

SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING BY GOVERNMENT

AUSTRALIA

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■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Lisa Conolly on Adelaide 08 8237 7402.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication contains estimates of Australian government funding for sport and recreation activities, facilities and services for 2000–01. Estimates have been compiled from data obtained by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from annual reports and budget papers, and from information provided by selected Commonwealth, and state and territory governments. For local government authorities, survey data were used to obtain estimates of sport and recreation funding.

Funding data in this publication are aligned, where possible, with the categories specified in the Industry Classification of the *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (cat. no. 4902.0), which were released in 2001.

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ABBREVIATIONS

\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACLC	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
LGA	Local Government Area
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SE	standard error
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

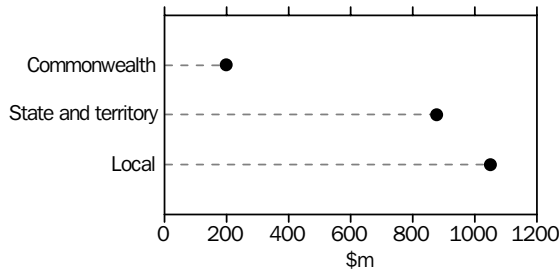
Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING

Total government funding for sport and recreation activities was \$2,124.2m in 2000–01. Of this, the Commonwealth Government contributed \$198.9m (9%), state and territory governments contributed \$875.2m (41%) and local governments provided \$1,050.1m (49%).

SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING,
By level of government



In 2000–01, total government funding for sport and recreation activities was \$110.21 per person. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$10.32 per person in 2000–01, while state and territory governments provided \$45.41 and local governments provided \$54.48.

The majority of the funding supported Venues, grounds and facilities (\$1,292.2m or 61% of total funding) and Participation and special events (\$527.8m or 25%). A smaller proportion of overall funding was provided for Administration and regulation (\$205.8m or 10%) and Other services (\$98.4m or 5%).

Local government contributed the majority of the funds for Venues, grounds and facilities (\$997.5m or 77%), while the state and territory governments contributed the majority of funds for Participation and special events (\$441.9m or 84%).

Sydney 2000 Olympic Games

The Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games were held in the 2000–01 financial year. While the Commonwealth Government and New South Wales (NSW) Government contributed most of the funding for this event, other state and territory governments also provided funds for hosting events and providing training venues for overseas athletes. The Commonwealth Government contributed an estimated \$71.8m, while the NSW Government provided \$382.3m for this event. Funding for Olympic venues during 2000–01 has been reported in Venues and sports grounds, and all other sport and recreation funding associated with the Olympics was reported in Special events.

RECURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure refers to expenditure on the creation of fixed assets and on the acquisition of land, buildings and intangible assets. Recurrent expenditure refers mainly to expenditure on wages and salaries, purchases of goods and services, and current grants and subsidies.

Recurrent expenditure accounted for the largest portion of total government funding for sport and recreation activities in 2000–01 (\$1,585.5m or 75% of total government funding). Similarly, the majority of funding from each level of government was recurrent expenditure, with the Commonwealth Government allocating \$190.8m (96%), state and territory governments allocating \$667.8m (76%) and local governments providing \$726.9m (69%) for recurrent purposes.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

RECURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

The majority of government capital expenditure was for Venues and sports grounds (\$341.8m or 63%).

FUNDING BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

Commonwealth Government

In 2000–01, the main recipients of Commonwealth Government funding were Special events (\$77.0m or 39%), Regulation and control (\$39.7m or 20%), Administration, policy and planning (\$29.8m or 15%), and Coaching and training (\$24.4m or 12%). The majority of funding for Special events was for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games, while the majority of funding for Regulation and control was to assist peak sporting associations and national bodies representing sports. Coaching and training included funds for the Australian Institute of Sport.

State and territory government

The majority of sport and recreation funding provided by state and territory governments was directed towards Special events in 2000–01 (\$374.9m or 43%), although the majority of this was for the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games. Other categories receiving large shares of state and territory government funding included Venues and sports grounds (\$185.8m or 21%) and Recreation parks and waterways (\$94.4m or 11%).

Paragraphs 15 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes should be read before making comparisons across states and territories.

The level of sport and recreation funding per person varied widely among the state and territory governments. Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Government expenditure was highest (\$185.70 per person). The ACT Government was responsible for the municipality functions for sports venues, grounds and recreation parks that are usually undertaken by local governments. Relatively high levels of government funding per person were also provided by Northern Territory (\$121.92 per person) and New South Wales (\$73.28 per person). Funding per person by Western Australia (\$38.38) and Queensland (\$30.11) were closer to the Australian average of \$45.41. The lowest levels of funding per person were South Australia (\$27.04), Tasmania (\$21.19) and Victoria (\$17.73).

Local government

In 2000–01, the largest recipient of local government funding was Recreation parks and waterways (\$587.4m or 56%). Venues and sports grounds also received a substantial amount of local government funding (\$410.1m or 39%).

The level of sport and recreation funding per person by local governments was highest in Western Australia (\$87.96 per person) and lowest in the Northern Territory (\$37.62 per person). The Australian average was \$54.48 per person.

SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING, By level of government—2000–01

Category	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT				Percentage of total
	Commonwealth	State and territory	Local	Total	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
.....					
Administration and regulation					
Administration, policy and planning	29.8	74.2	37.3	141.2	6.6
Regulation and control	39.7	20.3	4.6	64.6	3.0
<i>Total</i>	69.5	94.4	41.9	205.8	9.7
Venues, grounds and facilities					
Venues and sports grounds	14.5	185.8	410.1	610.5	28.7
Recreation parks and waterways	—	94.4	587.4	681.8	32.1
<i>Total</i>	14.5	280.2	997.5	1 292.2	60.8
Participation and special events					
Participation by clubs, teams and individuals	2.4	67.0	6.5	75.9	3.6
Special events	77.0	374.9	—	451.9	21.3
<i>Total</i>	79.4	441.9	6.5	527.8	24.8
Other services					
Horse and dog racing	—	22.5	na	22.5	1.1
Coaching and training	24.4	26.5	na	50.9	2.4
Other support services	11.2	9.6	na	20.8	1.0
<i>Total</i>	35.5	58.6	4.2	98.4	4.6
Total	198.9	875.2	1 050.1	2 124.2	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING PER PERSON, By level of government—2000–01

LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT				
	<i>Commonwealth</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Local(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Category</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....				
Administration and regulation				
Administration, policy and planning	1.54	3.85	1.93	7.33
Regulation and control	2.06	1.05	0.24	3.35
<i>Total</i>	3.61	4.90	2.17	10.68
Venues, grounds and facilities				
Venues and sports grounds	0.75	9.64	21.28	31.67
Recreation parks and waterways	—	4.90	30.48	35.37
<i>Total</i>	0.75	14.54	51.75	67.04
Participation and special events				
Participation by clubs, teams and individuals	0.12	3.48	0.34	3.94
Special events	4.00	19.45	—	23.45
<i>Total</i>	4.12	22.93	0.34	27.38
Other services				
Horse and dog racing	—	1.17	na	1.17
Coaching and training	1.26	1.38	na	2.64
Other support services	0.58	0.50	na	1.08
<i>Total</i>	1.84	3.04	0.22	5.10
Total	10.32	45.41	54.48	110.21

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Although ACT does not have a local government, its population has been included in calculations of per person funding (see paragraph 14 in the Explanatory Notes).

SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING, Recurrent and capital expenditure—2000–01

<i>Category</i>	<i>Recurrent</i> \$m	<i>Capital</i> \$m	<i>Total</i> \$m
Administration and regulation			
Administration, policy and planning	139.1	2.1	141.2
Regulation and control	64.5	—	64.6
<i>Total</i>	203.6	2.2	205.8
Venues, grounds and facilities			
Venues and sports grounds	268.6	341.8	610.5
Recreation parks and waterways	516.5	165.2	681.8
<i>Total</i>	785.2	507.0	1 292.2
Participation and special events			
Participation by clubs, teams and individuals	63.9	12.0	75.9
Special events	440.2	11.7	451.9
<i>Total</i>	504.1	23.7	527.8
Other services			
<i>Total</i>	92.6	5.7	98.4
Total	1 585.5	538.6	2 124.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING, Recurrent and capital expenditure—2000–01

Category	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Percentage of total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
.....				
Administration and regulation				
Administration, policy and planning	29.4	0.4	29.8	15.0
Regulation and control	39.7	—	39.7	20.0
Total	69.1	0.4	69.5	34.9
Venues, grounds and facilities				
Total	9.1	5.4	14.5	7.3
Participation and special events				
Participation by clubs, teams and individuals	2.4	—	2.4	1.2
Special events	77.0	—	77.0	38.7
Total	79.4	—	79.4	39.9
Other services				
Coaching and training	22.1	2.2	24.4	12.3
Other support services	11.1	0.1	11.2	5.6
Total	33.2	2.3	35.5	17.9
Total	190.8	8.1	198.9	100.0

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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENT SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING, Recurrent and capital expenditure—2000–01

Category	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Percentage of total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Administration and regulation				
Administration, policy and planning	73.4	0.7	74.2	8.5
Regulation and control	20.3	—	20.3	2.3
Total	93.7	0.7	94.4	10.8
Venues, grounds and facilities				
Venues and sport grounds	53.1	132.8	185.8	21.2
Recreation parks and waterways	46.0	48.4	94.4	10.8
Total	99.0	181.2	280.2	32.0
Participation and special events				
Participation by clubs, teams and individuals	55.6	11.4	67.0	7.7
Special events	363.2	11.7	374.9	42.8
Total	418.7	23.1	441.9	50.5
Other services				
Horse and dog racing	20.8	1.6	22.5	2.6
Coaching and training	26.4	0.2	26.5	3.0
Other support services	9.2	0.4	9.6	1.1
Total	56.4	2.2	58.6	6.7
Total	667.8	207.3	875.2	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENT SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING, By state and territory(a)—2000–01

Category	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Administration and regulation	15.2	17.1	30.2	4.0	11.7	4.0	6.4	5.7	94.4
Venues, grounds and facilities	112.8	25.1	49.1	17.9	36.0	2.0	5.6	31.7	280.2
Participation and special events	338.9	32.0	17.1	9.8	20.3	1.1	4.2	18.6	441.9
Other services	9.6	10.8	11.9	8.9	4.8	2.7	7.7	2.0	58.6
Total	476.5	85.1	108.3	40.6	72.8	10.0	23.9	58.0	875.2

(a) Paragraphs 15 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes should be read before making comparisons across states and territories.

STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENT SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING PER PERSON, By state and territory(a)—2000–01

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Category	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administration and regulation	2.33	3.56	8.40	2.69	6.17	8.58	32.73	18.39	4.90
Venues, grounds and facilities	17.35	5.23	13.65	11.91	18.99	4.33	28.57	101.37	14.54
Participation and special events	52.12	6.68	4.75	6.52	10.68	2.44	21.16	59.44	22.93
Other services	1.48	2.26	3.31	5.91	2.54	5.84	39.46	6.50	3.04
Total	73.28	17.73	30.11	27.04	38.38	21.19	121.92	185.70	45.41

(a) Paragraphs 15 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes should be read before making comparisons across states and territories.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING, Recurrent and capital expenditure—2000–01

	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Percentage of total
Category	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Administration and regulation				
Administration, policy and planning	36.2	1.0	37.3	3.5
Regulation and control	4.6	**—	4.6	0.4
Total	40.8	1.0	41.9	4.0
Venues, grounds and facilities				
Venues and sports grounds	206.5	203.6	410.1	39.1
Recreation parks and waterways	470.6	116.8	587.4	55.9
Total	677.0	320.5	997.5	95.0
Participation and special events				
Total	6.0	0.5	6.5	0.6
Other services				
Total	3.1	**1.1	4.2	0.4
Total	726.9	323.2	1 050.1	100.0

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING, By state and territory(a)—2000–01

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Category	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Administration and regulation								
Administration, policy and planning	12.3	11.7	4.2	1.1	5.8	2.1	0.1	37.3
Regulation and control	*2.0	*1.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	4.6
Total	14.3	13.5	4.9	1.1	5.8	2.1	0.1	41.9
Venues, grounds and facilities								
Venues and sports grounds	152.5	*81.3	57.7	25.4	81.8	9.6	*1.7	410.1
Recreation parks and waterways	195.3	101.0	135.8	53.5	76.6	19.8	5.4	587.4
Total	347.8	182.3	193.5	79.0	158.4	29.4	7.2	997.5
Participation and special events								
Total	1.0	0.8	2.8	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	6.5
Other services								
Total	*1.4	**1.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	—	—	4.2
Total	364.4	197.8	201.3	80.6	166.9	31.7	7.4	1 050.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Paragraphs 15 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes should be read before making comparisons across states and territories.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING PER PERSON, By state and territory(a)—2000–01

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Category	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....								
Administration and regulation								
Administration, policy and planning	1.89	2.44	1.17	0.72	3.06	4.48	0.45	1.93
Regulation and control	*0.31	*0.38	0.21	—	0.02	—	—	0.24
Total	2.20	2.82	1.37	0.72	3.08	4.48	0.45	2.17
Venues, grounds and facilities								
Venues and sports grounds	23.45	*16.95	16.05	16.96	43.12	20.42	*8.88	21.28
Recreation parks and waterways	30.04	21.04	37.74	35.67	40.36	42.14	27.63	30.48
Total	53.49	37.99	53.79	52.63	83.48	62.56	36.51	51.75
Participation and special events								
Total	0.15	0.17	0.77	0.33	0.62	0.29	0.63	0.34
Other services								
Total	*0.21	**0.24	0.03	0.04	0.78	0.04	0.03	0.22
Total	56.05	41.22	55.96	53.71	87.96	67.36	37.62	54.48
.....								

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Paragraphs 15 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes should be read before making comparisons across states and territories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COVERAGE

1 This publication contains estimates of government funding for the provision of, and support for, sport and physical recreation activities, facilities and services for the period 2000–01. All three levels of Australian government are included.

2 In order to ensure that funds are not counted more than once, specific purpose grants (i.e. for sport and recreation activities) received from one government agency have been netted out of the expenditure from the receiving government agency. Hence funds transferred from one level of government to another, or from one government agency to another (at the same level), have only been counted once and are recorded against the initial government agency that granted the funds.

3 Government expenditure is reported exclusive of other revenues (e.g. revenue from sales of goods and services, admission fees, business sponsorships and other grants from the private sector). Other revenue has been netted out in order to provide estimates for these governments own expenditure from their Treasury general revenue appropriations, or from local Council budgets.

4 The Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games were held in September 2000, during the reference year for this collection. Government funding for the *administration* of these events is included in the Special events category, and the inclusion of these funds has a major impact on the level of funding reported. Government funding for sport and physical recreation *venues* associated with these events has been included in the Venues, grounds and facilities category. Most of the venues, and in turn the associated expenditure on these venues, for the Olympic and Paralympic Games had been completed prior to 2000–01. However, there was some funding toward Olympic and Paralympic Games venues, grounds and facilities occurring during this period. Funds for urban renewal projects and transport associated with this event were outside the scope of this collection.

5 Funding for Sports Institutes and for other coaching and training activities, usually funded by sports agencies, are the only education or training funds included in this collection. Funding for sport and recreation education and training provided by education institutions, such as universities, schools and technical colleges, has been excluded as such funding is largely provided by education portfolios and cannot be readily separated from total expenditure. Funding for Industry Training Advisory Boards are also excluded.

6 Within the category of Venues, grounds and facilities, there are two sub-categories defined for local government as follows: Venues and sports grounds; Recreation parks and waterways. In some cases, a particular venue, ground or facility has more than one function; for example, a recreation park (which would be coded to Recreation parks and waterways) may include a tennis court (which would be coded to Venues and sports grounds). If the funding could not be split, respondents were asked to classify the expenditure to the category they thought most appropriate.

7 Statistics for the Commonwealth Government and State and Territory Governments relate mainly to funding from Commonwealth and State and Territory budgets. For some off-budget agencies (i.e. agencies which are authorised to operate their own bank accounts), only the funding from annual appropriations is included. Any funding from other sources, such as donations or membership fees, is excluded from this analysis.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COVERAGE *continued*

8 Agencies classified by the ABS as public trading enterprises (e.g. MCG trust) are not included except to the extent of any subsidies (or capital funding) paid to them from government budgets.

CLASSIFICATION

9 In 2001, the ABS published the *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC)* (cat. no. 4902.0) which are intended to form the basis for future statistical compilation in the fields of culture and leisure by the ABS and other organisations. The ACLC consists of three parts: the Industry Classification; the Product Classification; and the Occupation Classification. The Industry Classification lists the industries consisting of organisations for which the main activity is the production or provision of culture and leisure goods and services. Categories used in this publication have been aligned, where possible, with this Industry Classification. The scope of this collection was focussed on services most likely to be provided by Government, within the ACLC Industry Classification, Division 3, Sports and Physical Recreation. Within this Division, Group 34, Sports and Physical Recreation Goods Manufacturing and Sales were excluded from this collection, as negligible funding is contributed by government for the manufacturing and sale of sport and physical recreation goods.

SOURCES AND METHODS

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

10 Estimates of funding by Commonwealth Government agencies and authorities were sourced from annual reports and budget papers. Supplementary information was obtained directly from selected agencies and authorities.

STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

11 State and territory government information was obtained from a range of sources. Sports agencies supplied details of their recurrent and capital expenditure. For other state and territory government portfolios, relevant data about sport and physical recreation funding were extracted from budget papers and by contacting the relevant agencies. Examples of other state and territory government portfolios included in this collection are: major events organisations, tourism, community services, fishing, racing, and forestry or parks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

12 Estimates of local government funding of sport and physical recreation were based on a survey conducted by the ABS in respect of the financial year 2000–01. Information about sampling variability and Relative Standard Errors (RSE) is provided in the Technical Notes.

CALCULATION OF PER PERSON FUNDING

13 The population values used to calculate per person funding are the ABS estimates of the resident population at the mid-point of the collection year. This publication uses resident population estimates for December 2000 (19,273,985). These values were taken from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Estimates of resident population from 1996 are currently being revised based on 2001 Census data. Updated figures will be utilised in further editions of this publication.

14 The Australian Capital Territory does not have a local government. To maintain consistency between levels of government, the same resident population estimates are used for all estimates of per person funding (regardless of the level of government under consideration). This approach has been adopted to allow the aggregate of Commonwealth, state and territory, and local government per person funding to add to total per person funding.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATE COMPARISONS

15 Care should be taken when comparing values between states and territories for some categories of funding as the funding provided by state and territory governments may vary according to the administrative arrangements existing in the respective states.

16 Across jurisdictions, the contribution of funding by state and territory government relative to local government varied. For example, in the ACT there is no local government and more funds are contributed by the ACT Government compared to other states and territories. For most jurisdictions a higher proportion of funding was contributed by local government, as was the case for Tasmania, Western Australia, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland. Within NSW the contribution by the state was higher than that contributed by local government, primarily due to the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games. Within the Northern Territory, more funding is contributed by the Territory Government relative to local government. When making comparisons across state and territories these variations should be taken into consideration.

17 Tables 6 and 7 provide data for major categories of sport and recreation funding for state and territories. A detailed breakdown of sub-categories could not be provided across state and territories. The reason for this was to preserve the confidentiality of agencies which contributed data. Some agencies have 'commercial in confidence' arrangements (e.g. events corporations).

18 Horse and dog racing administrative arrangements vary considerably across each state and territory. In some jurisdictions, horse and dog racing services are administered by government, while in other jurisdictions equivalent services are administered wholly by the private sector. For example, the horse and dog racing industry may receive funding from Totalizator Agency Boards (TABs). However, in most states and territories, TABs have been privatised, including the collection and distribution of associated revenue in some instances. For consistency, funding provided by TABs to the racing industry have been excluded from this collection regardless of whether the TAB is a public or private sector organisation. Further, this collection does not include funds for legislation or administration of gambling taxes.

19 The administrative arrangements for Special events was subject to some variation across states and territories. In some jurisdictions, major special events were managed by an events corporation (e.g. a private business entity which receives government funding), while in others they were administered by government (e.g. within a Tourism portfolio). Nevertheless, it was possible to consistently identify and include government funding provided to Special events. As mentioned previously in Explanatory Note 4, funding for the administration of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games are also included in the Special events category, and this explains the relatively high funding reported within Participation and special events in NSW.

FURTHER INFORMATION

20 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). This catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

21 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is 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*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

22 ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2001, cat. no. 4902.0
Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000, cat. no. 4901.0
Cultural Funding, Australia, 2000–2001, cat. no. 4183.0
Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2001, cat. no. 6285.0
Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 4177.0
Sport and Recreation, A Statistical Overview, Australia, 1997, cat. no. 4156.0
Sports Attendance, Australia, April 1999, cat. no. 4174.0
Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–2001, cat. no. 8686.0

TECHNICAL NOTE SAMPLING VARIABILITY

SURVEY SAMPLE

1 Estimates of local government funding for sport and physical recreation were based on a survey conducted by the ABS in respect of the financial year 2000-01. A sample of 198 councils was selected, which is representative of Local Government Areas (LGAs) across Australia.

STANDARD ERRORS

2 Since the local government estimates are based on information obtained from a sample, these estimates are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if the survey had included all councils. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because information was collected from a sample of councils.

3 There are about 2 chances in 3 that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all businesses in the population had been included in the survey, and approximately 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

4 Sampling variability can be measured by using the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The RSE is a useful measure because it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and, hence, does not require reference to the size of the estimate.

5 RSEs apply for all tables that include local government sport and recreation funding estimates. Tables 8, 9 and 10 show the reliability of the estimates by annotation of the tables. Tables 1, 2 and 3 include estimates that aggregate Commonwealth, state and territory, and local government estimates to produce total estimates. These total estimates also have an RSE associated with the local government component of the estimate.

6 The following tables contain estimates of RSEs for local government estimates of each category of sport and recreation funding, and for each state and territory.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES, By category of funding—2000-01

	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Category</i>	%	%	%
Administration and regulation			
Administration, policy and planning	8.8	24.1	8.5
Regulation and control	24.4	82.0	24.4
<i>Total</i>	7.6	24.0	7.4
Venues, grounds and facilities			
Venues and sports grounds	10.5	16.1	9.6
Recreation parks and waterways	4.9	9.0	4.3
<i>Total</i>	4.7	11.4	4.7
Participation and special events			
<i>Total</i>	5.0	14.2	4.7
Other services			
<i>Total</i>	13.1	56.0	17.9
Total	4.4	10.7	4.5

TECHNICAL NOTE SAMPLING VARIABILITY *continued*

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES, By state and territory—2000–01

State or territory	Total
	%
NSW	8.8
Vic.	13.6
Qld	6.7
SA	5.1
WA	9.2
Tas.	6.4
NT	7.2
Aust.	4.5

7 Errors other than those due to sampling may occur because of deficiencies in the coverage of the collection, imperfections in reporting by respondents or non-response. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors and they may occur in any collection, whether it be a census or a sample survey. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, efficient operating procedures and systems, and appropriate methodology.

GLOSSARY

Administration and regulation	Includes expenditure on Administration, policy and planning and Regulation and control, as described in this Glossary.
Administration, policy and planning	Includes funding for government administration, policy development and planning relating to sports and physical recreation. This includes administration of recreational fishing. This excludes the administration of venues or facilities (included in Venues, grounds and facilities), and administration of horse and dog racing (included in Horse and dog racing).
Capital expenditure	Expenditure on goods and transfer of payments (e.g. grants and advances) which result in the creation of fixed assets or in the acquisition of land, buildings and intangible assets.
Coaching and training	Includes funding for Sports Institutes and for other coaching and training services provided primarily by sports agencies. While this category also includes grants to junior sport training from government sources outside the education portfolio, it excludes funds from the education portfolio for sport education and training by schools. Education courses run by tertiary institutions (such as universities or technical colleges) are also excluded. Refer to Explanatory Note 5 for further information.
Horse and dog racing	Includes government funding for the operation, improvement or construction of facilities specially used and designed for horse or dog racing, including thoroughbred horse racing, harness racing and greyhound racing. Includes administration of horse and dog racing. Refer to Explanatory Note 18 for further information.
Other services	Includes expenditure on Coaching and training, Horse and dog racing and Other support services as described in this Glossary.
Other support services	Includes funding for support services other than those included in other categories. It includes: government sponsored education campaigns to promote participation in sport and recreational physical activities; sport related drug testing and analysis services; and government funding to support sports medicine and research activities.
Per person funding	A measure of the funding for sport and physical recreation in a specific category, calculated as a proportion of the relevant population, and expressed in dollars per person for the relevant jurisdiction (national, state and territory, or local).
Participation by clubs, teams and individuals	Includes funding intended to support participation in sport and physical activity by clubs, teams or individuals. This includes funding provided for the operation of sports or physical recreation clubs or teams and government sponsorship of sport at the local level. It also includes grants to assist individuals to participate in sport and physical recreation, as well as government programs to provide services that assist individuals to participate (e.g. services for indigenous communities, or persons with disabilities).
Recreation parks and waterways	Includes expenditure on Recreation parks and Recreation waterways, as described in this Glossary.
Recreation parks	Includes funding for the maintenance, improvement and construction of public areas designed to support a range of recreation activities such as walking, running, off-road cycling, picnics and children's play. This includes major public parks, such as Centennial Park in Sydney, as well as local parks with playgrounds. Within State Forests and National Parks, this includes funds to maintain walking trails, horse trails, off-road cycle facilities and dedicated recreation reserves that may include picnic grounds and camping areas.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Recreation waterways	Includes funding for the maintenance, operation and construction of public areas designed to support a range of water-related recreation activities such as swimming, surfing, sailing and fishing. Includes funding for recreational marinas, jetties and waterside recreation facilities. Excludes jetties used for public transport or ports for commercial vessels.
Recurrent expenditure	Recurrent expenditure refers to expenditure on goods and services and transfer payments (e.g. grants and subsidies) which do not involve the creation of fixed assets or the acquisition of land, buildings or tangible assets. It consists mainly of wages and salaries, purchase of goods and services, and current grants and subsidies.
Regulation and control	Includes funding to support the non-government administration or control of sport or physical recreation disciplines and/or groups of clubs. This may include the development and implementation of policies, rules and regulations governing the conduct of an individual sporting or physical recreation discipline. Most government funds in this category are for sport associations or peak bodies involved in the regulation and control of sport.
Special events	Includes funding for the organisation and running of sport and physical recreation events that involve competition across multiple sports or international competition. Major sport events for particular sports are also included where the intention is to generate significant economic development or tourism benefits at a state or national level. Examples in the 2000–01 collection include: the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games; Masters Games; Grand Prix; Bledisloe Cup; Australian Open Tennis; and Arafura Games. Excludes sport events that are part of a regular competition process for a particular sport, such as a local netball or football final.
Sport and physical recreation	Includes funding by government to administer, support or provide facilities for sport and physical recreation activities. The kinds of sport and physical recreation activities that may be supported by government are wide ranging, and include: bushwalking; cricket; cycling; fishing; football; golf; gymnastics; martial arts; motor racing; netball; sailing; skateboarding; swimming; tennis; walking for exercise; and yoga.
Sports grounds	Includes funding for the maintenance, improvement or construction of dedicated outdoor sports grounds, such as a football oval, soccer field or cricket oval. Other facilities associated with the ovals may also be included, such as club houses and other public facilities on the oval.
Venues, grounds and facilities	Includes expenditure on Venues, Sports grounds, Recreation parks and Recreation waterways, as described in this Glossary.
Venues and sports grounds	Includes expenditure on Venues and Sports grounds, as described in this Glossary.
Venues	Includes funding for the maintenance, operation and construction of facilities designed specifically for particular sports. This includes: recreation centres; gymnasias facilities; basketball courts; tennis courts; netball courts; and indoor and outdoor swimming pools.

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