



SPORTS INDUSTRIES

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 Ann Santo on Melbourne 03 9615 7910.

NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents results, in respect of the 2000–01 financial year, from a survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) of businesses/organisations involved in sports industries. This is the second time that the ABS has surveyed these industries, with the previous survey conducted in respect of 1994–95. However, due to differences in the scope of the two surveys, the results are not comparable.

This publication is one of a series issued in respect of 2000–01 for a range of hospitality, sporting, recreation and gambling services industries. Other publications in this series are:

Casinos, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8683.0 — issued 7 December 2001

Selected Amusement and Leisure Industries 2000–01, cat. no. 8688.0 — issued 30 April 2002

Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia 2000–01, cat. no. 8687.0 — issued 25 June 2002

Gambling Industries, Australia 2000–01, cat. no. 8684.0 — issued 18 July 2002

Accommodation Industry, Australia 2000–01, cat. no. 8695.0 — issued 26 July 2002

COMMENTS ON THIS PUBLICATION

The ABS welcomes comments and suggestions from users recommending industries and data items for inclusion in future service industries surveys. These comments should be addressed to the Director, Goods and Services National Statistics Centre, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Locked Bag 10, Belconnen ACT 2616.

ROUNDING

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

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

This publication presents results, in respect of the 2000–01 financial year, from an Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) survey of organisations mainly involved in sports and physical recreation activities. In terms of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)*, these organisations are classified to ANZSIC Group 931 (Sport), which includes the following industry classes:

- Horse and dog racing
- Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c., and
- Sports and services to sport n.e.c.

In addition, the survey included general government organisations with sports and physical recreation involvement (ANZSIC group 811).

While statistics are available on request for these ANZSIC classes, this publication presents statistics based on the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC). These classifications were released in 2001 and details are available in *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (cat. no. 4902.0). For the purposes of this publication, statistics are presented for the following ACLC industry classes. Definitions of these ACLC classes are shown in paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

- 311 Horse and dog racing
- 321 Health and fitness centres and gymnasia
- 322 Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities
- 331 Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations
- 332 Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals
- 334 Sports and physical recreation support services (part)

Users should note that clubs mainly providing hospitality services (drinking facilities, gambling, meals and other hospitality services) are not included within the scope of this survey. These organisations were also surveyed in respect of 2000–01 and the clubs (hospitality) industry statistics are contained in *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8687.0).

This publication has seven chapters. Chapter 2 contains summary information for all sports and physical recreation organisations. Chapter 3 provides commentary and some financial data relating to the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited and the treatment of these organisations in these industry statistics. The remaining four chapters contain detailed statistics for: Horse and dog racing industry (ALC class 311) in Chapter 4; Sports and physical recreation venues industries (ALC classes 321 and 322) in Chapter 5; Sports and physical recreation services industries (ALC classes 331, 332 and 334) in Chapter 6; and Government organisations in Chapter 7.

CHAPTER 2

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS

At the end of June 2001, there were 7,147 employing organisations involved in the provision of sports and physical recreation activities. These organisations included 6,517 in the sports and physical recreation industry classes outlined in Chapter 1 and 630 government organisations (i.e. at the three levels of government) with sports and physical recreation involvement (see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for a more detailed definition). 'For profit' organisations accounted for 51% of the total employing organisations, while 'Not for profit' and government organisations accounted for 40% and 9% respectively.

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION INDUSTRIES

During 2000–01, the total income of organisations in the sports and physical recreation industries was \$7,737m, including the financial contribution from the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG) and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited operations. Industries with the highest income were the other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities industry with total income of \$3,563m, the sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals industry (\$1,382m), the sports and physical recreation administrative organisations industry (\$1,147m) and the horse and dog racing industry (\$1,136m).

Total expenses of these industries was \$7,643m resulting in an operating profit before tax of \$89m.

At the end of June 2001, total employment of the sports and physical recreation industries was 87,447 persons, of which only 30,547 were permanent employees. In addition, the industry had 178,837 volunteers during the month of June 2001.

The industry value added for the sports and physical recreation industries in 2000–01 was \$1,942m.

GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

During 2000–01, income of \$730m was received by government organisations for the provision of sports and physical recreation activities. The majority (63%) of this income was received as operational and capital funding from government.

The 630 government organisations employed 10,820 persons, whose time was spent mainly on activities related to sports and physical recreation.

**2.1 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS —
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES/ORGANISATIONS(a)**

	<i>For profit</i>	<i>Not for profit</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Sports and physical recreation industries			
Horse and dog racing	750	284	1 034
Health and fitness centres and gymnasia	620	47	667
Other sport and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities	745	119	864
Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations	..	756	756
Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals	372	1 565	1 937
Sports and physical recreation support services	1 181	78	1 259
<i>Total non-government sector</i>	3 668	2 849	6 517
Government organisations	..	..	630
Total	..	..	7 147

(a) Includes the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited.

2.2 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS — BY SECTOR(a)

	<i>Units</i>	<i>For profit</i>	<i>Not for profit</i>	<i>Government organisations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Businesses/organisations at end June 2001	no.	3 668	2 849	630	7 147
Total employment at end June 2001	no.	37 705	49 743	10 820	98 267
Total volunteers during the month of June 2001	no.	4 404	174 433	—	178 837
Income					
Funding from government	\$m	119.0	149.6	462.7	731.3
Income from other grants and distributions	\$m	26.7	228.8	—	255.5
Income from sponsorship and fundraising	\$m	780.7	433.2	6.7	1 220.6
Income from players/participants playing fees	\$m	385.6	147.5	—	533.2
Income from admissions	\$m	665.6	323.0	153.1	1 141.7
Rent, leasing and hiring of sporting grounds and facilities	\$m	43.6	92.0	50.9	186.4
Income from television and broadcasting rights	\$m	1 132.8	216.6	—	1 349.4
Other	\$m	1 203.7	1 788.1	56.1	3 047.9
<i>Total</i>	\$m	4 357.7	3 379.0	729.5	8 466.2
Expenses					
Labour costs(b)	\$m	955.5	937.5	254.8	2 147.8
Grants to other organisations	\$m	11.9	267.5	215.8	495.2
Repair and maintenance of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities	\$m	66.6	111.5	168.5	346.5
Rent, leasing and hiring of sporting venues, facilities and equipment	\$m	99.0	60.5	—	159.6
Gambling taxes/levies	\$m	*0.2	8.4	—	8.6
Other	\$m	3 187.0	1 936.7	326.3	5 450.1
<i>Total</i>	\$m	4 320.4	3 322.2	965.3	8 607.9

(a) Includes data for the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited. Data for the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games relates to the 18 month period ended December 2000.

(b) For government organisations, labour costs include only wages and salaries.

2.3 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS — BY INDUSTRY(a)

	Units	Horse and dog racing	Health/fitness centres and gymnasias	Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities	Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations	Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals	Sports and physical recreation support services	Government organisations	Total
Businesses/organisations at end June 2001									
For profit	no.	750	620	745	—	372	1 181	..	3 668
Not for profit	no.	284	47	119	756	1 565	78	..	2 849
Government	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	630
<i>Total</i>	no.	1 034	667	864	756	1 937	1 259	630	7 147
Locations at end June 2001									
Capital cities and suburbs	no.	na	527	591	571	1 106	1 310	na	na
Non-metropolitan areas	no.	na	270	434	393	1 118	630	na	na
<i>Total</i>	no.	na	797	1 025	965	2 224	1 940	na	na
Total employment at end June 2001	no.	15 900	12 552	15 842	11 814	23 312	8 028	10 820	98 267
Total volunteers during the month of June 2001	no.	na	*546	*7 962	106 427	61 950	1 952	na	178 837
Members at end June 2001	no.	105 833	501 264	224 343	na	1 669 111	*81 901	na	2 582 452
Income									
Net TAB distributions received	\$m	555.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	555.4
Income from membership fees	\$m	20.8	190.7	29.7	80.5	313.1	11.7	na	646.6
Income from admissions	\$m	26.5	0.6	644.8	228.6	87.3	0.7	153.1	1 141.7
Funding from government	\$m	—	*1.1	131.2	106.1	10.9	19.3	462.7	731.3
Other income	\$m	533.0	101.9	2 757.4	731.4	970.5	183.5	113.8	5 391.4
<i>Total</i>	\$m	1 135.6	294.3	3 563.1	1 146.7	1 381.8	215.2	729.5	8 466.2
Expenses									
Labour costs(b)	\$m	242.2	119.8	627.9	224.8	595.1	83.2	254.8	2 147.8
Prizemoney and trophy expenses	\$m	404.2	*0.2	2.6	29.7	19.1	0.6	na	456.4
Grants to other organisations	\$m	na	1.7	5.2	237.4	32.9	2.2	215.8	495.2
Repair and maintenance expenses	\$m	41.0	11.1	43.2	8.2	69.0	5.6	168.5	346.5
Other	\$m	419.9	145.3	2 904.6	600.1	670.8	94.9	326.3	5 161.9
<i>Total</i>	\$m	1 107.3	278.1	3 583.6	1 100.2	1 386.9	186.5	965.3	8 607.9
Operating profit/surplus before tax(c)	\$m	30.6	16.0	*-18.6	45.7	**-12.5	28.0	..	89.3
Operating profit margin	%	2.7	5.6	*-3.0	*7.4	**-1.3	16.2	..	2.1
Industry value added	\$m	260.7	140.6	668.4	229.2	542.8	100.1	..	1 941.9

(a) Includes data for the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited. Data for the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games relates to the 18 month period ended December 2000.

(b) For government organisations, labour costs include only wages and salaries.

(c) This item is derived as total income minus total expenses, plus closing inventories minus opening inventories.

CHAPTER 3

THE SYDNEY OLYMPIC GAMES AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

Sports and physical recreation industries statistics for 2000–01 were heavily impacted by the conduct of the Sydney Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. The Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited were responsible for organising the Games, including operating all venues and facilities for the games.

Data for these two organisations are included in the summary sports and physical recreation industries data shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. However, since the contribution of these two organisations was a one-off, their data have been omitted from the subsequent detailed tables on the various sports and physical recreation industries.

The main data contributed by the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited for 2000–01 were:

- \$1,137m of income from television and broadcasting rights
- \$737m of income from sponsorship and fundraising
- \$642m of admission income
- \$110m of government grants
- \$7m of income from players/participants playing fees
- \$422m for labour costs.

It should be noted that data for the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games relates to the 18 month period ended December 2000.

Other organisations in the sports and physical recreation industries also received income which was directly attributable to activities of the Sydney Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. This income has been retained within the respective industry income statistics, but is separately identifiable in total, in the footnotes to tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 of this publication. These organisations in the sports and physical recreation industries reported \$55m of income attributable to the conduct of the Sydney Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.

CHAPTER 4

HORSE AND DOG RACING INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data for the horse and dog racing industry. This industry includes employing organisations mainly involved in thoroughbred horse racing, harness horse racing or greyhound racing, such as racing boards, racing clubs and horse and dog racing trainers.

At the end of June 2001, there were a total of 1,034 employing organisations in the horse and dog racing industry, comprising 792 thoroughbred racing organisations, 150 harness racing organisations and 93 greyhound racing organisations.

SOURCES OF INCOME

During 2000–01, organisations in the horse and dog racing industry generated total income of \$1,136m. It should be noted that the industry income in 2000–01 excludes GST paid by consumers to organisations in the industry. The main income item was net industry and TAB distributions (\$555m) which represented 49% of the total income. In total, 271 organisations (26% of organisations in the industry) received income from this source.

The other major source of income was income from training fees (\$141m) which represented 12% of the total income. A total of 665 organisations (64% of the total organisations) reported income from this source.

Other sources of industry income included sponsorship and advertising income (\$54m), commissions from on-course totalisator/TAB operations (\$48m), sales of liquor and other beverages (\$44m), takings from meals and food sales (\$30m), income from admissions (\$27m), income from prizemoney received by training businesses (\$26m), income from nomination, acceptance and scratching fees (\$24m) and income from membership fees (\$21m).

The income from prizemoney received by training businesses (\$26m) represented 6% of the prizemoney and trophy expenses (\$404m).

EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure recorded for the horse and dog racing industry during 2000–01 was \$1,107m. The major expense items were prizemoney and trophy expenses (\$404m) and labour costs (\$242m) which represented 37% and 22% respectively of the total industry expenditure.

The average labour cost per employee for 2000–01 was \$15,900 reflecting the high incidence of casual employees in this industry.

Other industry expenditure included depreciation and amortisation (\$43m), advertising, marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses (\$41m), repair and maintenance expenses (\$41m), purchases of animal feed (\$24m) and rent leasing and hiring expenses (\$21m).

PROFITABILITY	<p>During 2000–01, the operating profit/surplus before tax of the horse and dog racing industry was \$31m, which represented an operating profit margin of 2.7%. ‘For profit’ organisations accounted for 750 of the 1,034 organisations in this industry.</p> <p>The profitability of the industry varied by size of organisation with the main contributors to profitability being the 756 small organisations with employment of nine persons or less and the 26 organisations employing 100 persons or more, which recorded an operating profit before tax of \$15m and \$13m respectively.</p>
EMPLOYMENT	<p>At the end of June 2001, the total employment of the horse and dog racing industry was 15,900 persons. The employment comprised 677 working proprietors and partners, 3,661 permanent full-time employees, 995 permanent part-time employees and 10,567 casual employees. The majority (61%) of employment were male (9,641), of whom 64% were employed on a casual basis.</p> <p>Most of the persons employed at the end of June 2001, were categorised as other raceday staff (23% of total). Other major occupation categories were managers/administrators, and catering staff, each of which were 12% of the total employment.</p>
STATE AND TERRITORY DIMENSION	<p>New South Wales and Victoria dominated this industry in terms of the number of businesses (60%), with 311 and 313 businesses respectively. New South Wales businesses accounted for 30% of employment and 31% of industry income. Businesses operating in Victoria accounted for 29% of employment and 36% of industry income. New South Wales’ and Victoria’s share of the Australian population is 34% and 25% respectively.</p> <p>The 75 businesses in the industry operating in South Australia accounted for 5% of industry employment and 6% of industry income, which was below South Australia’s share of the Australian population of 8%.</p>
ORGANISATION SIZE	<p>The majority (73%) of organisations were small with employment of nine persons or less. However, these small organisations accounted for only 15% of total employment, 13% of industry wages and salaries, 14% of total industry income and 13% of total industry expenses. There were 26 organisations with employment of 100 or more persons (3% of all organisations), which accounted for 44% of the total employment, 48% of industry wages and salaries, 52% of total industry income and 52% of total industry expenses.</p>

4.1 HORSE AND DOG RACING INDUSTRY — SOURCES OF INCOME

	<i>Businesses/organisations at end June 2001(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>	<i>Proportion of total income</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
Sales of goods and services			
Net industry and TAB distributions	271	555.4	48.9
Income from registration and licensing fees	16	9.4	0.8
Commissions from on-course totalisator/TAB operations	224	47.6	4.2
Income from admissions	255	26.5	2.3
Income from membership fees	262	20.8	1.8
Income from nomination, acceptance and scratching fees	233	24.1	2.1
Income from bookmakers' fees (including turnover levy)	245	15.9	1.4
Income from poker/gaming machines	12	17.3	1.5
Income from other gambling activity	24	1.2	0.1
Sponsorship and advertising income	264	53.5	4.7
Takings from meals and food sales	111	29.6	2.6
Sales of liquor and other beverages	209	44.1	3.9
Other retail sales	233	5.8	0.5
Income from catering commissions/concessions	135	2.7	0.2
Income from training fees	665	141.2	12.4
Income from harness racing drivers' fees	*49	**0.9	*0.1
Income from prizemoney	578	25.5	2.2
Rent, leasing and hiring income			
Track, stable and kennel rentals	89	7.8	0.7
Other	220	9.7	0.9
<i>Total</i>	251	17.6	1.5
Income from television and other broadcasting rights	73	31.0	2.7
Other operating income	487	54.0	4.8
<i>Total</i>	1 034	1 124.3	99.0
Interest income	422	9.1	0.8
Other non-operating income	429	2.3	0.2
Total	1 034	1 135.6	100.0

(a) Businesses may have more than one source of income. Hence, the counts of businesses for each income source do not sum to the total.

4.2 HORSE AND DOG RACING INDUSTRY — ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	Expense value		Proportion of total expenses	
		\$m		%
Labour costs				
Wages and salaries		210.9		19.0
Employer contributions to superannuation funds		13.7		1.2
Workers' compensation costs		6.6		0.6
Fringe benefits tax		3.2		0.3
Payroll tax		7.8		0.7
<i>Total</i>		242.2		21.9
Purchases				
Liquor and other beverages		17.8		1.6
Food and foodstuffs used in preparing meals		13.2		1.2
Animal feed		23.5		2.1
Animal medicines and additives		3.4		0.3
Other		6.6		0.6
<i>Total</i>		64.5		5.8
Other expenses				
Prizemoney and trophy expenses		404.2		36.5
Payments for broadcasting		17.9		1.6
Advertising, marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses		41.3		3.7
Poker/gaming machine taxes and levies		np		np
Repair and maintenance expenses		41.0		3.7
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses				
Track, stable and kennel rentals		11.2		1.0
Other		9.3		0.8
<i>Total</i>		20.5		1.9
Nomination/acceptance fees		np		np
Horsebreaking/farrier expenses		7.8		0.7
Veterinary expenses		8.9		0.8
Float charges		4.6		0.4
Motor vehicle running expenses		6.8		0.6
Payments to employment agencies for staff		1.8		0.2
Other contract, sub-contract and commission expenses		27.3		2.5
Electricity, gas and water charges		11.8		1.1
Telecommunication expenses		5.4		0.5
Interest expenses		5.4		0.5
Insurance premiums		14.3		1.3
Depreciation and amortisation		42.9		3.9
Other		127.1		11.5
<i>Total</i>		800.6		72.3
Total		1 107.3		100.0

4.3 HORSE AND DOG RACING INDUSTRY — CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Working proprietors and partners	459	4.8	217	3.5	677	4.3
Employees						
Permanent full-time	2 528	26.2	1 133	18.1	3 661	23.0
Permanent part-time	523	5.4	472	7.5	995	6.3
Casuals	6 131	63.6	4 436	70.9	10 567	66.5
<i>Total</i>	9 182	95.2	6 042	96.5	15 224	95.7
Total employment at end June 2001	9 641	100.0	6 259	100.0	15 900	100.0

4.4 HORSE AND DOG RACING INDUSTRY — MAIN OCCUPATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

	Persons at end June 2001		Percentage contribution to total
	no.		%
Managers/administrators	1 943		12.2
Stewards, judges and other racing officials	1 159		7.3
Security officers	80		0.5
Other raceday staff	3 714		23.4
Curators, gardeners and other maintenance workers	1 156		7.3
Bar managers and attendants	1 506		9.5
Catering staff	1 905		12.0
Poker machine gaming staff	166		1.0
Totalisator operator staff	845		5.3
Trainers	568		3.6
Stablehands, strappers and handlers	1 767		11.1
Apprentice jockeys and trackwork riders	561		3.5
Other	530		3.3
Total	15 900		100.0

4.5 HORSE AND DOG RACING INDUSTRY — STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Businesses/ organisations at end June 2001		Employment at end June 2001		Wages and salaries		Total income	
	no.	no.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	
New South Wales	311	4 754	29.9	76.2	36.1	353.7	31.1	
Victoria	313	4 632	29.1	69.7	33.0	412.1	36.3	
Queensland	177	3 104	19.5	28.2	13.4	158.4	13.9	
South Australia	75	810	5.1	13.7	6.5	71.6	6.3	
Western Australia	110	1 948	12.3	17.6	8.3	100.6	8.9	
Tasmania	36	339	2.1	2.8	1.3	21.4	1.9	
Northern Territory	7	122	0.8	1.6	0.7	9.8	0.9	
Australian Capital Territory	6	191	1.2	1.2	0.6	8.0	0.7	
Australia	1 034	15 900	100.0	210.9	100.0	1 135.6	100.0	

4.6 HORSE AND DOG RACING INDUSTRY — CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANISATIONS, BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE

	Units	Employment size				Total
		0-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-99 persons	100 or more persons	
Businesses/organisations at end June 2001	no.	756	111	140	26	1 034
Employment at end June 2001	no.	2 311	1 565	5 057	6 968	15 900
Wages and salaries	\$m	27.9	21.9	59.1	102.0	210.9
Total income	\$m	157.1	94.6	296.8	587.1	1 135.6
Total expenses	\$m	141.7	90.7	298.3	576.5	1 107.3
Operating profit/surplus before tax(a)	\$m	15.3	*3.8	** -1.6	13.1	30.6

(a) This item is derived as total income minus total expenses, plus closing inventories minus opening inventories.

CHAPTER 5

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data relating to the sports and physical recreation venues industries, dissected by ACLC Industry Classification classes: Health and fitness centres and gymnasia (class 321); and Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities (class 322).

At the end of June 2001, there were 1,530 employing businesses operating in the sports and physical recreation venues industries. These comprised 667 employing businesses operating in the health and fitness centres and gymnasia industry, and 863 employing businesses operating in the other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities industry.

SOURCES OF INCOME

Health and fitness centres and gymnasia

During 2000–01, businesses operating health and fitness centres and gymnasia generated total income of \$294m, which represented 29% of the total income for the two sports and physical recreation venues industries. It should be noted that the industry income in 2000–01 excludes GST paid by consumers to businesses in the industry.

The main income item was takings from membership fees (\$191m) which represented 65% of the total income. A large proportion (88%) of businesses received income from this source.

The other major source of income was takings from casual playing fees (\$55m) which represented 19% of the total income. A total of 414 organisations (62% of the total organisations) reported income from this source.

Other sources of income included rent, leasing and hiring income (\$6m), income from the sale of liquor and other beverages (\$6m), sales of merchandise (\$5m), takings from meals and food sales (\$4m) and sponsorship and fundraising income (\$2m).

Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities

Businesses operating other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities generated total income of \$734m, which represented 71% of the total income for the sports and physical recreation venues industries. It should be noted that the industry income in 2000–01 excludes GST paid by consumers to businesses in the industry.

Takings from casual playing fees (\$295m) was the main income item, generating 40% of the total income, and being received by 83% of the businesses in this industry.

Other sources of income for these businesses included rent, leasing and hiring income (\$62m), funding from government (\$53m), takings from meals and food sales (\$48m), sales of merchandise (\$41m), takings from membership fees (\$31m), sponsorship and other fundraising income (\$29m) and income from the sale of liquor and other beverages (\$29m).

Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities *continued*

Businesses in the other sports and physical recreation venues industry were far more reliant on government funding and sponsorship and other fundraising income than businesses in the health and fitness centres and gymnasias industry. Government funding and sponsorship and other fundraising income accounted for 7% and 4% respectively of the total income of businesses in the other sports and physical recreation venues industry compared to less than 1% for each of these two income items for businesses in the health and fitness centres and gymnasias industry.

EXPENDITURE

Health and fitness centres and gymnasias

The total expenditure for the health and fitness centres and gymnasias industry was \$278m during 2000–01. The major expense items were labour costs (\$120m) and rent, leasing and hiring (\$35m) which represented 43% and 13% respectively of the total industry expenditure.

Other expense items included advertising, marketing, promotional and sponsorship expenses (\$13m), repair and maintenance (\$11m), electricity, gas and water charges (\$11m), depreciation and amortisation (\$10m), other contract, sub-contract and commission expenses (\$10m), interest expenses (\$8m), purchases of merchandise for resale (\$4m), purchases of liquor and other beverages (\$3m) and purchases of foodstuffs used in preparing meals (\$3m).

Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities

During 2000–01, the total expenditure for the other sports and physical recreation venues industry was \$754m. Labour costs (\$228m) was the major expense item accounting for 30% of total industry expenses.

Other major expense items included depreciation and amortisation (\$97m), rent, leasing and hiring expenses (\$66m), repair and maintenance expenses (\$43m), interest expenses (\$37m), other contract, sub-contract and commission expenses (\$26m), electricity, gas and water charges (\$26m), purchases of merchandise for resale (\$24m), purchases of foodstuffs used in preparing meals (\$21m), and purchases of liquor and other beverages (\$15m).

PROFITABILITY

Health and fitness centres and gymnasias

During 2000–01, the operating profit before tax of businesses in the health and fitness centres and gymnasias industry was \$16m which represented an operating profit margin of 5.6%. The large majority (93%) of businesses in this industry were 'for profit'.

There were 472 businesses in this industry employing less than 20 persons, which recorded an operating profit before tax of \$6m, which represented 39% of the industry operating profit before tax. There were 19 large businesses employing 100 or more persons, which recorded an operating profit before tax of only \$2m (13% of the industry operating profit before tax).

Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities

The other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities industry recorded an operating loss before tax of \$19m, which represented an operating profit margin of negative 3.0%. A high proportion (86%) of businesses in this industry were 'for profit'.

The main contributors to this industry's operating loss before tax were businesses employing 100 or more persons and businesses employing between 20 and 49 persons, which recorded an operating loss before tax of \$23m and \$5m respectively.

EMPLOYMENT

Health and fitness centres and gymnasia

At the end of June 2001, the health and fitness centres and gymnasia industry had total employment of 12,552 persons, of whom 64% were females.

The industry was dominated by casual employees (8,848 persons) who accounted for 71% of the industry employment. The concentration of casual employees is evidenced by the average labour cost per employee of \$9,900.

Other employment categories of this industry included 404 working proprietors and partners (3% of employment), 1,626 permanent full-time employees (13% of employment) and 1,674 permanent part-time employees (13% of employment).

There were 7,829 coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers employed in the industry which accounted for the majority (62%) of industry employment. A further 2,243 persons were employed as managers and administrative staff.

Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities

There were 15,842 persons working in the other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities industry at the end of June 2001.

This industry was dominated by casual employees (10,639 persons), who accounted for 67% of employment. In addition, there were 397 working proprietors (3% of total employment), 3,197 permanent full-time employees (20% of total employment) and 1,609 permanent part-time employees (10% of total employment).

Just over half (52%) of the employment in this industry were male (8,239 persons), of which 27% were employed on a permanent full-time basis and 59% on a casual basis. The total female employment was 7,603 persons, of which 13% were employed on a permanent full-time basis and 76% were employed on a casual basis.

The main occupations of persons employed in this industry were managers and administrative staff (2,774) and coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers (2,238).

STATE AND TERRITORY DIMENSION

Health and fitness centres and gymnasias

New South Wales and Victoria dominated this industry in terms of the number of businesses (60%), with 244 and 157 businesses respectively. New South Wales' businesses accounted for 30% of industry employment and 30% of industry income. Businesses operating in Victoria accounted for 34% of industry employment and 29% of industry income. New South Wales' and Victoria's share of the Australian population is 34% and 25% respectively.

The 115 businesses in the industry operating in Queensland accounted for 12% of industry employment and 15% of industry income, which was below Queensland's share of the Australian population of 19%.

Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities

New South Wales dominated this industry with 36% of businesses, 45% of industry employment and 51% of industry income. New South Wales' share of the Australian population is 34%.

Victorian businesses accounted for 22% of businesses, 24% of industry employment and 23% of industry income. Victoria's share of the Australian population is 25%.

BUSINESS SIZE

Health and fitness centres and gymnasias

The majority (71%) of businesses in this industry had employment of less than 20 persons at the end of June 2001. These 472 businesses accounted for 28% of total employment, and 36% of total industry income. There were 19 large businesses with employment of 100 or more persons (3% of all businesses), which accounted for 22% of industry employment and 19% of industry income.

Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities

At the end of June 2001, there were 21 large businesses in this industry employing 100 persons or more (2% of all businesses). These large businesses accounted for 45% of industry employment and 55% of industry income. The majority (82%) of the businesses in this industry employed less than 20 persons. These small businesses accounted for 27% of total employment, and 28% of total industry income.

5.1 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES INDUSTRIES — SOURCES OF INCOME

	<i>Health and fitness centres and gymnasia</i>			<i>Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Businesses at end June 2001(a)</i>		<i>Proportion of total income</i>	<i>Businesses at end June 2001(a)</i>		<i>Proportion of total income</i>	<i>Businesses at end June 2001(a)</i>		<i>Proportion of total income</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>		<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>		<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	
Sales of goods and services									
Takings from membership fees									
Sporting participants and players	584	np	np	170	np	np	754	203.8	19.8
Other membership fees	22	np	np	*33	np	np	55	18.0	1.8
<i>Total</i>	585	190.7	64.8	195	31.1	4.2	780	221.8	21.6
Takings from casual playing fees	414	54.7	18.6	717	295.1	40.2	1 131	349.8	34.0
Income from admissions									
To sporting events	*12	*0.2	*0.1	*70	27.6	3.8	82	27.9	2.7
To other events	**8	0.4	0.1	11	0.2	—	*19	0.6	0.1
<i>Total</i>	*14	0.6	0.2	74	27.8	3.8	88	28.4	2.8
Income from rent, leasing and hiring									
Sporting venues and facilities	122	3.9	1.3	304	54.8	7.5	426	58.7	5.7
Other	62	1.8	0.6	103	7.4	1.0	165	9.2	0.9
<i>Total</i>	154	5.7	1.9	345	62.2	8.5	498	67.9	6.6
Income from the sale of liquor and other beverages	283	5.5	1.9	390	29.3	4.0	673	34.8	3.4
Takings from meals and food sales	170	4.4	1.5	433	48.2	6.6	603	52.6	5.1
Income from catering commissions/concessions	5	0.1	0.1	*50	12.6	1.7	*55	12.8	1.2
Income from vendor and coin/token operated amusement machines	36	0.2	0.1	180	np	np	216	np	np
Commissions from vending and amusement machines	—	—	—	*40	*0.2	—	*40	*0.2	—
Income from poker/gaming machines	—	—	—	4	2.1	0.3	4	2.1	0.2
Commissions from TAB and Keno	—	—	—	2	np	np	2	np	np
Sales of merchandise	304	5.0	1.7	469	41.0	5.6	772	45.9	4.5
Income from advertising	*20	**0.7	**0.2	*72	6.0	0.8	91	6.7	0.6
Other	172	*19.9	*6.8	282	68.7	9.4	453	88.6	8.6
<i>Total</i>	665	287.4	97.6	850	630.3	85.9	1 515	917.7	89.3
Other sources of income									
Funding from Government	24	*1.1	*0.4	112	52.5	7.2	137	53.6	5.2
Sponsorship and fundraising income	30	*2.1	*0.7	188	29.4	4.0	218	31.1	3.1
Income from grants and distributions(b)	*38	1.4	0.5	*72	8.1	1.1	110	9.5	0.9
<i>Total</i>	83	4.6	1.6	256	90.0	12.3	339	94.6	9.2
Interest income	152	0.5	0.2	332	7.3	1.0	484	7.8	0.8
Other non-operating income	164	*1.8	*0.6	267	6.2	0.8	432	8.0	0.8
<i>Total</i>	260	*2.3	*0.8	456	13.6	1.8	716	15.9	1.5
Total(c)	667	294.3	100.0	863	733.8	100.0	1 530	1 028.1	100.0

(a) Businesses may have more than one source of income. Hence, the counts of businesses for each income source do not sum to the total.

(b) In some instances, income from grants and distributions may be duplicated as different tiers of affiliated organisations receive this income.

(c) It is estimated that \$6.4m of income was attributable to the conduct of the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games (*\$1.0m for the health and fitness centres and gymnasia industry and \$5.4m for the other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities industry).

5.2 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES INDUSTRIES — ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	<i>Health and fitness centres and gymnasia</i>		<i>Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Expense value</i>	<i>Proportion of total expenses</i>	<i>Expense value</i>	<i>Proportion of total expenses</i>	<i>Expense value</i>	<i>Proportion of total expenses</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
Labour costs						
Wages and salaries						
Paid to professional sports persons, coaches and development officers	49.1	17.7	15.1	2.0	64.2	6.2
Paid to other employees	58.1	20.9	184.2	24.4	242.3	23.5
<i>Total</i>	107.2	38.5	199.3	26.4	306.5	29.7
Employer contributions to superannuation funds	6.7	2.4	15.6	2.1	22.4	2.2
Workers' compensation premiums	2.4	0.9	5.3	0.7	7.8	0.8
Fringe benefits tax	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.1
Payroll tax	3.3	1.2	7.2	1.0	10.5	1.0
<i>Total</i>	119.8	43.1	228.3	30.3	348.2	33.7
Contract payments to professional sports persons	**0.9	**0.3	**0.4	**0.1	*1.3	*0.1
Purchases						
Liquor and other beverages	3.3	1.2	14.6	1.9	17.9	1.7
Foodstuffs used in preparing meals	2.9	1.0	21.2	2.8	24.0	2.3
Merchandise for resale	3.8	1.4	*24.2	*3.2	28.0	2.7
Other	3.1	1.1	7.7	1.0	10.9	1.1
<i>Total</i>	13.1	4.7	67.7	9.0	80.8	7.8
Other expenses						
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	35.4	12.7	65.8	8.7	101.2	9.8
Land tax and land rates	2.3	0.8	7.3	1.0	9.5	0.9
Insurance premiums	3.7	1.3	15.0	2.0	18.7	1.8
Interest expenses	8.0	2.9	36.6	4.9	44.7	4.3
Depreciation and amortisation	9.6	3.5	97.0	12.9	106.6	10.3
Repair and maintenance expenses	11.1	4.0	43.2	5.7	54.3	5.3
Grants paid to other organisations	1.7	0.6	5.2	0.7	6.9	0.7
Advertising, marketing, promotional and sponsorship expenses	13.0	4.7	16.5	2.2	29.5	2.9
Electricity, gas and water charges	11.4	4.1	26.0	3.4	37.3	3.6
Travelling, accommodation and entertainment expenses	1.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	4.8	0.5
Payments to employment agencies for staff	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
Other contract, sub-contract and commission expenses	*9.9	*3.6	25.8	3.4	35.7	3.5
Other	36.6	13.2	114.9	15.2	151.5	14.7
<i>Total</i>	144.3	51.9	457.8	60.7	602.1	58.3
Total	278.1	100.0	754.3	100.0	1 032.4	100.0

5.3 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES INDUSTRIES — CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
HEALTH AND FITNESS CENTRES AND GYMNASIA						
Working proprietors and partners	209	4.7	194	2.4	404	3.2
Employees						
Permanent full-time employees	826	18.4	800	9.9	1 626	13.0
Permanent part-time employees	602	13.4	1 072	13.3	1 674	13.3
Casual employees	2 853	63.5	5 995	74.4	8 848	70.5
<i>Total</i>	4 280	95.3	7 868	97.6	12 148	96.8
Total employment at end June 2001	4 490	100.0	8 062	100.0	12 552	100.0
OTHER SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES, GROUNDS AND FACILITIES						
Working proprietors and partners	244	3.0	153	2.0	397	2.5
Employees						
Permanent full-time employees	2 202	26.7	995	13.1	3 197	20.2
Permanent part-time employees	923	11.2	686	9.0	1 609	10.2
Casual employees	4 871	59.1	5 769	75.9	10 639	67.2
<i>Total</i>	7 996	97.1	7 450	98.0	15 445	97.5
Total employment at end June 2001	8 239	100.0	7 603	100.0	15 842	100.0
TOTAL						
Working proprietors and partners	453	3.6	347	2.2	800	2.8
Employees						
Permanent full-time employees	3027	23.8	1 796	11.5	4 823	17.0
Permanent part-time employees	1 526	12.0	1 758	11.2	3 283	11.6
Casual employees	7 723	60.7	11 764	75.1	19 487	68.6
<i>Total</i>	12 276	96.4	15 318	97.8	27 593	97.2
Total employment at end June 2001	12 729	100.0	15 665	100.0	28 393	100.0

5.4 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES INDUSTRIES — MAIN OCCUPATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

	<i>Persons at end June 2001</i>	<i>Contribution to total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
HEALTH AND FITNESS CENTRES AND GYMNASIA		
Managers and administrative staff	2 243	17.9
Marketing and event management staff	227	1.8
Coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers	7 829	62.4
Professional sports persons	—	—
Sports officials	*132	*1.0
Curators, ground and other maintenance staff	239	1.9
Bar staff and bar managers	**7	**0.1
Catering staff	112	0.9
Other event day staff	5	—
Other	1 757	14.0
Total	12 552	100.0
OTHER SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES, GROUNDS AND FACILITIES		
Managers and administrative staff	2 774	17.5
Marketing and event management staff	370	2.3
Coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers	2 238	14.1
Professional sports persons	**102	**0.6
Sports officials	1 463	9.2
Curators, ground and other maintenance staff	1 075	6.8
Bar staff and bar managers	708	4.5
Catering staff	1 540	9.7
Other event day staff	2 084	13.2
Other	3 490	22.0
Total	15 842	100.0
TOTAL		
Managers and administrative staff	5 017	17.7
Marketing and event management staff	597	2.1
Coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers	10 067	35.5
Professional sports persons	**102	**0.4
Sports officials	1 595	5.6
Curators, ground and other maintenance staff	1 314	4.6
Bar staff and bar managers	715	2.5
Catering staff	1 652	5.8
Other event day staff	2 089	7.4
Other	5 246	18.5
Total	28 394	100.0

5.5 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES INDUSTRIES — STATES AND TERRITORIES

	<i>Businesses at end June 2001</i>	<i>Employment at end June 2001</i>		<i>Income from players and participants(a)</i>		<i>Total income</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
HEALTH AND FITNESS CENTRES AND GYMNASIA							
New South Wales	244	3 807	30.3	73.0	29.5	87.9	29.9
Victoria	157	4 214	33.6	77.6	31.4	86.2	29.3
Queensland	115	1 488	11.9	30.7	12.4	42.5	14.5
South Australia	65	919	7.3	16.7	6.7	20.2	6.9
Western Australia	49	1 213	9.7	32.0	13.0	38.0	12.9
Tasmania	20	255	2.0	6.5	2.6	7.7	2.6
Northern Territory	6	45	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	12	610	4.9	9.7	3.9	10.8	3.7
Australia	667	12 552	100.0	247.0	100.0	294.3	100.0
OTHER SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES, GROUNDS AND FACILITIES							
New South Wales	313	7 142	45.1	186.7	51.1	373.9	51.0
Victoria	186	3 798	24.0	72.8	19.9	166.2	22.6
Queensland	196	2 031	12.8	58.8	16.1	98.2	13.4
South Australia	66	1 562	9.9	17.8	4.9	27.2	3.7
Western Australia	57	953	6.0	20.9	5.7	54.4	7.4
Tasmania	24	130	0.8	3.1	0.9	5.2	0.7
Northern Territory	9	72	0.5	1.4	0.4	2.3	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	12	155	1.0	3.8	1.0	6.5	0.9
Australia	863	15 842	100.0	365.3	100.0	738.8	100.0
TOTAL							
New South Wales	557	10 949	38.6	259.6	42.4	461.8	44.9
Victoria	343	8 012	28.2	150.4	24.6	252.4	24.5
Queensland	311	3 519	12.4	89.6	14.6	140.7	13.7
South Australia	131	2 482	8.7	34.4	5.6	47.3	4.6
Western Australia	106	2 165	7.6	52.8	8.6	92.4	9.0
Tasmania	44	385	1.4	9.6	1.6	12.9	1.3
Northern Territory	15	117	0.4	2.3	0.4	3.3	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	23	765	2.7	13.5	2.2	17.3	1.7
Australia	1 530	28 394	100.0	612.3	100.0	1 028.1	100.0

(a) Income from players and participants includes sporting participants and players subscriptions/membership fees; casual playing fees; and rent, leasing and hiring of sporting venues and facilities.

5.6 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES INDUSTRIES — CHARACTERISTICS OF BUSINESSES, BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE

	Units	Employment size				Total
		0–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 or more persons	
HEALTH AND FITNESS CENTRES AND GYMNASIA						
Businesses at end June 2001	no.	472	143	*33	19	667
	%	70.8	21.5	*4.9	2.8	100.0
Employment at end June 2001	no.	3 514	4 209	*2 125	2 703	12 552
	%	28.0	33.5	*16.9	21.5	100.0
Wages and salaries	\$m	33.3	37.0	15.2	21.7	107.2
	%	31.1	34.5	14.2	20.2	100.0
Income from players and participants(a)	\$m	83.5	87.0	*28.5	48.0	247.0
	%	33.8	35.2	*11.5	19.4	100.0
Total income	\$m	104.5	97.9	35.5	56.4	294.3
	%	35.5	33.3	12.1	19.2	100.0
Operating profit before tax(b)	\$m	*6.3	4.6	3.1	2.1	16.0
	%	*39.3	28.7	19.1	12.9	100.0
OTHER SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VENUES, GROUNDS AND FACILITIES						
Businesses at end June 2001	no.	704	125	14	21	863
	%	81.6	14.4	1.6	2.4	100.0
Employment at end June 2001	no.	4 252	3 617	888	7085	15 842
	%	26.8	22.8	5.6	44.7	100.0
Wages and salaries	\$m	61.0	30.0	8.8	99.5	199.3
	%	30.6	15.0	4.4	49.9	100.0
Income from players and participants(a)	\$m	130.8	69.4	12.6	152.6	365.3
	%	35.8	19.0	3.5	41.8	100.0
Total income	\$m	202.3	105.5	22.4	403.7	733.8
	%	27.6	14.4	3.0	55.0	100.0
Operating profit before tax(b)	\$m	*8.5	*-4.7	*0.9	-23.4	*-18.6
	%
TOTAL						
Businesses at end June 2001	no.	1 176	268	46	39	1 530
	%	76.9	17.5	3.0	2.6	100.0
Employment at end June 2001	no.	7 765	7 827	3 013	9 788	28 394
	%	27.3	27.6	10.6	34.5	100.0
Wages and salaries	\$m	94.3	67.0	24.0	121.2	306.5
	%	30.8	21.9	7.8	39.5	100.0
Income from players and participants(a)	\$m	214.3	156.4	41.1	200.6	612.3
	%	35.0	25.5	6.7	32.8	100.0
Total income	\$m	306.8	203.3	57.9	460.1	1 028.1
	%	29.8	19.8	5.6	44.7	100.0
Operating profit before tax(b)	\$m	*14.8	**-0.1	4.0	*-21.3	**_-2.6
	%

(a) Income from players and participants includes sporting participants and players subscriptions/membership fees; casual playing fees; and rent, leasing and hiring of sporting venues and facilities.

(b) This item is derived as total income minus total expenses, plus closing inventories minus opening inventories.

CHAPTER 6

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data relating to the sports and physical recreation services industries, comprising ACLC industry classes: Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations industry (331); Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals industry (332); and Sports and physical recreation support services industry (334). For the purposes of this publication, these three industry classes are referred to as:

- Sports administration, which includes organisations mainly responsible for the policies, rules and regulations governing the conduct of an individual sporting or physical recreation discipline, and/or may distribute funding to affiliated member organisations. The primary activities of these organisations are national, state/territory, regional/district sporting associations or leagues.
- Sporting clubs, teams and individuals, which includes sports professionals and organisations that mainly operate clubs or teams which provide opportunities to participants or entertainment for spectators. Primary activities of organisations in this industry include the operation of basketball clubs, cricket clubs, football clubs, life saving clubs, martial arts clubs, netball clubs, soccer clubs, swimming clubs and tennis clubs.
- Other sports support services, which includes organisations mainly providing support services such as sports and physical recreation services, education and coaching services, and personal fitness training services. Note that this is not the full scope of the Other sports support services industry provided in the ACLC. This industry class has been restricted to include only the above activities for the purposes of this survey.

At the end of June 2001, there were 3,951 employing organisations operating in the sports and physical recreation services industries. These comprised 755 sports administration organisations, 1,937 sporting clubs, teams and individuals, and 1,259 other sports support services organisations.

These 3,951 organisations generated income of \$2,598m during 2000–01, had employment at the end of June 2001 of 43,154 persons and had 170,329 volunteers during June 2001.

SOURCES OF INCOME

Sports administration During 2000–01, organisations operating in the sports administration industry generated total income of \$1,001m. It should be noted that the industry income in 2000–01 excludes GST paid by consumers to organisations in the industry.

The major sources of income were income from admissions, which generated \$204m (20% of total income), and sponsorship and fundraising income, which generated \$184m (18% of total income). Income from admissions was received by only 40% of the organisations in this industry, however, sponsorship and fundraising income was received by 81% of organisations in this industry.

Other major sources of income for this industry were income from other grants, distributions and affiliation fees (\$112m), takings from subscriptions/membership fees (\$81m), funding from government (\$75m), income from sales of merchandise (\$38m) and rent, leasing and hiring income (\$21m).

Sporting clubs, teams and individuals Organisations operating in this industry generated total income of \$1,382m during 2000–01. It should be noted that the industry income in 2000–01 excludes GST paid by consumers to organisations in the industry.

Takings from subscriptions/membership fees was the most frequently received income source, being received by 88% of all organisations in this industry. It was the main source of income for this industry, accounting for \$313m, or 23% of the total income. Organisations in this industry had 1.7m members, thus the average subscription or membership fee per member was \$188.

Other major sources of income were sponsorship and fundraising income of \$252m (18% of total), income from sales of liquor and other beverages of \$153m (11% of total), income from casual playing fees of \$143m (10% of total), and income from other grants, distribution and affiliation fees of \$132m (10% of total).

Other sports support services During 2000–01, organisations in the other sports support services industry generated total income of \$215m. It should be noted that the industry income in 2000–01 excludes GST paid by consumers to organisations in the industry.

This industry includes sports coaches and sports management services. The majority (57%) of this income was received in other income (\$122m) which mainly included coaching fees and other specialist sports services.

Other sources of income include income from casual playing fees (\$36m), funding from government (\$19m), takings from subscriptions/membership fees (\$12m), sponsorship and fundraising (\$10m) and income from sales of merchandise (\$8m).

EXPENDITURE

Sports administration The total expenditure for the sports administration industry was \$955m during 2000–01. The major expense items were grants, distributions and affiliation fees paid to other organisations (\$237m) and labour costs (\$203m), which represented 25% and 21% respectively of the total industry expenditure. In addition to labour costs, organisations in this industry incurred a \$7m expense for contract payments to professional sports persons.

The average wages and salaries per employee in this industry was \$14,500 reflecting the high incidence of casual employees. However, professional sports persons employed by organisations in this industry had an average wages and salaries of \$73,400.

Other expense items included other contract, subcontract and commission expenses of \$95m, travelling, accommodation and entertainment expenses of \$49m, advertising, marketing, promotional and sponsorship expenses of \$46m, rent, leasing and hiring expenses of \$36m, prizemoney and trophy expenses of \$30m, depreciation and amortisation of \$20m and insurance premiums of \$18m. Other expenses (\$140m) included items such as bad and doubtful debts, computer software expenses and telecommunication services.

Sporting clubs, teams and individuals During 2000–01, the total expenditure for this industry was \$1,387m. Labour costs (\$595m) was the major expense item accounting for 43% of the total industry expenses. In addition to labour costs, businesses in this industry incurred a \$23m expense for contract payments to professional sportspersons.

Other major expense items included depreciation and amortisation (\$83m), advertising, marketing, promotional and sponsorship expenses (\$73m), purchases of liquor and other beverages (\$73m), repair and maintenance expenses (\$69m), rent, leasing and hiring expenses (\$47m), interest expenses of \$37m and grants, distributions and affiliation fees paid to other organisations (\$33m), other contract and sub-contract and commission expenses of \$30m, purchases of foodstuffs used in preparing meals (\$23m) and purchases of merchandise for resale (\$21m). Other expenses (\$170m) included items such as bad and doubtful debts, computer software expenses and telecommunication services.

Other sports support services Total expenditure for the other sports support services industry was \$187m during 2000–01. The major expense items were labour costs of \$83m, or 45% of the total industry expense.

Other expense items included rent, leasing and hiring expenses of \$16m, advertising, marketing, promotional and sponsorship expenses of \$9m, travelling, accommodation and entertainment expenses of \$7m, other contract and sub-contract and commission expenses of \$6m, repair and maintenance expenses of \$6m, and purchases of merchandise for resale of \$6m. Other expenses (\$33m) included items such as bad and doubtful debts, computer software expenses and telecommunication services.

PROFITABILITY

Sports administration	All organisations in the sports administration industry were 'not for profit'. During 2000–01, the industry recorded an operating surplus before tax of \$46m, which represented an operating profit margin of 7.4%.
Sporting clubs, teams and individuals	The majority (81%) of organisations in the sporting clubs, teams and individuals industry were 'not for profit'. The industry recorded an operating deficit before tax of \$13m during 2000–01, which represented an operating profit margin of negative 1.3% for this industry.
Other sports support services	As nearly all (94%) businesses in the other sports support services industry were 'for profit' organisations, it is not surprising that their profits were higher than the other industries above. The operating profit before tax of this industry, during 2000–01, was \$28m, which represented an operating profit margin of 16.2%.

EMPLOYMENT

Sports administration	<p>At the end of June 2001, the sports administration industry had employment of 11,814 persons, comprising 2,505 permanent full-time, 1,894 permanent part-time and 7,415 casual employees.</p> <p>Employment in this industry was dominated by male employees (8,443 persons) which accounted for 71% of the total employment. Of the male employees, 1,477 (18%) were permanent full-time employees, 1,413 (17%) were employed on a permanent part-time basis and 5,553 (66%) were employed on a casual basis.</p> <p>The main occupations of persons employed in this industry at the end of June 2001, were sports officials (5,749 persons), managers and administrative staff (2,363 persons) and coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers (1,251 persons).</p> <p>Of all the sports and physical recreation industries, this industry had the largest volunteer base recording 106,427 volunteers working during the month of June 2001. These volunteers mainly worked as sports officials (35,338 persons), in managerial/administrative roles (19,993 persons) and teaching, coaching and instructing (19,937 persons).</p>
Sporting clubs, teams and individuals	There were 23,312 persons working in this industry at the end of June 2001, which was dominated by casual employees who accounted for 52% of the total industry employment. Other categories of employment included 146 working proprietors and partners (1% of the total persons working), 8,057 permanent full-time employees (35% of total employment) and 3,035 permanent part-time employees (13% of total employment).

Sporting clubs, teams and individuals *continued*

Employment in this industry was dominated by males, who accounted for 68% of the total employment. There were 15,736 males, of whom 41% were employed on a permanent full-time basis, 12% were employed on a permanent part-time basis and 47% were employed on a casual basis. There were 7,575 females, of whom 21% were employed on a permanent full-time basis, 15% were employed on a permanent part-time basis and 63% were employed on a casual basis.

The main occupations of persons employed in this industry were professional sports persons (5,621 persons), coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers (3,409 persons), curators, grounds and maintenance staff (3,259 persons), managers and administrative staff (3,073 persons) and 2,510 bar staff and bar managers.

In addition, there were 61,950 volunteers working for employing organisations in the industry during the month of June 2001. These volunteers mainly worked in teaching, coaching, and instructing positions (18,523 persons) and managerial and administrative positions (16,929 persons).

Other sports support services

At the end of June 2001, this industry employed 8,028 persons, comprising 711 working proprietors and 7,318 employees. Of these employees, 4,576 (63%) were female. In terms of employment categories, 5,024 persons (63% of total) were employed on a casual basis, while permanent full-time employees (1,155 persons) and permanent part-time employees (1,138 persons) each contributed 14% to total industry employment.

Just over 76% of the persons employed were coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers, while 14% were employed as managers and administrative staff.

In addition, there were 1,952 volunteers working for employing organisations in the industry during the month of June 2001. These volunteers mainly worked in teaching, coaching, and instructing positions (817 persons), and managerial and administrative positions (651 persons).

STATE AND TERRITORY DIMENSION

Sports administration

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of the organisations in this industry were in New South Wales (21%), Victoria (22%) and Queensland (22%). However, the contribution to industry statistics varied between these three states. The 165 organisations in Victoria had the largest share of industry employment and income accounting for 39% and 43% respectively of industry totals.

Organisations in New South Wales accounted for 15% of employment and 30% of industry income and Queensland accounted for 10% of the industry employment, and 10% of the industry income.

Sports administration *continued* By way of comparison, New South Wales' share of Australia's population is 34%, Victoria's is 25% and Queensland's is 19%.

In terms of contribution to industry employment and income, the Australian Capital Territory was also higher than its share (1.6%) of the Australian population. Organisations in this industry in the Australian Capital Territory accounted for 2% of industry employment and 4% of industry income.

Sporting clubs, teams and individuals The contribution of NSW and Victoria was 28% and 29% respectively of industry employment and 31% and 32% respectively of industry income. However, Victoria accounted for 28% of the organisations compared to New South Wales' 24%.

Other sports support services At the end of June 2001, there were 1,259 businesses providing other sports support services in Australia. New South Wales accounted for 36% of the businesses, 37% of the industry employment and 39% of the industry income. Victoria accounted for 25% of the businesses, 25% of the industry employment and 23% of the industry income. By way of comparison, New South Wales' and Victoria's share of the Australia's population is 34% and 25% respectively.

South Australia's share of the Australian population is 8%, but South Australia accounted for only 4% of the businesses, 6% of the industry employment, and 4% of the industry income.

BUSINESS SIZE

Sports administration At the end of June 2001, the majority (88%) of organisations in this industry had employment of less than 20 persons. These 662 organisations accounted for 22% of total employment, 86% of the volunteers during June 2001, and 26% of the total industry income. An important part of this income for these small organisations was government funding. These organisations with less than 20 persons employed received 54% of the government funding supplied to the industry.

There were 20 organisations employing 100 persons or more (3% of all organisations), which accounted for almost half (49%) of industry employment and 27% of industry income. These large businesses relied minimally on volunteers, accounting for only 1% of the total.

Sporting clubs, teams and individuals At the end of June 2001, 1% of organisations in this industry employed 100 or more persons. They accounted for 21% of industry employment, 6% of volunteers during June 2001, and 29% of total industry income. On average, each of these large organisations had income of \$15m.

Sporting clubs, teams and individuals <i>continued</i>	<p>There were 1,594 organisations (82% of all organisations in this industry) with employment of less than 20 persons. These small organisations accounted for 29% of total employment, 83% of volunteers during June 2001 and 30% of total industry income. On average each of these small organisations had employment of four persons and income of \$262,000. These organisations relied heavily on government funding, receiving 58% of the total supplied to the industry.</p>
Other sports support services	<p>This industry is dominated by small businesses. At the end of June 2001, 95% of the businesses had employment of less than 20 persons and these businesses accounted for 71% of total employment, 74% of volunteers during June 2001, and 79% of total industry income.</p> <p>There were 4% of businesses employing between 20 and 49 persons which accounted for 18% of total employment and 16% of total industry income.</p> <p>There were no businesses in the industry with employment of 100 or more persons.</p>

6.1 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — SOURCES OF INCOME

	<i>Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations</i>		<i>Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals</i>		<i>Sports and physical recreation support services</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Businesses/ organisations(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>	<i>Businesses/ organisations(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>	<i>Businesses/ organisations(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>	<i>Businesses/ organisations(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Funding from government								
Federal government	105	34.5	87	*1.9	18	*4.5	210	40.9
State/territory government	301	38.8	252	7.1	37	14.7	590	60.7
Local government	53	*1.6	141	*1.9	14	*0.2	208	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>105.2</i>
Income from other grants, distributions and affiliation fees(b)								
	511	112.3	434	131.9	28	1.8	973	246.0
Rent, leasing and hiring income								
Sporting venues and facilities	234	15.7	564	17.8	87	*1.7	885	35.2
Other	138	4.9	238	8.5	29	1.1	404	14.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1 117</i>	<i>49.7</i>
Takings from subscriptions/ membership fees								
Sporting participants and players	594	80.5	1 631	259.2	169	11.5	2 394	351.2
Other	—	—	524	53.9	*37	*0.2	561	54.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>1 713</i>	<i>313.1</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>2 490</i>	<i>405.3</i>
Casual playing fees	—	—	1 120	143.2	273	36.0	1 392	179.1
Income from admissions								
To sporting events	302	203.6	505	85.8	*33	0.7	837	290.0
To other events	—	—	*73	1.5	—	—	*75	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>203.6</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>*33</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>291.5</i>
Sponsorship and fundraising income								
Financial sponsorships	467	168.5	1 129	195.3	85	4.1	1 681	367.9
In-kind sponsorships	76	4.4	180	9.1	13	*2.2	268	15.7
Donations/bequests	169	*3.3	715	9.5	*42	0.6	926	13.5
Other	269	7.7	1 155	38.3	*44	*2.6	1 468	48.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>183.9</i>	<i>1 567</i>	<i>252.3</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>2 307</i>	<i>445.7</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

6.1 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — SOURCES OF INCOME — *continued*

	<i>Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations</i>		<i>Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals</i>		<i>Sports and physical recreation support services</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Businesses/ organisations(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>	<i>Businesses/ organisations(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>	<i>Businesses/ organisations(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>	<i>Businesses/ organisations(a)</i>	<i>Income value</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Gambling income								
Net takings from poker/gaming machines	—	—	244	42.2	—	—	244	42.2
Commission/venue share from poker/gaming machines	2	np	*20	np	—	—	*22	14.6
Commissions from TAB	—	—	*32	*0.2	—	—	*32	*0.2
Commissions from Keno	—	—	*77	*0.8	—	—	*77	*0.8
<i>Total</i>	2	np	267	np	—	—	269	57.8
Income from advertising	132	8.5	264	7.5	*14	—	409	16.0
Income from television and other broadcasting rights	25	np	2	np	—	—	27	181.5
Takings from meals and food sales	200	14.1	950	48.6	74	1.1	1 223	63.8
Sale of liquor and other beverages	218	12.7	1 242	152.8	80	*0.7	1 540	166.2
Income from catering commissions/concessions	41	7.8	211	17.1	**18	0.1	270	25.1
Income from vendor and coin/token operated amusement machines	—	—	315	0.8	*13	—	328	0.8
Takings from accommodation	28	*0.7	84	*3.2	*26	*0.1	137	*4.0
Sales of merchandise	401	37.6	830	37.4	347	7.5	1 578	82.5
Income received by professional sports persons	—	—	*64	6.9	—	—	*69	6.9
Prizemoney received by sporting clubs and teams	56	3.1	161	3.4	**11	—	227	6.5
Interest income	631	10.9	1 187	13.5	297	*1.3	2 115	25.7
Other income	476	48.4	897	67.6	988	122.4	2 361	238.3
Total(c)	755	1 000.9	1 937	1 381.8	1 259	215.2	3 951	2 597.9

(a) Businesses may have more than one source of income. Hence, the counts of businesses for each income source do not sum to the total.

(b) In some instances, income from grants, distribution and affiliation fees may be duplicated as different tiers of affiliated organisations receive this income.

(c) It is estimated that \$15.6m of income was attributable to the conduct of the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games (\$8.1m for the sports and physical recreation administrative organisations industry, *\$5.6m for the sports and physical recreation support services industry, and *\$1.9m for the sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals industry).

6.2 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	<i>Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations</i>		<i>Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals</i>		<i>Sports and physical recreation support services</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Expense value</i>	<i>Proportion of total expenses</i>	<i>Expense value</i>	<i>Proportion of total expenses</i>	<i>Expense value</i>	<i>Proportion of total expenses</i>	<i>Expense value</i>	<i>Proportion of total expenses</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
Labour costs								
Wages and salaries								
Paid to professional sports persons	32.8	3.4	167.2	12.1	*0.8	*0.4	200.7	7.9
Paid to coaches/playing officials/instructors/teachers/development officers	30.6	3.2	45.7	3.3	52.3	28.1	128.7	5.1
Paid to other employees	108.2	11.3	295.9	21.3	21.3	11.4	425.5	16.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>171.6</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>508.8</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>754.9</i>	<i>29.9</i>
Employer contributions to superannuation funds	12.1	1.3	31.9	2.3	6.0	3.2	50.0	2.0
Workers' compensation costs	3.4	0.4	7.8	0.6	1.6	0.9	12.8	0.5
Fringe benefits tax	9.2	1.0	26.4	1.9	**0.4	**0.2	36.0	1.4
Payroll tax	6.8	0.7	20.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	27.7	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>203.0</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>595.1</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>881.3</i>	<i>34.9</i>
Grants, distributions and affiliation fees paid to other organisations	237.4	24.9	32.9	2.4	2.2	1.2	272.5	10.8
Purchases								
Liquor and other beverages	6.1	0.6	73.2	5.3	*0.5	*0.3	79.9	3.2
Foodstuffs used in preparing meals	9.4	1.0	23.1	1.7	1.2	0.6	33.6	1.3
Merchandise for resale	23.9	2.5	20.6	1.5	5.6	3.0	50.1	2.0
Other	13.5	1.4	34.0	2.4	2.9	1.6	50.4	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>150.8</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>214.0</i>	<i>8.5</i>
Other expenses								
Payments of sporting scholarships	*3.1	*0.3	—	—	—	—	*3.1	*0.1
Contract payments to professional sports persons	6.8	0.7	22.8	1.6	*0.4	*0.2	29.9	1.2
Other contract, sub-contract and commission expenses	95.0	10.0	30.1	2.2	5.6	3.0	130.8	5.2
Repair and maintenance expenses	8.2	0.9	69.0	5.0	5.6	3.0	82.8	3.3
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses								
Sporting venues, facilities and equipment	29.5	3.1	41.6	3.0	12.0	6.4	83.1	3.3
Other	6.4	0.7	5.6	0.4	4.2	2.2	16.2	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Poker/gaming machine taxes/levies	..	..	8.3	0.6	..	..	8.3	0.3
Prizemoney and trophy expenses	29.7	3.1	19.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	49.4	2.0
Advertising, marketing, promotional and sponsorship expenses	45.5	4.8	73.0	5.3	9.2	5.0	127.8	5.1
Travelling, accommodation and entertainment expenses	48.7	5.1	17.9	1.3	7.4	4.0	74.1	2.9
Payments to employment agencies for staff	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	**0.2	**0.1	1.7	0.1
Land tax and land rates	1.4	0.1	11.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	13.7	0.5
Insurance premiums	18.3	1.9	18.7	1.4	3.8	2.1	40.9	1.6
Interest expenses	8.0	0.8	37.0	2.7	3.8	2.1	48.8	1.9
Depreciation and amortisation	20.3	2.1	82.6	6.0	3.9	2.1	106.8	4.2
Other expenses	139.5	14.6	169.9	12.3	33.2	17.8	342.7	13.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>461.1</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>608.1</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>1 160.0</i>	<i>45.9</i>
Total	954.5	100.0	1 386.9	100.0	186.5	100.0	2 527.8	100.0

6.3 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATIONS						
Working proprietors and partners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employees						
Permanent full-time	1 477	17.5	1 028	30.5	2 505	21.2
Permanent part-time	1 413	16.7	481	14.3	1 894	16.0
Casuals	5 553	65.8	1 861	55.2	7 415	62.8
<i>Total</i>	8 443	100.0	3 370	100.0	11 814	100.0
Total employment at end June 2001	8 443	100.0	3 370	100.0	11 814	100.0
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION CLUBS, TEAMS AND SPORTS PROFESSIONALS						
Working proprietors and partners	84	0.5	*61	*0.8	146	0.6
Employees						
Permanent full-time	6 449	41.0	1 608	21.2	8 057	34.6
Permanent part-time	1 869	11.9	1 166	15.4	3 035	13.0
Casuals	7 334	46.6	4 740	62.6	12 074	51.8
<i>Total</i>	15 652	99.5	7 514	99.2	23 166	99.4
Total employment at end June 2001	15 736	100.0	7 575	100.0	23 312	100.0
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUPPORT SERVICES						
Working proprietors and partners	399	12.7	312	6.4	711	8.9
Employees						
Permanent full-time	654	20.8	501	10.3	1 155	14.4
Permanent part-time	369	11.7	769	15.7	1 138	14.2
Casuals	1 719	54.7	3 305	67.6	5 024	62.6
<i>Total</i>	2 742	87.3	4 576	93.6	7 318	91.1
Total employment at end June 2001	3 141	100.0	4 887	100.0	8 028	100.0
TOTAL						
Working proprietors and partners	484	1.8	373	2.4	856	2.0
Employees						
Permanent full-time	8 579	31.4	3 138	19.8	11 717	27.2
Permanent part-time	3 652	13.4	2 416	15.3	6 068	14.1
Casuals	14 606	53.5	9 907	62.6	24 512	56.8
<i>Total</i>	26 837	98.2	15 460	97.6	42 297	98.0
Total employment at end June 2001	27 321	100.0	15 833	100.0	43 154	100.0

6.4 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — MAIN OCCUPATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

	<i>Persons at end June 2001</i>	<i>Contribution to total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATIONS		
Managers and administrative staff	2 363	20.0
Marketing and event management staff	361	3.1
Coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers	1 251	10.6
Professional sports persons	447	3.8
Sports officials	5 749	48.7
Medical staff	27	0.2
Curators, ground and other maintenance staff	178	1.5
Bar staff and bar managers	315	2.7
Gaming staff and cashiers	52	0.4
Catering staff	590	5.0
Security staff	*7	*0.1
Other event day staff	224	1.9
Other	250	2.1
Total	11 814	100.0
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION CLUBS, TEAMS AND SPORTS PROFESSIONALS		
Managers and administrative staff	3 073	13.2
Marketing and event management staff	469	2.0
Coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers	3 409	14.6
Professional sports persons	5 621	24.1
Sports officials	np	np
Medical staff	np	np
Curators, ground and other maintenance staff	3 259	14.0
Bar staff and bar managers	2 510	10.8
Gaming staff and cashiers	194	0.8
Catering staff	1 017	4.4
Security staff	*25	*0.1
Other event day staff	np	np
Other	1 511	6.5
Total	23 312	100.0
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUPPORT SERVICES		
Managers and administrative staff	1 147	14.3
Marketing and event management staff	*192	*2.4
Coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers	6 135	76.4
Professional sports persons	*14	*0.2
Sports officials	np	np
Medical staff	np	np
Curators, ground and other maintenance staff	*75	*0.9
Bar staff and bar managers	—	—
Gaming staff and cashiers	—	—
Catering staff	**25	**0.3
Security staff	—	—
Other event day staff	np	np
Other	344	4.3
Total	8 028	100.0

...continued

6.4 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — MAIN OCCUPATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED — *continued*

	<i>Persons at end June 2001</i>		<i>Contribution to total</i>
		<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
TOTAL			
Managers and administrative staff		6 582	15.3
Marketing and event management staff		1 021	2.4
Coaches/instructors/teachers/development officers		10 796	25.0
Professional sports persons		6 082	14.1
Sports officials		6 745	15.6
Medical staff		213	0.5
Curators, ground and other maintenance staff		3 512	8.1
Bar staff and bar managers		2 825	6.5
Gaming staff and cashiers		247	0.6
Catering staff		1 633	3.8
Security staff		32	0.1
Other event day staff		1 362	3.2
Other		2 104	4.9
Total		43 154	100.0

6.5 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — VOLUNTEERS

<i>Volunteers working during the month of</i>	<i>Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations</i>	<i>Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals</i>	<i>Sports and physical recreation support services</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
September 2000	89 889	51 115	2 030	143 034
December 2000	113 086	42 306	2 286	157 677
March 2001	125 008	51 778	2 248	179 033
June 2001				
Managerial/administrative	19 993	16 929	651	37 572
Teaching, coaching and instructing	19 937	*18 523	*817	39 276
Officials	35 338	10 814	182	46 334
Other	31 161	15 684	*302	47 147
Total	106 427	61 950	1 952	170 329

6.6 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — STATES AND TERRITORIES

	<i>Businesses/ organisations at end June 2001</i>	<i>Employment at end June 2001</i>		<i>Funding from Government</i>		<i>Total income</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATIONS							
New South Wales	155	1 719	14.5	21.2	28.2	297.8	29.7
Victoria	165	4 625	39.1	24.3	32.4	425.4	42.5
Queensland	169	1 133	9.6	12.5	16.7	97.4	9.7
South Australia	76	2 183	18.5	3.3	4.4	55.4	5.5
Western Australia	89	1 316	11.1	3.6	4.9	59.7	6.0
Tasmania	38	486	4.1	2.3	3.1	16.6	1.7
Northern Territory	27	88	0.7	1.3	1.7	8.1	0.8
Australian Capital Territory	37	264	2.2	6.4	8.6	40.6	4.1
Australia	755	11 814	100.0	74.9	100.0	1 000.9	100.0
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION CLUBS, TEAMS AND SPORTS PROFESSIONALS							
New South Wales	465	6 480	27.8	np	np	422.1	30.5
Victoria	535	6 795	29.1	*1.9	17.1	446.8	32.3
Queensland	399	5 029	21.6	4.8	43.8	226.5	16.4
South Australia	184	1 847	7.9	np	np	98.2	7.1
Western Australia	214	1 991	8.5	np	np	141.5	10.2
Tasmania	94	486	2.1	np	np	18.8	1.4
Northern Territory	16	107	0.5	np	np	6.3	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	30	576	2.5	0.3	2.6	21.4	1.6
Australia	1 937	23 312	100.0	10.9	100.0	1 381.8	100.0
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUPPORT SERVICES							
New South Wales	452	3 001	37.4	np	np	84.7	39.3
Victoria	313	2 039	25.4	13.3	68.7	49.3	22.9
Queensland	270	1 361	16.9	*0.6	3.3	40.9	19.0
South Australia	51	512	6.4	np	np	7.4	3.5
Western Australia	117	784	9.8	np	np	21.2	9.8
Tasmania	20	90	1.1	np	np	1.9	0.9
Northern Territory	8	71	0.9	np	np	3.4	1.6
Australian Capital Territory	27	171	2.1	*0.8	4.1	6.4	3.0
Australia	1 259	8 028	100.0	19.3	100.0	215.2	100.0
TOTAL							
New South Wales	1 072	11 199	26.0	25.4	24.2	804.5	31.0
Victoria	1 013	13 458	31.2	39.5	37.5	921.6	35.5
Queensland	839	7 523	17.4	18.0	17.1	364.9	14.0
South Australia	311	4 542	10.5	4.4	4.2	161.0	6.2
Western Australia	420	4 092	9.5	5.2	4.9	222.4	8.6
Tasmania	152	1 063	2.5	2.4	2.3	37.3	1.4
Northern Territory	51	266	0.6	2.9	2.7	17.8	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	93	1 012	2.3	7.5	7.1	68.5	2.6
Australia	3 951	43 154	100.0	105.2	100.0	2 597.9	100.0

**6.7 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES INDUSTRIES — CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANISATIONS,
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE**

	Units	Employment size category				Total
		0–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 or more persons	
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATIONS						
Businesses/organisations at end June 2001	no.	662	45	28	20	755
	%	87.7	5.9	3.7	2.7	100.0
Total employment at end June 2001	no.	2 554	1 385	2 050	5 825.0	11 814
	%	21.6	11.7	17.4	49.3	100.0
Volunteers during the month of June 2001	no.	9 1051	*13 716	224.0	*1 437	106 427
	%	85.6	*12.9	0.2	*1.3	100.0
Funding from government	\$m	40.3	24.7	np	np	74.9
	%	53.7	33.0	np	np	100.0
Total income	\$m	263.5	231.1	237.8	268.6	1 000.9
	%	26.3	23.1	23.8	26.8	100.0
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION CLUBS, TEAMS AND SPORTS PROFESSIONALS						
Businesses/organisations at end June 2001	no.	1 594	246	70	27	1 937
	%	82.3	12.7	3.6	1.4	100.0
Total employment at end June 2001	no.	6 804	6 815	4 751	4 942	23 312
	%	29.2	29.2	20.4	21.2	100.0
Volunteers during the month of June 2001	no.	51 547	np	np	*3 982	61 950
	%	83.2	np	np	*6.4	100.0
Funding from government	\$m	6.3	np	0.3	np	10.9
	%	57.5	np	3.0	np	100.0
Total income	\$m	417.7	359.6	210.3	394.2	1 381.8
	%	30.2	26.0	15.2	28.5	100.0
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUPPORT SERVICES						
Businesses/organisations at end June 2001	no.	1 197	49	*13	—	1 259
	%	95.1	3.9	*1.0	—	100.0
Total employment at end June 2001	no.	5 720	1 458	*851	—	8 028
	%	71.3	18.2	*10.6	—	100.0
Volunteers during the month of June 2001	no.	1 446	np	np	—	1 952
	%	74.1	np	np	—	100.0
Funding from government	\$m	15.1	np	np	—	19.3
	%	78.1	np	np	—	100.0
Total income	\$m	169.5	33.5	*12.2	—	215.2
	%	78.8	15.6	*5.7	—	100.0
TOTAL						
Businesses/organisations at end June 2001	no.	3 454	339	111	47	3 951
	%	87.4	8.6	2.8	1.2	100.0
Total employment at end June 2001	no.	15 078	9 658	7 651	10 767	43 154
	%	34.9	22.4	17.7	25.0	100.0
Volunteers during the month of June 2001	no.	144 044	18 528	2 339	5 418	170 329
	%	84.6	10.9	1.4	3.2	100.0
Funding from government	\$m	61.7	30.1	8.9	4.5	105.2
	%	58.6	28.7	8.4	4.3	100.0
Total income	\$m	850.7	624.1	460.3	662.8	2 597.9
	%	32.7	24.0	17.7	25.5	100.0

CHAPTER 7

GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data relating to government organisations involved in sports and physical recreation activities. These government organisations included units that were classified to the general government sector — based on the ABS Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia SISCA — with primary portfolio responsibility for sport, or mainly involved in the provision of sports services. Local government authorities providing sports and physical recreation services were also included. These government organisations are usually classified to ANZSIC classes 8111–8113. More information on the SISCA classification can be found in the ABS publication, *Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia*, (cat. no. 1218.0).

At the end of June 2001, there were 630 government organisations involved in sports and physical recreation activities in Australia, comprising 13 federal and state/territory government organisations and 617 local government organisations.

SOURCES OF INCOME

The total sports and physical recreation support services related income was \$730m during 2000–01. It should be noted that this income in 2000–01 excludes GST paid by consumers to government organisations.

The major source of this income was funding from government of \$463m, which accounted for 63% of the total income. Another major income item was income from admissions to sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities of \$153m (21% of total income).

During 2000–01, federal and state/territory government organisations in scope of this survey, received \$473m in income from the provision of sports and physical recreation support services. The majority of this income (89%) was sourced from government funding. Other sources of income were income from advertising/sponsorship of sporting events (\$6m), income from rent, leasing and hiring of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities (\$2m) and income from admissions to sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities (\$1m).

Local government organisations received total income of \$257m from sports and physical recreation support services related income during 2000–01. A number of local government organisations operate sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities, and income from admissions to these facilities generated income of \$152m (59% of their total income). Other major sources of income were income from rent, leasing and hiring of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities (\$49m) and funding from state/territory governments (\$35m) which represented 19% and 13% respectively of total income.

EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure of government organisations on the provision of sports and physical recreation support services was \$965m during 2000–01. The major item of expenditure was wages and salaries (\$255m), which accounted for 26% of the total expenditure.

Other major expense items were sporting subsidies and grants provided to clubs and other organisations of \$213m (22% of total expenditure), repair and maintenance of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities of \$169m (17% of total expenditure), and depreciation of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities of \$111m (11% of total expenditure).

The total expenditure of federal and state/territory government organisations on the provision of sports and physical recreation support services was \$438m during 2000–01. The major items of expenditure of these organisations were sporting subsidies and grants provided to clubs and other organisations with \$191m (44% of total expenditure) and wages and salaries (\$87m), which accounted for 20% of the total expenditure.

During 2000–01, the total expenditure of local government organisations on the provision of sports and physical recreation support services was \$527m. The major item of expenditure was wages and salaries (\$167m), which accounted for 32% of the total expenditure.

Other major expense items of local government organisations were repair and maintenance of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities of \$158m (30% of total expenditure), and depreciation of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities of \$99m (19% of total expenditure).

EMPLOYMENT

At the end of June 2001, there were 10,820 government employees who spent the majority of their time working on sports and physical recreation related activities. These employees comprised 2,813 (26%) managers and administrative staff, 2,205 (20%) repair and maintenance staff, 1,870 (17%) coaches and trainers, 585 (5%) sports development officers and 3,347 (31%) other staff. The average wages and salaries per employee for 2000–01 was \$23,500.

There were 1,771 federal and state/territory government employees who spent the majority of their time working on sports and physical recreation related activities at the end of June 2001. More than half (58% or 1,036) of these employees were managers and administrative staff. Other employees comprised 272 (15%) coaches and trainers, 85 (5%) sports development officers, 31 (2%) repair and maintenance staff and 347 (20%) other staff. The average wages and salaries per employee was \$49,400, reflecting the high percentage of managers and administrative staff in this government sector.

EMPLOYMENT *continued*

At the end of June 2001, there were 9,049 local government employees who spent the majority of their time working on sports and physical recreation related activities. These employees comprised 1,777 (20%) managers and administrative staff, 2,174 (24%) repair and maintenance staff, 1,598 (18%) coaches and trainers, 500 (6%) sports development officers and 3,000 (33%) other staff. The average wages and salaries per employee was \$18,500 in 2000–01.

7.1 GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS, KEY FIGURES

	Unit	Federal/state government organisations	Local government organisations	Total
Organisations at end June 2001	no.	13	617	630
Employees who spent the majority of their time on sports and physical recreation related activities				
Managers and administrative staff	no.	1 036	1 777	2 813
Sports development officers	no.	85	500	585
Coaches and trainers	no.	272	1 598	1 870
Repair and maintenance staff	no.	31	2 174	2 205
Other	no.	347	3 000	3 347
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 771</i>	<i>9 049</i>	<i>10 820</i>
Sources of income from sports and physical recreation activities				
Income from rent, leasing and hiring of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities	\$m	2.0	48.9	50.9
Income from admissions	\$m	1.1	152.0	153.1
Income from advertising/sponsorship of sporting events	\$m	6.2	0.5	6.7
Funding from government	\$m	420.9	41.8	462.7
Other	\$m	42.8	13.3	56.1
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>473.0</i>	<i>256.5</i>	<i>729.5</i>
Items of expenditure on sports and physical recreation activities				
Wages and salaries	\$m	87.4	167.4	254.8
Repair and maintenance of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities	\$m	10.4	158.1	168.5
Payments to contractors (and lessees) to operate sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities	\$m	—	31.1	31.1
Sporting subsidies and grants provided to				
Clubs and other organisations	\$m	191.0	21.7	212.7
Individuals	\$m	2.7	0.4	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>193.7</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>215.8</i>
Depreciation of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities	\$m	11.8	99.1	110.9
Other expenses related to sport and physical recreation activities	\$m	134.8	49.6	184.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>437.9</i>	<i>527.4</i>	<i>965.3</i>

(a) It is estimated that \$32.9m of total income is attributable to the conduct of the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents results, in respect of the 2000–2001 financial year, from a survey conducted by the ABS of businesses/organisations in the sports industries.

SCOPE

2 The scope of the survey was all employing businesses/organisations classified, on the ABS Business Register, to the following classes of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC):

- Class 9311, Horse and dog racing. This class includes businesses/organisations mainly engaged in operating facilities designed and used for horse and dog racing. Examples of businesses in this class are thoroughbred, harness and greyhound training businesses.
- Class 9312, Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. This class includes businesses/organisations mainly engaged in operating any kind of indoor or outdoor sporting facility other than horse and dog racing facilities. Examples of businesses/organisations in this class include those which operate gymnasia, squash courts, swimming pools, bowling alleys, basketball stadiums, football grounds, etc.
- Class 9319, Sports and services to sports n.e.c. This class includes businesses/organisations mainly engaged in providing sporting services not covered by classes 9311 and 9312 above. Examples of businesses/organisations in this class include sporting associations, sporting administration businesses and sports coaching businesses.

The scope of the survey also included units classified to the following ANZSIC classes:

- 8111–8112, Federal and State Government Administration. These classes include organisations mainly engaged in formulating and administering Federal and State Government policy (except justice and defence). For the purposes of this survey the scope has been restricted to only general government SISCA organisations with primary portfolio responsibility for sports and/or mainly involved in the provision of sports services.
- 8113, Local Government Administration. This class consists of organisations mainly engaged in Local Government Administration. For this survey the scope is only local government authorities providing sports and physical recreation services.

Further information on the SISCA classification can be found in the ABS publication, *Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia*, (cat. no. 1218.0).

COVERAGE

3 The frame used for the Sports Industries survey, like most ABS economic surveys, was predominantly taken from the ABS Business Register. The ABS Business Register is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's Pay As You Go Withholding (PAYGW) scheme (and prior to 1 July 2000 the Group Employer (GE) scheme). The frame is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses and businesses which have ceased employing.

4 The frame was supplemented from various sources such as bookmakers lists and Australia on Disc.

IMPROVEMENTS TO COVERAGE

5 Data in this publication have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS Business Register, and the omission of some businesses from the register. The majority of businesses affected and to which the adjustments apply, are small in size.

6 Adjustments have been made to include new businesses in the estimates in the periods in which they commenced operations, rather than when they were processed to the ABS Business Register.

7 Further adjustments have been made for businesses which had been in existence for several years, but, for various reasons, were not previously added to the ABS Business Register.

8 For more information on these adjustments, please refer to the ABS publication *Information Paper: Improvements to ABS Economic Statistics, 1997* (cat. no. 1357.0).

STATISTICAL UNIT

9 The unit for which statistics were reported in the survey was the management unit. The management unit is the highest type of unit within a business or organisation which controls its productive activities, and for which accounts are kept. A management unit is created for all the operations within an industry subdivision (and the unit will be classified to the relevant subdivision of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry subdivision, a management unit will be formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision. In most cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it.

10 Tables in this publication have been presented according to the *Industry Classification of the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (ACLC). This classification generally provides a more detailed classification of sports and recreation industries than that provided by the ANZSIC. The Industry Classification of the ACLC was released in 2001, and details are available in the ABS publication *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (cat. no. 4902.0). The ACLC may be found free of charge in the *Statistical Concepts Library* under 'Products and Services' on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. In this publication, estimates are presented for the following ACLC industry classes:

- 311, Horse and dog racing. This class consists of organisations mainly engaged in operating facilities especially used and designed for thoroughbred horse racing, harness horse racing or greyhound racing. This class also includes the operation of racing stables and kennels and the provision of riding or harness driving services.
- 321, Health and fitness centres and gymnasia. This class consists of businesses mainly involved in operating health clubs, fitness centres and gymnasia. They may operate as participative exercise groups or allow individuals to use the available gymnasium equipment. Units in this class may contain squash courts, swimming pools and other sporting facilities provided their primary purpose is the provision of a range of fitness and exercise services.
- 322, Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities. This class consists of organisations mainly engaged in operating any kind of indoor or outdoor sports or physical recreation facility other than for horse and dog racing. Included are sporting clubs which operate their own sports grounds or facilities. Units operating their own training facilities which are a main avenue to regular involvement in a sport (e.g. martial arts training facility) are also included in this class.
- 331, Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations. This class consists of organisations mainly engaged in the administration and/or control of sports or physical recreation disciplines and/or groups of clubs. These units may be responsible for the policies, rules and regulations governing the conduct of an individual sporting or physical recreation discipline, or may distribute funding to affiliated member organisations.
- 332, Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals. This class consists of organisations mainly engaged in operating individual sports or physical recreation clubs or teams which predominantly provide opportunities for participants or entertainment for spectators. This class also includes freelance sports professionals.

DATA PRESENTATION
continued

- 334, Sports and physical recreation support services (part). This class consists of organisations mainly engaged in providing support services to persons and organisations involved in sports and physical recreation. In this publication, estimates presented for support services include sports and physical recreation education and coaching services.

STATE AND TERRITORY
DATA

11 Data were collected from the Australia-wide operations of each organisation and recorded against the state or territory in which the organisation's head office was located.

REFERENCE PERIOD

12 Data contained in the tables in this publication relate to all businesses/organisations within the survey scope (see paragraph 2) which operated in Australia at any time during the year ended June 2001. Counts of businesses and organisations include only those that were operating at 30 June 2001.

BUSINESSES CEASED
DURING THE YEAR

13 A very small number of businesses ceased operations during the 2000–01 reference period. As is normal ABS procedure, the contributions of these establishments were included in the survey output.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

14 The estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.

15 Since the estimates in this publication include information obtained from a sample drawn from units in the survey population, the estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from figures that would have been obtained if all units had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of units was included.

16 There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if a census had been conducted, and approximately 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

17 Sampling variability can be measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and this avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

18 The following table contains estimates of RSEs for a selection of the statistics presented in this publication.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR TABLE 2.2 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

	<i>Total</i>
	%
Businesses/organisations at end June 2001	1.2
Total employment at end June 2001	1.7
Total volunteers during the month of June 2001	9.0
Income	
Funding from government	1.6
Income from other grants and distributions	3.5
Income from sponsorship and fundraising	3.9
Income from players/participants playing fees	4.5
Income from admissions	5.5
Rent, leasing and hiring of sporting grounds and facilities	6.8
Income from television and broadcasting rights	11.9
Other	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Expenses	
Labour costs	1.8
Grants to other organisations	10.5
Repair and maintenance of sporting grounds and physical recreation facilities	3.9
Rent, leasing and hiring of sporting venues, facilities and equipment	4.6
Gambling taxes/levies	18.6
Other	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.7</i>

RELIABILITY OF DATA
continued

19 As an example of the above, an estimate of total income for Sports industries is \$8,466.2m and the RSE is 1.7%, giving a standard error of \$143.9m. Therefore there would be two chances in three that, if all units had been included in the survey, a figure in the range of \$8,322.3m to \$8,610.1m would have been obtained, and 19 chances in 20 that the figure would have been within the range of \$8,178.4m to \$8,754.0m (a confidence interval of 95%).

20 Where the RSE of an estimate included in this publication exceeds 25%, it has been annotated with an asterisk (*) as a warning to users. Where the RSE of an estimate exceeds 50%, it has been annotated with a double asterisk (**).

21 Errors other than those due to sampling may occur because of deficiencies in the list of units from which the sample was selected, non-responses, and imperfections in reporting by respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors and these may occur in any collection. Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires and systems used to compile the statistics.

RELEASE OF ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION

22 As well as the statistics included in this publication, other data on the sports industries are also available on request. Such additional data may include: more detailed employment data, selected ratios, and estimates based on membership size as well as financial data by ANZSIC class. For information on the provision of additional data please contact Ann Santo on 03 9615 7910.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

23 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*.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACLC	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
na	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated
OPBT	operating profit (surplus) before tax
RSE	relative standard error
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
. .	not applicable
*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
\$m	million dollars

GLOSSARY

Advertising, marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses	This item refers to costs incurred by a business for promotional and publicity campaigns aimed at bringing the activities of the business to the attention of consumers for the purpose of increasing sales. This does not include the wages and salaries of employees for the distributor who is engaged in promotional activities. However, it does include commissions paid to advertising agencies and the cost of advertising in the press. Sponsorship expenses are the costs incurred in the public support/promotion of sporting, arts or cultural activities.
Capital cities and suburbs	Capital cities and suburbs are the metropolitan areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Canberra and Darwin.
Casual employees	This item refers to employees who are not entitled to take paid holidays or sick leave days.
Commissions from Keno	This item includes commissions received by businesses acting as agents for the sale of Keno products.
Commissions from on-course totalisator/TAB	This item includes commissions received by businesses acting as agents for the sale of TAB products.
Commission/venue share from poker/gaming machines	This item includes income received by businesses for the operation of poker/gaming machines on their premises. Businesses receiving this commission are located in Victoria and Tasmania where the clubs, pubs, taverns or bars do not own the machines operated on their premises.
Commissions from vending machines and amusement machines	This item includes commissions received from vending machines and amusement machines owned by other entities.
Depreciation and amortisation	This item refers to the financial charges made in the accounts to reflect that part of the value of the asset which may be regarded as having been used up in producing revenue in a particular accounting period. They represent the accounting process of systematically allocating the cost of a non-current asset over its expected useful life.
Electricity, gas and water charges	This item refers to the charges that relate to the consumption of electricity, gas and water during the normal operations of the business.
Employees	This item includes all persons working for the business who receive remuneration in any part of the reference period, excluding working proprietors and partners.
Employer contributions to superannuation funds	This item includes all employer contributions to superannuation schemes (including the employer productivity contribution).
Employment at end June	This item includes working proprietors and partners, working directors, and other employees working for an organisation during the last pay period ending in June. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave are included.

Float charges	This item refers to the charges for transporting horses and dogs, usually to race meetings.
'For profit' businesses/organisations	This item refers to businesses/organisations which operate with the intention of returning profits to either the owners and/or shareholders of the business.
Fringe benefits tax	This item includes the tax payable by employers when certain benefits in excess of normal wages or salaries (e.g. free or discounted goods or services) are received by their employees (or associated employees) in connection with their employment.
Funding from Government	This item refers to project or program payments made by federal, state/territory or local government in the form of operational funds for ongoing operations and capital funds to purchase or improve equipment or property.
Gambling income	This item includes income received from the operations of poker/gaming machines, TAB and Keno.
Gambling taxes/levies	This expense item includes all gambling taxes/levies paid to the government and funds transferred to government bodies.
Grants, distributions and affiliation fees to other organisations	This item includes payments to in-house groups or clubs, affiliated sporting clubs, community groups in clubs and associations and peak bodies. It excludes sponsorship expenses and donations.
Horse breaking/farrier expenses	This item refers to the costs associated with breaking in and shoeing horses.
Income from admissions	Income from admissions is the revenue received, or takings from (spectator) admissions to a venue or an event.
Income from casual playing fees	This item includes green fees and income from hire of equipment when charged as part of the playing fee. It excludes membership fees.
Income from catering commissions/concessions	This item refers to income received from businesses which provide catering services at sporting venues.
Income from grants, distributions and affiliation fees	This item includes affiliation fees received from related sporting clubs and organisations, payments from peak bodies and funding from international, national or state sporting bodies. It excludes funding from government, sponsorship and donations.
Income from other gambling activity	This item refers to income, net of payouts to players, from any gambling activity not separately specified.
Income from poker/gaming machines	This item includes takings (net of payouts to players) from poker/gaming machines in venues in all states/territories except Victoria and Tasmania. For businesses in Victoria and Tasmania, this item refers to venue share/commission from poker/gaming machines.

Income from vending and coin operated amusement machines	This item refers to income received from direct patronage of amusement and vending machines owned by the business. The machines may be coin, token or card operated.
Industry value added	This item represents the value added of the industry to the economy and is calculated as the sales of goods and services plus government subsidies and changes in levels of trading inventories, minus purchases of goods and selected expenses.
Insurance premiums	This item refers to expenses incurred by a business in respect of different types of insurance policies but excluding workers' compensation and compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance.
Interest expenses	This item includes outflow of funds related to the cost of borrowing money.
Interest income	This item includes income earned through the lending out of funds owned by the business.
Land tax and land rates	This item refers to the annual tax and rates assessed on land owned by the business.
Labour costs	This item includes those expenses involved in the production of goods and services and includes such items as wages, salaries, employer contributions to superannuation funds, workers' compensation costs, fringe benefits tax and payroll tax.
Motor vehicle running expenses	This item refers to the costs incurred using 'on-road' motor vehicles owned by the business for business purposes. It excludes optional third party and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance premiums which are reported under Insurance premiums.
Net industry/TAB distributions received	This item refers to the net distributions received by racing and sporting clubs directly from TAB authorities.
Net takings from poker/gaming machines	This item includes takings from poker/gaming machines net of payouts to players.
Nomination, acceptance and scratching fees (income)	This item includes the nomination, acceptance, non-acceptance fees, drivers' fees and barrier trial fees received by racing clubs.
Nomination/acceptance fees (expenses)	This item refers to the nomination and acceptance fees paid by horse and dog trainers.
'Not for profit' organisations	This item refers to organisations whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.
Non-metropolitan areas	This refers to locations not in the metropolitan areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Canberra and Darwin.

Operating profit/surplus before tax	This item is a measure of profit/surplus (or loss/deficit) before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriation to owners. It is derived as total income minus total expenses, plus closing inventories minus opening inventories.
Operating profit margin	Operating profit margin of a business represents that percentage of its sales of goods and services which becomes profit after all operating expenses have been deducted. It is derived by expressing total operating profit before tax (OPBT) as a percentage of total sales of goods and services (i.e. $OPBT \times 100 / \text{Sales of goods and services}$).
Other contract, sub-contract and commission expenses	This item includes payments to other businesses and self-employed persons for work done or sales made on a contract or commission basis.
Other grants and distributions income	This item refers to income received from grants and distributions not separately specified. It may include distributions from TAB, and income received by sporting clubs from affiliated social clubs.
Other expenses	This item includes other expenses such as printing costs, legal fees and accounting fees.
Other non-operating income	This item includes net profit (loss) on the sale of non-current assets, net profit (loss) on foreign loans as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates/transactions, dividend income and net profit (loss) on share trading. It excludes extraordinary profit (loss).
Other rent, leasing and hiring expenses	This item refers to rent, leasing and hiring expenses other than for land, buildings or sporting venues/sporting equipment. It includes rent leasing and hiring of motor vehicles, office equipment and amusement machines.
Payments for broadcasting	This item represents payments to radio and television businesses for the broadcasting of sporting events.
Payments to employment agencies for staff	This item includes payment to employment agencies for procuring the services of staff. This is commonly a temporary contract between the client and the employment agency.
Payroll tax	This item refers to a tax levied by state and territory governments upon the amount of wages and salaries paid by a business.
Permanent full-time employees	This item refers to permanent employees who work 35 hours or more per week and were entitled to paid holidays and sick leave.
Permanent part-time employees	This item refers to permanent employees who work less than 35 hours per week and were entitled to paid holidays and sick leave.
Poker/gaming machine taxes and levies	This expense item includes all taxes/levies paid to government bodies in accordance with poker machine gaming regulations.
Prizemoney and trophy expenses	This item refers to the expense associated with the paying of prizemoney and trophies.

Purchases	This includes purchases of finished goods for resale, foodstuffs for use in preparing meals and takeaway food, liquor and other beverages, animal feed, animal medicines and additives, and other non-capitalised purchases.
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	This item includes operating lease payments and all expenses paid/payable to landlords for the rent, leasing and hiring of land, buildings and structures, sporting venues, facilities and equipment, e.g. training tracks, stables and kennels. This item excludes expenses in respect of finance leases and other business loans, vehicles or equipment hired with a driver/operator, interest expenses, and depreciation and amortisation.
Rent, leasing and hiring income	This item refers to the costs for the rent, leasing (excluding finance leases) and hiring of vehicles, land, buildings, machinery, equipment and any other property from other businesses or individuals. For the sports industries surveys, this includes income from hiring out items such as: tracks, stables and kennels; sporting grounds, venues and facilities.
Repair and maintenance expenses	This item includes costs associated with work undertaken on plant and machinery etc. to maintain normal business operations. For the sports industries survey, this includes items such as: repair and maintenance on property (such as racetracks) and facilities; and computer software and hardware maintenance.
Sale of liquor and other beverages	This item includes beer, wine, spirits, and other beverages sold for consumption on the premises with or without meals, and for consumption off the premises.
Sales of merchandise (income)	This item includes income from the sale of souvenirs, clothing and publications, as well as royalties received from the sale of merchandise. It excludes commissions/concessions received from merchandise outlets operated by other businesses.
Sponsorship and advertising income	This item refers to the income received in return for the public support/promotion of sporting activities.
Sponsorship and fundraising income	This item includes income received from sponsors either on a financial or on a value-in-kind basis. The item also includes donations and bequests received and income from other fundraising sources such as raffles.
Takings from accommodation	This item refers to the revenue received from the provision of accommodation.
Takings from meals and food sales	This item includes the total income derived from the provision of bistro/restaurant services and snack bars owned and operated by the business/organisation.
Takings from subscriptions/membership fees	This item refers to the amount received in respect of participants and players' fees, social members and members' subscriptions.

Telecommunication expenses	This item refers to all payments (of a non-capital nature) for telecommunication services which engage wire, cable or radio transmission.
Television and broadcasting rights income	This item refers to the amount directly received by the business/organisation from television and radio businesses in return for the rights to broadcast sporting events.
Travelling, accommodation and entertainment expenses	This item refers to the costs of transport and accommodation for staff which are incurred when business activities occur away from the normal place of business. Entertainment expenses are the costs incurred by a business for the provision of entertainment activities.
Veterinary expenses	This item includes all veterinary expenses paid by the business.
Volunteers	This item refers to people who provide assistance, in the form of time, labour and/or skills, and receive no payment, either monetary or in kind, in return.
Wages and salaries	This item refers to payments accruing to all employees during the financial year including provisions for employee entitlements, severance, termination and redundancy payments. It excludes drawings of working principals and partners of unincorporated businesses.
Workers' compensation costs	This item refers to the compulsory insurance cover to be taken out by all employers, except for self-insured workers, according to legislative schemes to cover employees suffering injury or disease in the course of or arising out of employment.
Working proprietors and partners	Working proprietors and partners operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise.

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