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Sport and Recreation

A Statistical Overview

Australia

NOTES

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANA	Australian National Accounts
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
MLFS	Monthly Labour Force Survey
NHS	National Health Survey
PSM	Population Survey Monitor
RSISG	Recreation and Sport Industry Statistics Group
SEEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
SIS	Service Industries Survey
SRMC	Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (i.e. relative standard error greater than 25%)
**	subject to sampling error too high for practical purposes (i.e. relative standard error greater than 50%)
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero



SOURCE MATERIAL

With the exception of table 9.6, all sources cited in tables and graphs are to ABS publications and/or unpublished data.



INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

For further information about these statistics, contact Nigel Williams on Adelaide (08) 8237 7404.

P R E F A C E

This publication, commissioned by the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council (SRMC), presents a statistical overview of the sport and recreation sector. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) hopes the publication will promote discussion on the appropriateness of the concepts and definitions used and, in turn, help develop better statistics for this sector in the future.

Information contained in this publication is presented, in the main, according to the National Sport and Recreation Industry Statistical Framework, developed by a working group appointed by SRMC. Details of the Framework may be found in Appendix A of this publication.

The statistics included in this publication, drawn from a diverse range of ABS collections, describe the economic and social contribution of sport and recreation—a vital component of the Australian way of living. These statistics include output, balance of trade, employment, participation, attendance, and time spent on sport and recreation.

This publication presents only a selection of data on the sport and recreation sector. For further information about other data in this sector, contact the National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics in the Adelaide Office of the ABS; or for other ABS data, your local ABS Office.

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

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

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INTRODUCTION

Sport and recreation can be defined as the vast array of activities that people pursue in their leisure time. These include attending sporting and cultural events, participating in sport and physical recreation activities, involvement in hobbies, watching television or videos, listening to music, reading, socialising and taking holidays.

This publication presents information for all aspects of sport and examines a selection of recreation activities. Activities such as visiting a museum or library, watching television, reading or involvement in art and craft activities (which will be separately published) have, in the main, been excluded, but all physical leisure activities as well as gambling and other active recreation pursuits like playing arcade games have been included in the study.

Sport and recreation as an industry is not just about consumers. It also includes the producers; the professional sportspersons and entertainers, the manufacturers and distributors of sporting, recreational and cultural products and the tens of thousands of people involved in the provision of services (both in a paid and voluntary capacity), for example, those involved in the preparation and serving of meals, bar attendants and gaming workers.

Some producers are businesses classified to Subdivision 93 (Sport and recreation) of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). However, the sport and recreation sector is really much wider than Subdivision 93 implies. For instance, ANZSIC classes such as Horse farming, Toy and sporting good manufacturing and Clubs (hospitality) contain businesses engaged in activities associated with sport and recreation. Similarly, integral parts of the boatbuilding industry and the pubs, taverns and bars industry can be regarded as part of the sport and recreation sector.

No single all-encompassing source exists that can provide data covering all the businesses engaged in activities associated with sport and recreation. Therefore, aggregate sport and recreation statistics have to be drawn from a number of independent collections which may use different standards, concepts, definitions, reference periods or provide information at different levels of detail. To use the boatbuilding industry as an example, manufacturers may build vessels for either recreational or commercial use, but manufacturing surveys did not distinguish between the type of customer targeted for the end product. Some caution has to be exercised when comparing the statistics from different sources.

For this study, business surveys are the primary source used to measure the contribution sport and recreation industries make to the Australian economy. These provide details such as income and expenditure which, in turn, allow the calculation of profit, industry gross product, value added and performance ratios.

However, just as important to the nation is the social contribution sport and recreation makes to the lifestyle of Australians. Data on participation in sport, spectators at sporting events, volunteers in sport and recreation, expenditure on sport and recreation goods and services, how people spend their time and the amount and level of physical activity they undertake are drawn from household surveys.

MAIN FEATURES

OUTPUT OF THE SPORT AND RECREATION SECTOR

Total supply of sport and recreational goods and services amounted to approximately \$12,500m in 1993–94—Australian production was valued at about \$11,800m with the remaining \$700m being imported goods. Value added of the sport and recreation sector represents 1.2% of the Australian total.

SPORT, RECREATION AND GAMBLING BUSINESSES

There were over 11,000 employing businesses operating in the sport and recreation sector during 1994–95. These organisations provided employment for over 163,000 people, paid over \$2,500m in wages and salaries and achieved operating profit before tax of almost \$2,000m for that year.

EXPENDITURE ON SPORT, RECREATION AND GAMBLING

Total outlays on sport, recreation and gambling by government and households amounted to \$8,000m in 1993–94—Commonwealth, State and local government outlays plus outlays by public trading enterprises were about \$2,100m while expenditure by households was approximately \$5,900m.

Households spent \$4,146m on sport and recreation goods and services while their net outlays on gambling amounted to \$1,779m.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL GOODS

Australian exports of sport and recreation goods during 1995–96 amounted to \$358m while, for the same time, the corresponding value of imports was \$970m. Some of the major commodities traded included boats, yachts and pleasure craft, bicycles and live horses.

The main destinations of Australian sport and recreation goods are New Zealand, Japan and the United States of America. Asian countries are the source of about one-half of the imports of these commodities, and the United States of America is the largest individual supplying country.

EMPLOYMENT IN SPORT, RECREATION AND GAMBLING

The 1996 Census counted more than 217,000 people who had a main job associated with sport and recreation activities. Of these, 82,000 people had sport and recreation occupations, while over 135,000 persons worked in other occupations within the sport and recreation sector.

Of the 82,000 people with sport and recreation occupations, 11,909 persons were either greenkeepers or apprentice greenkeepers, 6,562 sports coaches, 5,978 gaming workers and 4,799 sportspersons.

VOLUNTARY WORK IN SPORT AND RECREATION

Over 828,000 people performed voluntary work for sport and recreation organisations during the 12 months ended June 1995. The volunteer rate for males (6.9%) was higher than that for females (5.0%), with the rates for both males and females peaking for those in the 35–44 year age group.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND RECREATION

About one-third of Australians 15 years of age and over were involved in sport, either as players or non-players, in the 12 months to March 1997. Participation rates were higher for males (39.8%) than females (25.2%) and declined as age increased, ranging from 50.5% for people in the 15–24 year age group to 17.8% for those aged 65 years and over.

Aerobics was the most popular organised sport and physical activity undertaken by Australians during 1995–96 (660,000 participants), followed by golf (445,000) and tennis (362,000).

SPORTS ATTENDANCES

More than 6.2 million people aged 15 years and over had been to a sporting event in the 12 months ended March 1995. Australian Rules was the most popular spectator sport, attended at least once during the reference period by almost 1.9 million people. Horse racing (1.7 million) and Rugby League (1.5 million) were the next most popular sports.

During the year, total attendances at Australian Rules and Rugby League were estimated to be 14.4 million and 8.5 million respectively, while for horse, harness and dog racing combined, there were about 10.6 million admissions.

The supply of sport and recreation commodities by Australian producers amounted to \$11,824m for 1993–94. This represented over 94% of demand for sport and recreation goods and services, which was \$12,540m for that period. Most output of the sport and recreation sector was consumed by households, with comparatively minor amounts being used up in the production of other goods and services (8%), consumed by governments (6%) or exported (1%). Value added of the sport and recreation sector was estimated to be about 1.2% of the Australian total for 1993–94.

SUPPLY OF SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS AND SERVICES

The Australian National Accounts (ANA) are used for a variety of purposes and different measures are used to summarise economic activity. Table 1.1 shows items in the ANA Input/Output Commodity Classification that can represent the sport and recreation sector. The transactions in this table are given in basic values. This is the ex-plant value or the net price received by the producer, that is, the amount received after deducting any indirect taxes.

Table 1.1 shows that Australian production of sport and recreation goods and services for 1993–94 amounted to \$11,824m. The largest sport and recreation category was that of Licensed and non-licensed club services (\$2,780m) primarily because it included takings from poker machines. Other significant categories were Recreation services n.e.c. (which includes entertainment services provided by theme parks, amusement arcades and circuses) (\$1,641m), Horse and dog racing operation (\$1,506m) and Sports and services to sport n.e.c. (which includes services provided by riding schools and sports coaching services) (\$1,252m).

Imports made up a minor proportion of total supply of sport and recreation goods and services in 1993–94. Only \$716m (about 5.7%) out of the overall supply of \$12,540m came from overseas. These imports primarily comprised two commodity items, Toys (\$352m) and Sporting goods (\$312m) which, in total, accounted for almost 93% of the imports. Toys and sporting goods were the only commodities for which imports exceeded the value of Australian production.

1.1 SUPPLY OF SPORT AND RECREATION COMMODITIES(a)—1993–94

Commodity item	Australian production	Imports	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Horse studs	210	8	218
Small boats, under 5 tonnes gross (excl. inflatables, canoes, surfboards and sailboards)	150	—	150
Toys (excl. fur and leather)	130	352	482
Sporting goods	205	312	517
Licensed and non-licensed club services	2 780	—	2 780
Recreation parks and gardens operation	357	—	357
Horse and dog racing operation	1 506	—	1 506
Sports grounds and similar facilities operation n.e.c.	956	—	956
Ski slope and similar services	17	—	17
Sports and services to sports n.e.c.	1 252	—	1 252
Lottery operation	879	—	879
Casinos operation	832	—	832
Gambling services n.e.c.	95	—	95
Totalisator agency services	814	—	814
Recreation services n.e.c.	1 641	44	1 685
Total	11 824	716	12 540

(a) Basic values.

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables (Commodity Details), 1993–94 (Cat. no. 5215.0).

DEMAND FOR SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS AND SERVICES

Goods and services produced are:

- used up in the production of other goods and services;
- purchased by consumers;
- exported;
- capitalised; or
- added to the volume of stocks held.

About 85% of the output of the sport and recreation industry was consumed by households whose final consumption expenditure accounted for all of the supply of lottery and totalisator agency services and ski slope and similar services. In addition, households purchased more than 90% of the output of the commodity items Licensed and non-licensed club services, Toys, Horse and dog racing operation and Casino operation.

Only about 8% of sport and recreation goods and services were used up in the production of other goods and services, that is, were classified as intermediate usage (see table 1.2). The category Sports and services to sports n.e.c. was the major contributor to intermediate usage within the sector, accounting for approximately one-third of the total. However, there was only one commodity item, Horse studs, for which output was principally used as inputs of other industries.

DEMAND FOR SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS AND SERVICES *continued*

Final consumption expenditure by government was limited to less than half of the sport and recreation commodity items. Recreation parks and gardens operation and Recreation services n.e.c. accounted for 64% of government sport and recreation outlays.

Exports of sport and recreation goods and services during 1993–94 were comparatively small (\$119m). The major commodity, small boats, under 5 tonnes gross, accounted for 42% of the value.

1.2 DEMAND FOR SPORT AND RECREATION COMMODITIES(a)—1993–94

Commodity item	FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE.....				
	Inter-mediate usage	House-holds	Government	Exports	Total(b)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Horse studs	182	23	—	13	218
Small boats, under 5 tonnes gross (excl. inflatables, canoes, surfboards and sailboards)	—	82	—	50	150
Toys (excl. fur and leather)	21	456	—	4	482
Sporting goods	126	361	—	26	518
Licensed and non-licensed club services	33	2 747	—	—	2 780
Recreation parks and gardens operation	42	32	282	—	357
Horse and dog racing operation	88	1 417	1	—	1 506
Sports grounds and similar facilities operation n.e.c.	156	690	111	—	957
Ski slope and similar services	—	17	—	—	17
Sports and services to sports n.e.c.	310	859	83	—	1 252
Lottery operation	—	879	—	—	879
Casinos operation	—	823	9	—	832
Gambling services n.e.c.	—	82	13	—	95
Totalisator agency services	—	814	—	—	814
Recreation services n.e.c.	32	1 315	312	26	1 685
Total	990	10 597	811	119	12 540

(a) Basic values.

(b) Totals of table may not add as final column contains gross fixed capital expenditure and changes in stocks, neither of which are shown in other columns.

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables (Commodity Details), 1993–94 (Cat. no. 5215.0), and unpublished Input-Output data.

PURCHASERS' PRICES

Valuations shown in tables 1.1 and 1.2 are at basic values, that is, the net prices received by the producers of goods or providers of services. However, many of the goods and services provided within the sport and recreation sector are subject to margins and net commodity taxes. When these costs are added to basic values they are termed purchasers prices and, for 1993–94, the additional amounts paid by purchasers for sport and recreation goods and services totalled approximately \$3,800m, bringing the total amount paid at purchasers' prices to over \$16,300m. About 57% of these additional amounts were net commodity taxes.

VALUE ADDED BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

Another way of measuring the size of the sports and recreation industries is on a value added basis. The preceding analysis shows a gross measure which includes the value of output contributed by other industries into the production of sport and recreation goods and services. Value added is a net measure of the size of the industries' output. Measured at factor cost, it is the sum of two components:

- wages and salaries paid by the sports and recreation industries; and
- the gross operating surplus (profit) of the sports and recreation industries.

As value added is a measure of industry output, it cannot be calculated for individual sport and recreation commodity items nor the combined items identified in the preceding tables. However, it can be produced for businesses classified to ANZSIC Subdivision 93, Sport and Recreation, which encompasses:

- Horse and dog racing;
- Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c.;
- Sports and services to sport n.e.c.;
- Lotteries;
- Casinos;
- Gambling services n.e.c.; and
- Other recreation services.

1.3 PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDED—1993–94

	<i>Australian production</i>	<i>Value added</i>
	\$m	\$m
Sport, gambling and recreational services (ANZSIC Subdivision 93)	8 009.3	3 039.2
Total all industries	756 687.2	378 292.3

Source: *Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 5209.0),
Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables (Commodity Details), 1993–94
(Cat. no. 5215.0).

VALUE ADDED BASIS OF MEASUREMENT *continued*

Businesses classified to ANZSIC Subdivision 93 account for 68% of the Australian production of the sport and recreation sector (see tables 1.1 and 1.3) and contribute 0.8% to the value added of all industries (see table 1.3), that is, 0.8% of gross domestic product. Using these ratios, it is estimated that the value added of the total sport and recreation sector is 1.2% of gross domestic product (about \$4,500m).

**SPORT, RECREATION AND GAMBLING
BUSINESSES**

There is no clear-cut boundary between sport, recreation and leisure. For the purposes of this publication, the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, with the exception of gambling, is considered out of scope. Although many businesses in the Clubs (hospitality) industry provide similar services to pubs, taverns and bars, the predominant source of income of hospitality clubs is often takings and commissions from gambling, and hence they fall within the scope of the National Sport and Recreation Industry Framework.

During 1994–95 there were over 11,000 employing businesses operating in the sport, recreation and gambling sector. These organisations provided employment for over 163,000 people who were paid over \$2,500m in wages and salaries for that year. Operating profit before tax amounted to almost \$2,000m and industry gross product was more than \$5,300m.

As table 2.1 shows, the Sports industries were the largest part of the sport and recreation sector in terms of the number of businesses. However, Clubs (hospitality) were the prominent employer and the highest operating profit was generated by Gambling industries.

2.1 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS—1994–95
.....

<i>Item</i>	<i>Sports industries(a)</i>	<i>Gambling industries(b)</i>	<i>Clubs (hospitality)</i>	<i>Recreation services</i>	<i>Total</i>
Businesses (no.)	5 066	2 041	3 284	666	11 057
Employment at end June (no.)	58 414	32 062	62 536	10 138	163 150
Wages and salaries (\$m)	603	616	1 173	157	2 549
Gross income (\$m)	2 517	15 511	4 729	610	23 368
Total expenses (\$m)	2 348	14 225	4 304	561	21 438
Operating profit before tax (\$m)	170	1 291	429	52	1 942
Industry gross product (\$m)	913	2 111	2 013	272	5 309

(a) Excludes government organisations administering sport and/or controlling and/or operating sports facilities.

(b) Excludes pubs, taverns and bars with gambling facilities.

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8687.0), *Gambling Industries, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8684.0), *Recreation Services, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8688.0), *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8686.0).

SPORT

There were 7,127 businesses involved in sporting activities. Of these 5,066 were classified as sports industries by ANZSIC (as shown in table 2.1). Their predominant activity was within the ANZSIC classes Horse and dog racing, Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. or Sports and services to sports n.e.c. The remaining 2,061 businesses, primary to ANZSIC Class 5740, Clubs (hospitality), and which described themselves as sporting clubs in the Service Industries Survey (SIS), consisted of 1,393 golf and lawn bowls clubs and 668 businesses that indicated they were either directly or indirectly linked to the sports industry.

As shown in table 2.2, these businesses accounted for about 65% of all those involved in sport, recreation and gambling industries (11,057). Compared with the sector as a whole (see table 2.1), at the end of June 1995 businesses classified to sport employed slightly more than half of the work force in the sector, but generated only 18% of the income, 14% of the operating profit and 31% of industry gross product.

More of these 7,127 sports businesses were classified to Sports and services to sport n.e.c. (2,588 businesses) than any of the other categories. However, sporting hospitality clubs had the most employment (26,759 persons), the highest operating profit before tax and the highest industry gross product.

2.2 SPORTS BUSINESSES, Summary of Operations—1994–95

<i>Item</i>	<i>Horse and dog racing</i>	<i>Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c.</i>	<i>Sports and services to sport n.e.c.</i>	<i>Sporting hospitality clubs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Businesses at end of June 1995					
Non-profit organisations (no.)	231	231	1 670	1 687	3 819
Other organisations (no.)	667	1 350	918	374	3 309
<i>Total (no.)</i>	898	1 581	2 588	2 061	7 127
Employment					
Full time (no.)	4 869	7 208	6 879	11 626	30 582
Part time (no.)	9 249	14 355	15 854	15 133	54 591
<i>Total (no.)</i>	14 118	21 563	22 733	26 759	85 173
Income					
Sales of goods and services (\$m)	763	756	808	1 748	4 075
Other income (\$m)	26	40	124	36	226
<i>Gross income (\$m)</i>	789	796	932	1 784	4 301
Expenditure					
Labour costs (\$m)	152	232	259	502	1 145
Other expenses (\$m)	587	515	604	1 182	2 888
<i>Total expenses (\$m)</i>	739	747	862	1 684	4 032
Operating profit before tax (\$m)	51	49	70	100	270
Industry gross product (\$m)	213	371	329	730	1 643

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8687.0), *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8686.0) and unpublished Service Industries Survey data, 1994–95.

Government organisations controlling sporting grounds and facilities

There were 709 Federal, State and local government organisations that were involved in sport and/or controlled sporting grounds and/or facilities in Australia at 30 June 1995. Table 2.3 provides details of their activities. These data are additional to any of the information presented elsewhere in this chapter.

Just over 8,500 people worked at least half of their time for these organisations in capacities directly involved in the operation and maintenance of grounds and facilities or in sports administration roles. About 80% (6,872) of these people were direct employees of sporting grounds and facilities.

Receipts of government organisations that were attributable to sporting activities amounted to \$330m. Principal sources of these receipts were government funding for sporting purposes (\$180m), takings from admissions to sporting grounds and facilities (\$107m) and rent, leasing and hiring of sporting grounds, facilities and equipment (\$38m). Other government funding for sport and recreation included sources such as general rate revenue.

Outlays totalling \$487m were made by government organisations in relation to sports administration and the ownership of sporting grounds and facilities. These included repair and maintenance costs of \$169m, wages and salaries of \$153m and subsidies and grants paid to sporting bodies and clubs of \$105m.

2.3 GOVERNMENT SPORTING GROUNDS AND FACILITIES(a)—1994–95

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
Organisations at end June 1995 (no.)	709
Employment(b) at end June 1995	
Direct employees of sporting grounds and facilities (no.)	6 872
Sporting administration employees (including managerial staff) (no.)	1 644
<i>Total employees (no.)</i>	8 517
Wages and salaries (\$m)	153
Gross receipts (including government funding) (\$m)	330
Outlays (\$m)	487

(a) Only data applicable to sporting facilities/activities of government organisations reported.

(b) Employees who spent greater than 50% of their time on defined sport-related activities.

Source: *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8686.0).

GAMBLING

There were 4,185 businesses with gambling facilities in the sport and recreation sector in 1994–95. Of these, 2,041 were in the gambling industries (see table 2.4) and 2,144 were in the Clubs (hospitality) industry. These businesses, in total, employed over 85,000 persons (table 2.4)

GAMBLING *continued*

Businesses classified as hospitality clubs were largest in terms of the numbers of businesses (2,144), labour costs (\$1,111m), end of year employment (53,181 persons) and industry gross product (\$1,855m) of all businesses that had gambling facilities in the sport and recreation sector. However, the highest operating profit before tax (\$793m) was achieved by businesses in the Lotteries industry.

Full-time employment in both the Lotteries and Casinos industries exceeded part-time employment. Almost 70% of employees in these industries worked full time (12,318 people), whereas for each of the other industries comprising the sport and recreation sector covered by the 1994–95 SIS, there were more part-time workers than people working full time.

2.4 GAMBLING ACTIVITIES, Summary of Operations—1994–95

<i>Item</i>	<i>Lotteries</i>	<i>Casinos</i>	<i>Gambling services n.e.c.</i>	<i>Clubs (hospitality) with gambling facilities</i>	<i>Total</i>
Businesses (no.)	178	(a)14	1 849	2 144	4 185
Employment					
Full time (no.)	1 313	11 005	3 369	23 214	38 901
Part time (no.)	693	4 832	10 850	29 966	46 341
<i>Total (no.)</i>	2 006	15 837	14 219	53 181	85 243
Income					
Sales of goods and services (\$m)	4 099	1 643	9 699	4 254	19 696
Other income (\$m)	35	7	28	49	119
<i>Gross income (\$m)</i>	4 134	1 651	9 726	4 304	19 815
Expenditure					
Labour costs (\$m)	50	442	162	1 111	1 766
Other expenses (\$m)	3 293	1 104	9 173	2 756	16 327
<i>Total expenses (\$m)</i>	3 344	1 546	9 336	3 868	18 092
Operating profit before tax (\$m)	793	107	391	440	1 731
Industry gross product (\$m)	867	650	594	1 855	3 966

(a) Includes Christmas Island casino.

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8687.0), *Gambling Industries, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8684.0) and unpublished Service Industries Survey data, 1994–95.

Gambling in pubs, taverns and bars

In addition, there were 2,327 businesses which had gambling facilities in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry at the end of June 1995. These businesses generated \$440m in net takings from poker/gaming machines and \$136m in commissions from operating poker/gaming machines and from keno and TAB operations. In addition, coin-operated amusement machines located in pubs, taverns and bars, both with and without gambling facilities, generated net takings and commissions of \$30m.

Poker machine and other gambling taxes or levies were the only gaming expenses incurred by pubs, taverns and bars that were identified. These amounted to \$173m for 1994–95.

All businesses with gambling facilities

Table 2.5 adds together businesses with gambling activity. The businesses may be classified to many different ANZSICs, including the 2,041 businesses in Gambling industries from (tables 2.1 and 2.4); 2,144 from Clubs (table 2.4); 2,327 pubs, taverns and bars (not included elsewhere); and 315 sporting industry businesses (a subset of the 5,066 sports industry businesses in table 2.1 that have gambling facilities).

Net takings from gambling by all types of business totalled \$7,597m. Clubs (hospitality) took the greatest amount (\$2,222m) while the Lottery operation, TAB and totalisator operation, and Casinos industries each earned in excess of \$1,000m from this source. Gambling commissions earned a further \$447m income for all businesses with gambling facilities.

There were 119,346 poker/gaming machines in operation at the end of June 1995. The majority (70%) were located in hospitality clubs with a further 23% in pubs, taverns and bars. A relatively small number were in operation in casinos (6%) and only 1% were found in the sports industries (most sports clubs with gambling facilities would be classified to the Clubs (hospitality) industry).

In addition to these poker/gaming machines there were 863 gaming tables operating in the 14 casinos at the end of the survey period.

2.5 BUSINESSES WITH GAMBLING ACTIVITY, By Industry—1994–95

Type of business	Businesses at	Net takings	Commissions
	end of June	from	from
	no.	\$m	\$m
.....			
Gambling industries			
Casinos(a)	14	1 382	1
Lottery operation	9	1 881	n.p.
Lottery agency	169	n.p.	n.p.
Bookmaker/betting shop	658	44	—
TAB and totalisator operation	15	1 615	—
Totalisator agency	1 163	—	85
Other	*13	n.p.	—
Total	2 041	4 924	106
Clubs (hospitality)	2 144	2 222	133
Pubs, taverns and bars	2 327	440	136
Sports industries	315	11	72
Total	6 826	7 597	447

(a) Includes Christmas Island casino.

Source: *Gambling Industries, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8684.0).

RECREATION

There were 1,889 businesses whose predominant activity was the provision of recreation activities. These consisted of 666 businesses from the Recreation services industry (table 2.1) and 1,223 from the Clubs (hospitality) industry. Organisations in this group include amusement and theme parks, circuses, family entertainment centres/amusement arcades as well as recreation and leisure clubs such as RSL clubs, ethnic clubs and senior citizen clubs. They provide services that range from leisure activities for common interest groups to entertainment, recreation, cultural and even educational activities for all sections of the community.

As with other parts of the sport and recreation sector, about 60% of people working in recreation were employed part time. Organisations involved in providing these activities generated operating profit before tax of over \$380m and industry gross product amounting to \$1,555m.

Just over one-third (35%) of recreation services and non-sporting hospitality club businesses were in the recreation services industry (ANZSIC Class 9330). However, these organisations accounted for only 22% of the employment, 14% of the operating profit before tax and 18% of the industry gross product of this part of the sport and recreation sector.

2.6 RECREATION SERVICES AND NON-SPORTING CLUBS—1994–95

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recreation services</i>	<i>Non-sporting hospitality clubs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Businesses (no.)	666	1 223	1 889
Employment			
Full time (no.)	4 094	14 884	18 978
Part time (no.)	6 044	20 893	26 937
Total (no.)	10 138	35 777	45 915
Income			
Sales of goods and services (\$m)	592	2 917	3 509
Other income (\$m)	18	29	47
Gross income (\$m)	610	2 946	3 556
Expenditure			
Labour costs (\$m)	167	747	914
Other expenses (\$m)	393	1 874	2 267
Total expenses (\$m)	561	2 620	3 181
Operating profit before tax (\$m)	52	329	381
Industry gross product (\$m)	272	1 283	1 555

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8687.0), *Recreation Services, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8688.0) and unpublished Service Industries Survey data, 1994–95.

In 1993–94 total final expenditures on sport, recreation and gambling by government organisations and private households were over \$8,000m. Current and capital outlays on recreation by government totalled \$2,096m and the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) revealed that Australian households spent almost \$6,000m on sport, recreation and gambling. In addition, significant amounts would have been outlaid on donations to, sponsorship of, and prize money for sport and recreation activities by business.

EXPENDITURE ON SPORT, RECREATION AND GAMBLING BY HOUSEHOLDS

Expenditure by households has been classified as sporting and recreational if the goods and services purchased would generally involve the user of those goods or services in some degree of physical activity, for example, tenpin bowling charges or the purchase of a boat.

Charges to watch sport (i.e. admission fees) have been included but expenditure associated with more sedentary recreation and leisure activities, such as purchases or hire of video cassettes or compact discs, have not been included.

Household expenditure in 1993–94

During 1993–94, when the most recent HES was conducted, each household spent an average of \$17.23 per week on sport, recreation and gambling. This represented 2.9% of all expenditure on goods and services. Selected sport and recreation goods and services accounted for \$12.05 and gambling expenditure averaged \$5.17 net per household.

Table 3.1 shows that sports equipment and repairs (\$2.54), recreational equipment and repairs (\$1.81), sporting club subscriptions (\$1.23) and expenditure on camping and caravanning (\$1.12) were the sporting and recreational goods and services on which Australian households spent most per week. Also significant were sports service charges (primarily charges to participate in sporting activities such as tennis court hire or admission charges for participants to play sport) (\$0.91) and green fees (\$0.59). Admission fees to watch sporting events averaged \$0.53 per household.

The net average weekly expenditure on gambling of \$5.17 consisted mainly of spending on lotto type games and instant lottery ticket purchases (\$3.12). Spending on poker and ticket machines, which averaged \$0.95 per week for each household, was the next highest category of gambling expenditure. Expenditure on gambling reported by individuals in the HES tends to be understated. For this reason, care should be taken when using HES gambling data.

3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, Sport, Recreation & Gambling—1993–94

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Average weekly household expenditure</i>	<i>Annual expenditure all households</i>
<i>Commodity</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Selected sport and recreation		
Sports equipment and repairs	2.54	874
Sporting club subscriptions	1.23	423
Squash court hire charges	0.09	31
Tenpin bowling charges	0.33	114
Green fees (golf, bowls, croquet etc.)	0.59	203
Sports lessons	0.42	145
Sports services charges	0.91	313
Sports and recreation equipment hire	0.29	100
Recreational equipment and repairs	1.81	623
Purchase of bicycles	0.06	21
Health and fitness studio charges	0.39	134
Spectator admission fees to sport	0.53	182
Amusement arcade machines	0.11	38
Inground swimming pool, pool chemicals	*1.01	*348
Boats, parts and accessories, registration and insurance	*0.63	*217
Camping and caravanning	1.12	385
<i>Total</i>	12.05	4 146
Gambling		
Lottery tickets	0.32	110
Lotto type games and instant lotteries	3.12	1 074
TAB, on course betting etc.	*0.35	*120
Poker machines and ticket machines	0.95	327
Blackjack, roulette, other casino type games, other gambling	0.43	148
<i>Total</i>	5.17	1 779
Total selected sport, recreation and gambling	17.23	5 928
Total commodity and service expenditure (incl. inground swimming pools)	602.88	207 435

Source: Unpublished data, Household Expenditure Survey, 1993–94.

Annual expenditure of all households

Households in Australia were estimated to have spent a total of \$5,928m on sport, recreational and gambling goods and services in 1993–94—table 3.1 shows over \$4,100m was spent on sport and recreation and almost \$1,800m on gambling.

Changes in sports, recreational and gambling expenditure over time

The change in expenditure on sports, recreational and gambling goods and services over time can be determined by comparing the 1993–94 HES with that conducted in 1984.

Table 3.2 shows that average weekly household expenditure on sport, recreation and gambling was 61.9% higher for the most recent survey than ten years earlier. Reasons for this increase include:

- changes in prices; and
- changes in people's spending preferences.

In comparison, aggregate annual expenditure by all Australian households increased by almost 100% between the two surveys. Apart from the reasons outlined above, this was due to an increase of about 22% in the number of households.

The second part of table 3.2 indicates that, in real terms (i.e. adjusted for inflation by expressing expenditures in constant prices), expenditure per household on sport, recreation and gambling declined over the ten year period to 1993–94—average expenditure per household on sport and recreation fell from \$14.25 to \$12.05 and expenditure on gambling decreased from \$5.56 to \$5.17.

In terms of the total annual outlay on sport, recreation and gambling by all households, expenditure increased in real terms by 5.8% over the decade—from \$5,605m in 1984 to \$5,928m in 1993–94. This increase in total expenditure is the result of the growth in the number of households in Australia between the two reference periods (an increase of about 22%) since, in real terms, the average expenditure per household decreased by 13.0%.

3.2 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE OVER TIME, Sport, Recreation & Gambling

Commodity	AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE.....			ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.....		
	1984	1993–94	Change	1984	1993–94	Change
	\$	\$	%	\$m	\$m	%
.....						
CURRENT PRICES						
Sport and recreation	7.39	12.05	63.1	2 091	4 146	98.3
Gambling	3.26	5.17	58.6	922	1 779	92.9
Total	10.64	17.23	61.9	3 010	5 928	96.9
.....						
CONSTANT PRICES(a)						
Sport and recreation	14.25	12.05	-15.4	4 032	4 146	2.8
Gambling	5.56	5.17	-7.0	1 574	1 779	13.0
Total	19.81	17.23	-13.0	5 605	5 928	5.8

(a) In 1993–94 prices (1984 expenditures have been adjusted to reflect 1993–94 prices).

Source: *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6535.0) and unpublished HES data.

EXPENDITURE ON ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Expenditure over the previous 12 months by people aged 15 years and older on organised sport and physical activities was collected in the Population Survey Monitor (PSM) for 1995–96. Although questions related only to activities organised through clubs or associations, the PSM does provide some indication of costs that are relevant to sports participation such as transport and clothing that may not be identifiable from household expenditure surveys.

In total, the cost of participating in organised sport and physical activities was estimated to be \$2,755m, an average of \$652 per participant. This included almost \$550m in membership fees, \$986m in transport and weekly participation charges and just over \$900m worth in clothing and equipment.

Costs per participant for each sport ranged from \$90 for carpet bowls to \$1,833 for horse riding. Indoor soccer (\$154), darts (\$160), walking (\$171) and touch football (\$178) were among the least expensive activities whilst motor sports (\$1,653) and air sports (e.g. parachuting, hang-gliding and model aircraft flying) (\$1,301) were other pursuits that cost participants over \$1,000 per year. Aerobics, the most popular organised activity, cost each participant an average of \$371 a year.

3.3 EXPENDITURE, Organised Sports and Physical Activities—1995–96

Commodity	Membership	Transport and weekly fees	Clothing and equipment	Other	Total	Average per participant
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$
Aerobics	115.8	69.7	55.1	4.4	245.1	371
Air sports	4.3	23.3	17.9	25.0	70.6	1 301
Aquarobics	2.8	4.1	1.0	0.9	8.8	235
Athletics, track and field	0.7	7.3	7.0	4.2	19.2	407
Australian Rules football	6.1	17.3	13.3	3.7	40.5	277
Badminton	1.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	15.3	369
Basketball	11.8	36.7	18.4	9.8	76.6	319
Carpet bowls	0.6	3.8	0.3	0.3	4.9	90
Cricket (indoor)	3.5	20.9	7.2	1.0	32.6	288
Cricket (outdoor)	13.0	16.4	22.9	2.5	54.8	279
Cycling	3.0	5.7	58.7	5.7	73.0	890
Dancing	8.0	25.5	16.6	1.5	51.6	526
Darts	1.0	5.3	1.3	0.2	7.7	160
Fishing	3.7	14.9	29.0	27.2	74.9	663
Golf	131.8	114.6	108.7	10.6	365.7	822
Gymnastics	6.4	2.6	3.9	1.5	14.4	417
Hockey (outdoor)	6.6	9.5	8.5	3.2	27.8	378
Horse riding	23.7	46.8	48.7	59.6	178.8	1 833
Ice/snow sports	3.9	21.3	24.5	21.5	71.1	959
Lawn bowls	16.3	56.7	33.2	2.9	109.1	368
Martial arts	23.0	36.2	15.7	4.0	78.8	368
Motor sports	7.3	43.6	89.2	30.9	171.0	1 653
Netball	13.5	42.6	16.5	4.1	76.7	233
Rowing	1.3	7.4	9.0	8.3	26.0	866
Rugby League	3.7	10.1	7.4	1.6	22.8	275
Rugby Union	4.0	15.6	6.2	3.7	29.4	423
Sailing	13.0	8.9	30.4	13.3	65.7	723
Scuba diving	3.5	8.6	23.6	8.1	43.8	958
Shooting sports	7.1	22.8	44.5	3.7	78.1	821
Soccer (indoor)	0.7	3.0	1.3	0.4	5.4	154
Soccer (outdoor)	8.5	22.3	15.5	1.9	48.2	296
Softball	3.4	3.3	3.0	0.9	10.7	189
Squash/racquet ball	9.2	22.0	11.1	2.2	44.6	407
Surf sports	1.1	5.8	20.6	2.2	29.7	699
Swimming	13.7	28.0	14.9	6.6	63.1	224
Tenpin bowling	5.1	63.8	8.7	3.1	80.6	422
Tennis	22.1	47.1	34.6	7.2	111.0	307
Touch football	9.0	12.2	6.5	3.5	31.1	178
Volleyball	2.3	12.5	2.2	0.3	17.3	181
Walking	1.0	3.4	2.6	1.1	8.1	171
Water-skiing/powerboating	3.9	11.7	15.2	9.1	39.9	864
Weight-lifting	15.5	9.7	6.1	0.1	31.3	452
Total all activities(a)	549.6	986.3	906.7	312.6	2 755.1	652

(a) Includes activities not listed.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Apart from the \$2,755m spent on organised sport and physical activities, it was estimated that during 1995–96 at least \$1,000m was spent on social sports and physical activities, that is, sports and activities not organised through clubs, associations etc. This figure should be regarded as a minimum since details of this type of expenditure were only collected about those sports and activities in which respondents had participated in the two weeks prior to data collection.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON RECREATION

In recent years net government expenditure on recreation has been increasing to the point where it now generally exceeds \$2,000m annually (with the exception of 1994–95 when total expenditure fell to about \$1,200m).

In 1995–96, 11% of all net public outlays on recreation were made by the Commonwealth Government (\$265m). About three-quarters of this funding was for current purposes (\$197m), with the remaining \$68m being spent on capital projects.

Total State recreation expenditures have fluctuated considerably over recent time, reflecting disposals of significant recreation assets owned by State Governments (e.g. the sale of TAB operations by the Victorian Government). However, current expenditure on recreation by the States over this time increased from \$452m in 1991–92 to \$690m in 1995–96. Recreation outlays by public trading enterprises showed a steady decline over the period.

Local government outlays on recreation have been relatively constant for the latest three years presented, growing from \$968m in 1993–94 to \$1,030m in 1995–96. Recurrent expenditure has been increasing for this period while capital expenditure has been declining.

In 1994–95 an ABS survey of recreation, cultural and arts funding by local government found that almost 20% of their total recreation expenditure was outlaid on swimming pools and beaches. The remainder was made up of outlays on commodities such as indoor/outdoor sport and recreation facilities, playgrounds, administration of sport and recreation, recreational parks and gardens, and walking and cycling paths.

3.4 GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON RECREATION(a)(b)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commonwealth Government					
General government					
Current	144	174	179	183	197
Capital	29	7	56	61	68
Total	173	181	235	244	265
State Government					
General government					
Current	452	480	480	567	690
Capital	318	241	152	-775	219
Total	770	721	632	-208	909
Public trading enterprises					
Current	293	267	288	222	228
Capital	107	139	69	77	23
Total	400	406	357	299	251
Local government					
General government					
Current	535	551	679	725	799
Capital	102	268	289	261	231
Total	637	819	968	986	1 030
Commonwealth, State and local government(a)					
General government					
Current	1 116	1 183	1 323	1 461	1 671
Capital	417	466	475	-491	444
Total	1 533	1 649	1 798	970	2 115
Public trading enterprises					
Current	333	304	329	270	303
Capital	113	139	69	77	23
Total	446	443	398	347	326
All public outlays	1 929	2 054	2 096	1 231	2 374

(a) Figures in this table are consolidated amounts and will not necessarily be the sum of the individual totals above.

(b) All figures in this table are expressed in current prices, that is, measured at prices current at the times when the outlays were incurred.

Source: Unpublished data, Government Finance Statistics.

Australia has a deficit balance of trade in sport and recreation goods. For 1995–96 exports of these commodities amounted to \$357.6m while the value of imports were almost three times as high at \$970.7m. Commodities associated with aquatic activities, such as yachting and boating articles and equipment and swimwear, feature prominently among both exports and imports. During 1995–96 there were \$133.9m in exports and \$163.8m in imports of these type of goods. Trade in horses, saddlery and harnesses were also significant for 1995–96, with \$51.4m in exports and \$83.6m in imports.

Major destinations of Australian sport and recreation goods were New Zealand (\$91.8m in 1995–96), Japan (\$50.8m) and the United States of America (\$43.7m). The United States of America was also the largest source of these commodities (\$213.6m in 1995–96), followed by China (\$200.2m) and Taiwan (\$130.6m).

Because of its small size, Australia's international trade in sport and recreation services is combined with cultural and other entertainment services. As with trade in goods, these services combined also show a net deficit—earnings from overseas for 1995–96 amounted to \$39m while payments made to other countries were \$45m.

Goods included below could be for either personal or commercial use—for example, vessels included under boats etc. may be owned and used by individuals or be part of a charter fleet available for hire by holiday-makers and other recreational users. Consequently it is not possible to compare import/export data with household expenditure results.

Commodities have been grouped according to the subsectors of the National Sport and Recreation Industry Statistical Framework. In most instances the categories shown in tables 4.1 and 4.3 are combinations of individual items that correspond, as far as possible, with framework subsectors.

Some international trade commodities are not classified according to use but to some other attribute despite the fact that substantial values of those goods may be for sporting and recreational purposes. For example, clothing is generally classified by type of garment and the material from which it is manufactured (e.g. cotton shorts). It is not possible to determine the purpose to which the majority of clothing is put and therefore not possible to measure the value of clothing used for sport.

In some cases the goods appear to be used for sport and recreation but may be used for some other purposes as well. Examples of these are sports apparel like ski suits and padded ski wear, tents and sports footwear. Whilst these goods have been included in the accompanying tables, it should be noted that it is highly likely that a proportion of them may not be used for sport or recreation exclusively.

EXPORTS OF SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL GOODS

Sport and recreational goods exported from Australia for 1995–96 were valued at just under \$360m. This was about \$118m more than the previous year and almost \$89m higher than the 1993–94 level.

The major sporting and recreational goods exported by Australia during the three years ending with the 1995–96 financial year were those associated with boating and aquatic activities. In each of the years, exports of these type of goods accounted for more than 35% of total sport and recreation good sales to overseas buyers. In 1995–96 boats, yachts and pleasure craft, including parts and accessories for such craft, earned Australian exporters over \$100m. Other aquatic leisure and sporting goods, such as sailboards, surfboards, water skis, wetsuits and swimwear grossed over \$30m in export income.

Horses, both pure-bred breeding animals and those not sold as breeding animals, and saddlery, harnesses and rugs etc. also had substantial overseas sales. Combined, exports of these commodities ranged from \$40m in 1993–94 to over \$51m in 1995–96. Exports of coin or disc-operated games was another significant sport and recreation commodity export earner, generating almost \$110m in overseas sales in the three year period to 1995–96 (\$33m in 1993–94, \$27m in 1994–95 and \$48m in 1995–96).

There were a number of other sport and recreation commodities that each averaged between \$8m and \$10m per year in export earnings. Included amongst these were golf clubs and equipment, sports footwear, hunting, fishing and sports shooting equipment, and playground and fairground equipment.

4.1 EXPORTS OF SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS(a)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<i>Sport and recreation commodity</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
Live horses including pure-bred breeding horses	33.5	38.2	45.2
Horse, cow etc. rugs, saddlery and harnesses etc.	6.9	6.5	6.3
Skiing articles, equipment, clothing and footwear	1.2	1.1	1.6
Ice skates and roller skates	0.7	1.0	1.7
Tents, sleeping bags, pneumatic mattresses	0.7	0.7	0.6
Caravans and camper trailers	1.0	1.6	2.9
Sports footwear	7.5	7.7	10.7
Snow vehicles, golf carts and parts, new, secondhand and unassembled	4.0	2.2	4.1
Bicycles and other cycles	0.2	0.3	0.7
Gliders, hang-gliders, balloons and other non-powered aircraft	2.6	2.7	2.1
Sails	1.2	1.6	1.0
Boats, yachts and pleasure craft and parts including outboard motors	102.8	64.1	100.9
Sailboards, water skis, surf boards and other water sport equipment	12.8	16.6	24.7
Canoes, rowing boats and pedal operated boats for sport and leisure	2.3	1.4	1.8
Swimwear	4.0	4.8	5.3
Life jackets and life belts	0.2	0.3	0.2
Video games of a kind used with a television receiver	1.3	2.8	3.2
Coin or disc-operated games (excluding bowling alley equipment) n.e.s.	33.2	27.4	48.0
Playing cards	0.9	0.9	1.4
Funfair, table or parlour games n.e.s.; automatic bowling alley equipment	6.5	10.0	33.1
Articles and accessories for billiards	1.7	1.4	4.7
Golf clubs and parts and equipment, golf balls	7.6	8.7	9.7
Tennis racquets and balls	0.5	0.5	0.6
Racquets other than tennis, table tennis equipment and balls n.e.s.	2.3	2.9	3.0
Cricket equipment	1.9	2.7	2.2
Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics etc.	4.6	3.8	7.9
Roundabouts, swings etc. and other fairground equipment	8.4	6.9	13.1
Fishing, hunting and shooting equipment	9.2	11.1	10.2
Other sports articles and equipment	9.0	10.0	10.7
Total	268.9	239.6	357.6

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

Source: *International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS Service—Electronic Delivery, 1997* (Cat. no. 5460.0).

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

The major countries to which Australia exports sport and recreational goods are New Zealand, Japan and the United States of America. During 1995–96, exports of sport and recreation commodities to these countries accounted for over \$186m, more than half of the total exports of such goods. Exports of sport and recreation goods to these markets have shown continual growth over recent years.

Outside the Pacific and Asian regions, sport and recreation exports were highest to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany. Although exports to these three countries were less than \$28m, they too have been steadily increasing in value in recent years.

4.2 DESTINATION OF SPORT AND RECREATION EXPORTS(a)

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
Country of destination	\$m	\$m	\$m
New Zealand	50.2	66.1	91.8
Japan	18.8	27.4	50.8
United States of America	26.9	33.4	43.7
Hong Kong	22.3	14.8	26.5
Singapore	15.4	18.8	18.2
Papua New Guinea	7.4	4.4	12.2
United Kingdom	9.2	13.1	10.3
Netherlands	3.8	4.4	9.7
Germany	4.7	3.7	7.9
New Caledonia	8.8	6.7	6.4
Malaysia	10.4	5.0	6.2
South Africa	2.4	2.1	6.0
Other countries	(b)88.7	39.8	(c)67.8
Total	268.9	239.6	357.6

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

(b) Includes \$45m exports of motorboats for pleasure or sports to United Arab Emirates (\$22m) and Vanuatu (\$23m).

(c) Includes \$10.8m exports of motorboats for pleasure or sports to French Polynesia.

Source: *International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS Service—Electronic Delivery, 1997* (Cat. No. 5460.0).

IMPORTS OF SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL COMMODITIES

During the three years ended June 1996, the value of imports of sport and recreation goods increased by approximately 11% each year, from \$785.8m in 1993–94 to \$970.7m in 1995–96.

Boats, yachts and water sports articles and equipment such as outboard motors, surfboards, water skis and inflatables, was the major group of sport and recreation commodities imported. In 1995–96 the import value of these type of goods was almost \$140m. Bicycles and their parts and accessories, including safety headwear, were the second highest valued group of sport and recreation goods imported in that year, with a value of about \$111m. Other significant imported commodities in 1995–96 were live horses, either pure-bred or mixed breeds (\$74m), gymnastics, gymnasium and athletics articles and equipment (\$72m), sports footwear (\$71m) and golf clubs and other golfing equipment (\$64m).

4.3 IMPORTS OF SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<i>Sport and recreation commodity</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
Live horses, including pure-bred breeding horses	68.6	76.8	74.3
Horse, cow rugs etc., saddlery and harnesses	8.2	9.4	9.3
Swimwear	10.9	10.4	11.2
Diving dress and footwear, wetsuits, underwater swimming equipment	12.4	13.0	12.8
Yachting, boating and other watersports articles and equipment	101.7	120.4	139.8
Camping and caravanning articles and equipment	24.4	30.1	33.0
Skiing articles, equipment, clothing and footwear	9.9	13.2	16.6
Sports footwear	64.1	78.9	70.9
Bicycles and parts and equipment (including safety headwear)	101.3	102.5	111.3
Gliders, hang-gliders, balloons, parachutes etc.	5.7	4.9	8.4
Poker and gaming machines	3.7	9.3	13.2
Coin or disc-operated games excluding poker/gaming machines	26.5	36.6	43.2
Articles for funfair, table, parlour and casino games	37.2	46.5	54.5
Video games of a kind used with a television receiver	49.4	33.4	52.2
Bowling, darts, table tennis and billiards	9.8	8.5	11.0
Golf clubs and parts and equipment, golf balls	60.9	57.9	64.3
Golf cars and similar vehicles	6.0	5.4	6.2
Cricket bats, balls and gloves	4.2	4.6	4.1
Hockey sticks, racquets other than tennis racquets	4.2	3.8	4.4
Tennis racquets and balls	13.3	12.6	11.9
Sports gloves other than for cricket and golf	5.2	5.3	5.9
Balls n.e.s. for sports and recreation	14.8	17.1	15.2
Ice skates and roller skates	12.8	10.4	22.1
Gymnastics, gymnasium and athletics articles and equipment	50.2	60.1	72.4
Roundabouts, swings etc., children's playground equipment	8.8	9.1	15.0
Fishing, hunting and shooting articles and equipment	43.3	55.7	53.7
Other sports and recreation articles and equipment	28.3	34.0	33.7
Total	785.8	870.0	970.7

Source: *International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS Service—Electronic Delivery, 1997* (Cat. no. 5460.0).

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

Approximately three-quarters of Australian imports of sport and recreation goods originate in just five countries. The United States of America is the single biggest source, although, as can be seen from table 4.4, China is a reasonably close second. Taiwan is Australia's next largest supplier of sport and recreation commodities, followed by Japan and New Zealand.

In 1995–96 these five countries supplied \$734m of Australia's total sport and recreation imports of \$971m. Just over \$200m worth of Australian imports originated in both the United States of America and China, while \$130m came from Taiwan, \$104m from Japan and \$86m from New Zealand.

4.4 ORIGIN OF SPORT AND RECREATION IMPORTS

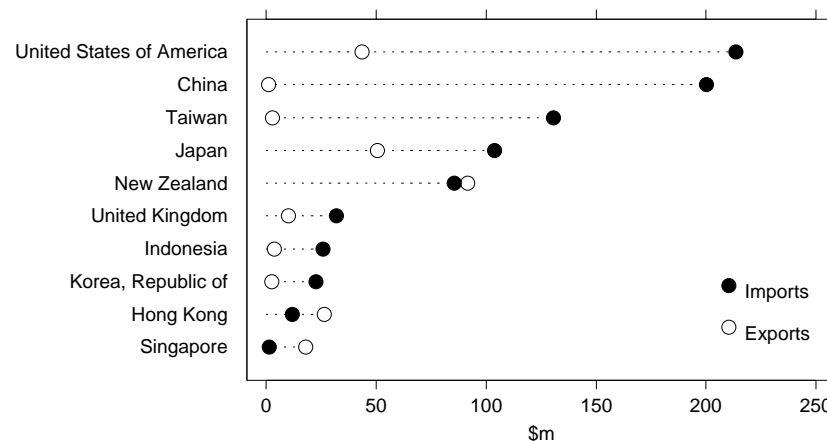
Country of origin	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
	\$m	\$m	\$m
United States of America	159.4	180.3	213.6
China	138.0	163.4	200.2
Taiwan	128.1	120.3	130.6
Japan	96.0	95.5	103.9
New Zealand	89.0	91.4	85.7
United Kingdom	17.2	29.4	32.0
Indonesia	14.3	18.2	25.9
Korea, Republic of	26.5	28.6	22.9
Other countries	117.5	142.8	156.0
Total	785.8	870.0	970.7

Source: *International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS Service—Electronic Delivery, 1997* (Cat. no. 5460.0).

BALANCE OF TRADE IN SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS

As graph 4.5 demonstrates, Australia had a deficit balance of trade in sport and recreation goods with many of its major trading partners in 1995–96. The most significant deficits were with China (\$199m), the United States of America (\$170m) and Taiwan (\$128m). There was a small surplus in sport and recreation goods trading between Australia and New Zealand (\$6m), while exports to Singapore and Hong Kong exceeded imports by approximately \$16m and \$14m respectively.

4.5 BALANCE OF TRADE IN SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS—1995–96



Source: *International Trade, Australia: FASTTRACCS Service—Electronic Delivery, 1997* (Cat. no. 5460.0).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

In addition to trade in merchandise, there are also flows of funds between Australia and overseas countries for the export and import of services relating to sport and recreation. Export dollars that flow into Australia as a result of services supplied overseas by Australian residents are termed service credits. These include gross receipts from overseas tours by Australian sporting teams, prize moneys earned overseas by Australian sportspersons, appearance fees paid to them and management and entrepreneurial services provided by Australians. Similarly, amounts paid to non-residents in the form of prize money, appearance fees or management fees represent an import of sport and recreation services and are termed service debits.

Trade in sport and recreational services is relatively small, with the result that this type of data has been combined with cultural and other entertainment services for output purposes.

Table 4.6 shows the comparison between earnings from the provision of sporting, entertainment and cultural services to the rest of the world and the costs of using those supplied from overseas during the last few years. Over that time there has not been a great difference between services credits and services debits but for each year a net deficit has been recorded; that is, the debits (payments) have exceeded the credits (earnings).

The minor role sporting, entertainment and cultural services play can be seen when compared with Australia's overall trade in services. In 1995–96, for example, sporting, entertainment and cultural service credits and debits each comprised only 0.2% of the respective categories at the Australian level.

Interpretation of these data should be undertaken with caution as a number of Australian celebrities are overseas residents whose earnings are generally not included in Australian international transactions.

Table 4.6 INTERNATIONAL TRADE, Sporting, Entertainment and Cultural Services

	<i>Credits</i> (earnings)	<i>Debits</i> (payments)	<i>Excess</i> <i>of credits</i> <i>over debits</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
1993–94(a)	27	52	–25
1994–95	24	37	–13
1995–96(b)	39	45	–6

(a) Debits include health and medical services.

(b) Credits include health and medical services.

Source: *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 5363.0).

Employment data from two main sources—the 1994–95 SIS, and the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, is examined in this chapter. Details from each collection cannot be compared because of different collection concepts and definitions. For example, the scope of the SIS collection was businesses in Subdivision 93 of ANZSIC, Sport and recreation, plus those in ANZSIC Classes 5720, Pubs, taverns and bars, and 5740, Clubs (hospitality), whereas the Census only collects details of a person's main job.

Chapter 2 indicated that the SIS on sport and recreation organisations estimated employment in those businesses to be just over 163,000 at the end of June 1995. More than half of this employment (52%) was in sports businesses (which included sporting hospitality clubs), about 20% in each of the gambling industries and non-sporting hospitality clubs and 6% were employed in the recreation services industry.

Approximately 98,000 of all sport and recreation industries employees (60%) worked part time, there were more than 97,000 employed on a casual basis (also about 60%) and 53% were males (86,070 males and 77,081 females).

During the 12 months ended March 1997, 328,500 people received some payment for their involvement in sport. Many of these participants, however, would only have been involved in minor or part-time capacities. Almost 143,000 people received payment to play, 100,500 were paid to coach and 75,200 were paid to referee or umpire.

5.1 EMPLOYMENT IN SPORT, RECREATION AND GAMBLING— End June 1995

<i>Employees</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES			
Permanent(a)	35 517	4 486	40 003
Casual	5 011	41 056	46 067
Total	40 528	45 542	86 070
FEMALES			
Permanent(a)	19 936	5 813	25 749
Casual	4 782	46 549	51 331
Total	24 720	52 361	77 081
PERSONS			
Permanent(a)	55 452	10 298	65 750
Casual	9 794	87 605	97 399
Total	65 246	97 904	163 150

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners and salaried directors of incorporated companies.

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95*
(Cat. no. 8687.0), *Gambling Industries, Australia, 1994–95*
(Cat. no. 8684.0), *Recreation Services, Australia, 1994–95*
(Cat. no. 8688.0) and *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994–95*
(Cat. no. 8686.0).

EMPLOYMENT IN SPORTS BUSINESSES

Table 5.2 provides separate employment details for sport, those businesses defined to include sporting clubs classified to the ANZSIC Class 5740, Clubs (hospitality), as well as businesses classified to ANZSIC Group 931, Sport.

There were 85,173 persons working in sports businesses at the end of June 1995. Only 35% (29,769 persons) of employees worked on a permanent basis, two-thirds (19,832) being males and one-fifth (5,364) of whom worked part time. Full-time permanent employment accounted for less than 30% of the people employed in sport (24,405 people) while the percentage of males working in sports businesses (58%) was slightly higher than that for all businesses in the sport, recreation and gambling sector (53%).

5.2 EMPLOYMENT IN SPORTS BUSINESSES(a)—End June 1995

<i>Employees</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES			
Permanent(b)	17 216	2 616	19 832
Casual	3 367	26 552	29 919
Total	20 583	29 169	49 752
FEMALES			
Permanent(b)	7 189	2 748	9 937
Casual	2 811	22 675	25 486
Total	10 000	25 422	35 422
PERSONS			
Permanent(b)	24 405	5 364	29 769
Casual	6 178	49 227	55 405
Total	30 582	54 591	85 173

(a) Includes sports clubs classified to the Clubs (hospitality) industry.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners and salaried directors of incorporated companies.

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8687.0), *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8686.0) and unpublished Service Industries Survey data, 1994–95.

PAID SPORTS PARTICIPANTS

During the 12 months ending March 1997, 328,500 people had received some payment for playing or non-playing participation in sport. A person may have been paid for all involvement or may have been paid for some types of involvement and unpaid for others. People in the paid category may have been professional sportspersons or full-time administrative staff of sporting associations. The paid classification would also have included those persons receiving nominal match payments for playing sport and people in receipt of honorariums for their non-playing participation. Paid participation may have only made up a minor proportion of a person's total sports involvement.

These details on involvement in sport were derived from supplementary questions to the March 1997 Monthly Labour Force Survey (MLFS). Other findings from this survey revealed that about 64% of all paid participants were males (210,100) and that the participation rate for paid involvement declined with each successive age group—rates ranged from 4.1% for 15–24 year olds to 0.5% for people aged 65 years and over. The participation rate for people living outside capital cities was 2.4%, marginally higher than that of the capitals (2.2%).

5.3 PAID INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT—12 months ended March 1997

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	%
Sex		
Males	210.1	3.0
Females	118.4	1.6
Age group (years)		
15–24	109.4	4.1
25–34	87.1	3.1
35–44	65.3	2.3
45–54	38.8	1.6
55–64	16.2	1.0
65 and over	11.8	0.5
Employment status		
Employed full time	195.7	3.1
Employed part time	68.4	3.1
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>264.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Unemployed	19.6	2.3
Not in the labour force	44.9	0.9
Region		
Capital city	196.1	2.2
Rest of State	132.5	2.4
Country of birth		
Australia	274.6	2.6
Overseas		
Main English speaking countries	29.5	1.9
Non-English speaking countries	24.5	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Total persons	328.5	2.3

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1997* (Cat. no. 6285.0).

TYPES OF PAID INVOLVEMENTS

Payment was received for 5.8% of all sports involvements (388,200 out of a total of over 6.6 million involvements) undertaken during the 12 months ended March 1997 (table 5.4). More people were paid for involvement as players than any other type of involvement—the total number of people paid for playing sport was 142,600 persons, 3.5% of all players.

For the 245,600 non-playing involvements, coaching, instructing and teaching was the activity for which the highest number of people were paid—100,500 people, 16.0% of all those involved in the tuition of sport received payment for these services. Refereeing and umpiring had the second highest number of paid non-playing participants. Just over 75,000 people were paid to participate in this manner, 16.5% of all referees and umpires.

5.4 PAID SPORTS INVOLVEMENTS—12 months ended March 1997

Type of involvement	Paid	Total	Paid involvements as a proportion of total involvements
	'000	'000	%
Playing	142.6	4 115.2	3.5
Non-playing			
Coach/instructor/teacher	100.5	628.3	16.0
Referee/umpire	75.2	456.8	16.5
Committee member	13.3	605.8	2.2
Administrator	28.5	266.5	10.7
Other involvement	28.1	569.9	4.9
Total	245.6	2 527.3	9.7
Total(a)	388.2	6 642.5	5.8

(a) Total involvements exceed the number of people involved as a person could have participated in more than one type of involvement.

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1997* (Cat. no. 6285.0).

EMPLOYMENT IN BUSINESSES WITH GAMBLING FACILITIES

At the end of June 1995, businesses with gambling facilities in the sport and recreation sector had employment of 85,242 people (see table 5.5). These businesses included those in the sporting industries that had gambling facilities plus those non-sporting hospitality clubs with gambling facilities and organisations within ANZSIC Group 932, Gambling services.

The proportion of permanent employment in gambling businesses (46%) was 11 percentage points higher than that for sports businesses (35% as shown in table 5.2).

More females than males worked in these businesses (44,359 females, 52% of the people working in businesses with gambling facilities, and 40,885 males). However, males outnumbered females in terms of permanent employment and full-time employment. There were 22,794 males classified as permanently employed compared with 16,303 females who had that status, while the difference between male and female full-time employees numbered almost 7,000 (22,936 males and 15,965 females).

Most males were employed on a full-time permanent basis (51% or 21,016 males) while most females worked as part-time casuals (57% or 25,297 females).

5.5 EMPLOYMENT IN GAMBLING BUSINESSES(a)—End June 1995

<i>Employees</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES			
Permanent(b)	21 016	1 777	22 794
Casual	1 920	16 171	18 091
Total	22 936	17 948	40 885
FEMALES			
Permanent(b)	13 206	3 095	16 303
Casual	2 759	25 297	28 056
Total	15 965	28 392	44 359
PERSONS			
Permanent employees(b)	34 222	4 872	39 095
Casual employees	4 678	41 469	46 147
Total	38 900	46 341	85 242

(a) Includes businesses with gambling facilities classified to the Clubs (hospitality) industry (part ANZSIC Class 5740).

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners and salaried directors of incorporated companies.

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat no. 8687.0), *Gambling Industries, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8684.0) and unpublished Service Industries Survey data, 1994–95.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER RECREATION BUSINESSES

The part of the sport and recreation sector that incorporated recreation services (ANZSIC Class 9330) and non-sporting hospitality clubs (part of ANZSIC Class 5740) was also characterised by high levels of casual and part-time employment. However, unlike sports businesses, there were more females (24,352 or 53% of total employment of recreation businesses) than males working in this part of the sector, although 56% of permanent employees at the end of June 1995 were males (10,780).

5.6 EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER RECREATION BUSINESSES(a)— End June 1995

<i>Employees</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES			
Permanent(b)	9 757	1 023	10 780
Casual	1 237	9 547	10 784
Total	10 994	10 569	21 563
FEMALES			
Permanent(b)	6 543	1 892	8 434
Casual	1 440	14 476	15 917
Total	7 984	16 368	24 352
PERSONS			
Permanent(b)	16 299	2 914	19 213
Casual	2 678	24 023	26 701
Total	18 978	26 937	45 915

(a) Includes all Clubs (hospitality) not categorised as sporting clubs.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners and salaried directors of incorporated companies.

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8687.0),
and *Recreation Services, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8688.0).

SPORT AND RECREATION OCCUPATIONS

Detailed occupation data, classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, are available from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing.

According to the 1996 Census, 81,978 people had occupations that can be described as involving sport and recreation activities, ranging from sports administrators to boat builders and betting clerks. These people may have worked within the sport and recreation sector as identified later in this section, or they may have worked in other industries or sectors such as government administration.

Census employment data relate to a person's main job. As already seen, the sport and recreation sector is characterised by high levels of part-time and casual employment. There is a possibility that many of the people working less than full time in the sector may have had another job in another sector which was defined as their main job. The Census did not obtain details of the sport and recreation job for such people and, therefore, the Census would be expected to understate the level of employment in the sport and recreation sector.

The selected sport and recreation occupation which most people had as their main job in the week before the Census was that of greenkeeper (11,071 people). In addition, another 838 people worked as apprentice greenkeepers. Other occupations in which there were significant numbers included fitness instructors and related workers (7,669), managers of licensed clubs (4,884), gaming dealers (4,174) and animal attendants (4,022).

SPORT AND RECREATION OCCUPATIONS *continued*

Grouping of similar occupations revealed that there were 6,562 sports coaches, 5,978 gaming workers, 4,799 sportspersons (including jockeys) and 4,580 managers of fitness centres and other sports centres.

There were over 70% more males than females in sport and recreation occupations—51,743 males and 30,235 females had specific sport and recreation jobs at the time of the 1996 Census.

Although females were significantly outnumbered by males in total sport and recreation jobs, there were about one-fifth of the occupations in which there were more females than males. These included fitness instructors and related workers (5,435 females and 2,234 males), betting agency counter clerks (1,760 females and 466 males) and animal attendants (2,542 females and 1,480 males).

Females were prominent in occupations associated with gambling, there being significantly more females than males in four of the ten gambling occupations (betting agency branch managers, betting agency counter clerks, telephone betting clerks and betting clerks n.f.d. and n.e.c.). In total, there were 11,806 people with gambling jobs, 6,598 females and 5,208 males.

5.7 SPORT AND RECREATION OCCUPATIONS, All Industries—1996

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Environment, parks and landcare manager	1 889	447	2 336
Sports administrator	728	488	1 216
Horse breeder	653	476	1 129
Park ranger	1 438	257	1 695
Recreation officer	885	1 868	2 753
Club manager (licensed premises)	3 662	1 222	4 884
Caravan park and camping ground manager	1 889	1 539	3 428
Fitness centre manager	486	417	903
Other sports centre manager	2 190	1 487	3 677
Amusement centre manager	655	302	957
Sport and recreation managers n.f.d. and n.e.c.	187	40	227
Jockey	705	169	874
Golfer	1 011	32	1 043
Footballer	986	5	991
Other sportsperson	1 441	450	1 891
Gymnastics coach	239	1 012	1 251
Tennis coach	1 044	312	1 356
Swimming coach	400	532	932
Horseriding coach	91	405	496
Other sports coach	1 727	800	2 527
Sports development officer	460	285	745
Sports umpire	1 403	558	1 961
Horse or dog racing official	351	32	383
Other sports official	60	19	79
Gunsmith	137	9	146
Farrier (including apprentices)	625	20	645
Horse trainer	1 857	527	2 384
Animal trainers n.f.d. and n.e.c.	408	197	605
Greenkeeper	10 782	289	11 071
Apprentice greenkeeper	827	11	838
Sail maker	214	21	235
Boat builder and repairer	2 027	43	2 070
Apprentice boat builder and repairer	139	4	143
Fitness instructor and related workers	2 234	5 435	7 669
Outdoor adventure leader	54	29	83
Animal attendant	1 480	2 542	4 022
Stud hand or stable hand	1 171	1 356	2 527
Bookmaker	368	36	404
Bookmaker's clerk	287	48	335
Gaming pit boss	327	273	600
Gaming table supervisor	631	489	1 120
Gaming dealer	2 228	1 946	4 174
Gaming workers n.f.d.	46	38	84
Betting agency branch manager	708	1 305	2 013
Betting agency counter clerk	466	1 760	2 226
Telephone betting clerk	54	359	413
Betting clerks n.f.d. and n.e.c.	93	344	437
Total	51 743	30 235	81 978

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Occupations in the sport and recreation sector

Thirteen industry classes (as defined by ANZSIC) have been considered to constitute the sport and recreation sector. These are:

- Horse farming (ANZSIC 0152)
- Boatbuilding (ANZSIC 2822)
- Clubs (hospitality) (ANZSIC 5740)
- Recreational parks and gardens (ANZSIC 9239)
- Sport and recreation undefined (ANZSIC 9300)—information insufficient to define further than ANZSIC Subdivision 93, Sport and recreation
- Horse and dog racing (ANZSIC 9311)
- Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9312)
- Sports and services to sports n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9319)
- Gambling services undefined (ANZSIC 9320)—information insufficient to define further than ANZSIC Group 932, Gambling services
- Lotteries (ANZSIC 9321)
- Casinos (ANZSIC 9322)
- Gambling services n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9329)
- Other recreation services (ANZSIC 9330).

Table 5.8 indicates that there were 189,153 people whose main job was in one of the sport and recreation industries listed previously. This incorporates persons with sport and recreation occupations (53,536 persons) and the number of people working in the sector who had other occupations (135,617 persons). Many of those with non-sport and recreation jobs worked as hospitality workers, such as bar attendants and waiters, or were involved in food preparation (e.g. chefs, cooks and kitchenhands).

SPORT AND RECREATION EMPLOYMENT IN ALL INDUSTRIES

There were 217,591 persons working in all industries whose main job was involved with sport and recreation activities at the time of the 1996 Census. This number consisted of the 81,974 people with sport and recreation occupations plus the 135,617 persons employed in the sport and recreation sector who had non-sport and recreation occupations.

5.8 SPORT AND RECREATION EMPLOYMENT, All Industries—1996

Occupation	SPORT AND RECREATION INDUSTRIES..			ALL INDUSTRIES
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Total sport and recreation occupations	34 009	19 527	53 536	81 974
Non-sport and recreation occupations	67 476	68 141	135 617	135 617
Total employment in sport and recreation activities	101 485	87 668	189 153	217 591

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

EARNINGS OF SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

Average weekly total earnings recorded by all persons employed in sport and recreation industries (ANZSIC Subdivision 93) for May 1996, which included both full-time and part-time workers, was \$339.30. This was considerably lower than the \$573.70 averaged by workers in all industries.

While sport and recreation is only part of the Cultural and recreational services division, these average weekly earnings were lower than any other industry included in the survey. Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants were the two lowest paid divisions, with average weekly earnings of just over \$347 per week for their employees. Cultural and recreational services division, which includes sport and recreation, was the next highest with an average of \$443.10 per week paid to its wage and salary earners.

The 1996 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (SEEH) estimated that 29.1% of all employees of in-scope businesses for the collection worked part time (businesses primarily engaged in forestry, fishing and agriculture are out of scope for the SEEH). From the MLFS, estimates of part-time workers vary between 40% and 50% of all employees who work in ANZSIC Subdivision 93, Sport and recreation, whilst the SIS on sport and recreation businesses estimated that about 60% of that work force was employed part time at the end of June 1995. Consequently the average weekly earnings of all employees of Subdivision 93 would be decreased by the incidence of a larger than average number of part-time workers.

However, even if the influence of part-time employment is ignored, the 1996 SEEH still found that full-time workers in sport and recreation were paid much less than the average of all industries (\$581.40 per week for people employed in the sport and recreation sector compared with \$705.60 per week for employees in all industries). Again, this amount was higher than that of full-time employees in the industry divisions Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

6.1 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

	MAY 1994.....		MAY 1995.....		MAY 1996.....	
	<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>	<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>	<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
SPORT AND RECREATION						
Males						
Full-time	571.00	580.40	583.40	613.00	585.60	590.80
Part-time	128.80	128.90	167.30	169.20	157.40	157.50
<i>Total</i>	304.30	308.10	376.90	392.80	401.10	404.20
Females						
Full-time	499.40	502.20	522.80	543.40	551.90	559.00
Part-time	178.60	180.10	155.40	157.10	149.00	150.10
<i>Total</i>	250.40	252.30	266.40	273.80	262.30	265.10
Persons						
Full-time	543.20	550.00	558.30	584.20	575.40	581.40
Part-time	158.30	159.20	159.90	161.70	152.40	153.10
<i>Total</i>	275.70	278.50	317.10	328.40	336.40	339.30
ALL INDUSTRIES						
Persons						
Full-time	604.30	641.70	633.80	673.90	665.80	705.60
Part-time	234.80	239.20	237.20	241.00	249.30	253.10
<i>Total</i>	504.50	533.00	521.20	551.00	544.50	573.70

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours.

The SIS of sport and recreation businesses estimated that there were 116,000 volunteers working for these organisations. However, as the scope of SIS was limited to businesses which were employers, it excluded people associated with the vast number of sporting and recreation clubs that are organised and run on a voluntary basis.

A national household survey run in June 1995 indicated that the numbers of volunteers in the sector was much higher. The survey, which asked about unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills willingly given through any kind of organisation by persons 15 years of age and over, found that 828,200 people had been involved in voluntary activities for sport and recreation organisations during the previous year. This was just under one-third of all those who had participated in all kinds of voluntary work (2,639,500 people).

While the overall volunteer rate for females (21.3%) was higher than that for males (16.7%), a higher proportion of males than females performed voluntary work for sport and recreation organisations (6.9% for males compared with 5.0% for females). In fact, almost 42% of male volunteers were involved in the sport and recreation field compared with a rate for females of 24%. The higher rate for males was observed for all age groups.

The age-specific volunteer rates for people involved in sport and recreation organisations showed the same tendencies for males and females, increasing from a rate of 4.0% for 15–24 year olds to peak at 10.5% for those in the 35–44 year age group and declining for each subsequent age group thereafter.

TIME SPENT ON VOLUNTARY WORK

The estimated time contributed to sport and recreation organisations by all volunteers during the 12 months ended June 1995 was almost 105 million hours. A similar pattern to that of age-specific volunteer rates was observed for hours worked, with males committing just over 50% more in total hours than females.

7.1 VOLUNTEERS(a) IN SPORT AND RECREATION, By Age Group

Age group (years)	Number	Volunteer rate	Total hours
	'000	%	million
MALES			
15–24	56.9	4.2	5.0
25–34	84.2	6.1	10.6
35–44	162.4	12.0	20.7
45–54	100.5	8.9	15.2
55–64	34.6	4.6	5.7
65 and over	37.9	4.3	6.4
<i>Total</i>	476.5	6.9	63.7
All volunteers	1 142.9	16.7	187.6
FEMALES			
15–24	50.1	3.8	4.3
25–34	68.2	4.8	6.4
35–44	122.3	8.9	13.2
45–54	60.9	5.6	8.2
55–64	22.3	3.0	4.5
65 and over	27.8	2.5	4.4
<i>Total</i>	351.7	5.0	40.9
All volunteers	1 496.6	21.3	246.3
PERSONS			
15–24	107.0	4.0	9.3
25–34	152.4	5.4	17.0
35–44	284.8	10.5	33.9
45–54	161.4	7.3	23.4
55–64	56.8	3.8	10.2
65 and over	65.7	3.3	10.7
Total	828.2	6.0	104.6
All volunteers	2 639.5	19.0	433.9

(a) In the 12 months to June 1995.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Voluntary Work.

TYPE OF VOLUNTARY WORK PERFORMED

The type of activities volunteers performed for sport and recreation organisations is shown in table 7.2. Fields of work included fundraising, administrative work, coaching and teaching.

Of the activities specified, more sport and recreation volunteers were involved in performing management and committee duties (403,600 people) than any other task. This was closely followed by fundraising (386,500 people), with 330,700 persons working as coaches, referees and judges, and 212,600 helping out with the preparation and serving of food.

TYPE OF VOLUNTARY WORK PERFORMED *continued*

When analysed by age group, fundraising or management and committee work were the activities pursued by most people in all age groups with the exception of 15–24 year olds. More people of that age were involved in coaching, refereeing or judging than any other type of work, although fundraising, and management and committee work also featured prominently.

7.2 VOLUNTEERS(a) IN SPORT AND RECREATION, By Type of Activity

Activity	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....						All age groups
	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES							
Fundraising	24.5	39.9	69.7	46.5	10.2	7.0	197.9
Management/committee work	16.2	40.0	84.1	61.5	19.8	18.8	240.3
Day to day organising/ coordinating/supervising	14.1	23.0	50.3	36.0	5.6	7.6	136.5
Preparing/serving food	9.1	14.6	28.6	17.3	*4.2	*3	76.7
Administration/clerical work	8.0	16.0	38.6	24.3	7.3	6.9	101.1
Teaching/instruction	12.9	15.5	40.0	19.3	4.9	*3.6	96.3
Coaching/refereeing/judging	30.1	34.0	90.3	37.1	7.7	6.3	205.5
Providing information	9.1	14.5	32.8	19.6	*3.9	*3.1	82.9
Other	28.9	46.3	90.8	57.7	17.8	21.0	262.5
Total(b)	56.9	84.2	162.4	100.5	34.6	37.9	476.5
FEMALES							
Fundraising	23.0	40.7	72.4	30.1	8.8	13.8	188.6
Management/committee work	13.1	31.5	62.2	34.4	10.2	11.9	163.3
Day to day organising/ coordinating/supervising	9.2	19.9	38.3	15.1	*3.9	*4.0	90.5
Preparing/serving food	13.1	25.6	51.3	27.3	7.2	11.2	135.8
Administration/clerical work	6.9	17.4	32.6	19.4	6.0	5.2	87.5
Teaching/instruction	12.8	12.0	20.0	5.9	*2.7	*2.6	56.0
Coaching/refereeing/judging	31.7	25.9	48.6	13.2	*3.7	*2.2	125.2
Providing information	6.7	12.9	22.0	11.9	*3.7	*2.9	60.1
Other	15.7	31.5	55.2	23.7	9.9	7.3	143.2
Total(b)	50.1	68.2	122.3	60.9	22.3	27.8	351.7
PERSONS							
Fundraising	47.5	80.6	142.1	76.6	19.0	20.8	386.5
Management/committee work	29.3	71.5	146.3	95.8	29.9	30.7	403.6
Day to day organising/ coordinating/supervising	23.3	42.9	88.7	51.1	9.5	11.6	227.0
Preparing/serving food	22.2	40.1	80.0	44.7	11.4	14.2	212.6
Administration/clerical work	14.9	33.4	71.2	43.6	13.3	12.1	188.5
Teaching/instruction	25.7	27.5	60.0	25.2	7.6	6.2	152.3
Coaching/refereeing/judging	61.8	59.9	138.9	50.3	11.4	8.5	330.7
Providing information	15.8	27.4	54.7	31.6	7.6	5.9	143.0
Other	44.6	77.8	146.0	81.4	27.6	28.3	405.7
Total(b)	107.0	152.4	284.8	161.4	56.8	65.7	828.2

(a) In the 12 months to June 1995.

(b) Sum of the columns may add to more than the total since volunteers may have worked on more than one activity.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Voluntary Work.

Involvement in sport, physical recreation activities and other exercise by individuals is reviewed in this chapter. Participation in all sport, including in non-playing capacities is examined, as are the most popular sports and organised physical activities undertaken by Australians. The final part of the chapter examines physical exercise undertaken in the course of all recreation, sport and health or fitness activities.

In recent times the ABS has conducted a number of surveys to collect data on participation in sport and physical activities. This section presents results from three national surveys, a supplementary to the MLFS of March 1997, the PSM and the National Health Survey (NHS).

The March 1997 supplementary survey obtained information about the involvement in sport of people 15 years of age and over during the 12 months prior to interview. In general, sport included social as well as competitive participation, although social involvement in activities such as aerobics, cycling, swimming and weightlifting was outside of the scope of the survey (no data about specific sports were collected, however). In-scope involvement was defined to include both paid and unpaid participation in playing and non-playing capacities (see Chapter 5 for details on paid involvement).

The PSM is a quarterly household survey which asks questions on topics funded by other government agencies. Four surveys that sought information on sport and recreation during 1995–96, funded by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories and the Australian Sports Commission, were collated to produce annual estimates on participation in sport and physical activities by people aged five years and over. Involvement in non-playing capacities was collected but has been excluded from this analysis.

The NHS, conducted by the ABS over a 12 month period, includes as one of its topics questions on the amount of physical exercise undertaken for recreation, sport or health/fitness purposes during the two weeks prior to interview. Since activity in the course of work, or for reasons other than recreation, sport or health/fitness was excluded from this survey, data produced do not necessarily indicate levels of total physical activity or of absolute or relative levels of fitness.

INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT

During the 12 months ended March 1997, almost one-third of Australians aged 15 years and over (32.4% or 4.7 million people) were involved in sport, either as players, non-players or both (see table 8.1). Participation rates for males were higher than those for females, with 39.8% of males (2.8 million) involved compared with 25.2% of females (1.8 million).

INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT *continued*

When cross-classified by age, the rate of involvement in sport declined continuously from the youngest to the oldest age group. Just over half (50.5%) of the youngest age group (15–24 year olds) participated while for those aged 65 years and over the rate was 17.8%.

Persons who were employed during the week prior to interview participated in sport at a rate of 38.4%, full-time employed people having a rate of 39.1%, part-time workers 36.5%. Those unemployed during that period had a rate of involvement of 32.5%, while the rate for people not in the labour force was 22.3%.

Sport plays a significant part in the lives of country people. Data from this survey found that these people had a participation rate of 35.6%, 5.3 percentage points higher than the rate for persons resident in the six State capital cities.

The rate of participation in sport of Australian-born persons (36.3%) was significantly higher than that for people born outside of Australia (21.6%). Persons from non-English speaking countries had a particularly low participation rate (16.0%).

8.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN SPORT(a)

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Number</i> '000	<i>Participation</i> <i>rate</i> %
Sex		
Males	2 824.3	39.8
Females	1 845.5	25.2
Age group (years)		
15–24	1 334.2	50.5
25–34	1 046.9	36.9
35–44	936.0	33.4
45–54	613.3	26.0
55–64	342.9	22.0
65 and over	396.6	17.8
Employment status		
Employed full time	2 458.4	39.1
Employed part time	798.2	36.5
<i>Total</i>	3 256.6	38.4
Unemployed	271.7	32.5
Not in the labour force	1 141.5	22.3
Region		
Capital city	2 718.8	30.3
Rest of State	1 951.0	35.6
Country of birth		
Australia	3 826.5	36.3
Overseas		
Main English speaking countries	465.9	30.1
Non-English speaking countries	377.4	16.0
<i>Total</i>	843.3	21.6
Total	4 669.8	32.4

(a) In the 12 months ended March 1997.

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1997* (Cat no. 6285.0).

INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT *continued*

Table 8.2 shows details of involvement in sport. Note that a person who had participated in more than one type of involvement would be shown against each of those categories. Consequently the sum of involvements exceeds the number of people involved.

There were 4.1 million people (28.5% of those aged 15 and over) involved in playing sport at some time during the 12 months ended March 1997. Of the non-playing involvements, coaching, instructing or teaching sport was undertaken by 628,300 people, while 605,800 persons were involved in committee work and 456,800 people refereed or umpired.

8.2 TYPES OF INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT—12 months ended March 1997

<i>Type of involvement</i>	<i>Number</i> '000	<i>Participation</i> <i>rate</i> %
Playing	4 115.2	28.5
Non-playing		
Coach/instructor/teacher	628.3	4.4
Referee/umpire	456.8	3.2
Committee member	605.8	4.2
Administrator	266.5	1.8
Other involvement	569.9	3.9
<i>Total</i>	2 527.3	..
Total	6 642.5	..

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1997* (Cat no. 6285.0).

ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

The participation rate in sport and physical activities that had been organised through clubs, associations and other organisations conducting sport and active recreation activities was found to be 30.7% in 1995–96—for males it was 34.0% and for females it was 27.4% (see table 8.3).

Aerobics was the most popular organised sport and physical recreation activity undertaken by Australians during 1995–96, being pursued by 659,900 people or 4.8% of persons aged 15 years and over. Participation in this activity was predominantly by females who accounted for over 85% (566,300) of all those involved. The next most popular organised activity was playing golf, with 444,700 people participating during the reference period. Of this number, 349,400 were males (78.6%) and 95,300 (21.4%) were females. Other popular organised sport and physical activities included tennis (362,000 people), netball (328,600), lawn bowls (296,400), and swimming (281,400).

In addition to aerobics, other highly popular organised sport and physical activities undertaken by females included netball, tennis and swimming. Golf was the most popular male sporting activity surveyed, followed by cricket, lawn bowls and tennis.

There were significant differences between the numbers of males and females participating in many of the listed activities. Apart from aerobics and golf, others were Australian Rules, cricket, netball, the rugby codes and soccer.

8.3 ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES, Participants—1995–96

	MALES.....		FEMALES.....		PERSONS.....	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
<i>Sport and physical activities</i>	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Aerobics	93.6	1.4	566.3	8.1	659.9	4.8
Air sports	43.4	0.6	10.9	0.2	54.2	0.4
Aquarobics	**	**	35.5	0.5	37.3	0.3
Athletics, track and field	25.1	0.4	22.2	0.3	47.3	0.3
Australian Rules football	145.6	2.1	**	**	146.4	1.1
Badminton	20.9	0.3	20.6	0.3	41.5	0.3
Basketball	146.3	2.1	93.9	1.3	240.2	1.7
Carpet bowls	17.2	0.3	37.4	0.5	54.6	0.4
Cricket (indoor)	94.6	1.4	18.7	0.3	113.3	0.8
Cricket (outdoor)	191.1	2.8	*5.3	*0.1	196.4	1.4
Cycling	57.7	0.8	24.3	0.3	82.0	0.6
Dancing	11.6	0.2	86.5	1.2	98.1	0.7
Darts	29.5	0.4	18.6	0.3	48.1	0.3
Fishing	97.7	1.4	15.3	0.2	113.0	0.8
Golf	349.4	5.1	95.3	1.4	444.7	3.2
Gymnastics	10.4	0.2	24.1	0.3	34.5	0.3
Hockey (outdoor)	37.8	0.6	35.8	0.5	73.6	0.5
Horse riding	29.8	0.4	67.8	1.0	97.5	0.7
Ice/snow sports	37.8	0.6	36.5	0.5	74.2	0.5
Lawn bowls	180.4	2.6	116.1	1.7	296.4	2.2
Martial arts	122.9	1.8	91.3	1.3	214.2	1.6
Motor sports	92.8	1.4	10.6	0.2	103.4	0.8
Netball	41.6	0.6	287.0	4.1	328.6	2.4
Rowing	14.6	0.2	15.3	0.2	30.0	0.2
Rugby League	78.4	1.2	*4.6	*0.1	83.0	0.6
Rugby Union	64.8	1.0	*4.8	*0.1	69.6	0.5
Sailing	60.8	0.9	30.1	0.4	90.9	0.7
Scuba diving	34.6	0.5	11.1	0.2	45.7	0.3
Shooting sports	86.8	1.3	*8.4	*0.1	95.2	0.7
Soccer (indoor)	27.3	0.4	*8.0	*0.1	35.3	0.3
Soccer (outdoor)	143.2	2.1	19.5	0.3	162.7	1.2
Softball	14.3	0.2	42.1	0.6	56.4	0.4
Squash/racquet ball	68.6	1.0	41.0	0.6	109.6	0.8
Surf sports	36.7	0.5	*5.8	*0.1	42.5	0.3
Swimming	127.6	1.9	153.8	2.2	281.4	2.0
Tenpin bowling	79.7	1.2	111.1	1.6	190.9	1.4
Tennis	154.7	2.3	207.2	3.0	362.0	2.6
Touch football	122.2	1.8	52.4	0.8	174.6	1.3
Volleyball	50.8	0.7	44.4	0.6	95.3	0.7
Walking	14.2	0.2	33.2	0.5	47.4	0.3
Water-skiing/powerboating	33.8	0.5	12.4	0.2	46.2	0.3
Weight-lifting	50.4	0.7	18.9	0.3	69.3	0.5
All sport and physical activities	2 314.2	34.0	1 910.0	27.4	4 224.2	30.7

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

ORGANISED PARTICIPATION BY CHILDREN

The PSM also collected data about participation in organised sport and physical activities by children in the age range of 5–14 years. Table 8.4 shows that the overall participation rate of children was almost 62%, with that for boys (65.0%) being higher than that for girls (57.8%). Children aged between 9 and 11 years inclusive represented the age group with the highest participation rate (71.0%), although only marginally higher than the rate for 12–14 year olds (68.4%). For both males and females, the proportion of children playing club organised sport was significantly higher than that for children playing school organised sport after school hours.

8.4 PARTICIPATION BY CHILDREN(a)—1995–96

Age group (years)	SCHOOL ORGANISED(b)....			CLUB ORGANISED.....			TOTAL CHILDREN.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
5–8	58.6	42.0	100.6	252.9	207.4	460.3	274.1	230.4	504.5
9–11	110.4	103.3	213.7	270.1	207.0	477.1	306.8	249.8	556.7
12–14	130.1	111.4	241.5	240.8	199.2	440.0	278.7	245.4	524.1
5–14	299.1	256.8	555.8	763.7	613.6	1 377.3	859.6	725.7	1 585.2
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)									
5–8	11.0	8.5	9.8	47.5	42.1	44.9	51.5	46.8	49.2
9–11	26.7	27.8	27.2	65.4	55.7	60.8	74.3	67.2	71.0
12–14	34.6	28.5	31.5	64.0	51.0	57.4	74.1	62.9	68.4
5–14	22.6	20.5	21.6	57.8	48.9	53.5	65.0	57.8	61.5

(a) Children aged 5–14 years.

(b) After school hours.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

DISCONTINUED PARTICIPATION

It was estimated that almost two million people 18 years of age and over had discontinued an organised sporting or physical activity during the two years prior to 1995–96. This does not necessarily mean that these people had given up sport altogether as they may have continued or commenced in another sport or physical activity or perhaps only participated socially. The similar participation rates achieved in the PSM survey and the Involvement in Sport Survey, which estimated that the proportion of players was 30.7% and 29.1% respectively, are indicative that, over recent time, there has not been a significant movement away from playing sport. In addition, as shown later in this chapter, there has been no significant change in the level of physical activity of Australians between 1989–90 and 1995.

There were similar numbers of males and females (both about one million) who had discontinued an organised sport or physical activity in the previous two years. Over 60% of these (1.2 million people in total) were in the 18–34 year age range, which coincidentally were the age groups with the highest participation rates.

8.5 PEOPLE WHO HAVE DISCONTINUED A SPORT(a)(b)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Age group (years)</i>	'000	'000	'000
18–24	270.9	272.8	543.7
25–34	345.2	320.3	665.5
35–44	175.6	207.5	383.1
45–54	106.3	92.0	198.3
55–64	38.0	62.1	100.0
65 and over	52.6	50.0	102.6
Total	988.5	1 004.7	1 993.2

(a) During the two years prior to 1995–96.

(b) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, Population Survey Monitor, 1995–96.

Reasons for discontinuing sports and physical activities

Just over a quarter (25.7%) of organised sports and physical activities had been discontinued because people did not have the time or were too busy to continue participating. Personal injury or health problems was a reason given for another 20% of sporting and physical activities being discontinued while almost 15% of people ceased because they had just lost interest in the particular activity.

8.6 SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES, Reasons for Discontinuing(a)(b)

Main reason	Males.....		Females.....		Persons.....	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
No time/too busy	321.1	28.9	255.0	22.5	576.2	25.7
Injury/health problems	230.3	20.7	212.5	18.7	442.8	19.7
Lost interest	161.2	14.5	167.0	14.7	328.2	14.6
Moved away from club	106.8	9.6	108.1	9.5	214.9	9.6
Too expensive	64.4	5.8	81.4	7.2	145.8	6.5
Change in employment	35.4	3.2	33.3	2.9	68.7	3.1
Child-care problems	**	**	40.0	3.5	43.5	1.9
Other/don't know	188.3	17.0	237.2	20.9	425.5	18.9
Total(c)	1 111.0	100.0	1 134.5	100.0	2 245.5	100.0

(a) During the two years prior to 1995–96.

(b) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(c) The number of reasons exceeds the number of people as a person may have discontinued more than one sport or activity.

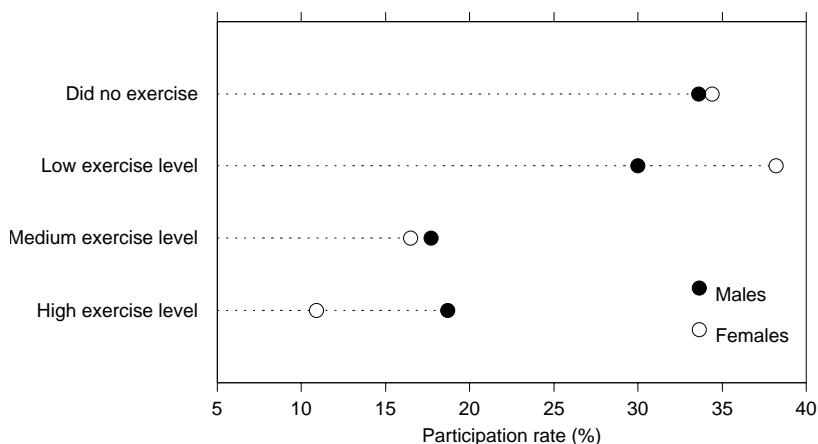
Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The level of physical activity in which people are involved differs between males and females. In the 1995 NHS the proportions of males and females who had not been involved in any exercise during the previous two weeks were found to be similar (33.6% of males and 34.4% of females). However, a higher percentage of males than females exercised at medium and high levels—17.7% of males participated in medium level exercise compared with a rate of 16.5% for females, while, for the high level of exercise, males had a rate 7.8 percentage points higher than that of females (18.7% for males compared with 10.9% for females).

The NHS, which does not collect data on all physical exercise undertaken (for example, exercise performed in the course of work is not recorded) indicates minimum levels of physical activity and can enable identification of those groups in the community at apparently greater health risk through inactivity. NHS data can also establish common exercise patterns in terms of intensity, frequency and duration of exercise for the population overall and for particular demographic and socioeconomic groups within it.

8.7 LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By Sex—1995



Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

Rates of physical activity by age and sex

The rates for people who did not exercise in the two weeks prior to interview varied between age groups for males and females. With the exception of 65–74 year old males, the proportion of inactive people increased with each age group (see table 8.8).

The percentages of females who had been involved in low levels of exercise were higher than those for males for all but the oldest age group (75 years and over). Conversely, for high levels of physical activity, the rates for males were higher than those for females for all ages. Differences in the rates for this category ranged from 14.1 percentage points for 18–24 year olds (males had double the rate of females) to 3.9 percentage points for those in the 45–54 year age group.

8.8 LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY(a)(b), Participation Rate—1995

	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....							<i>All age groups</i>
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
<i>Physical activity level</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES								
Did no exercise	23.7	30.1	35.1	37.9	38.1	35.1	44.5	33.6
Low exercise level	28.8	30.2	32.1	30.8	28.1	28.3	28.7	30.0
Medium exercise level	19.3	18.7	17.3	16.8	16.8	19.1	12.4	17.7
High exercise level	28.2	21.1	15.5	14.5	17.0	17.5	14.5	18.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES								
Did no exercise	27.4	29.1	33.1	33.7	35.4	43.3	53.7	34.4
Low exercise level	40.1	41.4	40.4	39.6	36.1	31.6	28.3	38.2
Medium exercise level	18.5	17.6	16.0	16.1	18.7	15.0	11.1	16.5
High exercise level	14.1	11.9	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	6.9	10.9
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS								
Did no exercise	25.5	29.6	34.1	35.9	36.7	39.5	50.1	34.0
Low exercise level	34.4	35.8	36.3	35.1	32.1	30.1	28.4	34.1
Medium exercise level	18.9	18.1	16.7	16.4	17.7	16.9	11.6	17.1
High exercise level	21.2	16.5	13.0	12.6	13.4	13.5	9.9	14.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) In the last two weeks.

Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

Total time spent exercising

The time spent exercising during the previous two weeks prior to interview differed between males and females (see table 8.9). In general, more females involved in physical activity tended to have exercised from two to less than five hours than for any other duration of exercise. In contrast, males who had exercised in the previous fortnight tended to exercise for longer periods, with the highest rate being recorded for those participating for ten hours or more.

8.9 TOTAL TIME SPENT EXERCISING(a)(b), Participation Rate—1995

	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....							All age groups
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
<i>Total time spent exercising</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES								
No exercise	23.7	30.1	35.1	37.9	38.1	35.1	44.5	33.6
Less than one hour	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.9
One hour to less than two hours	5.7	6.6	6.5	5.4	4.0	4.3	3.9	5.6
Two hours to less than five hours	18.4	19.6	19.4	16.9	13.6	12.8	12.9	17.3
Five hours to less than ten hours	19.3	17.6	17.2	16.9	16.7	17.2	13.9	17.3
Ten hours or more	29.8	23.1	18.5	19.7	25.2	28.7	21.9	23.3
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES								
No exercise	27.4	29.1	33.1	33.7	35.4	43.3	53.7	34.4
Less than one hour	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.3	2.8	*1.5	3.6
One hour to less than two hours	8.3	8.5	8.4	7.6	5.7	4.2	6.2	7.4
Two hours to less than five hours	24.4	23.0	22.3	20.2	18.1	16.7	13.4	20.7
Five hours to less than ten hours	18.4	18.8	17.5	18.1	18.8	15.1	12.8	17.5
Ten hours or more	17.6	16.5	14.7	16.5	18.7	17.9	12.5	16.4
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS								
No exercise	25.5	29.6	34.1	35.9	36.7	39.5	50.1	34.0
Less than one hour	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	3.3
One hour to less than two hours	7.0	7.6	7.5	6.5	4.9	4.2	5.3	6.5
Two hours to less than five hours	21.4	21.3	20.8	18.5	15.8	14.9	13.2	19.0
Five hours to less than ten hours	18.9	18.2	17.4	17.5	17.8	16.1	13.2	17.4
Ten hours or more	23.8	19.8	16.6	18.1	22.0	22.9	16.2	19.8
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) In the last two weeks.

Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

Comparison of physical activity levels over time

Table 8.10 compares data between the two most recent NHS (1989–90 and 1995). It reveals that involvement in exercise has increased marginally between surveys—35.8% of people did not exercise in the reference period for the 1989–90 survey compared with 34.0% found by the 1995 collection. However, the rate of people exhibiting a high exercise level fell slightly (from 15.4% to 14.7%), whilst an increasing rate was evidenced by those participating in low (32.2% to 34.1%) and medium (16.6% to 17.1%) levels of exercise.

8.10 CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY(a), Participation Rate

	MALES.....		FEMALES.....		PERSONS.....	
	1989–90	1995	1989–90	1995	1989–90	1995
<i>Physical activity level</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Did no exercise	35.4	33.6	36.2	34.4	35.8	34.0
Low exercise level	28.0	30.0	36.3	38.2	32.2	34.1
Medium exercise level	17.0	17.7	16.3	16.5	16.6	17.1
High exercise level	19.7	18.7	11.2	10.9	15.4	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

Australians' interest in sport is also reflected in the number of persons who go to watch sporting events and competitions. More than 6.2 million people 15 years of age and over (44.3% of that group) had attended a sporting event in the 12 months ended March 1995. Australian Rules was the most popular spectator sport, which almost 1.9 million people had been to watch at least once during the reference period. Horse racing was the next most popular (1.7 million persons), followed by Rugby League (1.5 million persons). Total spectator attendances at Australian Rules and Rugby League during the year were estimated to be 14.4 million and 8.5 million respectively, while for horse, harness and dog racing combined, there were approximately 10.6 million admissions during the previous year.

The survey on sports attendance was conducted as a supplementary survey to the March 1995 MLFS. It enabled the characteristics of people who go to watch sporting events and competitions to be examined as well as identifying the sports which attract most spectators.

As with participation, younger people were more likely to be spectators. Persons aged between 15 and 24 years had the highest attendance rate (59.1%), with rates steadily declining for each subsequent age group. About one in five (20.8%) people in the most elderly age group (65 years and older) attended a sporting event as a spectator.

Males (an attendance rate of 51.5%) were more likely to attend sporting events and competitions than females (an attendance rate of 37.4%). This imbalance applied in every age group, but was particularly marked for 35–44 year olds where the rates for males and females were 55.8% and 39.6% respectively.

While there was a significant difference in the rates of sports participation between residents of the six State capital cities and people living in other parts of Australia, the rates of attendance at sporting events by these two groups were similar, with 44.0% for capital city people and 44.9% for other Australians.

Australian-born people had an attendance rate of 48.7% which was 16.5 percentage points higher than the rate for overseas-born Australians (32.2%). Of the latter group, people born in the main English speaking countries (a rate of attendance of 42.5%) were far more likely to have attended a sporting event than those from non-English speaking countries (an attendance rate of 24.5%).

Employed persons had a slightly higher attendance rate (53.9%) than those who were unemployed (44.7%), but both were significantly higher than the attendance rate of people not in the labour force (28.5%).

9.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECTATORS—12 months ended March 1995

Characteristics	MALES.....		FEMALES.....		PERSONS.....	
	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)						
15–24	869.1	63.3	726.1	54.8	1 595.3	59.1
25–34	790.1	56.6	628.7	44.5	1 418.8	50.5
35–44	753.8	55.8	541.2	39.6	1 295.0	47.7
45–54	578.1	51.5	392.2	36.2	970.3	44.0
55–64	315.5	41.8	198.2	26.6	513.7	34.2
65 and over	258.1	27.8	186.7	15.4	444.8	20.8
Region						
Capital city	2 214.7	51.9	1 627.1	36.4	3 841.8	44.0
Rest of State	1 350.1	50.7	1 046.0	39.0	2 396.0	44.9
Country of birth						
Australia	2 826.8	56.3	2 214.0	41.6	5 040.8	48.7
Overseas						
Main English speaking countries	380.1	48.4	293.4	36.7	673.4	42.5
Non-English speaking countries	357.9	31.9	165.7	16.3	523.5	24.5
<i>Total</i>	738.0	38.7	459.0	25.3	1 197.0	32.2
Employment status						
Employed full time	2 429.9	58.2	968.0	49.8	3 397.9	55.5
Employed part time	303.5	55.5	743.1	46.8	1 046.6	49.1
<i>Total employed</i>	2 733.4	57.9	1 711.1	48.4	4 444.6	53.9
Unemployed						
Not in the labour force	223.2	47.8	143.2	40.7	366.4	44.7
	608.1	34.9	818.7	25.1	1 426.8	28.5
Total	3 564.7	51.5	2 673.1	37.4	6 237.8	44.3

Source: Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

AUSTRALIA'S MOST POPULAR SPECTATOR SPORTS

Table 9.2 shows which sports people had been to watch at least once during the 12 months to March 1995.

Australian Rules was the most popular spectator sport, attracting 1.9 million people or 13.3% of the population 15 years of age and over. Horse racing was a close second (1.7 million or 12.1%).

Other sports attracting more than a million spectators were Rugby League (1.5 million people) and cricket (1.2 million people).

Basketball, harness racing and soccer attracted over half a million people, while motor sports, tennis, Rugby Union, netball and dog racing were sports attended by more than a quarter of a million people at least once.

AUSTRALIA'S MOST POPULAR SPECTATOR SPORTS *continued*

Attendances by males were higher than those by females at the majority of sports listed. However, in general, sports that were played more by females than males, such as tennis, netball, swimming and softball (see table 8.3), attracted more female than male spectators.

9.2 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS—12 months ended March 1995

Sport	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Australian Rules	1 174.3	699.9	1 874.2
Horse racing	958.1	743.0	1 701.1
Rugby League	976.1	486.0	1 462.1
Cricket	830.9	334.9	1 165.9
Basketball	352.2	339.5	691.6
Harness racing	343.4	256.3	599.7
Soccer	374.4	184.4	558.8
Motor sports	342.1	109.4	451.5
Tennis	200.4	231.2	431.7
Rugby Union	238.8	119.5	358.4
Netball	91.2	221.1	312.3
Dog racing	187.7	114.0	301.7
Golf	112.7	32.6	145.3
Baseball	64.6	68.6	133.2
Hockey (outdoor)	59.6	54.3	113.9
Bowls	68.1	36.7	104.8
Surf sports	54.8	23.6	78.5
Athletics, track and field, running	38.1	36.7	74.9
Softball	26.8	43.7	70.4
Touch football	29.2	40.0	69.2
Horse riding, equestrian events	22.7	40.8	63.6
Swimming	25.3	31.1	56.4
Cycling	30.5	18.5	48.9
Martial arts	32.1	13.6	45.7
Volleyball	13.3	24.6	37.9
Sailing	17.5	14.4	31.9
Triathlon	18.6	12.9	31.5
Water skiing, powerboating	20.4	*10.8	31.1
Cricket (indoor)	12.5	17.5	30.0
Rodeo	16.5	*7.2	23.6

Source: *Sports Attendance, March 1995* (Cat no. 4174.0).

Aggregate attendances have been calculated for the most popular sports (the number of times people had been to horse, harness and dog racing was not collected separately) and are shown in table 9.3. This analysis showed that in the 12 months to March 1995 there were over 14.4 million attendances at Australian Rules matches, more than 10.6 million spectators had attended horse, harness or dog race meetings and about 8.5 million patrons had been to Rugby League matches.

AUSTRALIA'S MOST POPULAR SPECTATOR SPORTS *continued*

The ranking of some of the top ten sports changed when total attendances were used as the criterion for measuring popularity. Soccer became the fourth most popular spectator sport (almost 4.8 million in total attendances), moving ahead of cricket and basketball. Netball (just over 2.9 million spectators in total) improved its ranking from tenth to seventh and tennis, with about 1.6 million spectators for the 12 month period, fell from eighth to tenth most popular.

9.3 MOST POPULAR SPECTATOR SPORTS—12 months ended March 1995

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Persons</i> '000	<i>Total</i> <i>attendances</i> '000
Australian Rules	1 874	14 441
Horse, harness or dog racing	2 179	10 620
Rugby League	1 462	8 538
Soccer	559	4 771
Cricket	1 166	4 536
Basketball	692	4 053
Netball	312	2 935
Motor sports	452	2 167
Rugby Union	358	2 033
Tennis	432	1 555

Source: *Sports Attendance, March 1995* (Cat. no. 4174.0) and unpublished Survey of Sports Attendance data.

ATTENDANCE WHILE AWAY FROM HOME

The popularity of sport in the Australian community was also evidenced by the number of people who went to sporting events whilst staying away from home. Of the ten and a quarter million people who had stayed 40 kilometres away from home for at least one night during the 12 months up to March 1995, 1.6 million had spent some of that time attending at least one sporting event (see table 9.4).

In general, attendance rates cross-classified by demographic characteristics of people who had been to sporting events away from home showed similar tendencies to those for all attendees. That is, attendance rates decreased with age, males were more likely to attend than females, Australian-born people were more likely to attend than people born overseas etc. However, people who lived outside of the six State capital cities were almost twice as likely to attend a sporting event while staying away from home (16.9%) than capital city residents (8.5%). For all attendances, the difference between the rates of these two groups was marginal (see table 9.1).

9.4 ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS AWAY FROM HOME(a)—12 months ended March 1995

Characteristics	MALES.....		FEMALES.....		PERSONS.....	
	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)						
15–24	252.6	18.4	172.3	13.0	424.9	15.7
25–34	221.1	15.8	161.2	11.4	382.4	13.6
35–44	219.5	16.3	138.2	10.1	357.8	13.2
45–54	161.5	14.4	94.6	8.7	256.0	11.6
55–64	74.1	9.8	50.8	6.8	124.9	8.3
65 and over	54.7	5.9	45.7	3.8	100.4	4.7
Region						
Capital city	466.2	10.9	278.3	6.2	744.5	8.5
Rest of State	517.4	19.4	384.5	14.4	901.8	16.9
Country of birth						
Australia	826.8	16.5	565.6	10.6	1 392.4	13.5
Overseas						
Main English speaking countries	90.3	11.5	66.7	8.4	157.0	9.9
Non-English speaking countries	66.5	5.9	30.4	3.0	96.9	4.5
Total	156.8	8.2	97.1	5.3	253.9	6.8
Employment status						
Employed full time	725.0	17.4	251.3	12.9	976.3	16.0
Employed part time	86.7	15.9	192.2	12.1	278.8	13.1
Total employed	811.6	17.2	443.5	12.6	1 255.1	15.2
Unemployed						
Not in the labour force	45.4	9.7	35.3	10.0	80.7	9.9
Not in the labour force	126.5	7.3	184.0	5.6	310.5	6.2
Total	983.6	14.2	662.7	9.3	1 646.3	11.7

(a) Persons who spent at least one night 40 kilometres or more away from their usual place of residence.

Source: Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

The most popular spectator sports overall also proved to be the most popular with people while they were staying away from home. Table 9.5 reveals that during the 12 months to March 1995 the racing codes attracted over 430,000 persons who were visitors from other parts of Australia. There were 408,900 people who went to Australian Rules matches, 254,700 to Rugby League games and 211,100 watched cricket while staying away from home. Netball was the only sport for which significantly more females than males attended away from home (33,600 females and 11,700 males). All other top 10 spectator sports, with the exception of tennis where numbers were similar, saw far more male than female 'tourists' attending.

9.5 ATTENDANCES AWAY FROM HOME(a)—12 months ended March 1995

Sport	Males.....		Females.....		Persons.....	
	'000	%(b)	'000	%(b)	'000	%(b)
Horse, harness or dog racing	245.2	4.8	186.1	3.6	431.3	4.2
Australian Rules	265.3	5.2	143.6	2.8	408.9	4.0
Rugby League	170.3	3.3	84.3	1.6	254.7	2.5
Cricket	153.1	3.0	58.0	1.1	211.1	2.1
Motor sports	120.5	2.4	41.5	0.8	162.0	1.6
Basketball	64.3	1.3	39.3	0.8	103.6	1.0
Soccer	56.1	1.1	25.4	0.5	81.5	0.8
Tennis	39.5	0.8	36.7	0.7	76.2	0.7
Rugby Union	49.6	1.0	21.5	0.4	71.1	0.7
Netball	11.7	0.2	33.6	0.7	45.3	0.4
Surf sports	21.6	0.4	*10.5	*0.2	32.1	0.3
Golf	21.1	0.4	*10.2	*0.2	31.3	0.3
Bowls	13.6	0.3	13.2	0.3	26.8	0.3
Hockey	12.7	0.2	13.1	0.3	25.7	0.3
Baseball	*11.6	*0.2	12.6	0.2	24.2	0.2
Other sports	131.7	2.6	117.3	2.3	249.0	2.4
Total	983.6	19.3	662.7	12.9	1 646.3	16.1

(a) Persons who spent at least one night 40 kilometres or more away from their usual place of residence.

(b) The proportion of people who attend a particular sport while away from home. For example, 408 900 persons attended Australian Rules while away from home out of a total of 10.25 million people who stayed away from home (i.e. 4.0%).

Source: *Sports Attendance, March 1995* (Cat. no. 4174.0).

RECREATION ACTIVITIES OF DOMESTIC TOURISTS

In comparison, a survey by the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) estimated that just 11% of domestic tourists attended sporting events. This survey, which collected data on a wide range of activities pursued by people staying away from home, found that other activities which featured prominently among tourists during the reference period were swimming/surfing (39% of all tourists), fishing/boating (25%) and bush activities (20%).

These details were collected as part of the Domestic Tourism Monitor via a supplementary question which was sponsored by the Australia Council. Data collected related to the period from mid-December 1990 to mid-April 1991, coinciding with the summer/school holiday/Christmas period, and found that almost five million people aged 14 years and over had taken a trip within Australia in the previous two months.

The difference between the estimate for attendance at sporting events obtained by the BTR (11%) and that obtained by the 1995 ABS sports attendance survey (16%) can be mainly attributed to the longer reference period of the latter collection. The ABS survey covered an entire year, enabling it to include the major part of the football codes' seasons and major horse racing fixtures, such as the spring racing carnival in Victoria, all of which fell outside of the BTR's reference period. These sports were the most popular attended by tourists, according to the ABS survey, and largely explains the difference between attendance estimates by BTR and ABS.

9.6 RECREATION ACTIVITIES OF DOMESTIC TOURISTS(a)(b)

Activity	Number	Percentage
	'000	of tourists
		%
Swimming/surfing	1 962	39
Fishing/boating	1 247	25
Bush activities	1 007	20
National/State park	824	17
Heritage	660	13
Craft	542	11
Sporting events	536	11
Festival	498	10
Cinema/drive-in	451	9
Theme park etc.	380	8
Botanical garden	374	7
Zoo	360	7
Popular music	325	7
Art gallery	305	6
Museum	278	6
Live theatre	138	3
Cabaret/variety	135	3
Aboriginal site	111	2
Dance	84	2
Musical/opera	75	2

(a) Persons aged 14 years and over.

(b) Between mid-December 1990 and mid-April 1991.

Source: Australia Council, 1992.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS

Many overseas tourists take advantage of Australian sport and recreation facilities to participate in a range of pursuits, particularly aquatic activities. Among the most popular sports and physical activities undertaken by overseas visitors during 1995 were swimming and surfing (28% of visitors aged 15 years and over), snorkelling (11%), golf (6%), scuba diving (5%) and sailing (4%).

Fewer overseas tourists were drawn to attend sporting activities as spectators than as participants. In 1995 the football codes had the highest attendance rate of about 3%.

Other activities pursued by international visitors included visits to national and State parks, reserves and caves (50% of visitors participating), attending amusement and theme parks (22%), bushwalking and rainforest walks (19%) and other walking (30%).

The source of this data was a survey conducted by the BTR which interviewed international visitors at their point of departure from Australia about the various topics concerning their stay in this country.

TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES

The amount of time people allocate daily to a detailed range of activities was collected in a 1992 survey on how Australians use their time. Average time spent on an activity was calculated by adding the time each person spent on that activity (which could have been none at all) and then dividing this total by the total population aged 15 years and over.

Activities classified into 10 major groups to cover the entire day revealed that most time was spent sleeping, eating and performing personal care (an average of 623 minutes per day per person—see table 10.1). Average time spent on social life and entertainment activities and leisure pursuits accounted for just under a quarter of the day (341 minutes), whilst time on labour force activities averaged 197 minutes.

10.1 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITY GROUP—1992

<i>Activity group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	minutes per day	minutes per day	minutes per day
Labour force	269	126	197
Domestic activities	101	187	144
Child care/minding	14	49	32
Purchasing goods and services	35	55	45
Sleeping, eating and personal care	620	627	623
Education	33	29	31
Voluntary work and community participation	25	26	26
Social life and entertainment	92	108	100
Active leisure	56	46	51
Passive leisure	194	186	190
Undescribed	2	2	2
Total	1 440	1 440	1 440

Source: *How Australians Use Their Time, 1992* (Cat. no. 4153.0).

AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES

All time spent on social life and entertainment and active and passive leisure activities can be regarded as either sport or recreation activities. Table 10.2 shows that, on average, each day Australians spent 100 minutes on social life and entertainment, 51 minutes on active leisure pursuits and 190 minutes engaged in passive leisure activities.

Of the activities in the social life and entertainment group, socialising accounted for over three-quarters of the time (77 minutes). Attending sports events took up, on average, only 2 minutes of each day.

Time spent on activities that made up the active leisure group were more evenly distributed than those comprising the social life and entertainment group. Fishing, bushwalking and other outdoor activities (e.g. picnicking) were, in total, undertaken for an average of 9 minutes per day. Organised sport and hobbies, arts and crafts each took up 8 minutes of people's days while indoor leisure activities, which included card and board games, computer games and gambling, had a 6 minute daily average. Walking and playing informal sport were each pursued for 4 minutes each day.

There were significant differences between males and females in the time spent on hobbies, arts and crafts and sport. Females averaged 11 minutes per day on hobbies, arts and crafts in comparison with just 4 minutes by males but for organised sport the position was reversed, with males spending 12 minutes on these type of activities compared with 4 minutes by females. Playing informal sport and undertaking fishing, bushwalking and other outdoor activities were also pursuits in which males averaged longer times than females.

Watching television or videos, on which all Australians spent an average of 108 minutes per day, was the most time consuming passive leisure activity. Relaxing, thinking, resting (36 minutes) and reading (23 minutes) were other recreation activities that, when combined, took up almost an hour of each Australian's day.

10.2 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITY BY ALL PERSONS—1992

Activity	Males	Females	Persons
	minutes per day	minutes per day	minutes per day
Social life and entertainment	92	108	100
Socialising	70	84	77
Seeing movies, watching theatrical productions	2	2	2
Visiting libraries, art galleries, museums	0	1	1
Attending concerts, mass events	2	2	2
Attending sports events	3	2	2
Other social life and entertainment	16	18	17
Active leisure	56	46	51
Sport (organised)	12	4	8
Exercise (not elsewhere specified)	4	3	4
Going for a walk, walking for exercise	4	4	4
Playing, informal sport	4	1	2
Fishing, bushwalking, other outdoor activities	10	7	9
Volunteer administration and support for sport	1	1	1
Indoor leisure activities	6	5	6
Hobbies, arts and crafts etc.	4	11	8
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	5	5	5
Total travel associated with active leisure	6	4	5
Passive leisure	194	186	190
Reading	23	23	23
Watching TV or videos	120	96	108
Listening to radio, CDs etc.	6	4	5
Relaxing, thinking, resting	32	39	36
Talking	11	21	16
Writing/reading own correspondence	2	3	2

Source: Unpublished data, How Australians Use Their Time, 1992.

AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES BY PARTICIPANTS

The previous tables showed the average time taken on each activity by all people. If non-participants are excluded, the amount of time spent by people who actually participated in each activity can be examined. Table 10.3 shows the average time spent by participants only.

The significance of table 10.3 can be seen by looking at the time spent on informal sport. On average, all people spent just 2 minutes per day playing informal sport (see table 10.2), but for those involved, the average time per participant was 107 minutes per day.

Males tended to average more time on sport and recreation-related activities than females. Activities where the greatest differences were noted, between average time male and female participants were involved, were attending sports events (159 minutes for males and 139 minutes for females), playing organised sport (154 minutes for males and 120 minutes for females) and fishing, bushwalking and other outdoor activities (130 minutes for males and 99 minutes for females). The main activity that females spent more time doing than males was going to a movie or theatrical production (141 minutes for females compared with 132 minutes for males).

10.3 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITY BY PARTICIPANTS—1992

Activity	Males	Females	Persons
	minutes per day	minutes per day	minutes per day
Social life and entertainment	189	187	188
Socialising	151	151	151
Seeing movies, watching theatrical productions	132	141	137
Visiting libraries, art galleries, museums	50	41	44
Attending concerts, mass events	157	146	151
Attending a sports event	159	139	150
Other social life and entertainment	44	47	46
Active leisure	145	119	132
Sport (organised)	154	120	144
Exercise (not elsewhere specified)	53	47	50
Going for a walk, walking for exercise	54	48	51
Playing informal sport	110	96	107
Fishing, bushwalking, other outdoor activities	130	99	115
Volunteer administration and support for sport	114	112	113
Sport, exercise and outdoor n.f.d., n.e.s.	121	*31	98
Indoor leisure activities	84	80	82
Hobbies, arts, crafts etc.	112	107	109
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	125	122	123
Total travel associated with active leisure	39	38	39
Passive leisure	207	194	200
Reading	68	63	65
Watching TV or videos	159	135	147
Listening to radio, CDs etc.	53	44	49
Relaxing, thinking, resting	61	63	62
Talking	33	39	37
Writing/reading own correspondence	56	41	45

Source: Unpublished data, How Australians Use Their Time, 1992.

CHAPTER 11

RETAILING OF SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS

SALES OF SPORT AND RECREATION COMMODITIES

Retail sales of sport and recreation goods were estimated to be \$2,558m in 1991–92, according to a survey on retail activity. Sporting and camping equipment (\$1,313m) made up just over half (51%) of the total, with toys and games (\$817m) also being a significant commodity, accounting for 32% of sport and recreation commodity sales. These sales were made by businesses classified as sport and recreation good retailers as well as businesses primary to other Retail industry classes, such as department stores.

11.1 SPORT AND RECREATION COMMODITY SALES—1991–92

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
.....	
Sporting and camping equipment	1 313
Toys and games	817
Boats and marine accessories	270
Caravans and trailers	157
Total	2 558
.....	

Source: Retail Industry, Australia: Commodity Sales, 1991–92 (Cat. no. 8624.0).

SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS RETAILERS

The most recent Retail Census, conducted in respect of 1991–92, found that businesses classed as sport and recreation goods retailers generated turnover of more than \$2,200m (which includes sales of all types of commodities, service income and other revenue) during that period. More than 19,500 people who were paid almost \$220m in wages and salaries worked in these type of businesses.

There are four ANZSIC Classes for the retail sector that can be considered to deal predominantly in sport and recreational goods. Of these, sport and camping equipment retailers accounted for 53% of the turnover (\$1.186m), 59% of the employment (11,568 persons) and 54% of wages and salaries (\$118m).

11.2 SPORT AND RECREATION RETAILERS—1991–92

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Turnover</i> \$m	<i>Employment</i> no.	<i>Wages and salaries</i> \$m
Sport and camping equipment retailing	1 186	11 568	118
Toy and game retailing	391	3 884	39
Marine equipment retailing	437	2 760	41
Trailer and caravan dealing	225	1 308	21
Total	2 239	19 520	219

Source: *Retailing in Tasmania, 1991–92* (Cat. no. 8623.6).

MANUFACTURING OF SPORT AND RECREATION GOODS

The value of selected sport and recreation commodities manufactured in Australia during 1993–94 was estimated to be \$711.0m. Details are shown in table 12.1. Boats and water sport equipment (\$197.3m) account for over a quarter of the value of selected articles produced. This item includes boats and yachts, inflatables, sailboards, sails, wetsuits, water skis, surfboards and other water sport equipment. Other significant classes of manufactured goods were video games for use with televisions, mechanical reel poker machines, other coin-operated games (\$127.0m) and camping goods, caravans and camper trailers (\$103.3m).

The most significant individual sport in terms of Australian manufacturing was golf. Golf clubs and equipment, which includes partly finished clubs and golf buggies, but excludes golf balls, accounted for 6% (\$43.4m) of total sport and recreation commodities manufactured in Australia during 1993–94.

12.1 SELECTED MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES—1993–94

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i> \$m
.....	
Balls for sport and recreation use	16.6
Bicycles and bicycle parts and accessories	4.9
Billiards articles and accessories	1.1
Boats and water sport equipment	197.3
Camping goods, caravans, camper trailers	103.3
Gloves, mitts etc. specially designed for sport	**9.1
Golf clubs and equipment	43.4
Gymnastics and athletics equipment	*19.0
Roundabouts, swings, shooting galleries, other fairground amusements	*9.7
Sports footwear	*8.7
Swimwear	92.2
Video games for use with TVs, mechanical reel poker machines, other coin operated games	*127.0
Other sports goods	78.7
Total	711.0

Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing Survey, 1993–94.

In general, those classes of goods that are significant products of the domestic manufacturing sector also feature as significant exports. As table 4.1 showed, the value of boats and water sport equipment exported in 1993–94 amounted to about \$118m, overseas sales of video games for use with televisions, mechanical reel poker machines and other coin-operated games were approximately \$35m, and golf clubs and equipment sent overseas totalled over \$7m. However, less than 2% of local production of camping goods, caravans and camper trailers were exported.

CONSTRUCTION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

It is estimated that \$566m of work was completed on recreation projects during the 1995–96 financial year, around 20% (\$114m) of which was undertaken by public sector organisations.

This type of project, which includes golf courses, playing fields, racecourses, stadiums, swimming pools, landscaping and park construction, is one of the categories into which construction activity is classified by the Engineering Construction Survey. Details for both private and public sector organisations are collected and table 13.1 presents results of this construction activity for the period 1993–94 to 1995–96.

Since 1993–94, the value of work undertaken by the public sector as a proportion of the value of all work done has decreased by 6.5%, although during that time there was a steady increase in the total value of work commenced and work done. Activity on the construction of sports facilities and amenities would be expected to remain at higher levels in the lead up to the Sydney Olympics.

13.1 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Recreation Projects

<i>Period</i>	<i>Work commenced</i>	<i>Work done</i>	<i>Work yet to be done</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Value of work undertaken by the private sector			
1993–94	270.9	276.7	17.3
1994–95	388.5	366.6	47.4
1995–96	464.5	452.1	54.7
Value of work undertaken by the public sector			
1993–94	93.1	100.7	17.0
1994–95	101.9	98.2	13.9
1995–96	132.5	114.1	23.0
Total value of engineering construction activity undertaken			
1993–94	364.0	377.4	34.3
1994–95	490.4	464.8	61.3
1995–96	597.0	566.2	77.7

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

While all recreation projects undertaken by the public sector are for government-owned facilities, the private sector is involved not only in construction of privately-owned ventures but undertakes projects for the public sector as well. During the period from 1993–94 to 1995–96, 14.4% of the value of work done by the private sector (\$157.7m) was completed for the public sector.

FIRST EDITION, NOVEMBER 1995

The National Sport and Recreation Industry Statistical Framework was developed by the Statistical Working Group of the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council to help improve the definition, range and quality of statistics for sport and recreation.

The Framework consists of five major sectors in the sport and recreation industry:

- Organised sport
- Active recreation
- Amusement and passive recreation
- Gambling
- Services to sport and recreation.

Each sector is subdivided into subsectors which have been recognised as economically or socially significant in the Australian community and for which it is possible to collect statistical information. For example, the sector for organised sport is comprised of subsectors for individual sports like basketball, golf and tennis while the active recreation sector includes subsectors like boating and yachting, horse riding and swimming.

Also included in the Framework are parts of other industries which have relevance to sport and recreation. These other industries are:

- Construction
- Retail trade
- Wholesale trade
- Manufacturing
- Finance and insurance
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Cultural services.

THE FRAMEWORK

The complete sectors and subsectors of the framework are as follows:

Sport and Recreation Industry

- 1 ORGANISED SPORT
 - 101 Australian football
 - 102 Basketball
 - 103 Baseball
 - 104 Cricket
 - 105 Golf
 - 106 Hockey
 - 107 Indoor cricket
 - 108 Lawn bowls
 - 109 Netball
 - 110 Rugby league
 - 111 Rugby union
 - 112 Soccer
 - 113 Squash
 - 114 Tennis
 - 115 Other team sports
 - 116 Individual sports (not elsewhere classified)
- 2 ACTIVE RECREATION
 - 201 Aerobics, gymnastics and fitness
 - 202 Air based active recreation
 - 203 Boating and yachting
 - 204 Camping and caravanning
 - 205 Horse riding
 - 206 Martial arts
 - 207 Snow skiing
 - 208 Swimming
 - 209 Ten pin bowling
 - 210 Water safety and underwater diving
 - 211 Other active recreation
- 3 AMUSEMENT AND PASSIVE RECREATION
 - 301 Amusement parks and venues
 - 302 Horse and dog racing
 - 303 Motor sports
 - 304 Other passive recreation
- 4 GAMBLING
 - 401 Casinos
 - 402 Lotteries
 - 403 Wagering
- 5 SERVICES TO SPORT AND RECREATION
 - 501 Adaptive sport and recreation
 - 502 Government and general sport and recreation organisations
 - 503 Sports medicine and exercise science
 - 504 Sport and recreation education
 - 505 Other sport and recreation clubs

Sport and recreation in other industries

- 1.1 CONSTRUCTION
 - 1101 Swimming pool construction
 - 1102 Other sport and recreation facilities construction
- 2.1 RETAIL TRADE
 - 2101 Boat and marine equipment retailing
 - 2102 Camping and bushwalking goods and equipment retailing
 - 2103 Caravan retailing
 - 2104 Cycling goods and equipment retailing
 - 2105 Fishing goods and equipment retailing
 - 2106 Gardening supplies and equipment retailing
 - 2107 Golf goods and equipment retailing
 - 2108 Shooting goods and equipment retailing
 - 2109 Snow and water skiing goods and equipment retailing
 - 2110 Underwater dive/surf goods and equipment retailing
 - 2111 Other sport and recreation goods, equipment and clothing retailing
- 3.1 WHOLESALE TRADE
 - 3101 Amusement and gambling equipment wholesaling
 - 3102 Other sport and recreation goods, equipment and clothing wholesaling
- 4.1 MANUFACTURING
 - 4101 Amusement and gambling equipment manufacturing
 - 4102 Boat and marine equipment manufacturing
 - 4103 Caravan and camping equipment manufacturing
 - 4104 Surfboard/canoe/small water craft and equipment manufacturing
 - 4105 Other sport and recreation goods, equipment and clothing manufacturing
- 5.1 FINANCE AND INSURANCE
 - 5101 Sport and recreation insurance
- 6.1 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
 - 6101 Horse breeding
- 7.1 CULTURAL SERVICES
 - The cultural services industry

APPENDIX **B** **SELECTED STATE AND TERRITORY DATA**

The following sport and recreation publications result from ABS surveys conducted as State or Territory specific collections and may be of interest to those readers wishing to gain further and more detailed regional sport and recreation statistics:

- Leisure Participation, Victoria, October 1996* (Cat. no. 4176.2)
- Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities, Queensland, October 1993* (Cat. no. 4110.3)
- Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities, South Australia, October 1995* (Cat. no. 4175.4)
- Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities, Tasmania, October 1994* (Cat. no. 4175.6)
- Sport and Recreation, Urban Northern Territory, 1991* (Cat. no. 4108.7)
- Sports Participation, Victoria, October 1989* (Cat. no. 4118.2)

In addition, the following tables (B.1 to B.4 inclusive) present State/Territory data from a selection of national collections.

B.1 PAID AND UNPAID INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT—12 months ended March 1997

<i>State and Territory</i>	<i>Paid involvement only</i>	<i>Paid and unpaid involvement</i>	<i>Unpaid involvement only</i>	<i>All sport involvement</i>	<i>No involvement</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES							
New South Wales	41.7	25.2	890.3	957.2	1 452.9	2 410.2	39.7
Victoria	27.0	22.5	662.8	712.2	1 060.6	1 772.9	40.2
Queensland	22.8	15.4	450.9	489.1	811.1	1 300.2	37.6
South Australia	14.1	10.4	214.0	238.6	340.0	578.6	41.2
Western Australia	8.5	8.4	254.9	271.7	417.0	688.8	39.5
Tasmania	2.8	2.2	69.3	74.2	107.4	181.6	40.9
Northern Territory	*1.6	*1.2	21.2	24.0	28.0	51.9	46.1
Australian Capital Territory	3.7	2.7	50.9	57.2	58.0	115.3	49.7
Australia	122.0	88.1	2 614.2	2 824.3	4 275.1	7 099.4	39.8
FEMALES							
New South Wales	15.8	18.6	554.8	589.2	1 911.6	2 500.8	23.6
Victoria	16.2	17.3	425.5	459.0	1 392.2	1 851.1	24.8
Queensland	11.5	9.2	316.4	337.1	992.1	1 329.2	25.4
South Australia	5.6	6.8	152.8	165.2	433.7	598.9	27.6
Western Australia	5.2	5.7	182.3	193.3	503.0	696.3	27.8
Tasmania	*1.2	*0.6	46.2	48.0	139.8	187.8	25.6
Northern Territory	**0.5	*0.7	14.4	15.6	35.2	50.8	30.8
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	*1.2	34.6	38.1	81.3	119.4	31.9
Australia	58.4	60.1	1 727.1	1 845.5	5 488.9	7 334.4	25.2
PERSONS							
New South Wales	57.5	43.8	1 445.1	1 546.4	3 364.5	4 910.9	31.5
Victoria	43.1	39.8	1 088.3	1 171.2	2 452.8	3 624.0	32.3
Queensland	34.3	24.6	767.3	826.2	1 803.2	2 629.4	31.4
South Australia	19.8	17.2	366.9	403.8	773.7	1 177.5	34.3
Western Australia	13.7	14.1	437.2	465.0	920.1	1 385.1	33.6
Tasmania	4.0	2.8	115.4	122.3	247.2	369.4	33.1
Northern Territory	2.1	1.9	35.6	39.6	63.1	102.7	38.5
Australian Capital Territory	6.0	3.9	85.4	95.4	139.4	234.7	40.6
Australia	180.4	148.1	4 341.3	4 669.8	9 763.9	14 433.8	32.4

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1997* (Cat. no. 6285.0).

B.2 SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS—12 months ended March 1995

State and Territory	MALES.....		FEMALES.....		PERSONS.....	
	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
New South Wales	1 102.7	46.9	783.2	32.2	1 886.0	39.4
Victoria	972.0	56.1	755.1	41.7	1 727.2	48.7
Queensland	604.1	48.3	465.9	36.6	1 070.0	42.4
South Australia	323.0	56.2	250.9	42.2	573.9	49.1
Western Australia	361.3	54.4	273.1	40.8	634.5	47.6
Tasmania	98.7	54.7	73.9	39.6	172.6	47.0
Northern Territory	34.5	56.5	26.4	44.2	60.9	50.4
Australian Capital Territory	68.3	60.8	44.4	38.0	112.7	49.1
Australia	3 564.7	51.5	2 673.1	37.4	6 237.8	44.3

Source: Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

B.3 SPORT AND RECREATION OCCUPATIONS—August 1996

Occupation	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Environment, parks and landcare manager	870	474	397	151	244	87	62	49	2 337
Sports administrator	319	343	206	73	104	32	23	116	1 216
Horse breeder	406	305	197	94	107	12	4	4	1 129
Park Ranger	334	351	436	106	172	84	168	38	1 695
Recreation officer	1 160	637	461	134	241	40	33	47	2 753
Club managers (licensed premises)	2 546	740	944	197	199	60	52	145	4 883
Caravan park and camping ground manager	1 128	856	722	249	331	70	59	11	3 429
Sport and recreation managers n.f.d. and n.e.c.	54	82	37	14	22	10	4	4	227
Fitness centre manager	342	225	164	60	66	18	6	22	903
Other sports centre manager	1 093	944	781	264	430	62	49	54	3 677
Amusement centre manager	268	181	268	110	86	19	6	19	957
Jockey	238	222	210	65	90	27	14	8	874
Golfer	439	201	210	54	99	18	4	18	1 043
Footballer	377	253	170	57	92	3	—	40	992
Other sportsperson	583	568	283	127	225	40	7	57	1 890
Gymnastics coach	303	366	299	46	135	23	15	64	1 251
Tennis coach	541	375	247	73	64	17	6	32	1 358
Swimming coach	252	138	160	224	65	23	3	68	933
Horseriding coach	157	116	95	32	67	12	4	13	496
Other sports coach	864	654	473	211	192	36	6	91	2 527
Sports development officer	174	122	165	62	123	30	21	48	745
Sports umpire	267	773	286	217	280	65	9	64	1 961
Horse or dog racing official	113	83	79	38	44	12	6	8	383
Other sports official	18	20	17	11	3	4	3	3	79
Gunsmith	42	25	36	12	18	3	5	4	145
Farrier (including apprentices)	201	197	100	58	61	22	—	5	644
Horse trainer	785	629	458	153	273	57	13	15	2 383
Animal trainers n.f.d. and n.e.c.	174	122	175	56	42	8	21	7	605
Greenkeeper	3 383	1 649	3 287	1 049	869	575	118	139	11 072
Apprentice greenkeeper	432	125	149	25	63	20	3	22	839
Sail maker	106	35	41	13	25	12	3	—	235
Boat builder and repairer	470	263	723	100	397	97	14	4	2 071
Apprentice boat builder and repairer	19	18	51	5	41	8	3	—	145
Fitness instructors and related workers	2 421	2 503	1 008	593	830	106	64	142	7 670
Outdoor adventure leader	6	36	14	5	6	3	—	14	84
Animal attendant	1 272	839	929	328	484	70	51	49	4 022
Stud hand or stable hand	869	682	444	198	261	51	6	16	2 527
Bookmaker	132	88	85	35	34	12	8	10	404
Betting agency branch manager	836	437	344	89	216	55	17	19	2 013
Gaming workers n.f.d.	4	3	53	9	7	—	4	3	83
Gaming pit boss	64	195	90	119	63	14	28	11	600
Gaming table supervisor	270	422	299	48	38	18	13	9	1 120
Gaming dealer	859	1 112	1 043	264	515	133	93	122	4 174
Betting agency counter clerk	886	508	421	132	178	54	28	19	2 226
Telephone betting clerk	55	229	51	42	13	8	8	7	413
Bookmaker's clerk	116	64	72	47	21	8	6	—	334
Betting clerks n.f.d. and n.e.c.	174	40	110	12	28	39	15	19	437
Total	26 422	19 250	17 290	6 061	7 964	2 177	1 085	1 659	81 984

(a) Includes other territories.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

B.4 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL(a) AND PARTICIPATION RATE—1995

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>Physical activity level</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES									
Did no exercise	34.5	34.2	33.7	34.2	29.6	34.1	34.1	21.7	33.6
Low exercise level	28.4	31.1	28.8	30.9	34.0	30.5	26.4	32.8	30.0
Medium exercise level	17.2	18.1	18.1	16.6	18.4	15.9	17.0	21.3	17.7
High exercise level	19.8	16.5	19.4	18.3	18.0	19.5	22.4	24.1	18.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
FEMALES									
Did no exercise	37.5	32.4	34.5	35.4	28.1	36.5	32.9	26.9	34.4
Low exercise level	35.8	39.5	37.3	39.4	43.2	38.9	35.8	40.0	38.2
Medium exercise level	16.2	16.7	16.9	15.9	16.9	13.8	17.9	20.3	16.5
High exercise level	10.5	11.3	11.2	9.3	11.7	10.8	13.3	12.7	10.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
PERSONS									
Did no exercise	36.0	33.3	34.1	34.8	28.9	35.3	33.5	24.3	34.0
Low exercise level	32.2	35.4	33.1	35.3	38.7	34.8	31.0	36.4	34.1
Medium exercise level	16.7	17.4	17.5	16.3	17.6	14.8	17.5	20.8	17.1
High exercise level	15.1	13.9	15.3	13.7	14.8	15.1	18.0	18.4	14.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

GLOSSARY

Aerobics	Includes callisthenics, gymnasium work, exercise bike, circuits.
Air sports	Includes parachuting, gliding, hang-gliding, model aircraft.
Attendance	Attendance at a sporting event, match or competition as a spectator by persons aged 15 years and over, irrespective of the payment of an admission fee.
Attendance rate	For any group, the number of people who attended a sporting event at least once during the year, expressed as a percentage of the civilian population of that group.
Basketball	Includes indoor and outdoor.
Capital cities	Defined as the six State capital city statistical divisions. The Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division as delimited for the purposes of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing are excluded from this classification.
Casual employees	Employees not entitled to take paid holidays.
Club or association	Includes work social club, church group, old scholars association.
Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)</i> (Cat. no. 1269.0). The group 'Main English speaking countries' comprises United Kingdom and Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, United States of America, and South Africa.
Cycling	Includes BMX, mountain bike.
Employed	For the definition of employed persons, see the ABS publication <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 6203.0).
Employment at the end of June	Working proprietors and partners, working directors, other employees and casuals working for the business during the last pay period ending in June 1995. It excludes volunteers and subcontracted workers.
Full-time employees	Full-time employees are those who usually work 35 hours a week or more.
Gambling businesses/industries	Includes the three industry classes that make up ANZSIC Group 932, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Lotteries (which includes the operations of lotteries and lottery agencies);▪ Casinos; and▪ Gambling services n.e.c. (which includes bookmaker/betting shop operation, TAB and totalisator operation and TAB/totalisator agencies). Also included are clubs with gambling facilities classified to ANZSIC Class 5740, Clubs (hospitality).

Gambling commissions Includes commissions received by agencies for TAB operations; commissions from lotteries, keno, lotto, football pools and instant money from businesses/clubs which operate on a commission basis and do not have ownership of the machines; commissions for racing clubs from on-course totalisator operators for the right to operate a totalisator on the racetrack; and commissions from poker/gaming machines applicable to businesses/clubs which operate on a commission basis and who do not have ownership of the machines.

Gambling taxes and levies Includes all taxes/levies paid to the Government and funds transferred to government bodies. The latter component applies to lottery and TAB businesses which have an agreement to transfer a percentage of their profit or turnover to government bodies in return for the right to operate in a particular State or Territory. It includes any franchise or licence fees paid to government where applicable. Also includes turnover tax paid to government by bookmakers. This is a regulatory fee which bookmakers must pay to the relevant State Government and is based on a percentage of their turnover. This percentage may vary across States.

Government funding Recurrent funding for operational costs (e.g. wages and salaries, rent, food), bounties, subsidies and export grants, Jobstart, apprenticeship schemes and funding provided for specific capital items or on a once-off basis.

Gymnastics Includes trampolining.

Hockey Excludes indoor hockey, ice hockey.

Horse riding Includes equestrian, rodeo, polo, polocrosse.

Household A group of people who usually reside and eat together. This may be:

- 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
- a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons, living within the same dwelling, who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.

Household expenditure Household expenditure is 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 bankcard are counted as expenditure at the time they were acquired rather than at the time the bankcard bill was paid.

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.

Information about most types of expenditure was obtained from a diary maintained by all persons aged 15 years and over in households selected in the sample. Some infrequent items of expenditure were 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.

Household Expenditure Survey	<p>Is a comprehensive source of data on expenditure by individuals on sport, recreation and gambling goods and services. This survey, which is conducted at approximately five-yearly intervals, records the expenditure of households rather than individuals as some expenditures (e.g. on domestic inground swimming pools, caravans, boats) are often 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>There are two ways in which money spent on purchases can be recorded in the survey. For major items which are purchased infrequently (e.g. cars, boats, furniture), information is obtained during a personal interview. The respondents are asked whether they have purchased these items recently, and, if they have, how much they outlaid. However, for most items, expenditure is collected by means of diaries which household members fill out over a two week period.</p> <p>The household's expenditure on sport, recreation and gambling is affected by many things including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the size of the household—the more people a household contains, the larger the expenditure is likely to be; ▪ the location of the household; ▪ the income of the household—expenditure on most goods and services increases as income increases; and ▪ the composition of the household—the age and sex of the people in the household is related to their interests, position in the life cycle etc.
Ice sports	Includes ice hockey, ice skating, snow skiing.
Industry gross product	<p>A measure of the value of unduplicated gross product of businesses. It is generally defined as sales of goods and services plus government subsidies plus closing stocks minus opening stocks minus purchases and selected expenses.</p> <p>For non-profit businesses which obtain at least half of their income from government funding and non-operating income, industry gross product is defined as wages and salaries plus superannuation payments plus workers' compensation payments plus depreciation.</p>
Labour costs	Includes wages and salaries, employers contributions to superannuation and workers' compensation. Excludes payments to self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer and payments to proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses.
Martial arts	Includes Taekwondo, Aikido, judo, karate, kickboxing.
Motor sports	Includes car, motor cycle, speedway, drag, go-kart.
Netball	Includes indoor and outdoor netball.
Net takings	Net takings is gross income minus the payments of prize money and winnings.
Non-profit organisations	Businesses whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.

Non-sporting hospitality clubs	Those businesses classified to ANZSIC Class 5740, Clubs (hospitality) which described themselves as non-sporting clubs, that is, as social or community clubs (e.g. RSL clubs, ethnic clubs, senior citizen clubs).
Operating profit before tax	This is a measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid).
Organised sport and physical activities	Those sport and physical activities which were organised by a club, association or school. The club or association need not be sporting, it may include a respondent's work social club, church group, old scholar's association, or aerobics at the local gymnasium. Activities such as running or jogging, walking and gardening are excluded unless these activities were organised by a club or association. Whether an activity was regarded as a sport or physical activity was left to the opinion of the respondent. Respondents were asked about their participation for the previous 12 months. People may participate in more than one organised activity, and may also participate in social activities.
Paid involvement in sport	People were classified as being paid for involvement in an individual type of activity if they received any payment at all for that involvement. Where more than one type of activity was undertaken, payment had to be received for each type of activity for all involvement to be classified as paid.
Participant	Includes those playing a sport or physically undertaking an activity. The ABS publication <i>Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1993</i> (Cat. no. 6285.0) extended the meaning of participant to include people involved as coaches/teachers/instructors, referees/umpires, administrators/committee members and other non-playing sports involvement.
Participation rate	For any group, the number of people involved in sport or physical activities, expressed as a percentage of all of the population in the same group.
Part-time employees	Those workers who usually work less than 35 hours per week.
Physical activity level	Exercise level was derived according to a formula that considered, for each activity undertaken during the previous two weeks, the number of times it was undertaken, the average time per session and the intensity of the activity. It was left to respondents to determine how an activity should be classified in terms of intensity. As a guide, moderate exercise was defined as exercise or other activities that caused a moderate increase in the heart rate or breathing of the respondent while vigorous exercise was defined as exercise or other activities that caused the respondent to perspire and/or resulted in a large increase in the respondent's heart rate or breathing. For more information on physical activity level, see the ABS publication <i>National Health Survey: Users' Guide</i> (Cat. no. 4363.0).
Recreation businesses	Includes the ANZSIC Class 9330, Other recreation services, which includes amusement and theme parks, circuses, dance halls, agricultural shows, family entertainment centres/amusement arcades, historic railways and recreation clubs. Also included are non-sporting hospitality clubs classified to ANZSIC Class 5740, Clubs (hospitality).

Shooting sports	Includes pistol, hunting, paintball shooting.
Soccer	Excludes indoor soccer.
Social sport and physical activities	Those sport and physical activities which were not organised through a club, association or school. One person per selected household aged 18 years and over was asked questions about their social participation in the previous two weeks. People may have participated in more than one social activity and may also have participated in organised activities.
Sporting hospitality clubs	Those businesses classified to ANZSIC Class 5740, Clubs (hospitality), which described themselves as sporting clubs.
Sports businesses/industries	Includes the three industry classes that make up ANZSIC Group 931, that is, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Horse and dog racing; ▪ Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c.; and ▪ Sports and services to sports n.e.c. (e.g. sporting associations, sports administration businesses and sports coaching businesses). Also included are sporting clubs (e.g. golf clubs and bowling clubs) classified to ANZSIC Class 5740, Clubs (hospitality).
Stayed away from home	To be classified as having stayed away, people had to have stayed at least one night more than 40 kilometres away from where they resided, no matter for what reason they were absent from home.
Surf sports	Includes surfing, windsurfing.
Tennis	Includes indoor and outdoor tennis.
Unemployed	For the definition of unemployed persons, see the ABS publication <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 6203.0).
Volleyball	Includes indoor and outdoor volleyball.
Volunteer rate	For any group, the volunteer rate is the number of volunteers expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Volunteers	People who willingly gave unpaid help, in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group. The reimbursement of expenses in full or in part or small gifts was not regarded as payment of salary and people who received these were still included as voluntary workers.
Water skiing/powerboating	Includes jetskiing.

- Weekly ordinary time earnings** Weekly ordinary time earnings of employees refers to one week's earnings for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award and workplace and enterprise bargaining payments and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreement payments, shift and other allowances, commissions and retainers, bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period, payments under incentive or piecework, payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period, payments for leave taken during the reference period, workers' compensation payments made through the payroll and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, termination and redundancy payments, payments under salary packaging attracting Fringe Benefit tax and other payments not related to the reference period.
- Weekly total earnings** Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

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