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SPORT AND RECREATION: A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW, AUSTRALIA

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

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a statistical overview of sports and physical recreation in Australia. The information is drawn from a variety of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data sources.

Wherever possible, the information contained in this publication has been presented in accordance with the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLIC). They comprise three separate classifications, covering culture and leisure related industries, products and occupations. For details refer to *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 (Second Edition)* (cat. no. 4902.0).

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

The chapters updated in this edition (2009) are as follows:

- Chapter 3 Participation in sport and recreation – contains new data on participation in exercise;
- Chapter 8 Employment – contains new data on average weekly earnings of persons employed in sports and physical recreation industries;
- Chapter 10 Facilities – contains new data on engineering construction of sports and physical recreation facilities;
- Chapter 11 Industries – contains new data on toy and sporting goods manufacturing; and
- Chapter 12 Products – contains new data on exports and imports of selected sports and physical recreation goods.

All other data appearing in the 2009 Edition is the same as 2008 Edition 2.

New chapters included in this edition (2009) are as follows:

- Chapter 6 Sport and social capital; and
- Chapter 9 Volunteers in sport.

Care must be taken in comparing data from different sources presented in this publication due to differences in survey methodology, definitions and reference periods. For ABS sources, information on data quality is available (e.g. standard errors).

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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All 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*.

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ROUNDING

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

MORE INFORMATION ON
ABS SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
STATISTICS

Information about ABS activities in the field of sports and physical recreation statistics is available from the Culture and Recreation theme page on the ABS web site. This theme page also contains information about the role of the NCCRS within the ABS. To access the Culture and Recreation theme page, select People under Themes from the menu on the left hand side of the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACLC	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ANZSPC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
CPI	consumer price index
excl.	excluding
ECS	Engineering Construction Survey
GSS	General Social Survey
HEC	Household Expenditure Classification
incl.	including
km	kilometre
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
NCCRS	National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics
NHS	National Health Survey
PSM	Population Survey Monitor
SCORS	Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport
SRMC	Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

ABS data relating to industries, products and occupations are compiled using ABS standard classifications. The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is used in ABS collections relating to industry, and the Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification (ANZSPC) is the basis for classifications used in the collection of product-related data. Some sports industry data are output in accordance with the ACLIC and, for the presentation of information about products, the ACLIC has been used as a guide in deciding which are sports and physical recreation products. Inclusions of data in, and exclusions of data from, tables in this publication have been explained in the body of the text where appropriate.

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) was used for the collection of ABS occupation data included in this publication. In 2006, ASCO was replaced by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). These classifications are completely aligned with the ACLIC for sports and physical recreation occupations. As a result, the occupation data in this publication is presented in accordance with the ACLIC occupation classification.

INTRODUCTION

continued

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

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND RECREATION

- There were 10.5 million persons aged 15 years and over (66% of the adult population) who participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport at some time during the 12 months prior to interview in 2005–06. Of these persons, 4.4 million (42%) participated in organised sports and physical recreation.
- The most popular physical recreation activity for both males and females was walking for exercise, however, the participation rate was much higher for females (33%) than it was for males (17%).
- There were 1.7 million children aged 5–14 years (64%) who participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months ending April 2006.
- The most popular organised sport for boys was soccer (outdoor) which had 268,500 participants (20%), whereas for girls it was swimming with 236,800 participants (18%).

TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION

- Australians aged 15 years and over spent an average of 19 minutes (7.5%) of their free time each day on sport and outdoor activity. Males spent more time on sport and outdoor activity than females (23 minutes compared to 16 minutes).
- On average, 25% of Australians aged 15 years and over participated in sport and outdoor activity each day. Those who participated spent an average of 1 hour and 18 minutes (18%) of their free time each day.

ATTENDANCE AT SPORTS EVENTS

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

SPORT AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

- The sport participation rate was highest for those whose work commitments allowed them to also meet other family and community responsibilities (73%).
- The participation rate for those actively involved in at least one social group in the last 12 months was highest amongst those with an active involvement in a sport or physical recreation group (89%).
- Some 59% of sport participants reported that they either strongly or somewhat agreed that most people could be trusted compared with 47% of non-participants.
- The sport participation rate is shown to be highest among those who have daily contact with their family and friends at 64%.
- The sport participation rate was highest for those whose friends are mostly of the same ethnic background (69%).

EXPENDITURE BY
HOUSEHOLDS

- Australian households spent an average of \$15.70 per week on selected sports and physical recreation products during 2003–04. The largest single component of this figure was \$3.41 spent on swimming pools. This was followed by \$2.30 spent on sports facility hire charges.
- The total expenditure by Australian households on selected sports and physical recreation products in 2003–04 was \$6,332.5m. This was 1.8% of the amount Australian households spent on all products.

EMPLOYMENT

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

VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT

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

FACILITIES

- Data concerning the engineering construction category of Recreation (excluding landscaping projects) showed the private sector experienced a decrease for the second consecutive year to \$375.3m (3.7%) in 2007-08.
- Engineering construction activity for Recreation projects (including landscaping) was \$1,781.4m for 2007–08 which was not much lower than the \$1,790.3m recorded for 2006–07.

FACILITIES *continued*

- There were 322 Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more in 2006. Of these communities, 33% had no sporting facilities.

INDUSTRIES

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

PRODUCTS

- The total value of exports of selected sports and physical recreation goods in 2007–08 were valued at \$510.9m, 0.4% higher than the \$508.8m recorded for 2006–07.
- Throughout the period 2001–02 to 2007–08, New Zealand and the USA have been the major destinations for sports and physical recreation goods exported from Australia. For 2007–08, the value of exports to the USA was higher at \$111.6m compared with \$98.5m to New Zealand.
- The value (in current prices) of sports and physical recreation goods imported into Australia during 2007–08 was \$2,078.8m. This was 0.8% lower than the \$2,096.1m recorded in 2006–07.
- In 2007–08, China and the USA have been the major sources of sports and physical recreation goods imported into Australia. China was the largest contributor to this figure and provided imports worth \$682.9m. The \$413.6m contributed to the total figure by the USA placed it second as a source of Australia's imports.
- Australia's largest trade deficit in selected sports and physical recreation goods in 2007–08 was \$680.7m with China, while its largest surplus was Singapore (\$50.5m).

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The National Health Survey (NHS), conducted in 1989–90, 1995, 2001, 2004–05, and 2007–08 collected information about participation in exercise during the two weeks prior to interview for persons aged 18 years and over. Data from the NHS has been published in *National Health Survey: Summary of Results* (cat. no. 4364.0). Exercise data for Indigenous persons was collected by the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey for 2004–05 and by its predecessors for 1995 and 2001.

The Survey of Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, conducted in April of 2000, 2003 and 2006 collected data on participation in organised sports outside school hours for children aged 5–14 years. These data are available in *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (cat. no. 4901.0).

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

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

ADULT PARTICIPATION IN
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION*Characteristics of
participants*

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2006, 66% of Australians aged 15 years and over participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport. Overall, males (5.2 million or 66% of males) and females (5.3 million or 66% of females) showed similar participation rates for sports and physical recreation. The participation rate was higher for persons aged 25–34 years and 15–17 years (both 75%) than for any other age group, and lower for persons aged 65 years and over (49%).

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

The participation rates for both Full-time and Part-time employed persons (72% and 73% respectively) were higher than for Unemployed persons (66%). For persons Not in the labour force, the participation rate was particularly low at 55%. However, this was largely because a substantial proportion of this group are aged 65 years and over.

3.1 ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION (a), Characteristics of participants—2005–06

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

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

(b) Comprises predominantly urban areas only.

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

(d) Includes all of ACT and NT.

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

Characteristics of participants continued

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

In the 12 months prior to interview in 2006, 28% of the population aged 15 years and over had participated in some organised sports or physical recreation. More males (29%) participated than females (26%), while similar proportions of males and females participated in some non-organised activity (53% and 54% respectively).

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

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

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over who participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport as players during the 12 months prior to interview.
 Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4177.0).

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

PARTICIPATION IN
SELECTED SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
ACTIVITIES *continued*

3.3 ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION(a), Selected sports and physical recreation
activities—2005–06

	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%
MALES		
Walking for exercise	1 298.6	16.5
Aerobics/fitness	744.5	9.4
Golf	695.6	8.8
Cycling	691.0	8.8
Swimming	633.3	8.0
Running	425.9	5.4
Tennis	389.5	4.9
Soccer (outdoor)	311.5	3.9
Cricket (outdoor)	309.7	3.9
Bushwalking	248.1	3.1
FEMALES		
Walking for exercise	2 659.7	32.8
Aerobics/fitness	1 271.5	15.7
Swimming	814.0	10.0
Netball	387.5	4.8
Tennis	379.4	4.7
Cycling	320.7	3.9
Bush walking	271.4	3.3
Running	255.4	3.1
Yoga	248.7	3.1
Golf	179.9	2.2

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

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

REASONS FOR
PARTICIPATION IN
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION

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

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

CHILDREN'S
PARTICIPATION IN
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION

*Characteristics of
participants*

Unlike the data collected in the 2005–06 MPHS about adult participation in sports and physical recreation, the physical activity data obtained by the April 2006 Survey of Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities are largely limited to participation in organised sports outside of school hours. As a result, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the data for adult participation and the data for children's participation.

Characteristics of participants continued

During the 12 months ending April 2006, 1.7 million or 64% of children aged 5–14 participated in sports outside of school hours that had been organised by a school, club or association. The sport participation rate for boys exceeded that for girls, both overall (69% compared with 58%), and within each age group category.

Children aged 9–11 were those most likely to participate in sport. Their participation rate of 70% exceeded the rates for both 12–14 year olds (64%) and 5–8 year olds (58%).

The sport participation rates for children living in capital cities and children living elsewhere in Australia were similar at 63% and 64% respectively. Since 2003 the sport participation rate for both capital cities and outside capital cities has remained constant.

The sport participation rate for children varied across the states and territories, ranging from 59% in Tasmania to 71% in the Australian Capital Territory. The rate was higher for boys than for girls in all cases, with the difference being greatest in Victoria (69% and 56%) and least in Tasmania (60% and 58%).

3.4 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORTS (a), Characteristics of participants—2006

	NUMBER			PARTICIPATION RATE		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
AGE GROUP						
5–8	332.1	268.2	600.3	62.6	53.2	58.0
9–11	308.0	259.4	567.4	74.2	65.9	70.2
12–14	301.2	222.2	523.4	71.5	55.5	63.7
STATE OR TERRITORY						
New South Wales	321.9	251.0	572.9	70.8	58.2	64.7
Victoria	230.1	177.5	407.5	69.2	56.2	62.9
Queensland	182.5	148.3	330.8	65.4	56.1	60.9
South Australia	68.9	54.1	123.0	70.1	57.7	64.1
Western Australia	93.0	79.9	172.9	68.5	61.8	65.2
Tasmania	20.3	18.7	38.9	60.2	58.3	59.3
Northern Territory(b)	8.7	6.8	15.5	72.4	60.2	66.5
Australian Capital Territory	16.0	13.5	29.5	75.4	66.1	70.9
REGION						
Capital cities(c)	559.5	442.7	1 002.2	68.7	57.2	63.1
Rest of Australia(d)	381.7	307.1	688.9	69.1	58.7	64.0
Total	941.3	749.8	1 691.1	68.9	57.8	63.5

- (a) Relates to children aged 5-14 years who participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months ending April 2006.
- (b) Comprises predominantly urban areas only.
- (c) Comprises the six state capital city statistical divisions.
- (d) Includes all of ACT and NT.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2006 (cat. no. 4901.0).

By far the most popular organised sport for boys in the year ending April 2006 was Outdoor soccer which was played by 268,500 boys (20%), well in excess of the numbers participating in the next two most popular sports - Swimming with 225,700 (17%), and Australian Rules football with 188,500 (14%). For girls, two sports were predominant – Swimming with 236,800 (18%) and Netball with 224,100 participants (17%). The level of participation by girls in both of these sports was more than double the level of participation in tennis, which was the next placed sport with 85,800 participants (6.6%).

*Characteristics of
participants continued*

Between April 2003 and April 2006, the sport participation rate for boys remained just under 69% while the rate for girls rose from 54% to 58%. However, the participation rate for boys playing Rugby League increased from 5.6% to 7.9%, while Outdoor soccer decreased from 22% to 20%. For girls, an increased participation rate was reported for Outdoor soccer (from 4.2% to 6.4%), while Tennis decreased from 7.8% to 6.6%.

3.5 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT(a),
Characteristics of participants—2000, 2003 and 2006

	2000		2003		2006	
	Number	Participation Rate	Number	Participation Rate	Number	Participation Rate
	000	%	000	%	000	%
MALES						
Soccer (outdoor)	265.0	19.6	301.1	22.2	268.5	19.6
Swimming	177.0	13.1	213.6	15.7	225.7	16.5
Australian Rules football	170.3	12.6	184.2	13.6	188.5	13.8
Cricket (outdoor)	133.6	9.9	124.2	9.1	137.8	10.1
Tennis	124.8	9.2	128.3	9.5	109.3	8.0
Rugby League	92.5	6.8	76.2	5.6	107.6	7.9
Basketball	119.6	8.8	116.1	8.6	101.7	7.4
Martial arts	72.7	5.4	83.9	6.2	83.4	6.1
Athletics/track and field	52.2	3.9	51.7	3.8	36.0	2.6
Hockey	31.7	2.3	33.3	2.5	22.9	1.7
Gymnastics	12.6	0.9	22.5	1.7	21.6	1.6
Netball	*6.4	*0.5	8.2	0.6	*1.7	*0.1
Other organised sports	214.9	15.9	232.3	17.1	277.5	20.4
Total organised sports(b)	895.2	66.1	931.9	68.6	941.3	68.9
FEMALES						
Swimming	203.1	15.8	225.5	17.5	236.8	18.2
Netball	234.9	18.2	233.0	18.1	224.1	17.3
Tennis	99.1	7.7	100.1	7.8	85.8	6.6
Soccer (outdoor)	37.3	2.9	54.8	4.2	82.6	6.4
Basketball	80.7	6.3	88.9	6.9	7.4	5.7
Gymnastics	55.1	4.3	69.9	5.4	71.7	5.5
Athletics/track and field	51.9	4.0	48.6	3.8	41.5	3.2
Martial arts	31.9	2.5	45.8	3.6	37.0	2.9
Hockey	32.5	2.5	33.0	2.6	28.9	2.2
Australian Rules football	*4.1	*0.3	9.4	0.7	11.9	0.9
Cricket (outdoor)	7.3	0.6	9.5	0.7	*5.6	*0.4
Rugby League	*2.5	*0.2	**0.9	**0.1	*3.9	*0.3
Other organised sports	156.9	12.2	164.2	12.7	231.0	17.9
Total organised sports(b)	673.0	52.3	698.5	54.2	749.8	57.8

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

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

(a) Relates to children aged 5-14 years who participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months ending April.

(b) Total will be less than the sum of the components because some children participate in more than one sport.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2006.

Characteristics of participants continued

Although boys had the higher participation rate in organised sport, girls had a much higher participation rate than boys in another form of organised physical activity – Dancing. During the 12 months ending April 2006, 300,100 girls participated in organised dancing outside of school hours – a participation rate of 23%. The number of boys participating was 32,500 – a participation rate of only 2.4%. Participation was similar to the level recorded for both boys and girls in 2003 (1.6% and 24% respectively).

Besides organised sport and dancing, the Survey of Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities also asked about participation in two non-organised physical recreation activities - Bike riding and Skateboarding or rollerblading. For both activities, a higher percentage of boys (73% and 29% respectively) participated than did girls (62% and 18%).

Between April 2003 and April 2006, there was an increase in Bike riding by girls with the participation increasing from 53% to 62%. For boys there was a smaller increase in Bike riding over the same period (71% to 73%). However, for Skateboarding or rollerblading and Dancing, the participation rates for both boys and girls were stable over time.

3.6 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES, Characteristics of participants—2000, 2003 and 2006

	2000		2003		2006	
	Number	Participation Rate	Number	Participation Rate	Number	Participation Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
MALES						
Dancing(a)	22.9	1.7	22.2	1.6	32.5	2.4
Skateboarding or rollerblading(b)	481.9	35.6	386.4	28.5	399.3	29.2
Bike riding(b)	963.1	71.1	957.4	70.5	1 003.0	73.4
FEMALES						
Dancing(a)	251.1	19.5	307.1	23.8	300.1	23.1
Skateboarding or rollerblading(b)	335.8	26.1	218.2	16.9	228.5	17.6
Bike riding(b)	723.0	56.2	687.4	53.3	803.2	61.9

(a) Relates to children aged 5-14 years who participated in organised dancing (lessons or performances) outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April.

(b) Relates to children aged 5-14 years who participated in this non-organised activity outside of school hours during the past two school weeks prior to interview in April.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2006 (cat. no. 4901.0).

PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION BY PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY

Of all persons aged 18 years and over with a disability, there were 829,900 (or 25%) who participated in sports or physical recreation during the 12 months prior to interview in 2003. The majority (468,200 or 56%) of these participants were male. Disability was defined as any limitation, restriction or impairment which had lasted, or was likely to last, for at least six months and restricted everyday activities.

Overall, 28% of males with a disability participated in sports or physical recreation, compared with 21% of females. Persons with a profound core activity restriction (i.e. a profound restriction in activities which comprise communication, mobility and self care) had the lowest participation rate (6.6%) of all the disability status categories.

PARTICIPATION IN
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION BY PERSONS
WITH A DISABILITY
continued

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

3.7 PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS OR PHYSICAL RECREATION (a), By disability status and sex—1998 and 2003

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PARTICIPATION IN
EXERCISE

The National Health Survey (NHS) has collected comparable information on participation in exercise (walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) by Australians aged 18 years and over for several successive surveys, commencing with 1989–90. The data include all persons who participated in low, moderate or high levels of exercise. The levels of exercise participation during the two weeks prior to interview were defined as follows.

- High: more than 3,200 minutes of exercise and 2 hours or more of vigorous exercise;
- Moderate: 1,600 to 3,200 minutes of exercise, or more than 3,200 minutes but less than 2 hours of vigorous exercise;
- Low: 100 minutes to less than 1,600 minutes of exercise.

Persons participating in less than 100 minutes of exercise (or no exercise at all) were defined as sedentary.

According to the NHS, the overall percentage of persons aged 18 years and over participating in exercise increased progressively from 1989–90 to reach 66% in 2004–05, and then declined to 65% in 2007–08. For 2007–08, there were 68% of males and 76% of females classified as having a sedentary or low exercise level, whereas only 8.4% of males and 4.0% of females were classified as having a high level of exercise.

PARTICIPATION IN
EXERCISE *continued***3.8** EXERCISE LEVEL, By sex—2001, 2004–05 and 2007–08

	2001(a)(b)	2004–05(a)(b)	2007–08(c)
	%	%	%
EXERCISE LEVEL			
Males			
Sedentary	30.9	33.6	34.2
Low	34.1	33.3	33.8
Moderate	26.2	24.8	23.4
High	8.8	8.3	8.4
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females			
Sedentary	32.2	34.4	36.1
Low	41.5	39.2	40.0
Moderate	22.4	22.0	19.9
High	3.9	4.3	4.0
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons			
Sedentary	31.6	34.1	35.2
Low	37.8	36.3	36.9
Moderate	24.2	23.3	21.6
High	6.3	6.3	6.2
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over during the two weeks prior to interview in the year shown.
- (b) This table contains age standardised percentages, which are those which would have prevailed should the actual populations for the two reference periods all have the standard age composition. The standard population used is the estimated resident population at 30 June 2001 based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Such standardisation enables comparisons over time or across population groups.
- (c) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over during the two weeks prior to interview in the year shown.
- (d) For 2004-05 and 2007-08, includes persons for whom level of exercise was not stated.

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

*Indigenous persons aged
15 years and over*

Information from the National Health Survey relating to exercise for Indigenous Australians is only available for those living in non-remote areas. During the two weeks prior to interview in 2004-05, 49% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over living in non-remote areas participated in exercise (including low, moderate and high levels). This was considerably lower than the 67% of non-Indigenous Australians who participated. Indigenous participation was significantly less than non-Indigenous participation for all three levels of exercise.

When comparing the data for 2004-05 with that from 2001, any differences in non-Indigenous participation are relatively small. For Indigenous persons, however, the overall rate of participation in exercise dropped significantly from 58% in 2001 to 49% in 2004-05 (or by 16%). This was mainly due to a substantial fall in Indigenous persons participating in exercise at a moderate level. The participation rate for this fell by 32% from 24% in 2001 to 16% in 2004-05.

Indigenous persons aged
15 years and over
continued

3.9 EXERCISE LEVEL(a)(b)(c), By Indigenous status—2001 and 2004–05

	2000–01		2004–05	
	Indigenous (000)	Non - Indigenous (000)	Indigenous %	Non - Indigenous %
Sedentary	42.1	30.8	50.5	33.1
Low	29.2	37.7	27.4	36.2
Moderate	23.9	24.5	16.4	23.8
High	4.8	7.1	4.8	6.9
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over during the two weeks prior to interview.
- (b) Age standardisation techniques have been used to remove the effect of the differing age structures in the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. The age standardised estimate of prevalence is that which would have prevailed had the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations had the standard age composition (i.e. the total estimated resident population of Australia as at 30 June 2001).
- (c) Data relates to persons in non-remote areas. Non-remote areas are those that lie within the 'Major cities of Australia', 'Inner Regional Australia' and 'Outer Regional Australia' categories of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2005 (cat. no. 1216.0) Remoteness Structure.
- (d) For 2004-05, includes persons for whom level of exercise was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Data from the Time Use Survey have been published in *How Australians Use Their Time, 2006* (cat. no. 4153.0). Data are available for 'all persons' and 'participants'. 'All persons' refers to everyone in the Australian population aged 15 years and over, while 'participants' refers to those respondents who reported some time spent on a specific activity.

TIME SPENT BY ALL PERSONS

The 2006 Time Use Survey found that, on average, Australians aged 15 years and over spent 4 hours 56 minutes (or 21%) of each day on free time. As the main activity, males spent 24 minutes more on free time than females.

Overall, most free time was spent on recreation and leisure (87% of free time or 4 hours 13 minutes per day) leaving 13% or 43 minutes for social and community interaction. Over half (55% or 2 hours 20 minutes) of recreation and leisure time was spent on audio/visual media. In comparison, 7.5% (19 minutes) of recreation and leisure time was spent on Sport and outdoor activity. Males tended to spend more time on Sport and outdoor activity than females (23 minutes compared with 16 minutes).

TIME SPENT BY ALL
PERSONS *continued***4.1** AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON FREE TIME ACTIVITIES, Main activities
by sex, All persons(a)—2006

<i>Purpose of activities</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	minutes per day	minutes per day	minutes per day
Social and community interaction			
Socialising	10	10	10
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	3	5	4
Attendance at sports events	2	1	2
Religious activities / ritual ceremonies	3	5	4
Other	20	26	23
Total	40	47	43
Recreation and leisure			
Sport and outdoor activity	23	16	19
Games, hobbies, arts, crafts	9	11	10
Reading	21	25	23
Audio / visual media	158	123	140
Attendance at recreational courses (excluding school and university)	—	1	1
Talking (including phone) or writing / reading own correspondence	24	36	30
Other	33	26	29
Total	269	237	253
Total free time	308	284	296

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Refers to persons aged 15 years and over on a single day.

Source: *How Australians Use Their Time, 2006* (cat. no. 4153.0).

The Time Use Survey collected data about time spent on 'main activities' and time spent on 'all activities'. Main activities are those activities reported as the main activity in a particular time period as shown in Table 4.1. In contrast, all activities include those activities that were undertaken simultaneously with a main activity in a specified period as shown in Table 4.2. Respondents could record up to two activities as being undertaken in the same time period, for example, attending a sporting event with family or friends.

TIME SPENT BY
PARTICIPANTS

While 99% of Australians aged 15 years and over had participated in recreation and leisure activity in their free time, only 25% had participated in Sport and outdoor activity.

Table 4.2 shows the average time that participants spent on selected free time activities. The information relates to the time that persons spent in participating in activities on a single day and are derived from data that take into account all days of the week and all seasons of the year. Other surveys, cited in Chapter 3 – Participation in Sport and Recreation, ask about participation in sports and physical recreation during a 12 month period.

According to the Time Use Survey, participants who spent time on Sport and outdoor activity did so for 1 hour 28 minutes per day on average. This accounted for 18% of time spent on recreation and leisure.

TIME SPENT BY
PARTICIPANTS *continued*

4.2 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON FREE TIME ACTIVITIES, All activities by sex, Participants(a)—2006

<i>Purpose of activities</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	minutes per day	minutes per day	minutes per day
Social and community interaction			
Socialising	123	96	108
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	125	108	114
Attendance at sports events	144	109	127
Religious activities / ritual ceremonies	91	91	91
Total(b)	115	103	108
Recreation and leisure			
Sport and outdoor activity	103	73	88
Games, hobbies, arts, crafts	108	93	100
Reading	79	74	76
Audio / visual media	288	260	274
Attendance at recreational courses (excluding school and university)	100	118	113
Talking (including phone) or writing / reading own correspondence	142	153	148
Total(b)	484	411	478

(a) Refers to persons aged 15 years and over on a single day.

(b) Total includes additional categories not shown in the table.

Source: How Australians Use Their Time, 2006 (cat. no. 4153.0).

In 2007, participants spent an average of 2 hours 28 minutes per day on formal sport – organised sport undertaken with a club or as a competition, or with a commitment to skill development, including practice and training. In comparison, participants spent an average of 2 hours 4 minutes each day on informal sport – sport undertaken for recreation or socialising rather than with the commitment needed for competitive sport.

4.3 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, All activities by sex, Participants(a)—2006

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	minutes per day	minutes per day	minutes per day
Organised sport	154	135	148
Sport informal	135	97	124
Exercise (excluding walking)	57	52	54
Walking (including or exercise)	56	51	53
Hiking / bushwalking	68	78	74
Fishing	220	189	216
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	133	119	127

(a) Refers to persons aged 15 years and over on a single day.

Source: How Australians Use Their Time, 2006 (cat. no. 4153.0).

INTRODUCTION

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

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

The 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers obtained information regarding whether persons aged 5 years and over with a disability had attended a sports event away from home in the previous 12 months. Data from this survey have been published in *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 4430.0). The survey was previously conducted in 1998.

The Time Use Survey, conducted in 2006, collected detailed information about the daily activity patterns, including attendance at sport events, of persons in Australia aged 15 years and over. Data from this survey have been published in editions of *How Australians Use Their Time* (cat no. 4153.0).

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

ATTENDANCE BY THE
GENERAL ADULT
POPULATION

*Characteristics of persons
attending*

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

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

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

Characteristics of persons
attending *continued*

5.1 ADULT ATTENDANCE AT SPORTS EVENTS(a), Characteristics of attendants—2005–06

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

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over during the 12 months to interview.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas i.e. excludes persons living in very remote parts of the NT.

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

(d) Includes all of ACT and NT.

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

Attendance at selected
sports

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

The second most highly attended sport overall was Horse racing, with 1.1 million males (14%) and 912,200 females (11%) attending. Motor sports was attended by almost twice as many males (1 million or 13%) as females (462,100 or 5.7%). Rugby League was attended by 943,800 males (12%) and 542,600 females (6.7%).

Attendance at selected
sports *continued*

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

5.2

	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%
MALES		
Australian Rules football	1 515.5	19.2
Horse racing	1 091.5	14.8
Motor sports	1 023.1	13.0
Rugby League	943.8	12.0
Cricket (outdoor)	547.5	6.9
Rugby Union	449.6	5.7
Soccer (outdoor)	348.6	4.4
Harness racing	253.7	3.2
Dog racing	139.7	1.8
Basketball	132.6	1.7
FEMALES		
Australian Rules football	1 011.3	12.5
Horse racing	912.2	11.2
Rugby League	542.6	6.7
Motor sports	462.1	5.7
Rugby Union	232.4	2.9
Soccer (outdoor)	212.2	2.6
Harness racing	190.5	2.3
Cricket (outdoor)	183.2	2.3
Tennis	163.5	2.0
Netball	130.8	1.6

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over during the 12 months prior to interview.

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

Trends in sports
attendance

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

The number of Australians aged 18 years and over attending a sports event increased from 6.0 million in 1999 to 6.1 million in 2005–06. Over this period, there was an increase in the number of persons attending Horse racing (from 1.7 million to 1.9 million) and Rugby Union (from 329,900 to 648,200). Conversely, there was a decrease in the number of persons attending Outdoor cricket matches between 1999 and 2005–06 (falling from 870,700 to 694,300). Attendance at Tennis and Basketball also fell during this period from 404,300 to 246,600 and from 461,600 to 206,800 respectively.

Trends in sports
attendance continued

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

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

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

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

ATTENDANCE BY
PERSONS WITH A
DISABILITY

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

The proportion of adult persons with a disability who attended a sports event during the 12 months prior to interview in 2003 (27%) was much lower than that identified for the general adult population during the 12 months prior to interview in 2002 (48%).

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

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

ATTENDANCE BY
PERSONS WITH A
DISABILITY *continued***5.4** ADULT ATTENDANCE AT SPORTS EVENTS(a), By disability status
and sex—1998 and 2003

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATTENDANCE AT SPORTS
EVENTS*Time spent at sports
events*

The 2006 Time Use Survey found that 1.5% of the Australian population aged 15 years and over attended a sports event. The Time Use Survey collected information about activities undertaken over two days within four 13-day periods in 2006. This explains why the rate is much lower than the attendance rates presented earlier in this chapter, which were for attendance during a 12-month period. Persons identified as attending sports events in the Time Use Survey spent, on average, 2 hours 7 minutes or 8.8% of the day on this activity. On average, males who attended sport events spent more time on this activity than did females (2 hours 24 minutes compared with 1 hours 49 minutes).

INTRODUCTION

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

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

WORK-LIFE BALANCE

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

6.1 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Whether work allows for family/community responsibilities—2006

	<i>Participated</i>	<i>Did not participate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Non-participation rate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	000	000	000	%	%	%
Can meet responsibilities	3 299.3	1 241.9	4 541.2	72.7	27.3	100.0
Can not meet responsibilities	558.1	287.9	846.0	66.0	34.0	100.0
Doesn't have family/community responsibilities	2 986.7	1 522.0	4 508.7	66.2	33.8	100.0
Don't know	95.0	35.0	130.0	73.1	26.9	100.0
Not applicable(a)	2 582.8	2 698.4	5 281.2	48.9	51.1	100.0
Total	9 521.8	5 785.2	15 307.1	62.2	37.8	100.0

(a) Unemployed or not in the labour force.

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

ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN SOCIAL GROUPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEELINGS OF TRUST

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

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

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

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

FEELINGS OF TRUST

continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FREQUENCY OF CONTACT WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROPORTION OF FRIENDS OF SAME ETHNIC BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information about expenditure by households on sports and physical recreation. Expenditure data has been obtained from the Household Expenditure Surveys for 1998–99 and 2003–04.

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

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

HOUSEHOLD
EXPENDITURE SURVEY
2003–04

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD
EXPENDITURE SURVEY
2003–04 *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

Employment in sports and physical recreation occupations

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

The sports and physical recreation occupations recording the largest numbers of persons employed in 2006 were Fitness instructors (13,799), Greenkeepers (12,137), Swimming coach or instructors (7,585), Stablehands (3,880) and Other sports coach or instructors (3,461).

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

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

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

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

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

8.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Includes Sportspersons nec and Sportspersons nfd.

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

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

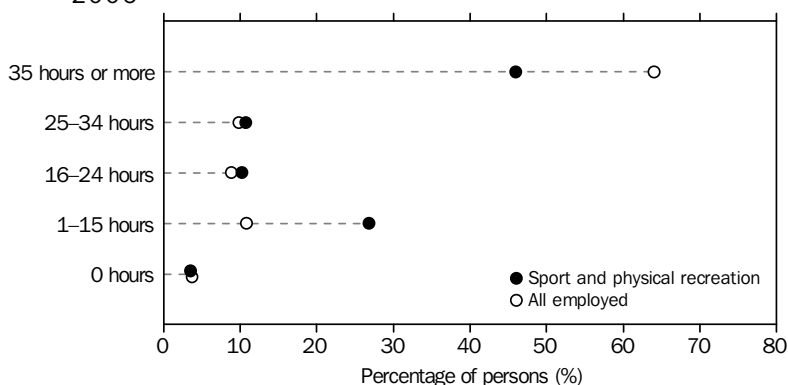
(i) Small cells or census data are randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. There may be minor discrepancies between column and row total in tables containing similar data.

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS
WORKED IN SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
OCCUPATIONS

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

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



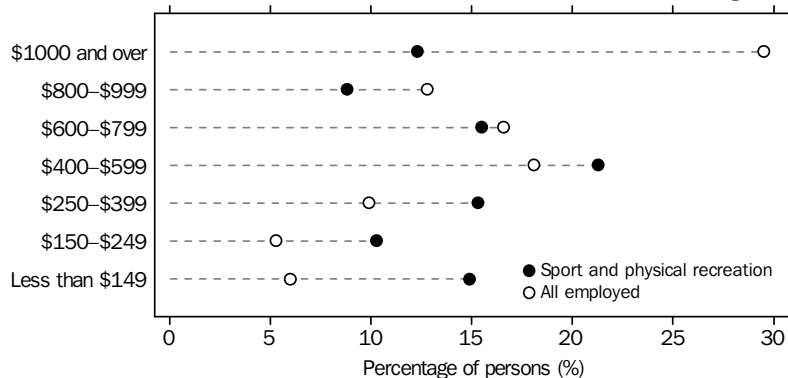
(a) Number of hours worked in all jobs in the week before the Census.

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

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

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

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



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

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

SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE
EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE
EARNINGS AND HOURS
continued

8.4 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION INDUSTRIES(A)

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

- (a) Industry: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993, (cat. no. 1292.0), Group 931.
- (b) As this data is based on information relating to a sample of employers and employees for each year, rather than a full enumeration, they are subject to sample variability. The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was not designed as a time series so caution should be exercised when comparing data between different years.
- (c) Industry: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006, (cat. no. 1292.0), Group 911 and Group 912.

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY

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

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY *continued*

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

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

8.5 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES, By reference period

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.. not applicable

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

SURVEY OF INVOLVEMENT
IN ORGANISED SPORT
AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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

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

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

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

TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By role and sex—2007

8.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEY OF INVOLVEMENT
IN ORGANISED SPORT
AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

continued

8.8 TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By role and payment status—2007

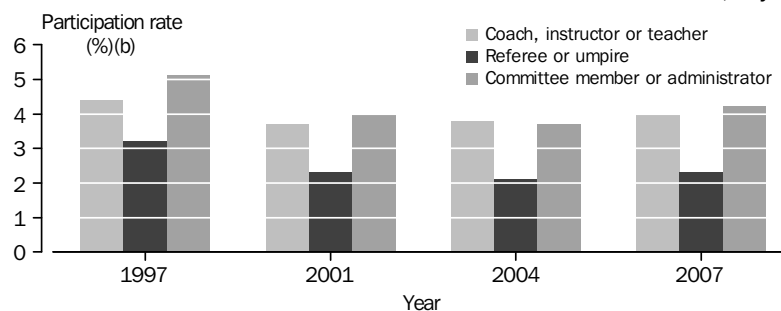
	Some paid involvements	Unpaid involvements only(a)	Total involvements
	'000	'000	'000
Playing	114.7	3 700.3	3 815.0
Non-playing involvement			
Coach, instructor, teacher	145.1	513.4	658.5
Referee or umpire	81.8	299.4	381.2
Committee member or administrator	41.0	641.6	682.6
Scorer or timekeeper	26.6	589.2	615.8
Medical support	18.4	159.8	178.2
Other involvement	16.6	79.0	95.6
<i>Total persons with non-playing involvement(b)</i>	265.9	1 355.5	1 621.4
Total persons involved(c)	348.7	4 306.9	4 455.4

- (a) Includes those who did not know whether they would be paid for their involvement.
- (b) Components do not add to total as some persons were involved in more than one non-playing role.
- (c) Components do not add to total as some persons were involved in both playing and non-playing roles.

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

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

8.9 PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED NON-PLAYING ROLES, By year



- (a) See paragraphs 14 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 6285.0 for information on the differences between surveys.
- (b) The number of persons involved in organised sport and physical activity, expressed as a percentage of the population in the same group.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

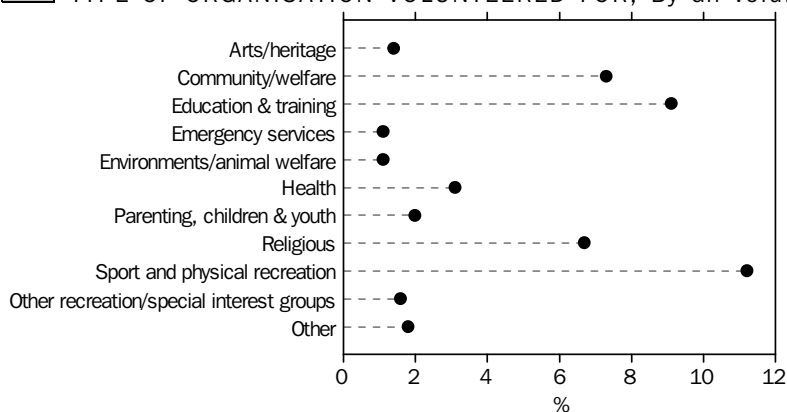
continued

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

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

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

9.1 TYPE OF ORGANISATION VOLUNTEERED FOR, By all volunteers



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

SEX

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

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

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes families with related individuals.

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

(b) Includes group households and household types not classifiable.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisations only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)					
Male					
Employed	572.2	318.1	890.3	1 015.4	1 905.7
Employed full-time	515.8	289.3	805.1	827.9	1 633.0
Employed part-time	56.4	*28.8	85.2	187.5	272.7
Unemployed	**10.9	**4.6	*15.4	30.2	45.6
Not in the labour force	89.9	*44.2	134.1	319.8	453.9
Total	672.9	366.9	1 039.9	1 365.3	2 405.2
Female					
Employed	237.1	289.5	526.7	1 240.4	1 767.1
Employed full-time	133.7	109.9	243.6	543.0	786.6
Employed part-time	103.4	179.6	283.1	697.4	980.5
Unemployed	**7.4	**4.2	*11.6	67.4	79.0
Not in the labour force	50.3	84.4	134.7	840.6	975.3
Total	294.8	378.1	672.9	2 148.4	2 821.3
Persons					
Employed	809.4	607.6	1 417.0	2 255.8	3 672.8
Employed full-time	649.5	399.2	1 048.7	1 370.9	2 419.6
Employed part-time	159.8	208.5	368.3	884.9	1 253.2
Unemployed	*18.2	*8.8	27.0	97.6	124.6
Not in the labour force	140.1	128.7	268.8	1 160.3	1 429.1
Total	967.7	745.1	1 712.8	3 513.7	5 226.5

VOLUNTEER RATE (%)

Male					
Employed	10.3	5.7	16.1	18.3	34.4
Employed full-time	10.8	6.1	16.9	17.4	34.3
Employed part-time	7.2	*3.7	10.9	24.1	35.0
Unemployed	**4.4	**1.9	*6.2	12.2	18.5
Not in the labour force	5.1	*2.5	7.6	18.1	25.7
Total	8.9	4.9	13.8	18.1	31.8
Female					
Employed	5.3	6.5	11.7	27.7	39.4
Employed full-time	5.6	4.6	10.1	22.6	32.8
Employed part-time	5.0	8.6	13.6	33.5	47.0
Unemployed	**3.3	**1.9	*5.1	29.9	35.0
Not in the labour force	1.7	2.8	4.4	27.6	32.0
Total	3.8	4.9	8.7	27.7	36.4
Persons					
Employed	8.1	6.1	14.1	22.5	36.6
Employed full-time	9.1	5.6	14.6	19.1	33.8
Employed part-time	5.6	7.3	12.9	30.9	43.8
Unemployed	*3.9	*1.9	5.7	20.7	26.4
Not in the labour force	2.9	2.7	5.6	24.1	29.7
Total	6.3	4.9	11.2	23.0	34.1

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

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

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

TYPE OF WORK
UNDERTAKEN AS A
VOLUNTEER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

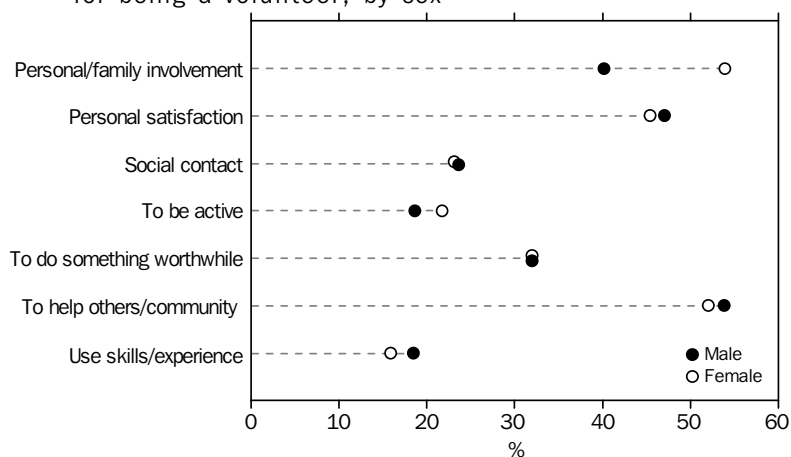
REASONS FOR BEING A VOLUNTEER

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

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

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

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



INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION OF
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION FACILITIES

Prior to 1999, any data concerning the engineering construction category of Recreation included landscaping projects. From 2000 to 2003, it was possible to obtain data which excluded landscaping which were more closely aligned to the ACLC concept of sports and physical recreation facilities. However, these classifications were not completely aligned as the Recreation category includes amphitheatres, which the ACLC would class as cultural facilities. The engineering classification also excludes pleasure boat marinas and marine pleasure piers, which the ACLC would regard as being for sports and physical recreation.

Since December 2003, changes in the collection of data have meant that it is no longer possible to obtain information exclusive of landscaping regarding Recreation projects undertaken by the public sector. However, for work undertaken by the private sector, it remains possible to exclude landscaping and it is expected that this situation will continue for the foreseeable future. Table 10.1 presents the available data which exclude landscaping for both the private and public sectors.

During the years 1999–2000 to 2002–03, when all Recreation project data could exclude landscaping, the estimate of the total value of work done decreased from \$477.1m to \$373.0m before increasing to \$410.9m and then \$446.9m in 2002–03. During this time, the contribution of the public sector was approximately one-third – ranging from 31% in 1999–2000 to 36% in 2001–02. For 2002–03 the public sector contribution was 33%. Conversely, the private sector contribution for 2002–03 was 69% or \$298.4m. After reporting five successive increases in the value of work done, the private sector experienced a decrease for the second consecutive year to \$375.3m (3.7%) in 2007-08.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION OF
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION FACILITIES
continued

10.1 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Recreation projects
(excluding landscaping), Original

	Work commenced	Work done	Work yet to be done(a)
	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....			
VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR			
1999-00	309.0	328.4	62.3
2000-01	206.3	242.5	27.8
2001-02	243.5	261.8	42.0
2002-03	352.7	298.4	50.7
2003-04	327.8	358.2	55.8
2004-05	464.9	375.3	24.8
2005-06	575.9	410.1	34.5
2006-07	654.4	389.9	178.5
2007-08	464.9	375.3	59.9

.....			
VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR			
1999-00	150.9	148.6	27.9
2000-01	132.7	130.5	39.4
2001-02	141.8	149.1	26.2
2002-03	191.1	148.5	48.1

.....			
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN			
1999-00	459.9	477.1	90.2
2000-01	339.1	373.0	67.2
2001-02	385.3	410.9	68.3
2002-03	543.8	446.9	98.9

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

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

Although excluding landscaping results in a purer measure of sports and physical recreation activity, it is also useful to look at the data with landscaping included. This is because these figures are directly comparable with earlier data and provide a time series covering the years leading up to and immediately subsequent to the Olympic and Paralympic Games held in Sydney in 2000 and the years leading up to the Commonwealth Games held in Melbourne in 2006. Table 10.2 presents ten years of data including landscaping, for both the private and public sectors.

Between 1998-99 and 2007-08, the total value of work done on recreation projects has shown an upward trend with increases recorded for all but two years. One of the years to show a decline was 2007-08. However, the estimate of \$1,781.4m in this year was not much lower than the \$1,790.3m recorded for 2006-2007. The value of work done in 1999-2000 – the financial year immediately prior to the Sydney Olympic Games was also 28% higher than the estimate of \$840.2m for the previous year. In the lead-up to the Melbourne Commonwealth Games, the estimate for 2005-06 of \$1,711.0m was 3.3% higher than the previous year.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION OF
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION FACILITIES
continued

10.2 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, RECREATION
PROJECTS (INCLUDING LANDSCAPING), ORIGINAL

	Work commenced	Work done	Work yet to be done(a)
	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....			
VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR			
1998-99	701.8	700.0	64.2
1999-00	871.3	910.4	95.5
2000-01	828.6	859.2	61.4
2001-02	923.1	952.0	58.5
2002-03	1 269.9	1 223.4	82.3
2003-04	1 276.8	1 240.5	102.3
2004-05	1 635.4	1 452.0	82.1
2005-06	1 770.0	1 459.0	76.0
2006-07	1 821.2	1 397.5	252.3
2007-08	2 116.4	1 330.6	86.8
.....			
VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR			
1998-99	135.7	140.2	28.0
1999-00	165.4	163.0	31.9
2000-01	150.7	151.7	46.9
2001-02	166.1	189.4	30.1
2002-03	201.7	157.4	49.2
2003-04	153.4	161.7	50.5
2004-05	268.7	204.6	71.5
2005-06	280.0	251.9	53.5
2006-07	407.2	392.9	65.4
2007-08	452.8	450.9	269.7
.....			
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN			
1998-99	837.5	840.2	92.3
1999-00	1 036.7	1 073.4	127.5
2000-01	979.4	1 010.9	108.3
2001-02	1 089.3	1 141.4	88.6
2002-03	1 471.6	1 380.7	131.5
2003-04	1 430.3	1 402.2	152.8
2004-05	1 904.1	1 656.6	153.6
2005-06	2 050.0	1 711.0	129.5
2006-07	2 228.3	1 790.3	317.7
2007-08	2 569.2	1 781.4	356.6

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

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

ACCESS TO SPORTING
FACILITIES BY
INDIGENOUS
COMMUNITIES

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

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

The type of sporting facilities most commonly reported were outdoor courts for games such as basketball and netball (79%) and sports grounds (77%).

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

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

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

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

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

In the states and the Northern Territory, Outdoor basketball/netball courts and Sports grounds were the most commonly reported sporting facilities. Most Outdoor basketball/netball courts (69) and Sports grounds (68) sporting facilities were reported in the Northern Territory (NT) and Western Australia with 47 and 43 respectively.

The state with the highest percentage of Indigenous communities lacking any sporting facilities was NSW where 56% (22) were in this situation. The state with the lowest percentage was Queensland where only 7.7% (3 communities) had no sporting facilities.

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

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

COMMUNITIES WITH SPORTING FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05

A survey of businesses/organisations engaged in sports and physical recreation services was conducted in respect of the 2004–05 financial year.

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

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

The number of males employed exceeded the number of females for Horse and dog racing (ACLC Class 311), Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations (ACLC Class 331) and Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals (ACLC Class 332). The number of females employed exceeded the number

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05
continued

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

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

	Horse and dog racing	Health and fitness centres and gymnasia	Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities	Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations	Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals	Sports and physical recreation support services
Businesses / organisations						
For profit (<i>no.</i>)	759	777	872	—	825	1 774
Not for profit (<i>no.</i>)	359	47	145	1 147	1 824	127
Total (<i>no.</i>)	1 119	824	1 016	1 147	2 649	1 900
Employment at the end of 2005^(a)						
Males (<i>no.</i>)	9 826	5 509	9 309	6 084	12 890	6 333
Females (<i>no.</i>)	6 719	11 362	10 005	4 535	9 326	8 571
Persons (<i>no.</i>)	16 544	16 871	19 341	10 619	22 216	14 904
Total income ^(b) (\$m)	1 556.3	679.4	1 109.8	1 531.0	1 884.1	582.0
Total expenditure (\$m)	1 515.5	649.4	1 020.3	1 461.7	1 815.1	496.6
Operating profit before tax ^(b) (\$m)	41.3	30.3	90.1	70.9	70.6	85.7
Operating profit margin ^(b) (%)	2.7	4.5	8.1	4.6	3.7	14.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(b) Includes capital funding.

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

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

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

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05
continued

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

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

	Horse and dog racing	Health and fitness centres and gymnasia	Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities
	\$m	\$m	\$m
INCOME			
Net distribution from TAB authorities	689.0	—	—
Training fees	211.5	—	—
Admission charges	36.2	0.8	29.8
Membership fees	27.4	535.1	185.8
Casual playing fees	—	46.4	216.1
Sales of food and beverages	145.1	15.8	132.5
Rent, leasing and hiring	35.2	16.5	104.9
Other income	411.9	64.8	440.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 556.3</i>	<i>679.4</i>	<i>1 109.8</i>
EXPENSES			
Wage and salaries	266.9	237.9	278.7
Other labour costs	48.4	42.6	42.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>315.3</i>	<i>270.5</i>	<i>321.2</i>
Purchases	108.3	23.3	97.6
Prize money and trophy expenses	491.8	—	—
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	28.4	110.6	114.7
Depreciation and amortisation	—	36.1	84.2
Other expenses	76.1	218.9	402.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 019.9</i>	<i>649.4</i>	<i>1 020.3</i>
Operating Profit	41.3	30.3	90.1
Operating Profit Margin (%)	2.7	4.5	8.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05
continued

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

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

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

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY 2004–05
continued

11.3 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES TO SPORT, Summary of
income and expenses—2004–05

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY SURVEY

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

The data published for 2006-07 are based on the 2006 ANZSIC. Previous data were compiled using the 1993 ANZSIC. The only 2006 ANZSIC class which corresponds closely in scope to ACLC classes 341 and 481 is 2592 Toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturing. The 1993 ANZSIC class which corresponds closely in scope to ACLC classes 341 and 481 is 2942 Toy and sporting good manufacturing. All includes and excludes have remained unchanged between the 1993 ANZSIC and 2006 ANZSIC for these two respective classes. The scope of these ANZSIC classes are wholly contained within, but much narrower than the combined scope of the two ACLC classes.

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY SURVEY
continued

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

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

11.4 TOY, SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS, Summary of operations

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

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

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

(c) Includes working proprietors and partners.

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

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

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

WHOLESALE INDUSTRY
2005–06

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

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

WHOLESALE INDUSTRY
2005–06 *continued*

11.5 TOY AND SPORTING GOODS WHOLESALERS, Summary of operations—2005–06

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

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners.

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

RETAIL INDUSTRY
2005–06

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

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

Marine equipment includes boats and their accessories, boat trailers and jet skis. The total income for marine equipment retailers during 2005–06 was \$1,667.8m of which \$1,103.2m (66%) came from retail sales and \$379.4m (23%) from wholesale sales. The operating profit margin was 8.2%, slightly larger than the Sport and camping equipment retailers, and larger than the Retail Industry as a whole. The total expenses for Marine equipment retailers were \$1,557.9m, of which \$1,242.0m (80%) was Purchases and \$142.3m (9.1%) Wages and salaries.

RETAIL INDUSTRY
2005–06 *continued*

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

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

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

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

The latest information about the manufacture of sports and physical recreation products has been obtained from the 2005–06 Economic Activity Survey. The information about exports and imports has been obtained from FASTTRACCS, an ABS product which provides electronic delivery of international trade statistics sourced from customs records. Supply and demand data are sourced from the ABS Australian National Accounts Input–Output Tables.

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

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

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY SURVEY

Sports apparel and sports footwear are examples of sports and physical recreation products which could not be included in the table from the Manufacturing Industry Survey (Table 12.1) because they were part of a larger product category predominantly out of scope of the ACLIC Product Classification. Conversely, tarpaulins and motor vehicle covers are examples of out-of-scope products which are included in the table because they are part of a product category which is predominantly in scope. In addition, the first product category in the table (Articles for funfair, etc.) is a mixture of sports and physical recreation products (e.g. snooker tables, bowling alley equipment) and other leisure products (e.g. pinball machines, tables for casino games). As a result of the preceding, it is not appropriate to sum the values for each product in Table 12.1 to obtain an estimate of the total value of production of all sports and physical recreation products.

For 2005–06, the product category with the greatest value of production (\$580.5m) was Boats for pleasure or sport (between 5 and 50 tonnes displacement). This was followed by Small boats (under 5 tonnes displacement) with production of \$325.8m, and Sporting equipment and accessories with \$175.4m.

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY SURVEY
continued

The same three product categories have been the major contributors to the value of sports and physical recreation products manufactured for the last six years.

Over the last five years the value of production of Boats for pleasure or sport (between 5 and 50 tonnes displacement) and Small boats (under 5 tonnes displacement) have more than doubled from \$230.2m and \$142.1m in 2001–02 to \$580.5m and \$325.8m in 2005–06. For sporting equipment and accessories, value of production has remained stable, falling slightly from \$178.4m in 2001–02 to \$175.4m in 2005–06 after reporting a high of \$185.7m in 2003–04.

12.1 SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS, Value of manufacturing production

Product	VALUE OF PRODUCTION				
	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Articles for funfair, table or parlour games (incl. articles and accessories for billiards, snooker or pool; pintables, special tables for casino games and bowling alley equipment)	^ 57.0	* 42.7	* 34.4	** 49.6	* 18.9
Boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts, dinghies and other vessels, for pleasure or sport, over 5 and under 50 tonnes displacement (excl. inflatable vessels, canoes, surfboards and sailboards)	230.2	^ 338.1	^ 414.5	** 497.4	^ 580.5
Knitted sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits	* 24.5	np	* 33.5	** 36.6	* 23.7
Saddlery and harness, of any material	^ 35.0	* 29.1	* 23.5	** 21.9	* 24.9
Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (excl. inflatables)	^ 142.1	^ 245.2	^ 252.8	** 271.3	* 325.8
Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport)	^ 178.4	np	^ 185.7	** 155.8	^ 175.4
Swimwear (excl. infants)	48.7	np	np	np	np
Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers	^ 144.1	^ 75.4	^ 147.3	** 149.6	* 115.8

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

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

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Economic Activity Survey 2005–06

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION PRODUCTS

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

There are some sports and physical recreation products for which trade data are not separately available, primarily because they are parts of larger product categories predominantly out of scope of the ACLC Product Classification. Sports apparel is one example. The various items of sports apparel are not separately identified in trade statistics, but are instead included in parts of more general categories of clothing.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION PRODUCTS
continued

Another example is automatic bowling alley equipment, which for the purposes of international trade, is part of the category Other articles for funfair, table or parlour games. This category is predominantly in scope of the Other leisure products part of the ACLC Product Classification and hence is excluded from data concerning international trade in sports and physical recreation products.

Australia's trade in the selected sports and physical recreation goods is in deficit. Imports of these goods during 2007–08 were valued at \$2,078.8m. This is four times the \$510.9m in sports and physical recreation goods which was exported during that year. The category of Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports (\$289.7m) was the main contributor to the overall export figure, followed by Horses with \$88.7m. Together these categories accounted for over 70% of total exports. At \$591.9m, the category of Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports was also the main contributor to the overall import figure, followed by Gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment with \$227.7m. The combined contribution of these categories to total imports was nearly 40%.

The main source countries of imported sports and physical recreation goods during 2007–08 were China (\$682.9m) and the United States of America (USA) (\$413.6m), together accounting for over half of all imports of these goods. The USA was also the largest market for exported sports and physical recreation goods (\$111.6m), while the second largest market was New Zealand (\$98.5m). The combined purchases by these two countries of Australian sports and physical recreation exports accounted for close to half the total (41%).

*Exports of sports and
physical recreation goods*

Sports and physical recreation goods exported from Australia during 2007–08 were valued at \$510.9m, 0.4% higher than the \$508.8m recorded for 2006–07.

Since 2001–02, the product categories Horses and Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports have been the dominant contributors to the total value of sports and physical recreation goods exported. During that time, their combined contribution has always exceeded 60%. For Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports, the value (in current prices) increased for all years except 2003–04 with the 2007–08 figure of \$289.7m being over one and a half times the \$185.6m recorded for 2001–02. The value of exports of Horses decreased significantly from \$141.8m being reported for 2006–07 to \$88.7m for 2007–08.

Other product categories which have made substantial contributions to total exports since 2001–02 are Other articles and equipment for sports or physical recreation, swimming pools and paddling pools and Water-skis, surf-boards, sailboards and other water sports equipment. For 2007–08, these categories contributed exports worth \$25.3m and \$15.6m respectively.

12.2 EXPORTS OF SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a)(b), Current prices

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Horses	129.9	121.3	117.1	101.9	114.4	141.8	88.7
Swimwear for women and girls	5.3	7.3	9.7	12.9	10.6	11.7	12.2
Waterskis, surfboards, sailboards and other water sports equipment	25.4	19.0	19.6	21.2	21.7	21.8	15.6
Golf clubs and other golf equipment	27.6	41.5	18.0	7.7	12.1	11.4	11.1
Other articles and equipment for sports or physical recreation; swimming pools and paddling pools	15.6	19.3	19.9	22.4	22.2	25.2	25.3
Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	185.6	186.8	123.3	199.9	230.3	232.6	289.7
Spark-ignition marine outboard motors	8.2	13.5	14.0	15.3	17.2	11.7	17.5
Total(c)	463.4	473.9	381.8	436.6	483.2	508.8	510.9

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

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

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

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

Destination of exports

Throughout the period 2001–02 to 2007–08, New Zealand and the USA have been the major destinations for sports and physical recreation goods exported from Australia. For 2007–08, the value of exports to the USA was higher at \$111.6m compared with \$98.5m to New Zealand. Exports to New Zealand were valued at 50% higher than the \$62.6m worth of goods exported to Singapore which was the third-placed export destination.

The value (in current prices) of exports of sports and physical recreation goods to individual countries has varied over time. Exports to Italy increased from \$19.7m in 2006–07 to \$29.4m in 2007-08. Exports to Hong Kong (SAR of China) decreased from \$43.2m in 2001–02 to \$29.2m in 2004–05, rose to \$39.0m in 2006–07 and then decreased to \$31.9m in 2007-08. Exports to Singapore more than doubled to \$62.6m in 2007–08 from \$24.5m in 2006–07 and exports to Spain rose from \$4.7m in 2005–06 to \$16.2m in 2006–07 and then increased to \$19.6m in 2007–08.

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

*Destination of exports
continued*

12.3 EXPORTS OF SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a)(b), By destination

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Country of Origin							
United States of America	95.5	96.7	63.2	95.4	105.4	95.4	111.6
New Zealand	94.7	106.8	94.7	108.8	126.9	138.5	98.5
Singapore	10.5	14.4	9.7	7.9	12.8	24.5	62.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	43.2	39.5	34.9	29.2	35.3	39.0	31.9
Italy	6.6	10.9	10.1	22.6	23.0	19.7	29.4
Spain	6.2	6.3	4.1	12.6	4.7	16.2	19.6
United Kingdom	21.3	19.2	37.3	14.1	14.0	24.2	16.9
Papua New Guinea	2.6	3.9	6.7	5.0	6.4	4.5	11.7
South Africa	4.8	5.6	4.8	8.8	14.0	20.2	10.6
New Caledonia	5.6	7.4	12.1	7.9	11.8	7.8	10.3
Total(c)	463.4	473.9	381.8	436.6	483.2	508.8	510.9

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

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

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

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

*Imports of sports and
physical recreation goods*

The value (in current prices) of sports and physical recreation goods imported into Australia during 2007–08 was \$2,078.8m. This was 0.8% lower than the \$2,096.1m recorded in 2006–07.

Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports and Gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment were the product categories which contributed most to the value of imports of sports and physical recreation goods in 2007–08. These two categories were also in the top three in terms of value of goods imported for the previous two years. Other categories in the top five for 2007–08 were Bicycles and other cycles, not motorised (\$174.5m); Spark-ignition marine outboard motors (\$169.8m) and Sports or physical recreation footwear (\$142.2m).

Together, these five sports and physical recreation product categories accounted for 63% (\$1,306.1m) of total imports of sports and physical recreation goods in 2007–08 and not less than 54% of the total in any other year since 2001–02.

IMPORTS OF SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS(a)(b), Current prices

12.4

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Horses	71.3	92.5	66.2	84.2	108.2	130.3	129.0
Tents	36.7	34.6	32.4	43.7	52.9	56.4	57.9
Swimwear for women and girls	28.1	33.8	30.6	38.3	42.4	46.1	41.9
Saddlery and harness, for any animal, of any material	22.3	23.6	24.6	30.5	30.1	38.5	34.1
Sports or physical recreation footwear	166.0	187.1	148.0	159.7	155.8	175.7	142.2
Waterskis, surfboards, sailboards and other water sports equipment	32.0	33.0	35.1	42.2	47.2	50.3	49.4
Gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment	84.6	100.6	111.4	155.1	203.5	241.1	227.4
Golf clubs and other golf equipment	98.1	99.5	84.0	92.4	90.9	91.1	85.6
Sports balls	31.0	36.3	28.8	31.2	36.7	r36.5	34.4
Fishing rods and other line fishing tackle; fish landing nets, butterfly and similar nets; decoy 'birds' and similar hunting or shooting requisites	65.2	58.8	57.2	59.8	68.8	78.4	73.9
Sporting, hunting or target-shooting shotguns and rifles	12.0	15.9	14.2	17.1	18.6	r21.7	24.0
Other articles and equipment for sports or physical recreation; swimming pools and paddling pools	65.7	67.3	64.8	74.3	85.2	109.8	100.7
Snowmobiles; and golf cars and similar vehicles	13.2	13.8	13.8	21.7	21.8	19.0	21.8
Bicycles and other cycles, not motorised	116.4	130.8	111.4	149.9	163.6	174.9	174.5
Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	140.1	137.5	223.1	373.6	474.6	521.3	591.9
Spark-ignition marine outboard motors	156.2	174.5	172.5	182.4	208.2	186.3	169.8
Total(c)	1 233.9	1 349.0	1 317.2	1 662.5	1 925.8	2 096.1	2 078.8

r revised

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

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

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

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

Origin of imports

Throughout the period 2001–02 to 2007–08, China and the USA have been the major sources of sports and physical recreation goods imported into Australia. For 2007–08, the combined imports from these two countries amounted to \$1,096.5m, which was over half the total of all imports of these goods. China was the largest contributor to this figure and provided imports worth \$682.9m. The \$413.6m contributed to the total figure by the USA placed it second as a source of Australia's imports. This amount was two and a half times greater than the \$155.4m worth of goods imported from Taiwan which was the third-placed import source. Following Taiwan were Japan, which provided imports worth \$145.2m in 2007–08; the United Kingdom with \$130.3m; and New Zealand with \$117.2m.

These countries were the top six sources of imports for every year of the period 2001–02 to 2007–08. Together they provided between 79% and 82% of Australia's imports of sports and physical recreation goods in each year in this period.

Imports from China nearly doubled from \$373.4m in 2001–02 to \$682.9m in 2007–08, while imports from the USA increased by more than 50% during this period (\$266.2m to \$413.9m). The value of imports from the United Kingdom more than tripled over this period – from \$38.3m in 2001–02 to \$130.3m in 2007–08.

Origin of imports
continued

12.5 IMPORTS OF SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a)(b), Current prices—By origin

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Country of origin							
China	373.4	447.6	407.4	502.9	585.3	706.3	682.9
United States of America	266.2	261.6	274.4	381.6	473.0	420.2	413.6
Taiwan	103.7	105.3	96.5	136.5	156.9	169.4	155.4
Japan	115.4	140.8	129.1	145.6	161.5	132.7	145.2
United Kingdom	38.3	63.5	65.3	78.5	102.6	126.4	130.3
New Zealand	79.7	71.7	78.9	97.6	96.1	112.0	117.2
France	23.5	25.5	28.1	34.7	34.5	47.8	59.5
Italy	24.2	24.5	27.0	29.5	36.5	52.7	59.2
Canada	16.0	15.6	18.1	22.7	29.6	50.9	40.0
India	21.2	24.0	26.2	28.5	28.8	34.7	29.8
Germany	12.3	15.8	15.0	16.2	18.4	21.9	28.7
Viet Nam	28.8	25.4	20.2	25.6	24.8	31.8	26.6
Total(c)	1 233.9	1 349.0	1 317.2	1 662.5	1 925.8	2 092.5	2 078.8

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

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

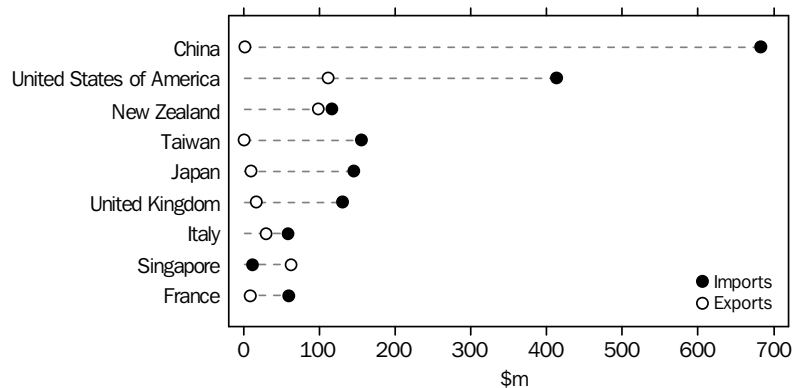
(c) Total includes exports of all sports and physical recreation goods

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

Balance of trade in sports
and physical recreation
goods

The countries shown in Graph 12.6 were Australia's major trading partners in sports and physical recreation goods for 2007–08. That is, they were the countries with which total transactions (exports and imports) were greatest. Australia had a trade deficit with all but one of these countries in 2007–08 for sports and physical recreation goods. The largest trade deficit was with China (\$680.7m), followed by the USA (\$302.0m), Taiwan (\$154.5m) and Japan (\$135.3m). Australia's largest trade surplus in sports and physical recreation goods was with Singapore (\$50.5m), while Hong Kong (SAR of China) was the only other major trading partner with which Australia had a trade surplus (\$12.8m).

12.6 BALANCE OF TRADE IN SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS—2007-08



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

SUPPLY AND DEMAND
FOR SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
PRODUCTS

Supply and demand of selected sports and physical recreation products are based on the 2001–02 Input-Output Product Classification. Input-output tables are part of the Australian national accounts, complementing the quarterly and annual series of national income, expenditure and product aggregates. Input–Output tables are produced on an irregular basis due to availability of comparable data covering all industry sectors. The latest available data are for 2001–02 which was released in 2007.

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

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

The total supply of the selected sports and physical recreation products in 2001–02 was \$8,826m. Major contributors together accounting for more than half of the total supply were Sports and services to sports nec (which includes clubs, administration and coaching) with \$2,256m, Horse and dog racing operation with \$1,788m and Sports ground and similar facilities operation nec with \$1,590m.

The overall contribution of imports to the supply of the selected sports and physical recreation products was only 10% (\$886m). Only one product category recorded imports as the predominant source of supply. Imports of Sporting equipment and accessories was \$483m which was 59% of the total supply of these products (\$819m). Sporting equipment and accessories was also 55% of all imports of the selected sports and physical recreation products (\$886m).

12.7 SUPPLY OF SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS (a)—2001–02

<i>Product</i>	<i>Australian production</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Total</i>
Horse studs	402	81	483
Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers	np	np	205
Swimwear; knitted sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits	126	61	187
Saddlery and harness, of any material; leather articles nec	45	34	79
Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (excl. inflatables)	184	47	232
Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport between 5 and 50 tonnes (excl. inflatables, canoes, surfboards/sailboards)	345	96	441
Articles for funfair or table games (incl. billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories)	55	46	101
Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport)	337	483	819
Recreational parks and gardens operation	614	—	614
Horse and dog racing operation	1 750	38	1 788
Sports grounds and similar facilities operation nec	1 590	—	1 590
Ski slope and similar services	31	—	31
Sports and services to sports nec	2 256	—	2 256
Total	(b) 7 735	886	8 826

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(b) Excludes Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers.

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables-Product Details-Electronic Publication, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001).

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

Products supplied are:

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

Final consumption expenditure by households accounted for \$5,834m (66%) of the total supply of the selected sports and physical recreation products. A further \$1,840m (21%) was used up in the production of other products. Only 4.9% (\$429m) of the total supply was exported.

For most individual product categories, final consumption expenditure by households accounted for the largest contribution to overall demand. For example, Sports and services to sports nec and Horse and dog racing operation and individually accounted for \$1,848m (32%) and \$1,631m (28%) and together contributed to over half of total final consumption expenditure by households of \$5,834m. One exception was Textile tarpaulins for which intermediate usage of \$175m accounted for 85% of the \$205m supplied. Another exception was Saddlery and harness, etc. for which intermediate usage was also the main contributor to demand.

For Recreational parks and gardens operation, final consumption expenditure by government was the main contributor. Its share of the total demand of \$614m was \$427m (70%). Recreational parks and gardens operation also contributed the most (69%) to the total final consumption expenditure by government (\$622m). Sports grounds and similar facilities operation nec was the product category having the largest share of

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

intermediate usage expenditure (36%) and Sports and services to sports nec had the largest share of final consumption expenditure by households (32%). Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport etc (33%) had the largest share of exports.

12.8 DEMAND FOR SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS (a)—2001–02

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Product	Intermediate usage	Households	Government	Exports(b)	Total(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Horse studs	153	223	—	120	483
Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers	175	16	—	12	205
Swimwear; knitted sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits	36	131	—	6	187
Saddlery and harness, of any material; leather articles nec	44	23	—	13	79
Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (excl. inflatables)	68	96	—	22	232
Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport between 5 and 50 tonnes (excl. inflatables, canoes, surfboards/sailboards)	99	127	—	141	441
Articles for funfair or table games (incl. billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories)	4	80	—	21	101
Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport)	1	795	—	40	819
Recreational parks and gardens operation	148	39	427	—	614
Horse and dog racing operation	97	1 631	6	54	1 788
Sports grounds and similar facilities operation nec	660	814	116	—	1 590
Ski slope and similar services	20	11	—	—	31
Sports and services to sports nec	335	1 848	73	—	2 256
Total	1 840	5 834	622	429	8 826

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes re-exports.

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input–Output Tables–Product

Details–Electronic Publication, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001).

GLOSSARY

Aerobics	Includes callisthenics, gymnasium work, exercise bike, circuits.
Air sports	Includes parachuting, gliding, hang-gliding, model aircraft.
Attendance	Attendance at a sporting event, match or competition as a spectator, irrespective of whether an admission fee is paid.
Attendance rate	For any group, the number of persons who attended a sporting event at least once during the year, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group.
Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLIC)	The <i>ACLIC, 2008 (Second Edition)</i> (cat. no. 4902.0) consists of three classifications; Industry, Product, and Occupation Classifications. The categories used for the presentation of data in this publication are those which closely align with one or more of the sports and physical recreation classes from the relevant classification within the ACLIC. For example, the categories used to present industry data are those which closely align with classes in the ACLIC Industry Classification Division 3, Sports and Physical Recreation.
Basketball	Includes indoor and outdoor.
Capital city	The six state capital city statistical divisions. The Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division are excluded.
Casual employees	Casual employees usually receive a higher rate of pay, to compensate for lack of permanency and leave entitlements.
Club or association	Includes work social club, community club, church group, old scholars association.
Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Cycling	Includes BMX and mountain bikes.
Employed	All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employment at end June	Working proprietors and partners, and employees (including working directors) working for the business during the last pay period ending in June. It excludes volunteers and subcontracted workers.

Exercise level	<p>Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the 2 weeks prior to interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Sedentary</i> – Less than 100 minutes (includes no exercise); ■ <i>Low</i> – 100 minutes to less than 1600 minutes of exercise; ■ <i>Moderate</i> – 1600–3200 minutes of exercise, or more than 3200 minutes but less than 2 hours of vigorous exercise; ■ <i>High</i> – More than 3200 minutes of exercise and 2 hours or more of vigorous exercise.
Full-time employees	<p>Employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they usually work 35 hours or more per week.</p>
Generalised trust	<p>Generalised trust refers to trust that individuals have toward other people in general.</p>
Gymnastics	<p>Includes trampolining.</p>
Hockey	<p>Excludes indoor hockey, ice hockey.</p>
Horse riding	<p>Includes equestrian, rodeo, polo, polocrosse.</p>
Household	<p>A group of people who usually reside and eat together. This may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a one person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person; or ■ a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons, living within the same dwelling, who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
Household expenditure	<p>The cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. For example, goods purchased by credit card are counted as expenditure at the time they were acquired rather than at the time the credit card bill was paid.</p> <p>Expenditure is net of refunds or expected refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received. Similarly, gambling wins are offset against gambling outlays to show net gambling expenditure.</p>
Household Expenditure Survey	<p>A survey, conducted at approximately five-yearly intervals, which records the expenditure of households rather than individuals because some expenditures (e.g. on domestic inground swimming pools, caravans, boats) are usually for the benefit of everyone in the household and therefore cannot be attributed in a meaningful way to any particular person in the household.</p> <p>Information about most types of expenditure is obtained from a diary maintained by all persons aged 15 years and over in households selected in the sample. Some infrequent items of expenditure are collected on a 'recall' or 'last payment' basis' the length of the recall period ranging from two years for house purchases to three months for health expenses.</p> <p>A household's expenditure on sports, physical recreation and other leisure can be affected by many things including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the size of the household – the more people a household contains, the larger the expenditure is likely to be ■ the location of the household ■ the income of the household – expenditure on many goods and services increases as income increases ■ the composition of the household – the age and sex of household members and their relationships within the household will impact on their interests and spending habits.
Ice/snow sports	<p>Include ice hockey, ice skating, snow skiing.</p>
Involvement	<p>Involvement in sport or physical activity in either a playing role, or a non-playing role such as coach, umpire or administrator.</p>

Labour costs	Include wages and salaries, employer contributions to superannuation funds, workers' compensation costs, payroll tax and fringe benefits tax. Exclude payments to self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer; and payments to proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.
Main English speaking countries	Comprise United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, United States of America, and South Africa.
Martial arts	Include Taekwondo, Aikido, judo, karate, kickboxing.
Motor sports	Include car and motor cycle racing and rallying; and speedway, drag and go-kart events.
Netball	Includes indoor and outdoor netball.
Net takings	Gross takings less payments of prize money and winnings.
Not-for-profit organisations	Organisations not permitted to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.
Operating profit before tax	A measure of the level of profit achieved prior to extraordinary items being brought to account, income tax being deducted and dividends being paid. It is derived as total income minus total expenses plus closing inventories minus opening inventories.
Organised sports and physical activities	Sports and physical activities which were organised by a club, association or school. The club or association need not be sporting body. It may be a work social club, church group or old scholars association. Physical activity such as aerobics and other exercise sessions organised by fitness centres or gymnasias are also included.
Paid involvement	Persons were classed as being paid for involvement in sport or physical activity in a particular role if they received any payment at all for that involvement. If a person undertook more than one role, payment had to be received for each role for all involvements to be classed as paid.
Participants	Persons playing a sport or undertaking physical activity. Persons involved only in non-playing roles such as coach, umpire or administrator are excluded.
Participation rate	For any group, the number of persons involved (either as participants or otherwise) in sports or physical activities, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group.
Part-time employees	Employees who normally work less than the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as part-time if they usually work less than 35 hours per week.
SAR of China	Special Administrative Region of China.
Shooting sports	Include pistol and rifle shooting, hunting, and paintball.
Soccer	Excludes indoor soccer.
Social capital	Networks, together with shared norms, values and understandings which facilitate cooperation within and among groups (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2001).
Sports hospitality clubs	Clubs which obtained the largest portion of their income from the provision of hospitality services, but identified themselves as being sports or physical recreation clubs
Surf sports	Include surfing and windsurfing. Exclude surf-lifesaving.
Tennis	Includes indoor and outdoor tennis.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or

Unemployed <i>continued</i>	■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Volleyball	Includes indoor and outdoor volleyball.
Volunteer rate	For any group, the number of volunteers, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group.
Volunteers	Persons who willingly gave unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, to assist an organisation or group. The reimbursement of expenses and the bestowing of small gifts are not regarded as payment for services rendered. Hence, persons who received these (and nothing else) are still treated as volunteers.
Waterskiing/powerboating	Includes jet skiing.
Weekly ordinary time cash earnings	Weekly earnings of employees which are attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, including allowances, penalty payments, payments by measured result and regular bonuses and commissions. Amounts salary sacrificed are also included. Excluded are non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, and termination and redundancy payments.
Weekly total cash earnings	Weekly total cash earnings of employees is regular wages and salaries in cash and is equal to weekly ordinary time cash earnings plus weekly overtime cash earnings.

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