.2	679.8	29.1	15.0	22.0
Total born overseas(a)	884.5	556.0	1 440.6	35.5	22.7	29.2
Area of usual residence						
State capital cities	2 595.6	1 956.5	4 552.1	48.3	35.2	41.6
Balance of state/territory	1 666.1	1 333.0	2 999.0	51.4	40.5	45.9
Labour force status						
Employed full-time	2 957.5	1 310.1	4 267.6	58.1	48.6	54.8
Employed part-time	417.9	1 033.5	1 451.4	46.2	44.1	44.7
Total employed	3 375.4	2 343.6	5 719.0	56.3	46.5	51.8
Unemployed	147.9	113.3	261.3	44.6	42.0	43.4
Not in labour force	738.3	832.6	1 570.9	32.2	23.5	26.9
Household composition						
Couple only	1 030.3	858.6	1 888.8	42.7	37.2	40.0
Couple with dependent children	1 645.5	1 217.4	2 862.8	56.9	42.2	49.5
One-parent with dependent children	171.3	232.1	403.3	58.5	33.2	40.7
Lone person	451.9	329.3	781.2	44.7	28.2	35.9
Other(b)	962.8	652.2	1 615.0	47.9	36.3	42.5
Highest educational attainment						
Postgraduate degree	172.9	108.2	281.1	46.2	32.9	40.0
Graduate diploma or graduate certificate	76.6	108.9	185.5	56.9	43.5	48.2
Bachelor degree	669.7	602.6	1 272.3	54.8	40.7	47.1
Advanced diploma or diploma	318.2	360.1	678.2	50.6	40.9	45.0
Certificate	1 032.8	482.1	1 514.9	52.7	44.9	49.9
Year 12	737.7	588.2	1 325.9	48.6	41.6	45.2
Year 11	322.3	223.0	545.3	62.2	35.6	47.7
Year 10 or below(c)	853.8	772.0	1 625.8	40.3	29.0	34.0
Level not determined	77.6	44.5	122.1	53.0	31.0	42.1
Equivalent weekly household income(d)						
Lowest Quintile	361.8	239.2	600.9	33.6	18.9	25.6
Second Quintile	471.8	409.4	881.1	38.5	28.7	33.3
Third Quintile	799.9	579.2	1 379.1	54.0	40.7	47.5
Fourth Quintile	827.9	701.3	1 529.1	57.5	48.7	53.1
Highest Quintile	920.3	662.6	1 582.9	62.0	52.6	57.7
Total spectators	4 261.7	3 289.5	7 551.2	49.5	37.1	43.2
Total population aged 15 years and over	8 617.3	8 859.7	17 477.0

.. not applicable

(a) Includes those with inadequate data for country of birth.

(b) Includes multiple family households, group households, other one family households and those households where the composition could not be determined. Refer to the Glossary for more information on household composition categories.

(c) Includes no educational attainment.

(d) Excludes persons where household income was not known or not adequately reported. See paragraph 26 of the Explanatory Notes for more details.

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS—State or territory, By sex and age

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER ('000)									
Males									
15–17	84.3	89.2	58.2	*17.1	25.9	*5.8	**2.6	*3.5	286.5
18–24	182.7	163.3	109.9	41.0	51.4	13.3	*5.8	11.4	578.9
25–34	287.6	232.0	172.7	60.8	98.2	12.9	9.0	17.7	890.9
35–44	236.8	241.4	169.6	65.9	100.9	17.0	7.8	16.4	855.7
45–54	228.3	229.5	143.9	66.4	75.7	18.5	8.6	12.5	783.5
55–64	138.9	151.6	87.5	49.7	51.8	10.2	4.5	9.2	503.4
65 and over	116.6	108.6	49.2	33.2	37.2	9.4	*1.7	7.0	362.8
<i>Total</i>	1 275.1	1 215.6	791.1	334.1	441.1	87.2	39.9	77.6	4 261.7
Females									
15–17	*53.4	74.7	41.5	*18.8	*17.6	*5.3	*2.5	*4.9	218.7
18–24	139.6	152.6	109.5	39.9	50.4	11.0	6.8	12.0	522.0
25–34	211.3	193.7	129.5	53.5	70.6	11.2	8.7	13.7	692.1
35–44	180.0	186.9	121.8	45.1	64.0	10.3	7.5	9.3	624.7
45–54	159.8	158.0	110.1	59.2	58.0	15.5	5.7	10.8	577.1
55–64	95.9	109.2	70.8	39.5	39.5	11.5	3.4	*6.6	376.4
65 and over	59.7	97.9	53.1	30.6	27.6	6.9	**0.9	*1.8	278.4
<i>Total</i>	899.6	973.1	636.3	286.6	327.7	71.8	35.4	59.0	3 289.5
Persons									
15–17	137.7	163.9	99.7	35.9	43.5	11.1	*5.1	*8.4	505.2
18–24	322.3	315.9	219.4	81.0	101.9	24.3	12.6	23.4	1 100.8
25–34	498.8	425.7	302.2	114.3	168.8	24.1	17.7	31.4	1 583.0
35–44	416.7	428.3	291.4	111.0	164.9	27.3	15.3	25.6	1 480.5
45–54	388.2	387.6	254.0	125.6	133.7	34.1	14.3	23.3	1 360.7
55–64	234.7	260.8	158.3	89.2	91.3	21.7	7.9	15.8	879.8
65 and over	176.3	206.5	102.3	63.8	64.7	16.3	2.5	8.7	641.2
<i>Total</i>	2 174.8	2 188.7	1 427.3	620.7	768.7	159.0	75.4	136.7	7 551.2
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)									
Males									
15–17	59.2	71.0	58.5	71.8	52.3	60.2	75.2	*72.8	62.5
18–24	51.4	60.0	51.9	46.9	45.6	56.1	72.3	55.6	53.0
25–34	57.1	57.8	56.9	58.5	61.1	46.7	72.0	62.1	57.8
35–44	48.3	61.9	55.2	60.4	62.7	53.2	61.4	65.9	56.0
45–54	47.8	63.0	49.1	59.5	49.4	52.1	71.7	55.2	53.3
55–64	34.7	50.7	35.2	49.0	41.4	31.7	48.3	49.0	40.8
65 and over	26.6	33.3	19.8	32.4	30.7	27.5	*30.2	43.2	28.1
<i>Total</i>	45.4	55.8	46.2	52.2	49.9	44.7	62.9	57.0	49.5
Females									
15–17	39.4	72.5	48.5	57.9	56.3	65.9	*73.3	78.4	53.9
18–24	40.6	55.9	50.2	53.9	41.7	46.8	82.5	65.6	48.4
25–34	41.1	48.4	42.0	51.8	45.7	38.7	59.4	47.7	44.6
35–44	35.4	46.4	38.4	40.7	40.0	30.2	55.8	35.4	39.7
45–54	32.3	42.0	36.2	51.5	37.6	41.9	48.3	43.6	38.0
55–64	23.4	35.1	28.4	39.1	32.0	35.0	41.9	*33.0	30.0
65 and over	11.8	26.0	19.5	24.1	20.7	17.8	**18.7	*9.4	18.9
<i>Total</i>	30.9	43.4	36.3	43.2	37.3	35.3	55.2	41.3	37.1
Persons									
15–17	49.5	71.7	53.9	63.7	53.9	62.8	74.2	76.0	58.4
18–24	46.1	58.0	51.1	50.1	43.6	51.5	77.5	60.4	50.7
25–34	49.0	53.1	49.4	55.2	53.6	42.6	65.2	54.9	51.2
35–44	41.7	54.0	46.6	50.5	51.4	41.3	58.5	50.3	47.7
45–54	39.9	52.4	42.6	55.4	43.5	46.9	60.1	49.2	45.5
55–64	29.0	42.8	31.8	44.1	36.7	33.4	45.3	40.8	35.3
65 and over	18.7	29.4	19.6	27.8	25.5	22.4	25.0	25.1	23.2
<i>Total</i>	38.0	49.5	41.2	47.6	43.7	39.9	59.0	49.0	43.2

* 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) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 8 of Explanatory Notes.

SPECTATORS AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS (a)—Sex

	NUMBER ('000)			ATTENDANCE RATE (%)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australian Rules football	1 660.8	1 171.1	2 831.8	19.3	13.2	16.2
Horse racing	1 015.3	925.0	1 940.3	11.8	10.4	11.1
Rugby league	969.1	594.7	1 563.8	11.2	6.7	8.9
Motor sports	966.2	456.8	1 423.0	11.2	5.2	8.1
Soccer (outdoor)	584.0	354.8	938.8	6.8	4.0	5.4
Cricket (outdoor)	488.2	190.5	678.7	5.7	2.2	3.9
Rugby union	366.1	209.3	575.5	4.2	2.4	3.3
Harness racing	221.8	190.2	412.1	2.6	2.1	2.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	122.4	171.3	293.7	1.4	1.9	1.7
Dog racing	183.5	97.9	281.4	2.1	1.1	1.6
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	110.5	110.4	220.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	53.7	123.0	176.7	0.6	1.4	1.0
Hockey (indoor and outdoor)	42.4	44.8	87.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Soccer (indoor)	40.2	*32.3	72.4	0.5	*0.4	0.4
Lawn bowls	*20.7	21.6	42.4	*0.2	0.2	0.2
Horse riding/equestrian activities/polo	*11.1	*30.7	41.7	*0.1	*0.3	0.2
Cycling/BMXing	*24.5	*16.6	41.1	*0.3	*0.2	0.2
Touch football	*10.5	*29.7	*40.3	*0.1	*0.3	*0.2
Boxing	33.5	*5.0	38.5	0.4	*0.1	0.2
Cricket (indoor)	*21.4	*14.6	*36.0	*0.2	*0.2	*0.2

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

(a) The top 20 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendances in 2009-10.

SPECTATORS AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS (a)—State or territory, By sex

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER ('000)									
Males									
Australian Rules football	123.6	840.5	140.6	222.9	236.2	58.0	17.6	21.4	1 660.8
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*37.3	*25.9	*15.1	*15.0	*13.7	*3.0	**0.5	—	110.5
Cricket (outdoor)	145.6	170.1	52.8	52.9	43.2	10.5	*3.3	9.7	488.2
Dog racing	64.7	*39.0	**16.1	14.1	41.2	*5.9	*1.4	**1.2	183.5
Harness racing	71.3	61.6	*17.6	17.7	44.7	4.8	*1.4	**2.8	221.8
Horse racing	331.7	314.2	180.5	58.9	91.1	14.1	11.9	13.0	1 015.3
Motor sports	248.7	232.6	229.4	86.6	114.5	22.4	22.9	*9.1	966.2
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*18.1	*10.6	*8.6	*10.2	*3.2	**2.4	—	**0.5	53.7
Rugby league	521.9	54.2	353.1	*2.6	*11.3	**0.2	7.4	18.3	969.1
Rugby union	162.4	*31.6	83.5	**5.2	54.0	**0.9	*3.7	24.9	366.1
Soccer (outdoor)	250.7	127.7	95.0	46.3	46.6	*3.5	*2.6	11.7	584.0
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	19.4	74.5	*10.4	*5.5	*8.2	**1.9	**0.2	*2.2	122.4
Females									
Australian Rules football	108.7	594.4	72.1	171.8	161.8	40.5	12.7	*9.0	1 171.1
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*17.2	38.9	*17.5	14.9	*12.0	*5.4	**1.8	*2.6	110.4
Cricket (outdoor)	55.1	67.9	24.6	17.7	*16.8	*6.6	**0.7	**1.2	190.5
Dog racing	*30.9	*13.9	**3.9	*12.4	30.7	*3.1	*1.2	**1.6	97.9
Harness racing	51.4	60.8	*13.2	22.9	35.3	*6.4	—	**0.2	190.2
Horse racing	290.0	283.0	184.4	55.6	71.8	15.1	11.6	13.5	925.0
Motor sports	83.1	108.0	124.0	49.7	62.5	12.1	14.3	*3.1	456.8
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*35.7	43.0	*10.4	27.0	*5.6	—	**1.3	—	123.0
Rugby league	291.0	*22.4	244.9	*4.7	*6.0	—	*4.2	21.6	594.7
Rugby union	89.3	*20.8	56.1	*4.3	20.4	**1.2	*1.2	16.0	209.3
Soccer (outdoor)	164.9	79.6	49.7	23.6	18.3	*6.3	*2.1	*10.3	354.8
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	*25.3	110.4	*17.4	*5.6	*6.3	*3.3	**1.5	**1.5	171.3
Persons									
Australian Rules football	232.3	1 434.9	212.7	394.7	398.0	98.5	30.3	30.4	2 831.8
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	54.4	64.9	32.6	29.9	25.7	*8.4	*2.4	*2.6	220.8
Cricket (outdoor)	200.6	238.1	77.4	70.6	60.0	17.1	*4.0	11.0	678.7
Dog racing	95.7	52.9	**20.0	26.5	71.9	9.0	*2.6	**2.8	281.4
Harness racing	122.7	122.4	30.8	40.6	80.0	11.1	*1.4	**3.0	412.1
Horse racing	621.7	597.2	364.9	114.4	162.8	29.2	23.5	26.6	1 940.3
Motor sports	331.8	340.6	353.4	136.3	177.0	34.5	37.2	12.2	1 423.0
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	53.8	53.6	*19.0	37.2	*8.9	**2.4	**1.3	**0.5	176.7
Rugby league	812.8	76.6	598.0	*7.3	*17.3	**0.2	11.6	39.9	1 563.8
Rugby union	251.8	52.4	139.6	*9.5	74.4	*2.1	5.0	40.9	575.5
Soccer (outdoor)	415.7	207.3	144.7	69.9	64.9	*9.7	*4.7	22.0	938.8
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	44.7	185.0	27.9	*11.1	*14.5	*5.3	*1.7	*3.7	293.7

* 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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The top 12 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendance in 2009–10.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas. See paragraph 8 of Explanatory Notes.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)									
Males									
Australian Rules football	4.4	38.6	8.2	34.9	26.7	29.7	27.7	15.7	19.3
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*1.3	*1.2	*0.9	*2.3	*1.6	*1.5	**0.8	—	1.3
Cricket (outdoor)	5.2	7.8	3.1	8.3	4.9	5.4	*5.1	7.1	5.7
Dog racing	2.3	*1.8	**0.9	2.2	4.7	*3.0	*2.1	**0.9	2.1
Harness racing	2.5	2.8	*1.0	2.8	5.1	2.4	*2.2	**2.1	2.6
Horse racing	11.8	14.4	10.5	9.2	10.3	7.2	18.7	9.6	11.8
Motor sports	8.9	10.7	13.4	13.5	13.0	11.5	36.1	*6.7	11.2
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*0.6	*0.5	*0.5	*1.6	*0.4	**1.2	—	**0.4	0.6
Rugby league	18.6	2.5	20.6	*0.4	*1.3	**0.1	11.7	13.5	11.2
Rugby union	5.8	*1.5	4.9	**0.8	6.1	**0.5	*5.9	18.3	4.2
Soccer (outdoor)	8.9	5.9	5.5	7.2	5.3	*1.8	*4.0	8.6	6.8
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	0.7	3.4	*0.6	*0.9	*0.9	**1.0	**0.4	*1.6	1.4
Females									
Australian Rules football	3.7	26.5	4.1	25.9	18.4	19.9	19.8	*6.3	13.2
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*0.6	1.7	*1.0	2.2	*1.4	*2.7	**2.9	*1.8	1.2
Cricket (outdoor)	1.9	3.0	1.4	2.7	*1.9	*3.2	**1.1	**0.9	2.2
Dog racing	*1.1	*0.6	**0.2	*1.9	3.5	*1.5	*1.9	**1.2	1.1
Harness racing	1.8	2.7	*0.8	3.5	4.0	*3.1	—	**0.2	2.1
Horse racing	10.0	12.6	10.5	8.4	8.2	7.4	18.1	9.5	10.4
Motor sports	2.9	4.8	7.1	7.5	7.1	5.9	22.3	*2.2	5.2
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*1.2	1.9	*0.6	4.1	*0.6	—	**2.0	—	1.4
Rugby league	10.0	*1.0	14.0	*0.7	*0.7	—	*6.5	15.1	6.7
Rugby union	3.1	*0.9	3.2	*0.7	2.3	**0.6	*1.9	11.2	2.4
Soccer (outdoor)	5.7	3.5	2.8	3.6	2.1	*3.1	*3.3	*7.2	4.0
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	*0.9	4.9	*1.0	*0.8	*0.7	*1.6	**2.3	**1.1	1.9
Persons									
Australian Rules football	4.1	32.5	6.1	30.3	22.6	24.7	23.7	10.9	16.2
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.5	*2.1	*1.8	*0.9	1.3
Cricket (outdoor)	3.5	5.4	2.2	5.4	3.4	4.3	*3.1	3.9	3.9
Dog racing	1.7	1.2	**0.6	2.0	4.1	2.2	*2.0	**1.0	1.6
Harness racing	2.1	2.8	0.9	3.1	4.5	2.8	*1.1	**1.1	2.4
Horse racing	10.9	13.5	10.5	8.8	9.2	7.3	18.4	9.5	11.1
Motor sports	5.8	7.7	10.2	10.5	10.1	8.6	29.1	4.4	8.1
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	0.9	1.2	*0.5	2.9	*0.5	**0.6	**1.0	**0.2	1.0
Rugby league	14.2	1.7	17.2	*0.6	*1.0	**0.1	9.1	14.3	8.9
Rugby union	4.4	1.2	4.0	*0.7	4.2	*0.5	3.9	14.7	3.3
Soccer (outdoor)	7.3	4.7	4.2	5.4	3.7	*2.4	*3.7	7.9	5.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	0.8	4.2	0.8	*0.9	*0.8	*1.3	*1.3	*1.3	1.7

* 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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The top 12 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendance in 2009–10.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas. See paragraph 8 of Explanatory Notes.

SPECTATORS AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS(a)—Sex and age

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							Total
	15–17	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	
NUMBER ('000)								
Males								
Australian Rules football	121.3	215.0	307.7	350.5	328.9	203.2	134.1	1 660.8
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*21.1	*12.5	*37.4	*8.6	*21.2	*5.1	**4.6	110.5
Cricket (outdoor)	*21.5	87.0	133.6	92.7	71.5	50.6	31.3	488.2
Dog racing	**4.9	*35.7	45.0	29.2	39.0	*16.2	*13.4	183.5
Harness racing	**6.5	*31.2	51.4	45.9	34.6	27.2	24.9	221.8
Horse racing	36.2	163.4	267.0	192.8	179.8	85.5	90.7	1 015.3
Motor sports	54.7	166.1	212.8	208.4	167.3	107.7	49.3	966.2
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*12.4	**5.6	*8.9	*11.5	*11.5	**2.9	**0.8	53.7
Rugby league	74.1	107.0	222.5	212.5	189.2	102.7	61.2	969.1
Rugby union	**16.2	*41.0	87.9	102.8	59.3	32.4	26.6	366.1
Soccer (outdoor)	63.6	104.0	154.9	100.7	76.1	54.8	*29.9	584.0
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	**6.6	*18.0	*16.6	21.1	*25.0	*16.6	*18.5	122.4
Females								
Australian Rules football	79.1	165.3	242.7	225.0	225.5	132.4	101.0	1 171.1
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*16.4	*15.4	19.7	*18.3	22.2	**10.2	*8.4	110.4
Cricket (outdoor)	**4.4	*24.7	38.4	40.3	35.1	22.4	25.2	190.5
Dog racing	**6.3	*10.0	30.4	19.5	*14.0	*14.0	**3.6	97.9
Harness racing	**2.6	*27.0	40.2	43.6	40.8	18.8	*17.1	190.2
Horse racing	*28.9	192.8	224.7	157.2	160.3	89.5	71.6	925.0
Motor sports	*38.1	82.7	106.2	103.7	72.1	39.6	*14.3	456.8
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*15.5	*17.0	*21.0	*22.7	*24.9	*12.0	*9.8	123.0
Rugby league	63.8	107.4	137.9	123.7	93.7	41.9	26.4	594.7
Rugby union	*8.6	*22.0	54.3	41.3	54.0	22.7	*6.4	209.3
Soccer (outdoor)	37.9	64.5	68.8	58.0	70.7	38.8	*16.2	354.8
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	**2.3	*38.1	22.6	30.7	22.7	20.8	34.0	171.3
Persons								
Australian Rules football	200.3	380.2	550.5	575.5	554.4	335.7	235.2	2 831.8
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*37.5	27.9	57.0	26.9	43.4	*15.2	*13.0	220.8
Cricket (outdoor)	*25.9	111.7	171.9	133.0	106.7	73.0	56.5	678.7
Dog racing	*11.2	*45.7	75.4	48.7	53.0	30.3	17.0	281.4
Harness racing	**9.2	58.2	91.7	89.6	75.4	46.0	42.1	412.1
Horse racing	65.1	356.2	491.7	350.0	340.1	175.0	162.3	1 940.3
Motor sports	92.8	248.8	319.0	312.1	239.4	147.3	63.6	1 423.0
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*27.9	*22.6	29.9	34.3	*36.5	*15.0	*10.6	176.7
Rugby league	137.9	214.5	360.4	336.1	282.9	144.6	87.5	1 563.8
Rugby union	*24.8	63.0	142.2	144.1	113.3	55.1	33.0	575.5
Soccer (outdoor)	101.5	168.5	223.7	158.8	146.8	93.6	46.1	938.8
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	**8.9	*56.1	39.2	51.8	47.7	37.4	52.5	293.7

* 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) The top 12 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendances in 2009–10.

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							Total
	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)								
Males								
Australian Rules football	26.4	19.7	20.0	23.0	22.4	16.5	10.4	19.3
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*4.6	*1.1	*2.4	*0.6	*1.4	*0.4	**0.4	1.3
Cricket (outdoor)	*4.7	8.0	8.7	6.1	4.9	4.1	2.4	5.7
Dog racing	**1.1	*3.3	2.9	1.9	2.7	*1.3	*1.0	2.1
Harness racing	**1.4	*2.9	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.6
Horse racing	*7.9	15.0	17.3	12.6	12.2	6.9	7.0	11.8
Motor sports	11.9	15.2	13.8	13.6	11.4	8.7	3.8	11.2
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	**2.7	**0.5	*0.6	*0.8	*0.8	**0.2	**0.1	0.6
Rugby league	16.1	9.8	14.4	13.9	12.9	8.3	4.7	11.2
Rugby union	**3.5	*3.8	5.7	6.7	4.0	2.6	2.1	4.2
Soccer (outdoor)	13.9	9.5	10.0	6.6	5.2	4.4	*2.3	6.8
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	**1.4	*1.6	*1.1	1.4	*1.7	*1.3	*1.4	1.4
Females								
Australian Rules football	19.5	15.3	15.6	14.3	14.9	10.5	6.8	13.2
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*4.0	*1.4	1.3	*1.2	1.5	**0.8	*0.6	1.2
Cricket (outdoor)	**1.1	*2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.2
Dog racing	**1.6	*0.9	2.0	1.2	*0.9	*1.1	**0.2	1.1
Harness racing	**0.6	*2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.5	*1.2	2.1
Horse racing	*7.1	17.9	14.5	10.0	10.6	7.1	4.9	10.4
Motor sports	*9.4	7.7	6.8	6.6	4.8	3.2	*1.0	5.2
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*3.8	*1.6	*1.4	*1.4	*1.6	*1.0	*0.7	1.4
Rugby league	15.7	9.9	8.9	7.9	6.2	3.3	1.8	6.7
Rugby union	*2.1	*2.0	3.5	2.6	3.6	1.8	*0.4	2.4
Soccer (outdoor)	9.3	6.0	4.4	3.7	4.7	3.1	*1.1	4.0
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	**0.6	*3.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.9
Persons								
Australian Rules football	23.2	17.5	17.8	18.6	18.6	13.5	8.5	16.2
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*4.3	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.5	*0.6	*0.5	1.3
Cricket (outdoor)	*3.0	5.1	5.6	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.0	3.9
Dog racing	*1.3	*2.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.6
Harness racing	**1.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.4
Horse racing	7.5	16.4	15.9	11.3	11.4	7.0	5.9	11.1
Motor sports	10.7	11.5	10.3	10.1	8.0	5.9	2.3	8.1
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*3.2	*1.0	1.0	1.1	*1.2	*0.6	*0.4	1.0
Rugby league	15.9	9.9	11.6	10.8	9.5	5.8	3.2	8.9
Rugby union	*2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6	3.8	2.2	1.2	3.3
Soccer (outdoor)	11.7	7.8	7.2	5.1	4.9	3.8	1.7	5.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	**1.0	*2.6	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7

* 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) The top 12 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendances in 2009-10.

SPECTATORS AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS (a)—Frequency of attendance in the last 12 months, By sex

	NUMBER ('000)				PERCENT (%)			
	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 times or more	Total	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 times or more	Total
Males								
Australian Rules football	648.9	444.7	567.2	1 660.8	39.1	26.8	34.1	100.0
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	45.0	34.2	*31.3	110.5	40.7	30.9	28.3	100.0
Cricket (outdoor)	312.0	106.6	69.6	488.2	63.9	21.8	14.3	100.0
Dog racing	108.2	50.3	*25.0	183.5	59.0	27.4	13.6	100.0
Harness racing	156.2	51.8	*13.8	221.8	70.4	23.4	*6.2	100.0
Horse racing	700.0	207.8	107.5	1 015.3	68.9	20.5	10.6	100.0
Motor sports	647.8	175.8	142.7	966.2	67.0	18.2	14.8	100.0
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*21.0	*13.0	*19.7	53.7	39.1	*24.2	36.7	100.0
Rugby league	342.5	341.9	284.7	969.1	35.3	35.3	29.4	100.0
Rugby union	190.4	93.3	82.5	366.1	52.0	25.5	22.5	100.0
Soccer (outdoor)	234.8	172.5	176.7	584.0	40.2	29.5	30.3	100.0
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	103.7	*13.4	*5.4	122.4	84.7	*10.9	*4.4	100.0
Females								
Australian Rules football	553.6	302.3	315.1	1 171.1	47.3	25.8	26.9	100.0
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	43.3	31.8	35.3	110.4	39.2	28.8	31.9	100.0
Cricket (outdoor)	110.2	48.2	32.1	190.5	57.8	25.3	16.9	100.0
Dog racing	68.1	*20.6	*9.2	97.9	69.5	*21.0	*9.4	100.0
Harness racing	140.6	33.3	*16.4	190.2	73.9	17.5	*8.6	100.0
Horse racing	733.4	145.7	45.9	925.0	79.3	15.8	5.0	100.0
Motor sports	319.0	81.0	56.8	456.8	69.8	17.7	12.4	100.0
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	47.7	*25.3	50.0	123.0	38.8	*20.5	40.7	100.0
Rugby league	276.0	178.1	140.6	594.7	46.4	29.9	23.6	100.0
Rugby union	128.4	48.3	32.6	209.3	61.4	23.1	15.6	100.0
Soccer (outdoor)	138.9	85.9	129.9	354.8	39.2	24.2	36.6	100.0
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	137.2	27.8	*6.3	171.3	80.1	16.2	*3.7	100.0
Persons								
Australian Rules football	1 202.5	747.1	882.3	2 831.8	42.5	26.4	31.2	100.0
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	88.3	66.0	66.6	220.8	40.0	29.9	30.1	100.0
Cricket (outdoor)	422.2	154.8	101.7	678.7	62.2	22.8	15.0	100.0
Dog racing	176.3	70.9	34.2	281.4	62.7	25.2	12.2	100.0
Harness racing	296.7	85.1	30.2	412.1	72.0	20.7	7.3	100.0
Horse racing	1 433.4	353.5	153.4	1 940.3	73.9	18.2	7.9	100.0
Motor sports	966.7	256.8	199.5	1 423.0	67.9	18.0	14.0	100.0
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	68.7	38.3	69.7	176.7	38.9	21.7	39.4	100.0
Rugby league	618.5	520.0	425.3	1 563.8	39.6	33.3	27.2	100.0
Rugby union	318.8	141.6	115.1	575.5	55.4	24.6	20.0	100.0
Soccer (outdoor)	373.7	258.5	306.7	938.8	39.8	27.5	32.7	100.0
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	240.9	41.2	*11.7	293.7	82.0	14.0	*4.0	100.0

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

(a) The top 12 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendances in 2009–10.

	NUMBER ('000)		ATTENDANCE RATE (%)	
	
	2005-06	2009-10	2005-06	2009-10
.....				
Sex				
Males	4 097.8	4 261.7	51.9	(a)49.5
Females	2 998.9	(a)3 289.5	36.9	37.1
Age group (years)				
15–17	446.6	505.2	54.6	58.4
18–24	1 103.7	1 100.8	56.9	(a)50.7
25–34	1 479.4	(a)1 583.0	53.2	51.2
35–44	1 391.5	1 480.5	47.0	47.7
45–54	1 243.7	(a)1 360.7	44.7	45.5
55–64	855.8	879.8	38.6	35.3
65 and over	575.9	641.2	22.9	23.2
Country of birth				
Australia	5 791.9	(a)6 110.6	50.2	48.8
Main English-speaking countries	721.7	760.8	42.1	41.0
Non main English-speaking countries	583.1	679.8	21.2	22.0
Total born overseas(b)	1 304.0	(a)1 440.6	29.2	29.2
State or territory of usual residence				
New South Wales	2 259.4	2 174.8	42.1	(a)38.0
Victoria	1 824.5	(a)2 188.7	45.3	(a)49.5
Queensland	1 344.5	1 427.3	43.6	41.2
South Australia	594.6	620.7	48.5	47.6
Western Australia	717.2	768.7	46.0	43.7
Tasmania	180.9	159.0	47.3	(a)39.9
Northern Territory(c)	55.0	(a)75.4	49.5	(a)59.0
Australian Capital Territory	120.6	136.7	47.6	49.0
Area of usual residence				
State capital cities	4 338.5	(a)4 552.1	43.2	41.6
Balance of state/territory	2 758.2	(a)2 999.0	46.3	45.9
Total spectators	7 096.7	7 551.2	44.3	43.2

- (a) Difference in attendance between 2009–10 and 2005–06 is statistically significant.
(b) Includes those with inadequate data for country of birth.
(c) Refers to mainly urban areas. See paragraph 8 of Explanatory Notes.

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS, 2005–06 and 2009–10—Selected sporting events(a)

	NUMBER ('000)		ATTENDANCE RATE (%)	
	2005-06	2009-10	2005-06	2009-10
Australian Rules football	2 526.7	(b)2 831.8	15.8	16.2
Horse racing	2 003.7	1 940.3	12.5	(b)11.1
Rugby league	1 486.4	1 563.8	9.3	8.9
Motor sports	1 485.2	1 423.0	9.3	(b)8.1
Soccer (outdoor)	560.7	(b)938.8	3.5	(b)5.4
Cricket (outdoor)	730.7	678.7	4.6	(b)3.9
Rugby union	682.0	(b)575.5	4.3	(b)3.3
Harness racing	444.2	412.1	2.8	(b)2.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	267.9	293.7	1.7	1.7
Dog racing	224.8	281.4	1.4	1.6
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	237.2	220.8	1.5	1.3
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	188.8	176.7	1.2	1.0
Hockey (indoor and outdoor)	95.2	87.1	0.6	0.5
Soccer (indoor)	68.0	72.4	0.4	0.4
Lawn bowls	48.0	42.4	0.3	0.2
Horse riding/equestrian activities/polo	43.7	41.7	0.3	0.2
Cycling/BMXing	30.3	41.1	0.2	0.2
Touch football	69.1	*40.3	0.4	*(b)0.2
Boxing	27.1	38.5	0.2	0.2
Cricket (indoor)	32.5	*36.0	0.2	*0.2

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

(a) The top 20 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendances in 2009-10.

(b) Difference in attendance between 2009–10 and 2005–06 is statistically significant.

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS, 2005–06 and 2009–10—Selected sporting events(a)—By state or territory

	NUMBER ('000)		ATTENDANCE RATE (%)	
	2005-06	2009-10	2005-06	2009-10
New South Wales				
Australian Rules football	249.7	232.3	4.7	4.1
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	56.5	54.4	1.1	1.0
Cricket (outdoor)	213.4	200.6	4.0	3.5
Dog racing	77.2	95.7	1.4	1.7
Harness racing	142.6	122.7	2.7	2.1
Horse racing	686.9	621.7	12.8	10.9
Motor sports	376.8	331.8	7.0	5.8
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	58.7	53.8	1.1	0.9
Rugby league	899.8	812.8	16.8	(b)14.2
Rugby union	334.5	(b)251.8	6.2	(b)4.4
Soccer (outdoor)	258.8	(b)415.7	4.8	(b)7.3
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	67.0	44.7	1.2	0.8
Victoria				
Australian Rules football	1 140.3	(b)1 434.9	28.3	(b)32.5
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	61.4	64.9	1.5	1.5
Cricket (outdoor)	222.0	238.1	5.5	5.4
Dog racing	43.1	52.9	1.1	1.2
Harness racing	106.2	122.4	2.6	2.8
Horse racing	542.9	597.2	13.5	13.5
Motor sports	326.7	340.6	8.1	7.7
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	54.2	53.6	1.3	1.2
Rugby league	36.5	76.6	0.9	(b)1.7
Rugby union	42.4	52.4	1.1	1.2
Soccer (outdoor)	93.6	(b)207.3	2.3	(b)4.7
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	140.8	185.0	3.5	4.2
Queensland				
Australian Rules football	228.5	212.7	7.4	6.1
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	43.5	32.6	*1.4	0.9
Cricket (outdoor)	116.7	(b)77.4	3.8	(b)2.2
Dog racing	26.1	**20.0	0.8	**0.6
Harness racing	61.2	(b)30.8	2.0	(b)0.9
Horse racing	411.8	364.9	13.4	(b)10.5
Motor sports	366.2	353.4	11.9	10.2
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*13.3	*19.0	*0.4	*0.5
Rugby league	494.6	(b)598.0	16.0	17.2
Rugby union	188.4	(b)139.6	6.1	(b)4.0
Soccer (outdoor)	88.5	(b)144.7	2.9	(b)4.2
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	*10.1	(b)27.9	*0.3	(b)0.8
South Australia				
Australian Rules football	376.6	394.7	30.7	30.3
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	33.5	29.9	2.7	2.3
Cricket (outdoor)	65.5	70.6	5.3	5.4
Dog racing	*12.3	(b)26.5	*1.0	2.0
Harness racing	38.4	40.6	3.1	3.1
Horse racing	93.3	114.4	7.6	8.8
Motor sports	172.3	(b)136.3	14.1	(b)10.5
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	38.3	37.2	3.1	2.9
Rugby league	**3.4	*7.3	**0.3	*0.6
Rugby union	*7.9	*9.5	*0.6	*0.7
Soccer (outdoor)	52.2	69.9	4.3	5.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	24.9	*(b)11.1	2.0	*(b)0.9

* 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) The top 12 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendances in 2009–10.

(b) Difference in attendance between 2009–10 and 2005–06 is statistically significant.

	NUMBER ('000)		ATTENDANCE RATE (%)	
	2005-06	2009-10	2005-06	2009-10
Western Australia				
Australian Rules football	373.6	398.0	23.9	22.6
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	30.1	25.7	1.9	1.5
Cricket (outdoor)	74.3	60.0	4.8	3.4
Dog racing	54.4	71.9	3.5	4.1
Harness racing	75.6	80.0	4.8	4.5
Horse racing	195.8	162.8	12.5	(b)9.2
Motor sports	144.1	177.0	9.2	10.1
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*16.8	*8.9	*1.1	*0.5
Rugby league	*12.6	*17.3	*0.8	*1.0
Rugby union	64.2	74.4	4.1	4.2
Soccer (outdoor)	50.3	64.9	3.2	3.7
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	19.9	*14.5	1.3	*0.8
Tasmania				
Australian Rules football	114.3	98.5	29.9	(b)24.7
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*4.3	*8.4	*1.1	*2.1
Cricket (outdoor)	22.3	17.1	5.8	4.3
Dog racing	*9.4	9.0	*2.5	2.2
Harness racing	16.4	11.1	4.3	2.8
Horse racing	33.8	29.2	8.9	7.3
Motor sports	52.7	(b)34.5	13.8	(b)8.6
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	*4.3	**2.4	*1.1	**0.6
Rugby league	**0.8	**0.2	**0.2	**0.1
Rugby union	*1.9	*2.1	*0.5	*0.5
Soccer (outdoor)	*6.8	*9.7	*1.8	*2.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	*3.3	*5.3	*0.9	*1.3
Northern Territory(c)				
Australian Rules football	17.2	(b)30.3	15.5	(b)23.7
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	**1.7	*2.4	**1.6	*1.8
Cricket (outdoor)	*2.8	*4.0	*2.5	*3.1
Dog racing	**1.2	*2.6	**1.1	*2.0
Harness racing	**0.7	**1.4	**0.6	**1.1
Horse racing	18.0	23.5	16.2	18.4
Motor sports	26.8	37.2	24.1	29.1
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	**1.9	**1.3	**1.7	**1.0
Rugby league	**3.9	(b)11.6	**3.5	(b)9.1
Rugby union	**2.6	*5.0	**2.3	*3.9
Soccer (outdoor)	**1.4	*(b)4.7	**1.3	*3.7
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	-	*(b)1.7	-	*(b)1.3
Australian Capital Territory				
Australian Rules football	26.6	30.4	10.5	10.9
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	*6.1	*2.6	*2.4	*0.9
Cricket (outdoor)	13.8	11.0	5.5	3.9
Dog racing	**1.1	**2.8	**0.4	**1.0
Harness racing	*3.0	**3.0	*1.2	**1.1
Horse racing	21.2	26.6	8.4	9.5
Motor sports	19.5	12.2	7.7	(b)4.4
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	**1.4	**0.5	**0.6	**0.4
Rugby league	34.8	39.9	13.7	14.3
Rugby union	40.1	40.9	15.8	14.7
Soccer (outdoor)	*9.2	(b)22.0	*3.6	(b)7.9
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	**1.8	*3.7	**0.7	*1.3

* 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) The top 12 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendances in 2009–10.

(b) Difference in attendance between 2009–10 and 2005–06 is statistically significant.

(c) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 8 of Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics presented in this publication were compiled from data on sports attendance, collected using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2009–10 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS).

2 The MPHS is conducted each financial year throughout Australia from July to June as a supplement to the ABS's monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is designed to provide annual statistics for a number of small, self-contained topics. In 2009–10 the topics were:

- Participation in sport and physical recreation
- Spectator attendance at sporting events
- Attendance at selected cultural venues and events
- Patient experience
- Work related injuries
- Family characteristics
- Crime victimisation

3 In addition to these topics, information on labour force characteristics, education, income and other demographics were also collected.

4 Data for all MPHS topics collected in 2009–10 will be released in separate publications. Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) containing detailed data for individual records will also be available following the release of the publications for all topics with the exception of Spectator attendance at sporting events and Attendance at selected cultural venues and events. However, most of the data relating to spectator attendance at sporting events and attendance at cultural venues and events are included on the Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation CURF.

5 This publication covers details on the number and characteristics of people aged 15 years and over who attended sporting events as spectators. This publication also presents time series data comparing estimates from the 2009–10 survey with 2005–06 survey estimates.

SCOPE

6 The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated resident populations
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

7 In addition, the 2009–10 MPHS excluded the following from its scope:

- people living in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes, (e.g. retirement homes, homes for persons with disabilities, women's shelters), and inmates of prisons.

8 As indicated above, the scope of the 2009–10 MPHS excluded persons living in very remote parts of Australia. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the Northern Territory where they account for approximately 23% of the total population.

COVERAGE

9 The coverage of the 2009–10 MPHS was the same as the scope, except that persons living in Indigenous communities in non-very remote areas were not covered for operational reasons.

10 In the LFS, rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA COLLECTION

11 The MPHS was conducted as a supplement to the monthly LFS. Each month one eighth of the dwellings in the LFS sample were rotated out of the survey. Over 80% of these dwellings were then selected for the MPHS each month. In these dwellings, after the LFS had been fully completed for each person in scope and coverage, a person aged 15 years or over was selected at random (based on a computer algorithm) and asked the MPHS topic questions in a personal interview. If the randomly selected person was aged 15–17 years, permission was sought from a parent or guardian before conducting the interview. If permission was not given, the parent or guardian was asked the questions on behalf of the 15–17 year old. Data was collected using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI), whereby responses were recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer, usually during a telephone interview.

12 For the 2009–10 MPHS, the sample was accumulated over a twelve month period from July 2009 to June 2010.

13 The publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also applies to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

SAMPLE SIZE

14 The sample size may vary for different topics in the MPHS. The initial sample for the 2009–10 MPHS was 38,655 private dwellings, from which one person was randomly selected. Of the 32,760 private dwellings that remained in the survey after sample loss (for example, dwellings selected in the survey which had no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), 28,554 or 87% of those dwellings fully responded to the MPHS. Approximately 50% of the full MPHS dwelling sample were asked questions on spectator attendance at sporting events (14,205 dwellings/persons).

WEIGHTING, BENCHMARKING AND ESTIMATION

Weighting

15 Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total in-scope population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each covered sample unit, which for the MPHS can be either a person or a household. The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit. The first step in calculating weights for each unit is to assign an initial weight, which is the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. For example, if the probability of a person being selected in the survey was 1 in 600, then the person would have an initial weight of 600 (i.e. they represent 600 people).

Benchmarking

16 The initial weights were then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks', in designated categories of sex by age by area of usual residence. Weights calibrated against population benchmarks ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than the distribution within the sample itself. Calibration to population benchmarks helps to compensate for over or under-enumeration of particular categories of persons/households which may occur due to either the random nature of sampling or non-response.

17 For person estimates, the MPHS was benchmarked to the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) in each state and territory, excluding the ERP living in very remote areas of Australia, at 31 March 2010. For household estimates, the MPHS was benchmarked to independently calculated estimates of total number of households in Australia. The MPHS estimates do not (and are not intended to) match estimates for the total Australian person/household population obtained from other sources (which may include persons living in very remote parts of Australia.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Estimation

18 Survey estimates of counts of persons or households are obtained by summing the weights of persons or households with the characteristic of interest.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

19 All sample surveys are subject to error which can be broadly categorised as either:

- sampling error
- non-sampling error.

Sampling Error

20 Sampling error is the difference between the published estimates, derived from a sample of persons, and the value that would have been produced if the total population (as defined for the scope of the survey) had been included in the survey. For more information refer to the Technical Note.

Non-sampling Error

21 Non-sampling error may occur in any collection, whether it is based on a sample or a full count such as a census. Sources of non-sampling error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording of answers by interviewers and errors in coding and processing data. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error by careful design and testing of questionnaires, training and supervision of interviewers, and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

22 This publication presents details of persons who attended a sporting event at least once during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10.

23 Respondents were asked an open-ended question about whether they had been to any sporting matches or competitions as a spectator, during the previous 12 months (excluding school and junior competitions). They were then prompted for which sports they had attended. These 'sport attendees' were asked to list up to five sports and also how frequently they had attended.

24 The data presented cannot be compared with any 'total admissions' data held by sporting venues or associations for a number of reasons. The MPHS collected information primarily about sport attendees (those people who attended a sporting event at least once in the preceding 12 months) and not the total number of times they attended a sporting event. Details in relation to attendees under 15 years of age were not part of the survey but may be included in sporting organisations' 'total admissions' data. Finally, total admissions data may include multiple attendances of a core group of sports enthusiasts.

25 Information on the frequency of attendance was collected by asking respondents how many times they attended during the year, for each activity in which they attended. This was recorded in the following ranges:

- Once
- Twice
- 3 times
- 4 times
- 5 times
- 6-10 times
- 11-15 times
- 16-20 times
- 21-25 times
- 26 times or more

26 Gross household income in the 2009–10 MPHS is derived by summing the personal weekly income of the respondent and the total weekly income of all other persons in the household (as reported by the respondent). Where a person either refused or did not know either their personal income or the remainder of the household's total income, the gross weekly income for the household was classified as 'Income not known or not

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

continued

stated'. For the survey, gross household income that was not known or not stated comprised 19% of the 14,205 sample.

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS DATA

27 The ABS has previously collected data on spectator attendance at sporting events in two Monthly Population Surveys in 1995 and 1999, in the 2002 General Social Survey and in the 2005–06 MPHS. The methodology used in these surveys differed between years, as well as to the 2005–06 and 2009–10 MPHS, and this may affect the validity of comparisons. It is not possible to determine the extent to which the differences between the survey methodologies may have contributed to the different results.

28 Comparisons can be made with the 2005–06 survey and time series data with 2005–06 has been included in Tables 7 to 9.

29 Care should be taken when comparing 2009–10 Northern Territory (NT) data with equivalent data from 2005–06. The 2005–06 MPHS sample size for NT limits the reliability of the estimates particularly at a detailed level.

COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS

30 Due to differences in the scope and sample size of the MPHS and that of the LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those obtained from the LFS.

EXCEL SPREADSHEETS

31 All of the tables included in the publication are also available as Excel spreadsheet datacubes from the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

FUTURE SURVEYS

32 The ABS will conduct the MPHS again during the 2010–11 financial year. The 2010–11 MPHS topics are:

- Learning and work history
- Cultural participation
- Household use of information technology
- Patient experience
- Crime victimisation
- Barriers and incentives to labour force participation
- Retirement and retirement intentions

33 The MPHS is likely to be the main survey vehicle for the collection of future data on spectator attendance at sporting events and the ABS is planning to collect data on this topic again in the 2013–14 MPHS. The scope of the survey is expected to remain as persons aged 15 years and over.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

34 ABS surveys draw extensively 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*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

35 Other ABS publications containing information on sport, physical recreation and leisure activities include:

- *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4901.0)
- *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 6285.0)
- *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, 2010* (cat. no. 4177.0)
- *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 4114.0)
- *Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, Oct 2010* (cat. no. 4156.0)
- *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

36 The ABS issues a daily release advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
ERP	estimated resident population
GSS	General Social Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SE	standard error
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATE

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of persons, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those that would have been produced had all persons been included in the survey.

2 One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of persons was included. There are about 2 chances in 3 (67%) that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all persons had been surveyed, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

3 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

$$RSE\% = \left(\frac{SE}{estimate} \right) \times 100$$

4 RSEs for all estimates in the publication are available free-of-charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> released in spreadsheet format as an attachment to this publication.

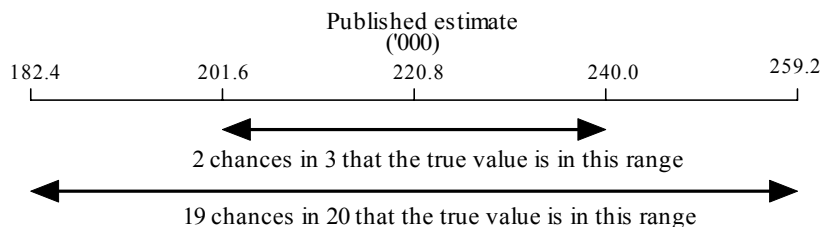
5 In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers or percentages) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS

6 Standard errors can be calculated using the estimates (counts or percentages) and the corresponding RSEs. For example, Table 3 shows the estimated number of persons (aged 15 years or more) who attended basketball in the 12 months before interview, which is 220,800. The corresponding RSE table available on the ABS website shows the RSE for this estimate is 8.7%. The SE is calculated by:

$$\begin{aligned} & SE \text{ of estimate} \\ &= \left(\frac{RSE\%}{100} \right) \times estimate \\ &= 0.087 \times 220,800 \\ &= 19,210 \end{aligned}$$

7 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 201,600 and 240,000 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 182,400 to 259,200. This example is illustrated in the diagram below.



PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

8 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. The formula is only valid when x is a subset of y:

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES *continued*

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

9 Consider the example given above of the number of persons who attended basketball (220,800). Of these, 40% (or approximately 88,300) attended once or twice in the 12 months before interview (Table 6). As already noted, the SE of 220,800 is approximately 19,210 which equates to an RSE of about 8.7%. The SE and RSE of 88,300 are approximately 13,333 and 15.1% respectively. Applying the formula above, the estimate of 40% will have an RSE of:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[(15.1)]^2 - [(8.7)]^2} = 12.3\%$$

10 This gives a SE for the proportion (40%) of approximately 5 percentage points. Therefore, if all persons had been included in the survey, there are 2 chances in 3 that the proportion that would have been obtained is between 35% to 40% and about 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 30% to 50%.

DIFFERENCES

11 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of counts or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

12 A statistical significance test for any of the comparisons between estimates can be performed to determine whether it is likely that there is a difference between the corresponding population characteristics. The standard error of the difference between two corresponding estimates (x and y) can be calculated using the formula in paragraph X. This standard error is then used to calculate the following test statistic:

$$\left(\frac{x-y}{SE(x-y)} \right)$$

13 If the absolute value of this test statistic is greater than 1.96 then there is evidence of a statistically significant difference (at the 5% level) in the two estimates with respect to that characteristic. This statistic corresponds to a 95% confidence interval of the difference. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence that there is a real difference between the population with respect to that characteristic.

14 Tables which show estimates from 2005–06 and 2009–10 have been tested to determine whether changes over time are statistically significant. Significant differences have been annotated. In all other tables which do not show the results of significance testing, users should take account of RSEs when comparing estimates for different populations.

15 The imprecision due to sampling variability, labelled sampling error should not be confused with non-sampling error. Non-sampling error may occur in any collection, whether it is based on a sample or a full count such as a census. Sources of non-sampling error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording answers by interviewers and errors in coding and processing data. Every effort was made to reduce the non-sampling error by careful design and testing of the questionnaire, training and supervision of interviewers, extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

16 Limited space does not allow the SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates to be shown in this publication. However, RSEs for all tables are available free-of-charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>, available in spreadsheet format as an attachment to this publication.

GLOSSARY

Age	This is the person's age on their last birthday at the time of the survey.
Attendance rate	For any group, this is calculated by expressing the number of people who attended a venue or event at least once during the year as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Balance of state/territory	This category comprises people usually resident in areas outside of the six state capital city Statistical Divisions, including all residents of the Northern Territory (except those in very remote areas) and the Australian Capital Territory.
Capital cities	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). Darwin and Canberra are included in the 'Balance of state/territory' category.
Country of birth	Country of birth is classified according to the <i>Standard Australia Classification of Counties (SACC)</i> (cat. no.1269.0).
Couple	Two people in a registered or de facto marriage, who usually live in the same household.
Cycling	Includes BMXing and mountain biking.
Dependent children	These are all people aged under 15 years; and people 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:<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.
Employed full-time	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Employed part-time	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Equivalent Household Income	<p>Equivalentising adjusts actual income to take into account the different needs of the households of different sizes and compositions. There are economic advantages associated with living with others, because household resources, especially housing, can be shared.</p> <p>The equivalence scale used to obtain equivalised income is that used in studies by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and is referred to as the 'modified OECD scale'. The scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult in the household, a weight of 0.5 for each additional adult (persons aged 15 years and over) and a weight of 0.3 for every child. For each household, the weights of the household members are added together to form a household weight. Total household income then</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Equivalised Household Income <i>continued</i>	divided by the household weight to give an income that a lone person household would need for a similar standard of living Equivalised household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to each member of the household.
Family	This comprises two or more people, 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 usually live in the same household. A separate family is formed for each married couple, or for each set of parent-child relationship where only one parent is present.
Household	A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.
Household composition	Descriptions of the different types of household composition are provided below: <i>Couple only.</i> A household consisting of a couple with no other related or unrelated persons usually resident. <i>Couple with dependent children.</i> A household consisting of a couple and at least one dependent child usually resident in the household. Related non-dependent children may also be present in the household. Households which also have other related or unrelated residents are included. <i>One parent with dependent children.</i> A household consisting of a lone parent and at least one dependent child usually resident in the household. Non-dependent children may also be present in the household. Households which also have other related or unrelated usual residents are included. <i>Lone person.</i> A household consisting of a person living alone. <i>Other.</i> Comprises all other households, including multiple family households, group households and households consisting of unrelated adults, and other one family households.
Income quintiles	When originally ranking and deriving income quintiles, the same dollar values can appear in adjoining quintile. The quintile boundaries have been adjusted so that each quintile range are mutually exclusive. The impact of this is minor but it should be noted that the income quintiles only approximate 20% of the estimated population. Cases where the income was not stated, not known or refused are recorded as 'Income not known or not stated' and were excluded from the calculation of the quintiles. See also Quintiles.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Main English-speaking countries	The list of main English-speaking countries (MESC) provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the United States of America. Non-MESC describes people originating from countries where a language other than English is likely to be spoken by migrants. It is important to note that being from a non main English-speaking country does not imply a lack of proficiency in English.
Motor sports	Includes car, motor cycle, speedway, drag and go-cart racing.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Non-dependent children	All persons aged 15 years or over (except those aged 15–24 years who are full-time students) who have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.
Quintiles	Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order to some characteristic such as their income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising around 20% of the estimated population. See also Income quintiles.
Sports attendances	The question on sports attendance asked the respondent which sports (matches or competitions) they had been to as a spectator, during the previous 12 months. The respondent's own definition of sport was accepted. A sport was included regardless of whether the event was paid for or free of charge, or if it was attended at an overseas venue; but it was excluded if it was school or junior sport. A limit of 5 sports could be listed. Due to under-reporting of some sports (not always regarded as sports), specific questions were asked about attendance at motor sports, harness racing, horse races and dog races.
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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

POST Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS www.abs.gov.au