



2013

4156.0.55.002

# VALUE OF SPORT, AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 24 OCT 2013

## CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
List of tables and graphs .....	3
Abbreviations .....	6

### CHAPTERS

<b>1</b> Introduction .....	7
<b>2</b> Main features .....	8
<b>3</b> Expenditure by households .....	10
<b>4</b> Employment .....	13
<b>5</b> Volunteers in sport .....	22
<b>6</b> Spectator attendance at sporting events .....	28
<b>7</b> Industries .....	33
<b>8</b> Products .....	43

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Glossary .....	51
Bibliography .....	55

## INQUIRIES

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

## NOTES

**ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication brings together economic data currently available about sport and physical recreation in Australia from a variety of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) sources.

The topics covered are as follows:

- Expenditure by households
- Employment
- Volunteers in Sport
- Spectator attendance at sporting events
- Industries
- Products

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** This publication was made possible with funding assistance from the Committee of Australian Sport and Recreation Officials (CASRO).

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 Sport and Physical Recreation Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au).

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS .....

*page*

### EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS

<b>3.1</b>	Expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products, by Australian households - 2009–10 .....	11
<b>3.2</b>	Expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products, by Australian households at constant prices - 2003–04 and 2009–10 .....	12

### EMPLOYMENT

<b>4.1</b>	Employment in sport and physical recreation occupations, by sex - 2006 and 2011 .....	15
<b>4.2</b>	Weekly hours worked profile of occupations - August 2011 .....	16
<b>4.3</b>	Weekly income profile of occupations - August 2011 .....	17
<b>4.4</b>	Persons employed in sport and physical recreation industries by Average weekly earnings, by sex and full-time/part-time status - 2010 and 2012 .....	19
<b>4.5</b>	Persons involved in organised sport and physical activity, by role and sex - 2010 .....	20
<b>4.6</b>	Persons involved in organised sport and physical activity, by role and payment status - 2010 .....	21
<b>4.7</b>	Persons in selected non-playing roles, by survey year - 2001 to 2010 .....	21

### VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT

<b>5.1</b>	Type of organisation volunteered for, by all volunteers - 2010 .....	23
<b>5.2</b>	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, by sex and age - 2010 .....	24
<b>5.3</b>	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, by family and household type - 2010 .....	25
<b>5.4</b>	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, by labour force status - 2010 .....	27

### SPECTATOR ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS

<b>6.1</b>	Spectators at sporting events, selected characteristics - 2009–10 .....	29
<b>6.2</b>	Spectators at selected sporting events, by sex - 2009–10 .....	30
<b>6.3</b>	Spectators at sporting events, selected sporting events 2005–06 and 2009–10 .....	31
<b>6.4</b>	Adult attendance at sporting events, by disability status and sex - 2003 and 2009 .....	32

### INDUSTRIES

<b>7.1</b>	Sports and physical recreation services, summary of operations by industry and profit status - 2004–05 .....	34
------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

INDUSTRIES *continued*

<b>7.2</b>	Horse and dog racing and sports and physical recreation venues, summary of income and expenses - 2004–05 . . . . .	36
<b>7.3</b>	Administration and services to sport, summary of income and expenses - 2004–05 . . . . .	37
<b>7.4</b>	Sports and recreation activities, summary of operations - 2008–09 to 2011–12 . . . . .	38
<b>7.5</b>	Toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturing, summary of operations - 2010–11 and 2011–12 . . . . .	39
<b>7.6</b>	Toy and sporting goods wholesalers, summary of operations - 2005–06 . . . . .	39
<b>7.7</b>	Sport, camping and marine equipment retailers, summary of operations - 2005–06 . . . . .	40
<b>7.8</b>	Sports and recreation services, gross value added - 1997–98 to 2011–12 . . . . .	41
<b>7.9</b>	Employment in sports and recreation services, by gender and status in employment - 2011–12 . . . . .	42

## PRODUCTS

<b>8.1</b>	Exports of selected sport and physical recreation goods, current prices - 2006–07 to 2012–13 . . . . .	45
<b>8.2</b>	Exports of selected sport and physical recreation goods, current prices, by destination - 2006–07 to 2012–13 . . . . .	45
<b>8.3</b>	Imports of selected sport and physical recreation goods, current prices - 2006–07 to 2012–13 . . . . .	46
<b>8.4</b>	Imports of selected sport and physical recreation goods, current prices, by country of origin - 2006–07 to 2012–13 . . . . .	47
<b>8.5</b>	Balance of trade in selected sport and physical recreation goods - 2012–13 . . . . .	48
<b>8.6</b>	Supply of selected sports and physical recreation products - 2008–09 . . . . .	49
<b>8.7</b>	Demand for selected sport and physical recreation products - 2008–09 . . . . .	50

## PREFACE .....

This publication presents data on the economic value of sport and recreation in Australia, using the latest data available from a diverse range of ABS collections. The dominant focus is on sport and physical recreation, with data also being presented for other selected leisure areas. Care must be taken when comparing data from different sources presented in this publication due to differences in survey methodology, definitions and reference periods.

The content of this publication is based on the ABS (2008a) *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 (Second Edition)* (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.

For ABS sources, information on data quality is available (e.g. standard errors).

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## ABBREVIATIONS .....

'000	thousand
\$m	million dollars
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACL	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
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
CASRO	Committee of Australian Sport and Recreation Officials
CPC V2.0	Central Product Classification V2.0
CPI	Consumer Price Index
excl.	excluding
GSS	General Social Survey
HEC	Household Expenditure Classification
incl.	including
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NT	Northern Territory
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
TAB	Totalizator Agency Board
USA	United States of America

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.

This publication presents economic data about sport and physical recreation collected by the ABS. It contains information about the amount people spend on sport and physical recreation; the number of people attending sporting events; 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 ABS (2008a) *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (ACLIC). 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 ABS (2008b) *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC) is used in ABS collections relating to industry although some sport industry data are output in accordance with the ACLIC. The ACLIC has also been used as a guide in deciding which products are sport and physical recreation products and for their presentation. 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 ABS (1997) *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 ABS (2009) *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations* (ANZSCO). These two classifications are completely aligned with the ACLIC for sport and physical recreation occupations. As a result, the occupation data in this publication is presented in accordance with the ACLIC Occupation Classification.

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 ACLIC 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

### HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

- Australian households spent an average of \$18.94 per week on selected sport and physical recreation products during 2009–10. The largest single component of this figure was \$2.81 spent on sports facility hire charges. This was followed by \$2.71 spent on health and fitness studio charges.
- The total expenditure by Australian households on selected sport and physical recreation products in 2009–10 was \$8,293.8m. This was 1.5% of the amount Australian households spent on all products.

### EMPLOYMENT

- There were 95,590 people whose main job was in a sport and physical recreation occupation at the time of the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. This was 21% higher than the corresponding figure from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- On average, people in sport and recreation occupations were more likely to be working part-time and more likely to have a lower income than people in the general working population.
- The average weekly total cash earnings of people employed in sport and physical recreation industries in May 2012 was \$658.80.

### VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT

- Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted the largest number of volunteers with 2.3 million people (14% of the adult population) in 2010.
- Of the 2.3 million sport and physical recreation volunteers, nearly half (961,800 or 42%) of the volunteers came from couple families with dependents. This was followed by 39% (879,000) of sport and physical recreation volunteers living in couple families with no children aged under 15 years.
- The volunteer rate for all sport and physical recreation organisations for employed people (17%) was more than four times the rate for the unemployed (4%) and more than double those not in the labour force (7%).

### SPECTATOR ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS

- There were 7.6 million people aged 15 years and over (43% of the adult population) who attended at least one sporting event as a spectator during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10. A greater percentage of men (50%) attended at least one sporting event than women (37%).
- Australian Rules football and horse racing were the sports most attended by both men and women. Australian Rules football was attended by 19% of men and 13% of women, while for horse racing the corresponding attendance rates were 12% and 10%.

### INDUSTRIES

- Total income for sports and recreation activities in 2011–12 was \$12.8 billion with an operating profit margin of 9.5%.

INDUSTRIES *continued*

- In 2011–12, the total sales and service income of toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturing was \$384.0m. Employment at the end of June 2012 was 2,187 people.
- 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 sport and physical recreation support services with \$85.7m (15%). The next highest profit/surplus levels were recorded by other sport and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities with \$90.1m (8.1%).
- 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 people.
- 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 people employed by sport and camping equipment retailers and 4,039 people employed by marine equipment retailers.

## PRODUCTS

- The total value of exports of selected sport and physical recreation goods in 2012–13 was \$358.5m, a rise of 26% from the \$285.6m recorded for 2011–12.
- Throughout the period 2006–07 to 2012–13, New Zealand and the United States of America (USA) were major destinations for sport and physical recreation goods exported from Australia. However, in 2012–13, the value of exports to Singapore rose substantially from \$15.6m in 2011–12 to \$73.4m in 2012–13, higher than the value of exports to the USA (\$42.6m).
- The value (in current prices) of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia during 2012–13 was \$2,108.7m. This was slightly higher than the \$2,006.7m recorded in 2011–12.
- In 2012–13, China and the USA were the two main sources of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia. China was the largest contributor to this figure and provided imported goods worth \$847.4m while the value of goods from the USA was \$332.9m.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information about expenditure by households on sport and physical recreation. Expenditure data has been obtained from the Household Expenditure Surveys conducted in 2003–04 and 2009–10. Further information about the survey can be found in the ABS (2012c) *Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing: User Guide, 2009–10* (cat. no. 6503.0).

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 ABS (2008a) Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLCL) Product Classification.

As there is not an exact match between categories of the HEC and those of the ACLCL Product Classification, there are some instances of individual products that are out of scope of the ACLCL 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 ACLCL Product Classification.

HOUSEHOLD  
EXPENDITURE SURVEY

The average weekly household expenditure on selected sporting and physical recreation products during 2009–10 was \$18.94. This was 1.5% of the average of \$1,238.17 spent each week on all products.

Over half (53% or \$10.09 per week) of sporting and physical recreation expenditure was for sports and physical recreation services. A further 34% (\$6.53 per week) was spent on sports, physical recreation and camping equipment, while the remaining 12% (\$2.32 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 sports facility hire charges at \$2.81, health and fitness studio charges at \$2.71, and swimming pools at \$2.18.

Of the total expenditure by Australian households in 2009–10, \$8,293.8m (1.5%) was spent on selected sporting and physical recreation goods and services. Of this expenditure, \$4,418.4m went on sports and physical recreation services, \$2,859.5m on sports, physical recreation and camping equipment, and \$1,015.9m on sports and recreation vehicles.

HOUSEHOLD  
EXPENDITURE SURVEY  
*continued*

**3.1** EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS, By Australian households—2009–10

	Average household expenditure	Total household expenditure	Households reporting expenditure(a)
	\$/week	\$/m/year	'000
<b>Sports and recreation vehicles</b>			
Bicycles	0.22	96.30	(b) 85.4
Boats, their parts and accessories	*2.10	919.60	(c) 75.4
<i>Total</i>	2.32	1 015.90	159.9
<b>Sports, physical recreation and camping equipment</b>			
Camping equipment	0.69	302.20	103.0
Fishing equipment	*0.56	245.22	213.6
Golf equipment	*0.45	197.05	90.5
Sports or physical recreation footwear	0.72	315.29	130.6
Swimming pools	2.18	954.62	(b) 54.8
Other sports and physical recreation equipment	1.92	840.77	461.5
<i>Total</i>	6.53	2 859.48	947.2
<b>Sports and physical recreation services</b>			
Hire of sports equipment	*0.07	30.65	49.1
Health and fitness studio charges	2.71	1 186.70	613.0
Sporting club subscriptions	1.49	652.50	236.5
Spectator admission fees to sport	0.93	407.20	324.8
Sports facility hire charges	2.81	1 230.50	1 080.3
Sports lessons	1.60	700.60	329.4
Physical recreation charges nec(d)(e)	0.48	210.20	324.4
<i>Total</i>	10.09	4 418.40	2 253.4
<b>Total expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>8 293.80</b>	<b>2 851.7</b>
Total expenditure on all products	1 238.17	542 193.20	8 398.5

- \* 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 was a new expenditure category from 2003-04 and includes charges for horse riding, ice-skating, snooker and related games, swimming pool admission, parasailing and skydiving.
- (e) In addition to the products included for 2003-04, for 2009-10 this expenditure category includes paintball laser zone.

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

The following table presents a comparison of both average weekly and total annual expenditures on sporting and physical recreation products at constant prices for 2003–04 and 2009–10.

Overall, the average weekly expenditure on sporting and physical recreation products increased from \$15.71 in 2003–04 to \$18.94 in 2009–10. The average weekly household expenditure in 2009–10 was highest on sports and physical recreation services (\$10.09 or 53%), where in 2003–04 expenditure was greatest on sports, physical recreation and camping equipment (\$7.58 or 48%).

HOUSEHOLD  
EXPENDITURE SURVEY  
*continued*

Total annual expenditure on sporting and physical recreation products by all households also increased between 2003–04 and 2009–10, rising from \$6,336.5m to \$8,293.8m. There was a noticeable increase in the total annual household expenditure on sport and recreation vehicles, where in 2009–10 households spent \$1,015.9m (12% of total expenditure on sports and physical recreation products) compared with \$447.7m (7%) in 2003–04.

**3.2** EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS, By Australian households at constant prices—2003–04 and 2009–10

	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE		TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	
	2003–04	2009–10	2003–04	2009–10
	\$/week	\$/week	\$m/year	\$m/year
Sports and recreation vehicles	1.11	2.32	447.70	1 015.90
Sports, physical recreation and camping equipment(a)	7.58	6.53	3 057.30	2 859.50
Sports and physical recreation services(b)	7.01	10.09	2 827.40	4 418.40
<b>Total expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products</b>	<b>15.71</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>6 336.50</b>	<b>8 293.80</b>
Total expenditure on all products	896.01	1 238.17	361 399.80	542 193.20

(a) In addition to the products included for 2003–04, for 2009–10 this expenditure category includes badminton rackets, wrist bands, and tennis racket grips.

(b) In addition to the products included for 2003–04, for 2009–10 this expenditure category includes gym memberships.

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 collects information relating to a person's main job in the week before the Census, being the job in which they usually worked the most hours. The ABS (2012b) publication *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011* (cat. no. 4148.0) presents summary Census data about people employed in selected sport and physical recreation occupations as their main job at the time of the 2011 Census. It also includes details of their industry of employment, sex, age, income, hours worked and state or territory of usual residence.

The ABS 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 May 2012 survey of employers and have been published in ABS (2013c) *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2012* (cat. no. 6306.0).

The most recent ABS Survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity was conducted in April 2010 and collected information on the number of people aged 15 years and over who were involved in organised sport and physical activity over a 12 month period. Data have been published in ABS (2010) *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010* (cat. no. 6285.0).

In addition to the data sources described above, data on employment in sport and physical recreation industries were collected as part of the Service Industries Survey, last conducted in 2004-2005, and more recently in ABS (2013a) *Australian Industry, 2011-12*. These data are presented in Chapter 7, Industries.

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 people usually working in a sports and physical recreation occupation but 'between jobs' during the week before Census night. Some people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations will not have been recorded as such during the Census period because some types of sport and physical recreation work are seasonal in nature (e.g. cricket umpiring).

*Employment in sport and physical recreation occupations*

Of all people employed in the week prior to the 2011 Census, 1.0% had their main job in a sport and physical recreation occupation, the same proportion as in the 2006 Census. While the increase in employment in sport and physical recreation occupations between 2006 and 2011 was 21%, compared with an 11% increase for all occupations over the same period, in absolute terms this represented an increase from 79,156 persons in 2006 to 95,590 persons in 2011.

*Employment in sport and physical recreation occupations continued*

The sport and physical recreation occupations recording the largest numbers of people employed in 2011 were fitness instructors (21,514), greenkeepers (11,346), swimming coach or instructors (10,279), other sports coach or instructors (4,985) and stablehands (4,321).

There were only a few sport and physical recreation occupation groups that experienced a decline in numbers between 2006 and 2011. In percentage terms, the number of boat builders and repairers fell 33% and canvas goods fabricators fell 22%.

Of the 95,590 people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations, there were more men (58%) than women (42%). In comparison, of all employed people, 53% were male and 47% were female. Of people employed as either footballers or boat builders and repairers, 98% were male. In contrast, the majority of horse riding and gymnastic coaches or instructors (85% and 81% respectively) were female.

People employed in sport and physical recreation occupations had a younger age profile relative to all employed people. The 20 to 24 age group had the largest number of people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations (18%). There were also considerably more younger workers (aged 15 to 24 years) employed in occupations such as sports umpires (92%), lifeguards (73%) and footballers (67%). By contrast, almost half (49%) of those employed as horse breeders were aged 50 years or over. Please see Table 3 of the data cube available in *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011* (cat. no. 4148.0) for more information on age profiles for sport and physical recreation occupations.

#### 4.1 EMPLOYMENT IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION OCCUPATIONS(a), By sex—2006 and 2011

Occupations	2006 CENSUS			2011 CENSUS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Boat Builder and Repairer	3 934	63	3 997	2 646	44	2 690
Bungy Jump Master	10	—	10	3	—	3
Canvas Goods Fabricator	419	316	735	320	251	571
Diving Instructor (Open Water)	394	148	542	401	165	566
Dog Handler or Trainer	326	249	575	430	409	839
Dog or Horse Racing Official	459	81	540	426	106	532
Fishing Guide	93	3	96	99	9	108
Fitness Centre Manager	749	914	1 663	1 174	1 344	2 518
Fitness Instructor	5 076	8 724	13 800	8 778	12 736	21 514
Footballer	1 440	13	1 453	1 584	25	1 609
Golfer	1 162	55	1 217	1 032	58	1 090
Greenkeeper	11 815	321	12 136	11 027	319	11 346
Gunsmith	172	6	178	199	4	203
Gymnastics Coach or Instructor	410	1 634	2 044	487	2 020	2 507
Horse Breeder	766	651	1 417	748	646	1 394
Horse Riding Coach or Instructor	77	528	605	105	592	697
Horse Trainer	1 967	797	2 764	2 072	1 034	3 106
Hunting Guide	—	—	—	4	—	4
Jockey	501	148	649	424	162	586
Lifeguard	1 687	907	2 594	2 271	1 271	3 542
Mountain or Glacier Guide	14	5	19	12	4	16
Other Sports Coach or Instructor	2 529	932	3 461	3 508	1 477	4 985
Other Sports Official	95	23	118	116	31	147
Outdoor Adventure Guides, nec(b)	149	61	210	225	121	346
Outdoor Adventure Instructor	519	313	832	847	536	1 383
Recreation Officer	773	1 288	2 061	741	1 098	1 839
Sail Maker	428	43	471	364	34	398
Snowsport Instructor	392	186	578	351	201	552
Sports Administrator	1 185	721	1 906	1 417	849	2 266
Sports and Personal Service Workers, nfd(c)	1 613	2 267	3 880	1 228	952	2 180
Sports Centre Manager	2 071	1 336	3 407	2 094	1 487	3 581
Sports Development Officer	559	339	898	719	354	1 073
Sports Umpire	1 804	579	2 383	2 490	803	3 293
Sportspersons, nec(d)	710	133	843	880	151	1 031
Stablehand	760	544	1 304	1 702	2 619	4 321
Swimming Coach or Instructor	1 607	5 977	7 584	2 434	7 845	10 279
Tennis Coach	1 677	468	2 145	1 946	479	2 425
Trekking Guide	6	4	10	16	8	24
Whitewater Rafting Guide	28	3	31	26	—	26
<i>Total sport and physical recreation occupations(e)</i>	<b>48 376</b>	<b>30 780</b>	<b>79 156</b>	<b>55 346</b>	<b>40 244</b>	<b>95 590</b>
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>4 911 132</b>	<b>4 193 055</b>	<b>9 104 187</b>	<b>5 366 665</b>	<b>4 691 660</b>	<b>10 058 325</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes Outdoor adventure guides nec and Outdoor adventure guides nfd

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

(d) Includes Sportspersons nec and Sportspersons nfd.

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

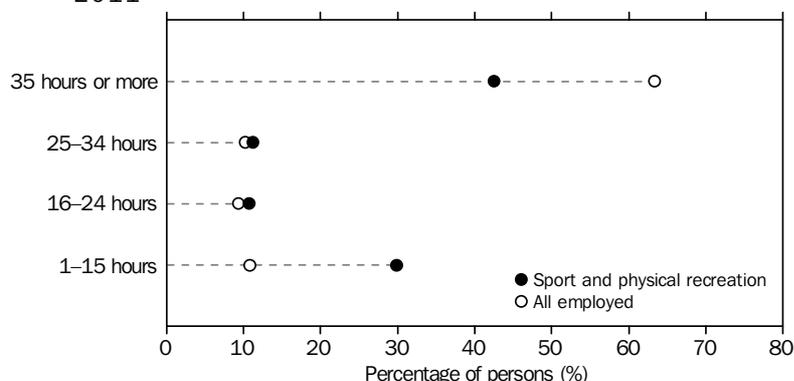
Source: Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011 (cat. no. 4148.0).

*Earnings and hours worked*

The 2011 Census found that, compared with people employed in all occupations, people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations were more likely to be working part-time (i.e. less than 35 hours per week). Nearly two thirds (63%) of people employed in all occupations worked full-time (i.e. 35 hours and over). In comparison, only 43% of people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations worked full-time. Relatively large proportions of people employed as sports umpires (91%), swimming (86%) and gymnastics coaches (83%) worked part-time.

Please see Table 8 of the data cube available in *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011* (cat. no. 4148.0) for more information on hours worked by people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations.

**4.2** WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PROFILE OF OCCUPATIONS (a)—August 2011



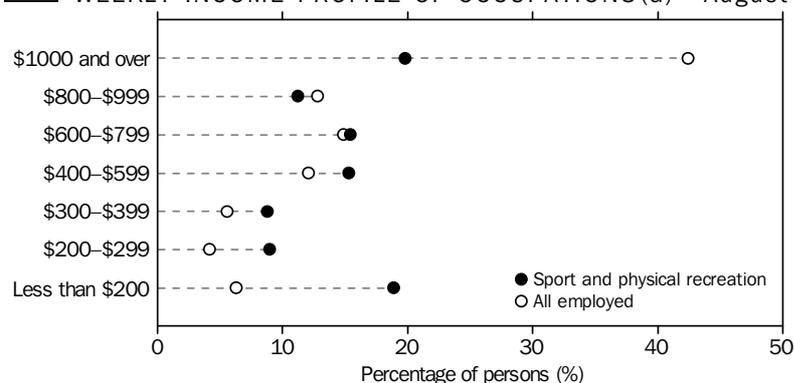
(a) Number of hours worked in all jobs in the week before the Census.

Source: *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011* (cat. no. 4148.0).

There was a higher percentage of people employed in all occupations (42%) with a weekly income of \$1,000 or more compared with people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations (20%). This difference was also seen in 2006 with 12% of people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations earning \$1,000 or more compared with 30% of all employed people. This lower income may be related to the higher incidence of part-time employment in sport and physical recreation occupations. Almost half (49%) of all people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations received a gross weekly income between \$200 and \$799.

Earnings and hours  
worked *continued*

**4.3** WEEKLY INCOME PROFILE OF OCCUPATIONS (a)—August 2011



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

Source: *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011* (cat. no. 4148.0).

Of the 3,293 people who were employed as sports umpires, 86% received less than \$200 income per week. Almost half (49%) of the 2,507 people employed as gymnastics coaches or instructors also received this income.

Over two thirds of those employed as Footballers (64%) and over half of those employed as Sports Administrators (54%) received \$1,000 or more per week. This was higher than the rate for all employed persons (42%).

Please see Table 9 of the data cube available in *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011* (cat. no. 4148.0) for more information on income for sports and physical recreation occupations.

Sport and physical  
recreation activity in other  
industries and  
occupations

In order to completely capture sport employment in the 2011 Census, it is important to take into account that some people who work in sport occupations do not work in sport and recreation industries (e.g. a sports coach) might work for an hotel resort. It is also important to consider that some people who work in sport and recreation industries do not work in sport occupations (e.g. a receptionist might work for a fitness centre).

Of the 80,481 people employed in non-sport and physical recreation occupations who were working in sport and physical recreation industries, 25,416 (32%) were employed in the Community and Personal Service Workers occupation group. Of these, 19,379 people worked in the Clubs (Hospitality) industry and 2,915 worked in the Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation industry. Please see Table 10 of the data cube available in *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011* (cat. no. 4148.0) for more information on people employed in other occupations within sports and recreation industries.

Of the 53,274 people employed in sports and recreation occupations within other industries, 25,721 (48%) were employed in the Education and Training industry category. Of those who worked in sport and recreation occupations within this industry group, 6,336 were swimming coaches or instructors, 4,469 were fitness instructors and 3,192 were other sports coaches or instructors. Please see Table 11 of the data cube available in *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011* (cat. no. 4148.0) for more

*Sport and physical recreation activity in other industries and occupations continued*

information on people employed in other industries who were employed in sports and recreation occupations.

*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 May 2012 and are summarised in the ABS (2013c) publication *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2012* (cat. no. 6306.0). 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 people 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 21 May 2012. 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 people employed in sport and physical recreation industries. Census data refer to people 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 2012 businesses were classified to a sports and physical recreation industry in accordance with Group 911 and Group 912 of the ABS (2008b) *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0). 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 gymnasia operation, Sports and physical recreation clubs and sports professionals, Sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities operation, and Sports and physical recreation administrative services. Included in 912 is Horse and dog racing administration and track operation, and Other horse and dog racing facilities.

The average weekly total cash earnings of people employed in sport and physical recreation industries in May 2012 was \$658.80. This was 59% of the average total cash earnings for people employed in all industries (\$1,122.60).

Average weekly total cash earnings for females were lower than for males. For all employees in sport and physical recreation industries, male earnings were \$869.20 compared with \$486.80 for females. Full-time adult male employees received weekly total cash earnings of an average \$1,425.40 compared with \$1,040.60 for full-time adult females, while part-time male and female employees earned an average of \$332.90 and \$297.60 per week respectively.

Survey of Employee  
Earnings and Hours  
continued

**4.4** PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION INDUSTRIES(a), Average weekly earnings(b)—By sex and full-time/part-time status—2010 and 2012(c)

	MAY 2010		MAY 2012	
	Average weekly ordinary time cash earnings	Average weekly total cash earnings	Average weekly ordinary time cash earnings	Average weekly total cash earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$
SPORT/PHYSICAL RECREATION INDUSTRIES (a)				
<b>Males</b>				
Full-time	1 218.60	1 232.60	1 399.70	1 425.40
Part-time	254.10	257.00	327.50	332.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>635.00</b>	<b>642.30</b>	<b>853.90</b>	<b>869.20</b>
<b>Females</b>				
Full-time	938.30	956.60	1 006.90	1 040.60
Part-time	285.20	285.80	293.80	297.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>474.70</b>	<b>480.40</b>	<b>475.40</b>	<b>486.80</b>
<b>Persons</b>				
Full-time	1 096.20	1 112.00	1 247.30	1 276.10
Part-time	271.30	272.90	305.90	310.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>552.70</b>	<b>559.20</b>	<b>645.70</b>	<b>658.80</b>
ALL INDUSTRIES (d)				
<b>Persons</b>				
Full-time	1 265.30	1 313.30	1 386.33	1 452.00
Part-time	479.90	488.80	548.17	560.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>976.70</b>	<b>1 010.30</b>	<b>1 076.86</b>	<b>1 122.60</b>

- (a) Combined Industry groups 911 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities and 912 Horse and Dog Racing Activities.
- (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. That is, they may vary from the estimates that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers and all employees. The figures produced at this fine level of disaggregation show volatility due to the sample design.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Industry is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006, ABS cat. no 1292.0.

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

Given the higher incidence of part-time employees in sport and physical recreation industries, the lower average weekly total cash earnings of people employed in these industries is not unexpected. However, the average weekly total cash earnings of full-time employees in sport and physical recreation industries was also less than the average for full-time employees across all industries (\$1,276.10 compared with \$1,452.00).

*Survey of Employee  
Earnings and Hours  
continued*

The average weekly total cash earnings of full-time employees in sport and physical recreation industries increased by 15% from \$1,112.00 in May 2010 to \$1,276.10 in May 2012. The corresponding increase for all full-time employees in all industries was 11% from \$1,313.30 to \$1,452.00. It is important to note however, that as the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was not designed as a time-series, caution should be exercised when comparing estimates between different years.

INVOLVEMENT IN  
ORGANISED SPORT AND  
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The ABS (2010) Survey of *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010* (cat. no. 6285.0) collected information about paid and unpaid involvement in sport and whether it was in a playing or non-playing role such as coach, umpire or administrator.

The 2010 survey found that there were 1.6 million people (9.0% of people aged 15 years and over) involved in at least one non-playing role in organised sport and physical activity during the 12 months prior to interview in April. About one third (29%) of these people were involved in more than one non-playing role.

There were 643,300 people involved as a coach, instructor or teacher; 526,600 as a committee member or administrator; and 313,000 as a referee or umpire. Men had a higher participation rate than women in each of these roles: 4.3% compared with 3.1% for coach, instructor or teacher; 3.1% compared with 2.9% for committee member or administrator; and 2.3% compared with 1.3% for referee or umpire.

**4.5** PERSONS INVOLVED IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By role and sex—2010

	MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS	
	Total involvements	Participation rate(a)	Total involvements	Participation rate(a)	Total involvements	Participation rate(a)
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Playing role	2 097.2	24.4	1 725.7	19.7	3 822.9	22.0
Non-playing roles						
Coach, instructor or teacher	370.3	4.3	273.0	3.1	643.3	3.7
Referee or umpire	197.8	2.3	115.1	1.3	313.0	1.8
Committee member or administrator	270.0	3.1	256.5	2.9	526.6	3.0
Scorer or timekeeper	216.8	2.5	264.3	3.0	481.1	2.8
Medical support	58.1	0.7	60.0	0.7	118.2	0.7
Other non-playing role	60.4	0.7	82.8	0.9	143.1	0.8
Total non-playing roles(b)	826.4	9.6	734.6	8.4	1 561.0	9.0
<b>Total involved(c)</b>	<b>2 446.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>2 068.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>4 515.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>

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

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

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

Source: *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010* (cat. no. 6285.0).

Of the 1.6 million people involved in non-playing roles, 60% (928,800) were involved with school or junior sport and 41% (634,300) had completed a course or qualification relevant to their role.

People who were involved as a coach, instructor or teacher were more likely to receive some payment (27%) than people who were in a playing role (3%).

#### 4.6 PERSONS INVOLVED IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By role and payment status—2010

Type of role (a)	Some paid involvement (b)	Unpaid involvement only (c)	Total persons involved	Proportion with some paid involvement (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%
Playing role	122.5	3 700.3	3 822.9	3.2
Non-playing roles				
Coach, instructor or teacher	172.3	471.0	643.3	26.8
Referee or umpire/Scorer or timekeeper/Medical support	99.8	658.4	758.2	13.2
Other non-playing roles (d)	40.0	601.0	641.0	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>395.4</b>	<b>4 119.8</b>	<b>4 515.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>

(a) Persons may be involved in more than one role.

(b) Paid involvement includes those who only received good and services as payment.

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

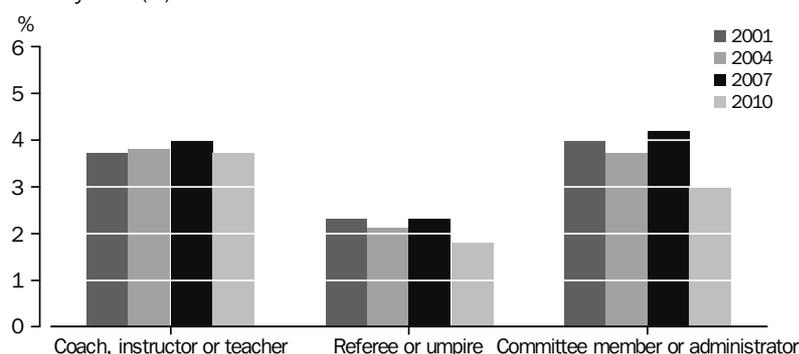
(d) Includes Committee member or administrator.

Source: Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010 (cat. no. 6285.0).

#### INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY *continued*

In 2001, 2004 and 2007 similar surveys were conducted by the ABS. For further information about the differences in the surveys, please refer to the Explanatory Notes in the publication *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010* (cat. no. 6285.0). The level of involvement in organised sport and physical activity was 27% in 2001, 2004 and 2007 but fell to 26% in 2010. 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 between 2001 and 2010 in the roles of referee or umpire (2.3% to 1.8%) and committee member or administrator (4.0% to 3.0%).

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



Source: *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, 2010* (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 2011b). The activities they undertake can include assisting an organisation to run more smoothly (e.g. performing administration and fundraising tasks) and 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 sustainability of sporting clubs, sport organisations and sport events. It also recognises that without this contribution, many sport organisations or individual clubs could not continue to function.

Voluntary work helps to develop and reinforce social networks and cohesion within communities (Western Australia Department of Sport and Recreation 2011). Volunteering has also been seen to be particularly important in regional areas as it provides and sustains community interaction (Kemp 2006).

The ABS (2011a) 2010 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 2010 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 ABS (2012d) *Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2010* (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 2010 GSS provided detailed analysis of the characteristics of those who:

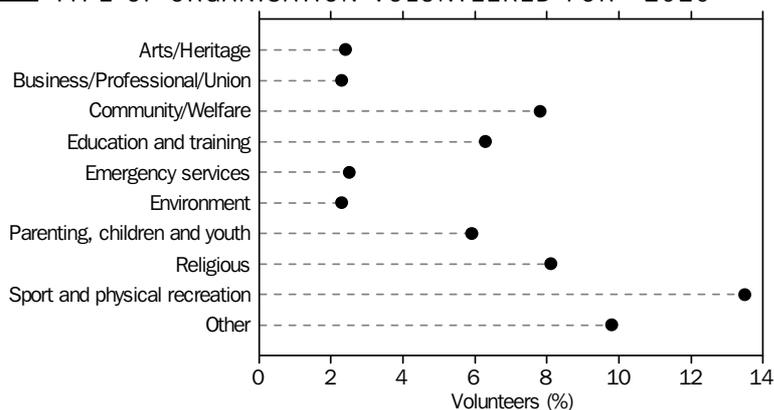
- volunteer for sport only, which includes sport and physical recreation organisation(s)
- volunteer for total sport, which includes sport and physical recreation and other types of organisation(s)
- volunteer for other types of organisation(s) only.

This chapter presents data from the 2010 GSS and describes the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation. These characteristics include sex, age, family and household type, and labour force status.

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

The 2010 GSS found that over 6 million people, or 36% of the adult population aged 18 years and over, participated in voluntary work in 2010. Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted the largest number of volunteers with 2.3 million people (14% of the adult population), followed by religious organisations or groups (1.4 million or 8%) and community and welfare organisations (1.3 million or 8%).

**5.1** TYPE OF ORGANISATION VOLUNTEERED FOR—2010



Source: General Social Survey, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4159.0).

SEX AND AGE

Men were more likely than women to volunteer for organisations related to sport only (8% and 5% respectively) and for total sport (15% of men compared with 12% of women), where the majority of people who volunteered for total sport were male (55%).

In comparison women were more likely to volunteer for other organisations only, with 26% (2.2 million) of the female population volunteering. Of the 3.8 million people who volunteered for other organisations only, 58% were women.

A greater proportion of those aged 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years (both 20%) 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 and physical recreation only volunteers, there was a greater proportion of those aged 45 to 54 years (9%) volunteering than other age groups.

**5.2** SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By sex and age—2010

	<i>Sport &amp; physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport &amp; physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport &amp; physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years &amp; over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Males	654.6	590.5	1 245.1	1 599.9	2 845.0	5 436.9	8 281.8
Females	399.6	623.0	1 022.6	2 216.6	3 239.3	5 267.1	8 506.3
VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
Males	7.9	7.1	15.0	19.3	34.4	65.6	100.0
Females	4.7	7.3	12.0	26.1	38.1	61.9	100.0
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
18–24 years	*103.6	*80.7	184.3	409.4	593.7	1 597.7	2 191.4
25–34 years	138.9	191.3	330.2	598.1	928.3	2 216.6	3 144.9
35–44 years	266.5	347.6	614.2	683.4	1 297.6	1 821.8	3 119.4
45–54 years	273.0	335.1	608.2	703.3	1 311.5	1 692.9	3 004.4
55–64 years	193.4	160.0	353.4	715.4	1 068.7	1 446.1	2 514.9
65 years and over	*78.7	98.8	177.6	706.9	884.5	1 928.8	2 813.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 054.2</b>	<b>1 213.6</b>	<b>2 267.7</b>	<b>3 816.5</b>	<b>6 084.2</b>	<b>10 703.9</b>	<b>16 788.2</b>
VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
18–24 years	*4.7	*3.7	8.4	18.7	27.1	72.9	100.0
25–34 years	4.4	6.1	10.5	19.0	29.5	70.5	100.0
35–44 years	8.5	11.1	19.7	21.9	41.6	58.4	100.0
45–54 years	9.1	11.2	20.2	23.4	43.7	56.3	100.0
55–64 years	7.7	6.4	14.1	28.4	42.5	57.5	100.0
65 years and over	*2.8	3.5	6.3	25.1	31.4	68.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Source: Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001).

#### FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Families consisting of a couple with no children aged under 15 years old were the most common source of all volunteers (2.7 million or 44% of all volunteers). This was followed by families consisting of a couple with children aged under 15 years old, who contributed a further 1.9 million or 32% of all volunteers.

People who were part of couple families (both with children under 15 years old and no children under 15 years old) also had greater proportions of volunteers for total sport organisations compared with people who were part of other family types. Of the 2.3 million total sport volunteers, nearly half (961,800 or 42%) of the volunteers came from couple families with children aged under 15 years. This was followed by 39% (879,000) of total sport volunteers living in couple families with no children aged under 15 years.

### 5.3 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By family and household type—2010

	<i>Sport &amp; physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport &amp; physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport &amp; physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years &amp; over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Couple family with children under 15 years	368.4	593.4	961.8	987.0	1 948.8	2 178.2	4 126.9
Couple family with no children under 15 years	503.0	376.0	879.0	1 827.9	2 706.8	5 283.0	7 989.8
One parent family with children under 15 years	*19.9	66.4	86.3	139.0	225.3	373.6	598.9
One parent family with no children under 15 years	*52.4	*60.1	*112.5	171.6	284.1	583.6	867.7
Other family(a)	**8.1	**5.6	*13.7	*42.4	*56.1	154.8	210.8
<b>Total family households</b>	<b>951.8</b>	<b>1 101.5</b>	<b>2 053.3</b>	<b>3 167.8</b>	<b>5 221.1</b>	<b>8 573.2</b>	<b>13 794.2</b>
Unrelated individual living in a family household	**18.0	—	**18.0	**22.2	**40.1	*158.0	*198.1
Group household member	**14.7	*23.4	*38.1	102.4	140.5	464.2	604.7
Lone person	69.7	88.7	158.4	524.1	682.5	1 508.6	2 191.0
<b>Total other households</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>648.7</b>	<b>863.1</b>	<b>2 130.8</b>	<b>2 993.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 054.2</b>	<b>1 213.6</b>	<b>2 267.7</b>	<b>3 816.5</b>	<b>6 084.2</b>	<b>10 703.9</b>	<b>16 788.2</b>
VOLUNTEERS (%)							
Couple family with children under 15 years	34.9	48.9	42.4	25.9	32.0	20.3	24.6
Couple family with no children under 15 years	47.7	31.0	38.8	47.9	44.5	49.4	47.6
One parent family with children under 15 years	*1.9	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
One parent family with no children under 15 years	*5.0	*5.0	*5.0	4.5	4.7	5.5	5.2
Other family(a)	**0.8	**0.5	*0.6	*1.1	*0.9	1.4	1.3
<b>Total family households</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>
Unrelated individual living in a family household	**1.7	—	**0.8	**0.6	**0.7	*1.5	*1.2
Group household member	**1.4	*1.9	*1.7	2.7	2.3	4.3	3.6
Lone person	6.6	7.3	7.0	13.7	11.2	14.1	13.1
<b>Total other households</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
Couple family with children under 15 years	8.9	14.4	23.3	23.9	47.2	52.8	100.0
Couple family with no children under 15 years	6.3	4.7	11.0	22.9	33.9	66.1	100.0
One parent family with children under 15 years	*3.3	11.1	14.4	23.2	37.6	62.4	100.0
One parent family with no children under 15 years	*6.0	*6.9	13.0	19.8	32.7	67.3	100.0
Other family(a)	**3.8	**2.7	**6.5	*20.1	*26.6	73.4	100.0
<b>Total family households</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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) Includes families where one of the family members is out of scope.

Source: Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001).

### 5.3 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By family and household type—2010 *continued*

	<i>Sport &amp; physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport &amp; physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport &amp; physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years &amp; over</i>
VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
Unrelated individual living in a family household	**9.1	—	**9.1	**11.2	**20.3	79.7	100.0
Group household member	**2.4	*3.9	*6.3	16.9	23.2	76.8	100.0
Lone person	3.2	4.0	7.2	23.9	31.1	68.9	100.0
<i>Total other households</i>	3.4	3.7	7.2	21.7	28.8	71.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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: Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001).

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

#### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Labour force status may be related to the likelihood of volunteering where one might expect that employment in paid work may limit the time available for voluntary work. However, the 2010 GSS data does not support this.

The volunteer rate for total sport organisations for employed people (17%) was more than four times the rate for the unemployed (4%) and more than double those not in the labour force (7%). People employed full-time had a volunteer rate similar to those who worked part-time in these organisations (17%).

Of the population aged 18 years and over, 23% (2.5 million) of employed people volunteered for other organisations only, compared with 17% (1.9 million) who volunteered for total sport organisations.

The total sport volunteer rate for men employed full-time (19%) was greater than the rate for men employed part-time (11%). Conversely, women employed full-time had a total sport volunteer rate of 14% compared with 19% by those employed part-time.

## 5.4 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By labour force status—2010

	<i>Sport &amp; physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport &amp; physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport &amp; physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years &amp; over</i>
<b>VOLUNTEERS ('000)</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Employed	565.3	502.5	1 067.7	1 167.1	2 234.9	3 716.6	5 951.4
Employed full-time	512.4	451.7	964.1	975.4	1 939.5	3 090.7	5 030.2
Employed part-time	*52.8	*50.8	*103.6	191.7	295.4	625.8	921.2
Unemployed	**1.7	**7.2	**8.9	*27.8	*36.7	209.5	246.2
Not in the labour force	*87.6	80.9	168.5	404.9	573.4	1 510.8	2 084.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>654.6</b>	<b>590.5</b>	<b>1 245.1</b>	<b>1 599.9</b>	<b>2 845.0</b>	<b>5 436.9</b>	<b>8 281.8</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Employed	294.1	493.8	787.8	1 301.6	2 089.5	2 818.5	4 908.0
Employed full-time	137.5	224.6	362.1	603.3	965.4	1 662.5	2 627.9
Employed part-time	156.6	269.2	425.7	698.3	1 124.1	1 156.0	2 280.1
Unemployed	**3.2	**6.8	*10.0	*52.8	*62.8	197.9	260.6
Not in the labour force	*102.3	122.5	224.8	862.2	1 087.0	2 250.7	3 337.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>399.6</b>	<b>623.0</b>	<b>1 022.6</b>	<b>2 216.6</b>	<b>3 239.3</b>	<b>5 267.1</b>	<b>8 506.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Employed	859.3	996.2	1 855.6	2 468.8	4 324.3	6 535.0	10 859.4
Employed full-time	649.9	676.2	1 326.2	1 578.7	2 904.9	4 753.2	7 658.1
Employed part-time	209.4	320.0	529.4	890.0	1 419.4	1 781.8	3 201.3
Unemployed	*4.9	*14.0	*18.9	*80.6	99.5	407.3	506.8
Not in the labour force	189.9	203.3	393.3	1 267.1	1 660.4	3 761.6	5 422.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 054.2</b>	<b>1 213.6</b>	<b>2 267.7</b>	<b>3 816.5</b>	<b>6 084.2</b>	<b>10 703.9</b>	<b>16 788.2</b>
<b>VOLUNTEER RATE (%)</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Employed	9.5	8.4	17.9	19.6	37.6	62.4	100.0
Employed full-time	10.2	9.0	19.2	19.4	38.6	61.4	100.0
Employed part-time	*5.7	*5.5	*11.2	20.8	32.1	67.9	100.0
Unemployed	**0.7	**2.9	**3.6	*11.3	*14.9	85.1	100.0
Not in the labour force	*4.2	3.9	8.1	19.4	27.5	72.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Employed	6.0	10.1	16.1	26.5	42.6	57.4	100.0
Employed full-time	5.2	8.5	13.8	23.0	36.7	63.3	100.0
Employed part-time	6.9	11.8	18.7	30.6	49.3	50.7	100.0
Unemployed	**1.2	**2.6	*3.8	*20.3	*24.1	75.9	100.0
Not in the labour force	*3.1	3.7	6.7	25.8	32.6	67.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Employed	7.9	9.2	17.1	22.7	39.8	60.2	100.0
Employed full-time	8.5	8.8	17.3	20.6	37.9	62.1	100.0
Employed part-time	6.5	10.0	16.5	27.8	44.3	55.7	100.0
Unemployed	*1.0	*2.8	*3.7	15.9	19.6	80.4	100.0
Not in the labour force	3.5	3.8	7.3	23.4	30.6	69.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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, 2010 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001).

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides data on the number and characteristics of people who attend 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 most recent ABS Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) collected information about the attendance of people aged 15 years and over at sporting events and venues from July 2009 to June 2010. Attendance data from the MPHS has been published in ABS (2010c) *Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 4174.0). Information on this topic was also previously collected in the 2005–06 MPHS.

The 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers collected information about whether people with a disability had attended a sporting event away from home in the previous 12 months. Data from this survey have been published in ABS (2010a) *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0). The 2009 survey was largely a repeat of the 2003 survey, allowing for some comparisons over time.

When comparing data from different sources it is important to take into consideration the differing scope and methodology of the surveys.

## ADULT ATTENDANCE

*Characteristics of attendees*

Data collected in the MPHS showed that 7.6 million or 43% of Australians aged 15 years and over attended at least one sporting event during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10. More men (4.3 million or 50%) attended than women (3.3 million or 37%).

People aged 15 to 17 years had the highest rate of attendance (58%) while people aged 55 to 64 (35%) and 65 years and over (23%) had the lowest. Attendance rates varied between the states and territories, ranging from 38% in New South Wales to 59% in the Northern Territory.

The attendance rate at sporting events was higher for people who were employed full-time (55%) than for people who were employed part-time (45%).

Characteristics of  
attendees *continued*

**6.1** SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS, Selected characteristics—2009–10

	NUMBER			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
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
45–54	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
State or territory						
New South Wales	1 275.1	899.6	2 174.8	45.4	30.9	38.0
Victoria	1 215.6	973.1	2 188.7	55.8	43.4	49.5
Queensland	791.1	636.3	1 427.3	46.2	36.3	41.2
South Australia	334.1	286.6	620.7	52.2	43.2	47.6
Western Australia	441.1	327.7	768.7	49.9	37.3	43.7
Tasmania	87.2	71.8	159.0	44.7	35.3	39.9
Northern Territory(a)	39.9	35.4	75.4	62.9	55.2	59.0
Australian Capital Territory	77.6	59.0	136.7	57.0	41.3	49.0
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(b)	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	4 267.5	58.1	48.6	54.8
Employed part-time	417.9	1 033.5	1 451.4	46.2	44.1	44.7
<i>Total employed</i>	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 the labour force	738.3	832.6	1 570.9	32.2	23.5	26.9
<b>Total spectators</b>	<b>4 261.7</b>	<b>3 289.5</b>	<b>7 551.2</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>43.2</b>

(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Includes all of ACT and NT.

Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4174.0).

Attendance at selected  
sports

In 2009–10 Australian Rules football had the highest rate of attendance by both men (1.7 million or 19%) and women (1.2 million or 13%). Most sports were popular for both men and women (see Table 6.2) although the attendance rates of women at many of them were consistently lower than the attendance rates of men.

Motor sports were attended by about twice as many men (966,200 or 11%) as women (456,800 or 5%). This was also true of Rugby league, which was attended by 969,100 men (11%) and 594,700 or 7% of women.

Attendance at selected  
sports *continued*

**6.2** SPECTATORS AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS (a), By  
sex—2009–10

	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%
MALES		
Australian Rules football	1 660.8	19.3
Horse racing	1 015.3	11.8
Rugby league	969.1	11.2
Motor sports	966.2	11.2
Soccer (outdoor)	584.0	6.8
Cricket (outdoor)	488.2	5.7
Rugby union	366.1	4.2
Harness racing	221.8	2.6
Dog racing	183.5	2.1
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	122.4	1.4
FEMALES		
Australian Rules football	1 171.1	13.2
Horse racing	925.0	10.4
Rugby league	594.7	6.7
Motor sports	456.8	5.2
Soccer (outdoor)	354.8	4.0
Rugby union	209.3	2.4
Cricket (outdoor)	190.5	2.2
Harness racing	190.2	2.1
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	171.3	1.9
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	123.0	1.4

(a) The top 10 ranked sports for males and females in terms of total attendances in 2009–10.

Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4174.0).

*Trends in attendance*

Comparable data on spectator attendance at sporting events are available for 2005–06 and 2009–10, for people aged 15 years and over.

The attendance rate of people aged 15 years and over at sporting events in 2009–10 (43%) was similar to the attendance rate in 2005–06 (44%). The attendance rate of men decreased from 52% in 2005–06 to 50% in 2009–10, whereas the attendance rate of women 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 people aged 18 to 24 years, which reduced from 57% in 2005–06 to 51% in 2009–10.

Trends in attendance  
continued

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

	NUMBER ('000)		ATTENDANCE RATE (%)	
	2005–06	2009–10	2005–06	2009–10
	'000	'000	%	%
Australian Rules football	2 526.7	2 831.8	15.8	16.2
Horse racing	2 003.7	1 940.3	12.5	11.1
Rugby league	1 486.4	1 563.8	9.3	8.9
Motor sports	1 485.2	1 423.0	9.3	8.1
Soccer (outdoor)	560.7	938.8	3.5	5.4
Cricket (outdoor)	730.7	678.7	4.6	3.9
Rugby union	682.0	575.5	4.3	3.3
Harness racing	444.2	412.1	2.8	2.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	267.9	293.7	1.7	1.7
Dog racing	224.8	281.4	1.4	1.6
<b>Total spectators(b)</b>	<b>7 096.7</b>	<b>7 551.2</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>43.2</b>

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

(b) Includes attendance at all sports, not just those listed above.

Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4174.0).

ATTENDANCE BY PEOPLE  
WITH A DISABILITY

In the Survey of Disability and Carers (SDAC) a disability is defined as any limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months, and restricts everyday activities. For further information about definitions and survey methodology please refer to the Explanatory Notes published in ABS (2010a) *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0).

The 2009 SDAC found that 24% of people aged 18 years and over who had a disability had attended at least one sporting event during the 12 months prior to interview. A higher proportion of men who had a disability (29%) had attended a sporting event, compared with women who had a disability (21%).

ATTENDANCE BY PEOPLE  
WITH A DISABILITY  
*continued***6.4** ADULT ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS(a), By disability  
status and sex—2003 and 2009

Disability Status	2003			2009		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)						
Profound core activity limitation(b)	21.3	11.0	32.3	24.5	20.6	45.1
Severe core activity limitation(b)	66.5	67.1	133.7	48.4	55.4	103.8
Moderate core activity limitation(b)	90.5	77.3	167.8	73.2	74.6	147.8
Mild core activity limitation(b)	149.4	111.1	260.5	164.6	112.1	276.7
Schooling or employment restriction	272.8	189.7	462.5	214.5	172.4	386.9
All with specific limitations or restrictions(c)	407.0	316.7	723.8	375.2	302.1	677.3
<b>Total with reported disability(d)</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>398.6</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>484.0</b>	<b>374.2</b>	<b>858.2</b>
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)						
Profound core activity limitation(b)	15.8	5.0	9.1	15.7	8.6	11.4
Severe core activity limitation(b)	28.8	22.3	25.1	20.5	18.3	19.3
Moderate core activity limitation(b)	28.5	21.4	24.7	25.4	20.9	22.9
Mild core activity limitation(b)	29.1	23.1	26.2	28.6	19.3	24.0
Schooling or employment restriction	34.9	26.4	30.9	30.4	22.9	26.6
All with specific limitations or restrictions(c)	29.4	21.2	25.1	26.5	18.7	22.4
<b>Total with reported disability(d)</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>

(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.

Between 2003 and 2009, there was a statistically significant decrease in attendance at sporting events by men with a disability (from 32% to 29%). The proportion of women with a disability who attended sporting events also decreased (from 23% in 2003 to 21% in 2009).

Noticeable decreases in attendance were seen by people who had a severe core activity limitation (from 25% in 2003 to 19% in 2009) and by people who had a schooling or employment restriction (from 31% in 2003 to 27% in 2009). Of men with a disability, attendance by those who had a severe core activity limitation decreased from 29% in 2003 to 21% in 2009.

The only increase in attendance between 2003 and 2009 was by women with a profound core activity limitation (from 5% in 2003 to 9% in 2009).

## 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 ABS (2008a) *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC), 2008* (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 also includes 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. Further information can be found in the ABS (2006) publication *Sports and Physical Recreation Services, 2004–05* (cat. no. 8686.0).

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. Further information can be found in the ABS (2007) publication *Retail and Wholesale Industries, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 8622.0).

This chapter will also be presenting data classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 edition* (cat. no. 1292.0) rather than the ACLC. Sports and recreation related data has been obtained from the following ABS publications:

- *Australian Industry, 2011–12* (cat. no. 8155.0)
- *Film, Television and Digital Games, Australia, 2011–12* (cat. no. 8679.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2011–12* (cat. no. 5249.0)

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 *Australian Industry, 2011–12* (cat. no. 8155.0) is also included in this chapter.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES  
SURVEY

The last survey of businesses/organisations engaged in sports and physical recreation services was conducted in respect of the 2004–05 financial year. While some of the data in this chapter is therefore not recent, it does remain as the latest available.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES  
SURVEY *continued*

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.

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 gymnasias (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 gymnasias (ACLC Class 321) had the highest employment for females with 11,362 persons.

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

	Horse and dog racing	Health and fitness centres and gymnasias	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	*777	872	—	825	1 774
Not for profit (no.)	359	47	145	1 147	1 824	*127
Total (no.)	1 119	*824	1 016	1 147	2 649	1 900
Employment at the end of 2005(a)						
Males (no.)	*9 826	5 509	*9 309	6 084	12 890	6 333
Females (no.)	6 719	11 362	10 005	4 535	9 326	*8 571
Persons (no.)	*16 544	16 871	19 341	10 619	22 216	14 904
<b>Total income (\$m)</b>	<b>1 556.3</b>	<b>679.4</b>	<b>1 109.8</b>	<b>1 531.0</b>	<b>1 884.1</b>	<b>582.0</b>
<b>Total expenditure (\$m)</b>	<b>1 515.5</b>	<b>649.4</b>	<b>1 020.3</b>	<b>1 461.7</b>	<b>1 815.1</b>	<b>496.6</b>
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).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES  
SURVEY *continued*

Net distributions from Totalizator Agency Board (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 \$1,109.8m. 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%).

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.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES  
SURVEY *continued***7.2** 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
<b>INCOME</b>			
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>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
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 in 2004–05. 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.

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 in 2004–05. 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.

## SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SURVEY *continued*

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%).

### 7.3 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
<b>INCOME</b>			
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>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
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).

SPORT AND RECREATION  
ACTIVITIES INDUSTRY

In more recent times, the ABS (2013a) publication *Australian Industry, 2011–12* (cat. no. 8155.0) presents estimates of economic and financial performance of Australian industry. The businesses that contribute to the statistics in this publication are classified by industry, in accordance with the 2006 ANZSIC. Data is presented below on the 2006 ANZSIC Class 91 Sports and recreation activities.

The operating profit margin for sports and recreation activities was 9.5% in 2011–12. This is slightly higher compared with 2010–11 (8.8%) but lower compared with 2009–10 (14.3%).

**7.4** SPORTS AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES, Summary of operations—2008–09 to 2011–12

	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12
Employment at end June(a) ('000)	108	116	126	134
Total income (\$m)	11 398	12 488	12 737	12 773
Total expenses (\$m)	10 252	10 993	11 749	11 699
Operating profit before tax(b) (\$m)	^ 1 111	^ 1 503	*967	^ 1 081
Profit margin (%)	np	14.3	8.8	9.5

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

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

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

(b) The size of the RSE may be a misleading indicator of the reliability of the estimates for operating profit before tax. It is possible for an estimate legitimately to include positive and negative values, reflecting the financial performance of individual businesses. In this case, the aggregated estimate can be small relative to the contribution of individual businesses, resulting in a standard error which is large relative to the estimate.

Source: Australian Industry, 2011–12 (cat. no. 8155.0).

TOY, SPORTING AND  
RECREATIONAL PRODUCT  
MANUFACTURING

The ACLC Industry Classification includes the Classes 341 Sports and physical recreation good manufacturing and 481 Other culture and leisure goods manufacturing. It would be ideal for data to be separately available for both classes, however the data published on the manufacturing industry for 2010–11 and 2011–12 are classified according to the 2006 ANZSIC rather than the ACLC. 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 scope of this ANZSIC class is wholly contained within, but much narrower than the combined scope of the two ACLC classes.

At the end of June 2012, there were 2,187 persons employed in toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturing.

In 2011–12, the total sales and service income of toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturing was \$384.0m. This figure decreased by \$41.0m (10%) from 2010–11.

Industry value added is the measure of the contribution by businesses in each industry to gross domestic product. Industry value added for toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturing decreased by \$5.0m (3%) between 2010–11 and 2011–12.

TOY, SPORTING AND  
RECREATIONAL PRODUCT  
MANUFACTURING*continued***7.5** TOY, SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING,  
Summary of operations—2010–11 and 2011–12

	2010–11	2011–12
Wages and salaries (\$m)	75	66
Sales and service income (\$m)	425	384
Industry value added (\$m)	149	144
Employment at end June (no.)	2 624	2 187

Source: Australian Industry, 2011-12 (cat. no. 8155.0).

## WHOLESALE INDUSTRY

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.

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%) 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).

**7.6** TOY AND SPORTING GOODS WHOLESALERS, 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

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

## RETAIL INDUSTRY

*continued*

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.

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 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.

### **7.7** 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 ( <i>no.</i> )	4 012	1 006
Employment at end June(a) ( <i>no.</i> )	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).

PRODUCTION COSTS FOR  
SPORT TELEVISION  
PROGRAMS

The ABS (2013d) publication *Film, Television and Digital Games, Australia, 2011–12* (cat. no. 8679.0) contains information about key industries engaged in television broadcasting, film and video production and post-production, and digital game development activities.

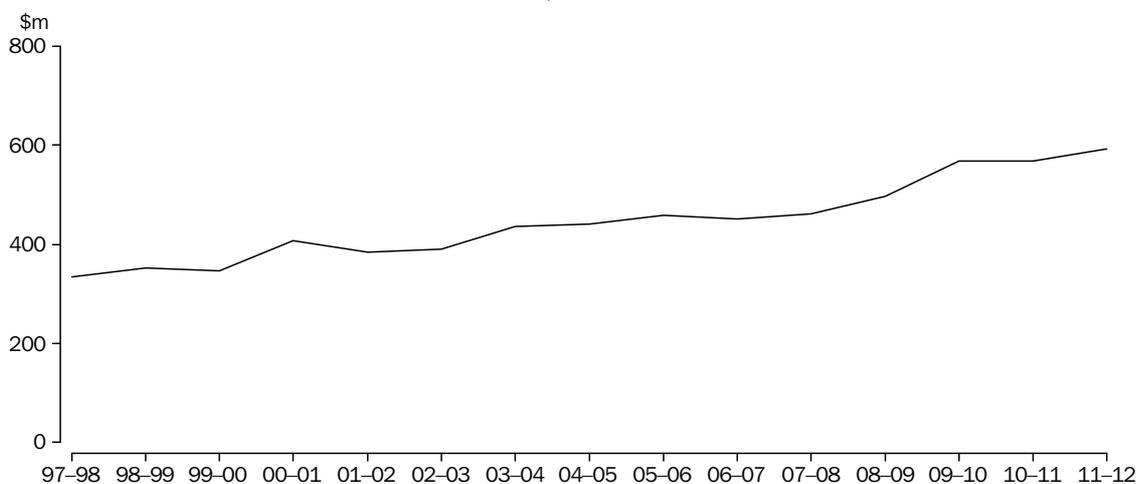
Production costs for sport television programs were \$430.0m in 2011–12. This includes live or delayed first release broadcast for competitive sport, and programs such as sporting previews, summaries, and talk in which replays of events are incidental. Note that this figure does not include sports news bulletins.

SPORTS AND RECREATION  
SERVICES TOURISM  
INDUSTRY

Tourism is not an industry or product in international statistical standards but it is commonly considered an industry by tourism researchers and economic analysts. The ABS (2013b) publication *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2011–12* (cat. no. 5249.0) presents estimates of the direct contribution of the tourism industry to the Australian economy. Data is also available on tourism industry divisions and will be presented below as it includes sports and recreation services.

Industry gross value added measures the value of production exclusive of product taxes such as the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Sports and recreation services gross value added increased by 4% from \$568.0m in 2010–11 to \$593.0m in 2011–12.

**7.8** SPORTS AND RECREATION SERVICES, Gross value added—1997–98 to 2011–12



Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2011-12 (cat. no. 5249.0)

In 2011–12, the sports and recreation services industry had 20,300 employed persons which accounted for 4% of tourism employed persons. Those who worked in the sports and recreation services industry were more likely, compared with all tourism employed persons, to be male (51% compared with 46%) and to work part-time (54% compared with 45%).

SPORTS AND RECREATION  
SERVICES TOURISM  
INDUSTRY *continued***7.9** EMPLOYMENT IN SPORTS AND RECREATION SERVICES, By  
gender and status in employment—2011–12

	<i>Sports and recreation services</i>	<i>Total tourism employed</i>
	'000	'000
Males	10.4	245.8
Females	9.9	286.0
Part-time employed	10.9	236.9
Full-time employed	9.4	294.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>531.9</b>

Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism  
Satellite Account, 2011-12 (cat. no.  
5249.0).

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to present information about the trade in, supply of and demand for sport 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 the ABS (2013e) publication *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, Jun 2013* (cat. no. 5368.0), and the supply and demand data are sourced from the ABS (2012a) *Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables (Product Details), 2008–09* (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001).

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 sport and physical recreation product classes as defined in the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC) Product Classification (ABS 2008a). 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 sport and physical recreation.

Some sport 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  
SPORT AND PHYSICAL  
RECREATION GOODS

International trade statistics are compiled from information supplied to Customs by exporters and importers or their agents. There are 3 million export transactions and 13 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 sport and physical recreation goods 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 (2008e) publication *Information Paper: International Trade - Ensuring Data Quality, 2008* (cat. no. 5498.0.55.001).

There are some sport and physical recreation goods 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. Two examples that illustrate this are:

1. Various items of sports apparel are not separately identified in trade statistics, but are instead included in parts of more general categories of clothing.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
SPORT AND PHYSICAL  
RECREATION GOODS  
*continued*

2. Automatic bowling alley equipment, 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 goods part of the ACLC Product Classification and hence is excluded from data concerning international trade in sport and physical recreation goods.

Australia's trade in selected sport and physical recreation goods is in deficit. Imports of these goods during 2012–13 were valued at \$2.1 billion. This is almost six times the \$358.5 million in sport and physical recreation goods which were exported during that year.

EXPORTS OF SPORT AND  
PHYSICAL RECREATION  
GOODS

Sport and physical recreation goods exported from Australia during 2012–13 were valued at \$358.5m, a rise of 26% from the \$285.6m recorded for 2011–12.

Since 2006–07, boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports and horses have been the two main categories of goods contributing to the total value of sport and physical recreation goods exported. In 2012–13 these two categories made up 67% of the total value of exported sport and physical recreation goods.

For boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports, the value (in current prices) has decreased from a high of \$316.7m in 2007–08 to \$98.5m in 2012–13. The value of the export of horses has increased by 64% from \$87.6m in 2011–12 to \$143.2m in 2012–13 and is similar to the value of exported horses in 2006–07 (\$141.8m).

Other goods categories which have made substantial contributions to total exports in 2012–13 were spark-ignition marine outboard motors with a value of \$19.1m and other articles and equipment for sports or physical recreation contributing \$21.4m.

The value of exported swimwear for women and girls has increased since 2006–07 from \$11.7m to \$13.0m in 2012–13. The value of exported water skis, surfboards, sailboards and other water sports equipment has fallen from \$21.8m in 2006–07 to \$10.2m in 2012–13.

**8.1** EXPORTS OF SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS (a), Current prices—2006–07 to 2012–13

	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
	\$m						
Horses	141.8	88.7	152.5	130.2	92.4	87.6	143.2
Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	232.6	316.7	181.0	199.0	100.2	80.2	98.5
Other articles and equipment for sports or physical recreation; swimming pools and paddling pools	25.2	25.3	21.5	22.0	17.6	18.2	21.4
Spark-ignition marine outboard motors	11.7	17.5	16.3	17.1	15.4	15.6	19.1
Swimwear for women and girls	11.7	12.2	13.1	12.1	14.8	17.5	13.0
Waterskis, surfboards, sailboards and other water sports equipment	21.8	15.6	14.3	14.0	12.2	10.8	10.2
General physical exercise, gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment	12.1	8.2	7.2	8.2	10.0	11.2	9.4
Golf clubs and other golf equipment	11.4	11.1	9.1	9.7	8.2	8.6	8.4
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>508.7</b>	<b>538.2</b>	<b>463.5</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>310.3</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>358.5</b>

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

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

(b) Total includes exports of all sport and physical recreation goods.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

Throughout the period 2006–07 to 2012–13 New Zealand and the United States of America (USA) have been among the main destinations for sport and physical recreation goods exported from Australia. For 2012–13, the value of exports to New Zealand was \$79.9m, and the value of goods exported to the USA was \$42.6m.

The value of goods exported to Singapore rose substantially from \$15.6m in 2011–12 to \$73.4m in 2012–13 bringing it into the top two export destinations.

**8.2** EXPORTS OF SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS (a), By destination—2006–07 to 2012–13

	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
	\$m						
New Zealand	138.5	101.8	108.9	111.9	71.1	64.3	79.9
Singapore	24.5	62.9	20.1	17.4	14.9	15.6	73.4
United States of America	95.6	117.7	63.1	34.0	40.2	33.0	42.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	38.9	33.7	49.1	37.9	25.8	31.0	31.7
Papua New Guinea	4.5	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.9	14.9	17.1
United Kingdom	24.3	18.2	17.9	11.3	15.2	12.5	14.5
Canada	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	7.3	9.1
United Arab Emirates	12.1	9.4	15.4	79.7	6.4	8.9	8.8
Japan	19.6	10.2	12.3	9.3	10.8	7.8	8.3
Germany	5.6	6.8	7.6	14.3	6.0	7.2	8.3
Other Countries	139.6	161.3	152.9	130.3	103.3	83.2	65.0
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>508.7</b>	<b>538.2</b>	<b>463.5</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>310.3</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>358.5</b>

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

(b) Total includes exports of all sport and physical recreation goods.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS *continued*

The value of exports to Canada has increased from \$3.7m in 2010–11 to \$7.3m in 2011–12 to \$9.1m in 2012–13 bringing it into the top seven export destinations. In recent years, the value of exports to the United Arab Emirates has fluctuated from a peak of \$79.7m in 2009–10 to \$6.4m in 2010–11 to \$8.8m in 2012–13. Increases can be seen in the value of goods exported to the United Kingdom (from \$12.5m in 2011–12 to \$14.5m in 2012–13), Japan (from \$7.8m to \$8.3m) and Germany (\$7.2m to \$8.3m).

These fluctuations in the value of exports of sport 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.

## IMPORTS OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS

The value (in current prices) of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia during 2012–13 was \$2,108.7m. This was higher than the \$2,006.7m recorded in 2011–12.

**8.3** IMPORTS OF SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a), Current prices—2006–07 to 2012–13

	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
	\$m						
Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	521.3	591.9	447.9	392.3	502.0	447.4	403.5
Bicycles and other cycles, not motorised	174.9	174.5	239.9	199.5	219.7	210.1	252.6
General physical exercise, gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment	241.1	227.4	247.4	221.6	216.6	237.1	249.9
Sports or physical recreation footwear	175.7	142.2	161.4	152.2	142.4	169.9	196.1
Articles and equipment for sports or outdoor games, swimming pools and paddling pools not elsewhere specified	109.8	100.7	127.9	125.0	130.4	134.8	150.1
Spark-ignition marine outboard motors	186.3	169.8	137.6	143.6	131.2	132.5	130.6
Fishing rods, lines, fish-hooks and other line fishing tackle(b)	78.4	73.9	88.5	72.3	78.2	80.4	91.8
Tents	54.3	57.9	64.3	70.5	83.2	75.4	91.3
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2 082.5</b>	<b>2 078.8</b>	<b>2 055.5</b>	<b>1 889.2</b>	<b>2 027.4</b>	<b>2 006.7</b>	<b>2 108.7</b>

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

(b) Includes fish landing nets, butterfly nets and similar nets; decoy birds and similar hunting or shooting requisites.

(c) Total includes imports of all sport and physical recreation goods.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

The three product categories that contributed most to the value of imports, in 2012–13, were boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports (\$403.5m), bicycles and other cycles, not motorised (\$252.6m) and general physical exercise, gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment (\$249.9m). These categories also had high values in previous years. Other categories in the top five for 2012–13 were sports or physical recreation footwear (\$196.1m) and other articles and equipment for sports or outdoor games, swimming pools and paddling pools not elsewhere specified (\$150.1m). Together, these five sport and physical recreation product categories accounted for 59% (or \$1,252.2m) of total imports of sport and physical recreation goods in 2012–13.

## ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

Throughout the period 2006–07 to 2012–13, China and the USA have been the major sources of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia. In 2012–13, the combined value of imports from these two countries amounted to \$1,180.3m, which was over half (56%) the total value of all imported sport and physical recreation goods in this

## ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

*continued*

period. China was the largest contributor to this figure with total imports worth \$847.4m while the USA contributed \$332.9m. The next placed contributor was Taiwan with \$187.1m worth of goods imported.

Along with China, the USA and Taiwan, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have been in the top seven sources of imported sport and physical recreation goods in Australia since 2006–07.

**8.4** IMPORTS OF SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a), Current prices—By country of origin—2006–07 to 2012–13

	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
	\$m						
China	700.9	682.9	791.9	720.7	740.3	754.3	847.4
United States of America	417.1	413.6	366.8	332.9	368.1	354.7	332.9
Taiwan	169.2	155.4	211.7	158.3	171.3	172.9	187.1
Japan	132.8	145.2	103.8	110.4	110.9	110.0	104.8
New Zealand	111.9	117.2	97.0	100.1	124.2	100.2	83.9
Viet Nam	31.8	26.6	30.5	32.7	31.1	49.7	68.1
United Kingdom	126.3	130.3	92.1	76.8	93.2	56.3	61.1
France	47.5	59.5	35.6	39.9	50.2	48.9	38.5
Netherlands	3.1	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.7	4.6	36.4
Germany	21.9	28.7	20.0	16.9	26.2	26.7	32.7
India	34.7	29.8	29.6	30.0	32.3	32.5	31.3
Thailand	20.5	17.9	19.8	20.9	20.5	27.9	30.8
Other countries	264.8	268.5	253.1	246.7	255.3	268.0	253.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>2 082.5</b>	<b>2 078.8</b>	<b>2 055.5</b>	<b>1 889.2</b>	<b>2 027.4</b>	<b>2 006.7</b>	<b>2 108.7</b>

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

(b) Total includes imports of all sport and physical recreation goods.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

The value of imported sport and physical recreation goods from China increased by 21% from \$700.9m in 2006–07 to \$847.4m in 2012–13. Since 2006–07, the value of imports from the USA has decreased by 20% from \$417.1m to \$332.9m in 2012–13. In 2012–13 the value of imports from the United Kingdom was \$61.1m, a 52% fall from \$126.3m in 2006–07.

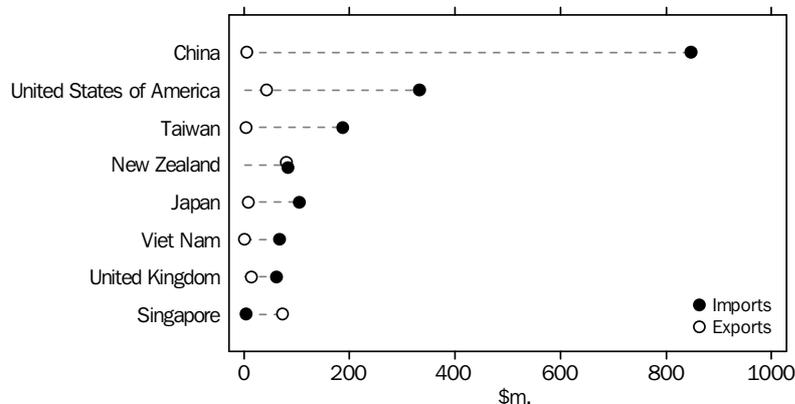
BALANCE OF TRADE IN  
SPORTING AND PHYSICAL  
RECREATION GOODS

The countries shown in the graph below were Australia's major trading partners in sport and physical recreation goods for 2012–13. That is, they were the countries with which total transactions (exports and imports) were greatest. Australia had a trade deficit with all but one of these countries in 2012–13 for sport and physical recreation goods. The largest trade deficit was with China (\$841.2m), followed by the USA (\$290.3m), Taiwan (\$182.5m) and Japan (\$96.5m). Australia had a trade surplus in sporting and physical recreation goods with Singapore (\$68.7m).

BALANCE OF TRADE IN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS

*continued*

**8.5** BALANCE OF TRADE IN SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS—2012-13



Source: Data available on request. *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.*

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS

Supply of, and demand for, selected sport and physical recreation products are based on the 2008–09 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.

Safety eyewear and goggles used for sport is an example of a sport and physical recreation product 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 in scope sport and physical recreation products (e.g. snooker tables, bowling alley equipment) and other out of scope leisure products (e.g. pinball machines, tables for casino games).

The totals presented in the tables below should therefore not be viewed as the total supply and demand for sport and physical recreation products. They are merely the total values of the products for which data were available, and may unavoidably include a limited range of out-of-scope products.

Major contributors to the supply of sport and physical recreation products were sports grounds and similar recreational facilities operation (excluding Gymnasia or fitness centre) with \$3 billion, sport and physical recreation administrative services with \$2,457m, gymnasia or fitness centre operation with \$1,948m and sport and physical recreation club operation with a value of \$1,200m.

Three product categories recorded imports as their main source of supply in 2008–09. Imports accounted for all of the total supply for sports footwear and 93% of the supply for other articles for funfair or table games (including billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories). Imports also accounted for 68% of the supply for sporting equipment and accessories (including fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport).

## 8.6 SUPPLY OF SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS (a)—2008–09

Product	Australian production	Imports	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Racing horse or dog training and stable (kennel) operation	895	55	950
Thoroughbred horses	404	20	424
Horse stud and breeding services; horses nec	211	93	304
Saddlery and harness, of any material; leather articles nec	73	50	123
Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers	442	124	566
Swimwear; sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits	173	75	248
Sports footwear	—	568	568
Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (incl. inflatable vessels and canoes)	442	215	657
Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport (over 5 but under 50 tonnes)	770	181	951
Amusement parks and centres operation	878	30	908
Other articles for funfair or table games (incl. billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories)	20	276	296
Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport)	285	606	891
Horse and dog racing, administration and track operation	620	6	626
Gymnasia or fitness centre operation	1 948	—	1 948
Sports grounds and similar recreational facilities operation nec (excl. Gymnasia or fitness centre)	3 000	—	3 000
Sports professional services	701	—	701
Sports or physical recreation instruction services (incl. ski or snowboard) nec	1 075	—	1 075
Sport and physical recreation club operation	1 200	—	1 200
Sport and physical recreation administrative services	2 457	—	2 457
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 699</b>	<b>2 244</b>	<b>16 943</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables

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

(Product Details), 2008-09 (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001).

### SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS *continued*

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.

The main categories where household demand was predominant were sports footwear (96% of the total value), sport and physical recreation administrative services (90%), sports or physical recreation instruction services not elsewhere classified and horse and dog racing administration and track operation (both 88%).

Of the selected categories, Government contributed to only one, sports grounds and similar recreational facilities operation (excluding Gymnasia or fitness centre), accounting for 58% of the total demand.

The highest percentage of exports in the selected categories was for horse stud and breeding services with exports comprising 40% of total demand for these services.

**8.7** DEMAND FOR SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS (a)—2008–09

<i>Product</i>	<i>Intermediate usage</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Exports(b)</i>	<i>Total(c)</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Racing horse or dog training and stable (kennel) operation	150	728	—	72	950
Thoroughbred horses	271	132	—	21	424
Horse stud and breeding services; horses nec	140	42	—	122	304
Saddlery and harness, of any material; leather articles nec	97	14	—	7	123
Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers	552	8	—	6	566
Swimwear; sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits	50	186	—	18	248
Sports footwear	22	545	—	6	568
Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (incl. inflatable vessels and canoes)	15	416	—	15	657
Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport (over 5 but under 50 tonnes)	—	404	—	11	951
Amusement parks and centres operation	95	775	—	37	908
Other articles for funfair or table games (incl. billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories)	137	151	—	19	296
Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport)	336	534	—	47	891
Horse and dog racing, administration and track operation	69	550	—	7	626
Gymnasia or fitness centre operation	679	1 269	—	—	1 948
Sports grounds and similar recreational facilities operation nec (excl. Gymnasia or fitness centre)	319	928	1 753	—	3 000
Sports professional services	133	568	—	—	701
Sports or physical recreation instruction services (incl. ski or snowboard) nec	127	948	—	—	1 075
Sport and physical recreation club operation	279	921	—	—	1 200
Sport and physical recreation administrative services	238	2 219	—	—	2 457
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 709</b>	<b>11 338</b>	<b>1 753</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>17 893</b>

— 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) Including re-exports.

(c) The sum of the components may not equal the reported total in all cases. This has been caused by small values (less than \$500,000) being assigned to different industries or products as part of the modelling processes used in the compilation of Input-Output tables.

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables (Product Details), 2008-09 (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001).

## GLOSSARY

<b>Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC)</b>	The ABS (2008a) ACLC, 2008 (Second Edition) (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.
<b>Casual employees</b>	Casual employees usually receive a higher rate of pay, to compensate for lack of permanency and leave entitlements.
<b>Child</b>	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 years old, 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 years old. 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.
<b>Constant prices</b>	A constant price estimate provides a measure of aggregate value which only varies with changes in the quantities produced or sold. It achieves this by removing the direct effect of changes in the prices of commodities over time. Constant price estimates combine quantities of individual commodities involved in economic transactions over a number of periods using unit prices sourced from some common or base period. Prices in the base period represent the relative worth of different commodities at that point in time.
<b>Couple</b>	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.
<b>Couple with dependent children</b>	See Family types.
<b>Current prices</b>	Current price estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2011–12 are valued using 2011–12 prices.
<b>Dependent child</b>	All persons under 15 years old; and persons aged 15 to 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.
<b>Disability</b>	<p>In the context of health experience, the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) (World Health Organisation 2011) defines disability as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environment and personal factors).</p> <p>In the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, a person has a disability if they report they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)</li> <li>■ loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used</li> <li>■ speech difficulties</li> <li>■ shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction</li> </ul>

- Disability *continued***
- chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction
  - blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness
  - difficulty learning or understanding
  - incomplete use of arms or fingers
  - difficulty gripping or holding things
  - incomplete use of feet or legs
  - nervous or emotional condition causing restriction
  - restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work
  - disfigurement or deformity
  - mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision
  - long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction
  - receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still being restricted
  - any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.
- Employed** All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:
- 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:
    - 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.
- Family types** Families are classified to one of the following categories:
- 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:
    - 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

<b>Family types</b> <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ two or more related individuals where the relationship is not a couple relationship or a parent-child relationship (e.g. two brothers).</li> </ul>
<b>Full-time employees</b>	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.
<b>Household</b>	<p>A group of people who usually reside and eat together. This may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Household expenditure</b>	<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>
<b>Household Expenditure Survey</b>	<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"> <li>■ the size of the household - the more people a household contains, the larger the expenditure is likely to be</li> <li>■ the location of the household</li> <li>■ the income of the household - expenditure on many goods and services increases as income increases</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Involvement</b>	Involvement in sport or physical activity in either a playing role, or a non-playing role such as coach, umpire or administrator.
<b>Labour costs</b>	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.
<b>Motor sports</b>	Include car and motor cycle racing and rallying; and speedway, drag and go-kart events.
<b>Net takings</b>	Gross takings less payments of prize money and winnings.
<b>Not-for-profit organisations</b>	Organisations not permitted to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.
<b>Operating profit before tax</b>	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.

<b>Paid involvement</b>	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.
<b>Part-time employees</b>	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.
<b>SAR of China</b>	Special Administrative Region of China.
<b>Soccer</b>	Excludes indoor soccer.
<b>Tennis</b>	Includes indoor and outdoor tennis.
<b>Unemployed</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Volunteer rate</b>	For any group, the number of volunteers, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group.
<b>Volunteers</b>	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.
<b>Weekly ordinary time cash earnings</b>	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.
<b>Weekly total cash earnings</b>	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.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ABS 1997, *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)*, cat. no. 1220.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2006, *Sports and Physical Recreation Services, Australia, 2004–05*, cat. no. 8686.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2007, *Retail and Wholesale Industries, Australia, 2005–06*, cat. no. 8622.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008a, *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 (Second Edition)*, cat. no. 4902.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008b, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0)*, cat. no. 1292.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008c, *Information Paper: International Trade - Ensuring Data Quality, 2008*, cat. no. 5498.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2009, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)*, cat. no. 1220.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2010a, *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009*, cat. no. 4430.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2010b, *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010*, cat. no. 6285.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2010c, *Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009–10*, cat. no. 4174.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011a, *General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2010*, cat. no. 4159.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011b, *General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia, 2010*, cat. no. 4159.0.55.002, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011c, *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2009–10*, cat. no. 6530.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2012a, *Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables, 2008–09*, cat. no. 5215.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2012b, *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2011*, cat. no. 4148.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2012c, *Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide, Australia, 2009–10*, cat. no. 6503.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2012d, *Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2010*, cat. no. 4440.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2013a, *Australian Industry, 2011–12*, cat. no. 8155.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2013b, *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2011–12*, cat. no. 5249.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2013c, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2012*, cat. no. 6306.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2013d, *Film, Television and Digital Games, Australia, 2011–12*, cat. no. 8679.0, ABS, Canberra.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY *continued*

ABS 2013e, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, Jun 2013*, cat. no. 5368.0, ABS, Canberra.

Kemp, R (Minster for the Arts and Sport) 2006, *2006 Sport Policy Summit*. Accessed 25 November 2011, <  
[http://www.minister.dcita.gov.au/kemp/media/speeches/2006\\_sport\\_policy\\_summit](http://www.minister.dcita.gov.au/kemp/media/speeches/2006_sport_policy_summit)> Volunteers

New South Wales Sport and Recreation 2008, *Volunteers in Sport: Issues and Innovation*. Accessed 20 February 2009, <  
[http://www.dsr.nsw.gov.au/assets/pubs/industry/study\\_volunteers-in-sport.pdf](http://www.dsr.nsw.gov.au/assets/pubs/industry/study_volunteers-in-sport.pdf)>

Western Australia Department of Sport and Recreation 2011, Government of Western Australia, Perth. Accessed 28 November 2011, <<http://www.dsr.wa.gov.au>>







## 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](mailto: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](http://www.abs.gov.au)