

## Introduction

This chapter contains information relating to Victoria's tourism, and recreational and cultural activities. Victoria is one of Australia's most diverse States with a variety of natural features, cultural activities and historic sites.

As a tourist attraction for both international and domestic visitors, Victoria continues to make an important contribution to the growth of tourism within Australia. Metropolitan Melbourne attracts most of the State's international and domestic tourists but regional Victoria is also experiencing growth. The emerging and sustained tourism growth surrounding hallmark events (these include major sporting and cultural events) within the State has promoted Victoria to a national and international audience, and has contributed to the development of major infrastructure.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is viewed as a culturally diverse, vibrant and green city where there is always plenty to do and a lot to see. Lifestyle features prominently in Melbourne promotions, with shopping, dining, café culture and sport, topping a list of things to do. Cultural activities such as the performing arts, film, literature, sports, recreation, religious practice and activities based around conservation and enjoying the natural environment, provide a basis for community expression, and all share an interrelationship with tourism.

Data in this chapter is sourced from a wide variety of sources, including the Australian Heritage Commission, the Tasmanian Gaming Commission, the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) and surveys conducted by the ABS. The tourism statistics contained in this chapter are based on information from the ABS and BTR. Care should be taken in comparing data from these sources because of differing survey methodologies, such as differences in population age groups.

The BTR International Visitor Survey (IVS) is the major source of information on travel patterns of international visitors to Victoria. It provides a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour and expenditure of international visitors. The IVS was first conducted in 1969 and then intermittently throughout the 1970s. A survey has been conducted annually since 1981, with the exception of 1982 and 1987. The BTR National Visitor Survey (NVS) began in 1998.

## Tourism

Tourism is important to Victoria, both in the economic, and the social sense. Tourism enables others to share Victoria's culture and recreational pursuits, while Victorians who visit other cultures inevitably are changed by their experiences and bring this change back to Victorian society.

## Overseas arrivals and departures

The number of short-term overseas visitors to Australia, who specified Victoria as their main destination, increased by 12.4% to over 4.6 million, from 1997–98 to 1999–2000 (table 11.1). Victoria's share of overseas arrivals to Australia remained relatively stable between 1997–98 and 1999–2000.

### 11.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria as Main State of Intended Stay

State	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>610 050</b>	<b>651 940</b>	<b>685 950</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Australia(b)	4 220 010	4 288 030	4 651 790	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Includes 'not stated'.

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0)*; *Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey*.

In 1999–2000, the major source of international visitors to Australia, who specified Victoria as their main state of intended stay, was New Zealand, which accounted for one in five of the State visitor total (table 11.2).

Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, the number of international visitors specifying Victoria as their main state of intended stay grew by 12.4%. The largest growth in visitor numbers during this period was from the United States of America, with an increase of 18,030. The largest decline in visitor numbers over the same time period was recorded from Indonesia, with a decrease of 5,320.

### 11.2 COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria Main State of Intended Stay(b)

Country of residence	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	Percent of 1999–2000 total	Percentage change 1997–98 to 1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New Zealand	126 240	128 570	136 500	19.9	8.1
UK and Ireland	70 610	76 190	80 255	11.7	13.7
United States of America	59 290	65 010	77 320	11.3	30.4
Singapore	42 690	49 330	51 460	7.5	20.5
Japan	50 980	49 610	46 850	6.8	-8.1
Malaysia	24 900	28 290	29 900	4.4	20.1
China(c)	18 040	18 900	23 460	3.4	30.0
Germany	20 750	20 670	21 890	3.2	5.5
Hong Kong	23 580	21 330	20 520	3.0	-13.0
Indonesia	24 550	22 930	19 230	2.8	-21.7
Thailand	8 910	13 050	13 420	2.0	50.6
Canada	11 000	13 540	12 770	1.9	16.1
Italy	10 350	10 790	12 490	1.8	20.7
Taiwan(d)	13 310	13 470	12 110	1.8	-9.0
Other countries	104 690	120 200	127 720	18.6	22.0
<b>All countries(e)</b>	<b>610 050</b>	<b>651 940</b>	<b>685 950</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (c) Excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan Province. (d) Province of China. (e) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: *Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey*.

For those international visitors who intended that Victoria be their main State of stay, the most common reason for their journey was holidaying, with two visitors in five giving this as their reason (table 11.3). This percentage has remained relatively stable over the last three years.

**11.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria as Main State of Intended Stay — Reason for Journey(b)**

Reason for journey	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Convention/conference	15 390	2.5	19 600	3.0	21 050	3.1
Business	99 710	16.3	97 730	15.0	104 030	15.2
Visiting friends/relatives	172 930	28.3	169 300	26.0	183 050	26.7
Holiday	244 740	40.1	255 590	39.2	283 430	41.3
Employment	5 020	0.8	6 680	1.0	6 070	0.9
Education	32 700	5.4	33 900	5.2	37 880	5.5
Other and not stated	39 540	6.5	69 140	10.6	50 450	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>610 050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>651 940</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>685 950</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0); Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

During 1999-2000, there were 792,370 short-term departures of Victorian residents overseas, an increase of 9.6% over 1997-98 and 2.7% over 1998-99 (table 11.4). The main destinations for Victorian travellers were New Zealand and the United States of America.

**11.4 SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES(a), By Victorian Residents(b)**

Country of stay	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1999-2000	Percentage change 1997-98 to 1999-2000
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New Zealand	93 080	107 750	111 570	14.1	19.9
United States of America	87 220	83 330	95 910	12.1	10.0
UK and Ireland	79 030	75 850	76 840	9.7	-2.8
Indonesia	73 240	84 800	56 930	7.2	-22.3
Thailand	25 870	34 560	38 930	4.9	50.5
Hong Kong	30 270	31 380	31 000	3.9	2.4
Malaysia	26 520	27 700	29 270	3.7	10.4
Singapore	21 590	26 760	28 860	3.6	33.7
Fiji	19 130	24 700	28 600	3.6	49.5
China(c)	21 820	22 830	24 770	3.1	13.5
Italy	20 940	20 380	19 800	2.5	-5.4
Viet Nam	15 270	20 670	17 770	2.2	16.4
Greece	15 470	15 420	17 370	2.2	12.3
Japan	12 690	14 870	13 650	1.7	7.6
Other	180 740	180 340	201 030	25.4	11.2
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>723 060</b>	<b>771 360</b>	<b>792 370</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>

(a) Short-term departures who intended to stay overseas less than 12 months. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (c) Excludes Hong Kong SAR of China and Taiwan Province. (d) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

## International and domestic tourism

The International Visitor Survey conducted by the Bureau of Tourism Research showed that in 1999, over 1 million international visitors aged 15 years and over came to Victoria, spending over 20 million nights in the State (table 11.5). Although over half of the international visitors who came to Victoria came for holiday/leisure purposes, they comprised just 27% of visitor nights.

Domestic visitors to Victoria (which include inter and intra-state visitors) differed from their international counterparts in that while almost half of them came for holiday/leisure purposes, they represented just over half of the visitor nights. In total, there were almost 17 million domestic visitors, who spent on average, three nights in Victoria.

### 11.5 INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC TOURISM(a), By Primary Purpose of Visit — 1999

Purpose of trip	International visitors		Domestic visitors(b)	
	Visitors '000	Visitor nights '000	Visitors '000	Visitor nights '000
Holiday/leisure	560	5 566	7 912	27 499
Visiting friends/relatives	215	4 360	5 577	17 397
Business	161	1 485	2 703	6 984
Other	124	9 083	820	3 202
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>20 494</b>	<b>16 670</b>	<b>52 565</b>

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Components do not sum to total as more than one reason could be provided.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: International Visitor Survey and National Visitor Survey.

## Backpacking

'Backpacking' is an important component of international tourism in Australia, one that is characterised by visitors staying for longer periods of time, spending more money, and visiting more regions than other tourists. In 1999, there were over 170,000 backpacker visitors to Victoria compared to 129,500 in 1997, an increase of 32% (table 11.6). The increase in backpacker visitor nights has also been significant, with numbers increasing 21% since 1997.

### 11.6 BACKPACKER VISITORS(a)(b)

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Visitors	129.5	146.6	170.7
Visitor nights	3 018	3 589	3 642

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) A backpacker is defined as an international visitor who spent one or more nights in a backpacker hotel or youth hostel during their stay in Australia.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

## Culture

### National Estate

Respect for our cultural heritage involves retaining and managing those places and objects that have importance to us as a community. The preservation and use of historic sites, as part of the natural or cultural environment are important aspects of cultural expression within our community. Many places in Australia have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, or other special value for the present community and future generations. These include natural environments, historic buildings and sites of significance to Aboriginal people; and are collectively known as the National Estate.

The Australian Heritage Commission is the peak advisory body to the Commonwealth Government regarding identification and conservation of the National Estate, and is responsible for maintaining the Register of the National Estate. The register lists places identified as being of cultural and natural importance which should be conserved for present and future generations.

Perceptions of what is of heritage value change over time. In the past, architecture and buildings were given pre-eminence as cultural icons. Now, Australian heritage is increasingly perceived as a record of our past, in all its facets, which assists us as a nation to understand our identity: where we have come from and where our future lies. At 16 October 2000, there were 2,896 places in Victoria on the Register of the National Estate (table 11.7), an increase of 295 places since 30 June 1999.

#### 11.7 PLACES ON THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE — 16 October 2000

	Indigenous	Historic	Natural	Total	% of Australia
Victoria	106	2 419	371	<b>2 896</b>	22.1

Source: Australian Heritage Commission.

### Cultural funding

Government in Victoria provides considerable financial support to organisations, across a diverse range of art and cultural activities.

The Victorian State Government provided funding of \$436.4m for cultural purposes in 1998–99 (table 11.8). Of this amount, almost two-thirds (64.8%) was for cultural facilities and services.

#### 11.8 CULTURAL FUNDING BY VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT — 1998–99

	\$m	\$ per head of population
Cultural facilities and services	282.6	60.3
Culture n.e.c.(a)	146.3	31.2
Broadcasting and film	7.5	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>436.4</b>	<b>93.2</b>

(a) 'Culture n.e.c.' includes 'recreational facilities and services'.

Source: Unpublished data, Cultural Funding Survey.

## Attendance at cultural venues

The perceived importance of cultural venues for Victorians varies according to the type of venue. In November 1997, libraries were considered to be either very important or important in the community by 95% of Victorian residents (table 11.9). The corresponding figure for performing arts venues was 78%, for museums 75% and for art galleries 73%. These levels of support were irrespective of whether or not the reporting individuals were users of the facilities.

### 11.9 PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL VENUES(a) — November 1997

Type of cultural venue	Very important	Important	Not important	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Libraries	69.5	25.8	3.3	1.4
Museums	31.9	43.1	21.4	3.6
Performing arts	26.9	51.0	16.8	5.3
Art galleries	21.7	51.4	21.7	5.3

(a) Refers to a person's view about the importance of cultural venues in their community.

Source: *Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia (Cat. no. 4157.0)*.

Cinemas were attended by 2.6 million people (68% of the Victorian population) at least once during the year to April 1999; followed by botanic gardens (41%); libraries (38%); and animal or marine parks (36%) (table 11.10). The number of people who attend by age group at all venues, apart from art galleries, follows the proportion for each age group in the population.

### 11.10 CULTURAL VENUE ATTENDANCE — May 1998 to April 1999

	Age group (years)			Persons attending	Total Attendance rate(a)
	15-24	25-44	45 and over		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Cinema	604.3	1 124.1	830.8	2 559.1	68.3
Botanic gardens	273.9	636.9	621.5	1 532.3	40.9
National, state or local library	278.1	584.4	541.3	1 403.8	37.5
Animal or marine parks					
Zoo	183.6	500.8	264.3	948.7	25.3
Other	131.4	379.6	216.3	727.2	19.4
Total animal or marine parks(b)	255.0	691.8	407.4	1 354.1	36.1
Popular music	257.6	437.5	239.0	934.1	24.9
Art gallery	148.0	284.3	353.9	786.2	21.0
Opera or musical					
Both opera and musical	*5.4	26.8	30.7	63.0	1.7
Opera only	*9.8	24.5	41.3	75.5	2.0
Musical only	78.7	218.7	217.3	514.7	13.7
Total	93.9	270.0	289.3	653.2	17.4
Theatre	118.2	274.9	256.4	649.5	17.3
School college or university library	353.0	181.6	83.1	617.7	16.5
Museum	118.1	244.0	238.9	601.0	16.0
Dance	62.8	130.3	127.0	320.0	8.5
Classical music	36.5	106.4	162.2	305.1	8.1
Other performing arts					
Circus	68.0	208.8	95.8	372.6	9.9
Other	61.4	180.1	127.3	368.9	9.8
Total other performing arts(b)	121.8	355.7	207.5	685.1	18.3

(a) Attendance rate is persons attending the venue at least once during the year as a percentage of the civilian population. (b) Total does not equal sum of components as a person can visit more than one of the components.

Source: *Unpublished data, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues*.

## Recreation

Recreation refers to a pastime, diversion, exercise, or other resource affording relaxation and enjoyment. This includes active recreation such as participation in sport, as well as more passive forms of recreation such as reading or watching television. Recreation can be a whole-of-life activity, and is an important part of a well-balanced and healthy lifestyle.

### Spending on recreation

In 1998–99, Victorian households reported that they spent an average of \$91 per week on recreation (table 11.11). This represented 13% of total household expenditure on goods and services. The main area of recreational spending was holiday expenses, which represented 32% of the total spent on recreation. This includes holiday travel, accommodation and package tours, in Australia and overseas.

**11.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON RECREATION — 1998–99**

	Victoria	Australia
	\$	\$
Audiovisual equipment and parts	6.01	6.50
Home computer equipment (incl. pre-packaged software)	4.73	3.98
Blank and pre-recorded media	4.64	3.96
Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material	7.68	7.55
Other recreational and educational equipment	9.84	10.10
Gambling	5.89	5.80
Hire of recreational and educational equipment	1.48	1.60
Sports fees and charges	5.27	5.19
Cultural fees and charges	5.50	4.88
Other recreational and educational services (excl. holiday expenses)	4.37	4.79
Holidays — Australia (selected expenses)	16.93	15.82
Holidays — overseas (selected expenses)	11.88	11.99
Animal expenses	6.16	6.21
Other	0.57	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.95</b>	<b>88.81</b>

Source: Household Expenditure Survey: Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

### Time spent on recreation

The 1997 Time Use Survey showed that Victorians aged 15 years or more spent, on average, more than four hours (275 minutes) each day on recreation as their main activity (table 11.12). This was an increase of 11% on the time spent in 1992. The rate of change was different for the sexes, with the time males spend on recreation increasing by 13%, while for women it increased by 9% between 1992 and 1997. The amount of time spent on individual recreation activities is similar for males and females, except for audio/visual media. Males spend almost 30 minutes more per day than women on this recreational activity.

**11.12 MINUTES SPENT ON RECREATION ACTIVITIES, Participants(a)**

	1992			1997		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Sport and outdoor activity	114	94	105	125	97	112
Games/hobbies/arts/crafts	87	94	91	104	102	103
Reading	68	63	65	66	61	64
Audio/visual media	162	138	150	175	148	162
Other	74	86	80	98	95	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>275</b>

(a) The person's description of the main activity being undertaken, measured as average minutes per day.

Source: Unpublished data, Time Use Survey.

**Sport**

Sport is an integral part of the Australian and Victorian culture and there are many benefits associated with participating in sport and physical activity, including enjoyment, social interaction, health, personal achievement, national pride and community involvement.

Governments invest in sport because it returns both tangible and intangible benefits. Federal, State and Local governments all play an important role in the development of Victorian sport. The provision of quality facilities, whether they be 'state of the art' stadiums or community cycling paths, encourage physical activity and, importantly, good health.

**Sports attendance**

Australian Rules football was the most popular sport for Victorians, attended by one-third of the population aged 15 years and over at least once during the year to April 1999 (table 11.13). Other popular sports were horse racing (attendance rate of 13%) and motor sports (11.6%). Overall, attendance rates for males were higher than those for females, notably for Australian Rules football (41.9% for males, 26.1% for females), motor sports (17.0%, 6.4%) and cricket (11.8%, 4.5%). The sports for which the attendance rates for females were higher than that of males were tennis and netball.

**11.13 SPORTING EVENT ATTENDANCE(a) — May 1998 to April 1999**

Sporting event	Number			Attendance rate(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Australian Rules football	768.8	500.2	1 269.0	41.9	26.1	33.9
Horse racing	256.6	232.2	488.8	14.0	12.1	13.0
Motor sports	311.0	123.3	434.3	17.0	6.4	11.6
Cricket	216.4	85.7	302.2	11.8	4.5	8.1
Tennis	124.7	131.6	256.3	6.8	6.9	6.8
Basketball	97.8	78.4	176.2	5.3	4.1	4.7
Harness racing	91.1	72.6	163.8	5.0	3.8	4.4
Soccer	73.4	31.2	104.6	4.0	1.6	2.8
Netball	13.1	52.4	65.5	0.7	2.7	1.7
Rugby league	47.0	15.4	62.5	2.6	0.8	1.7
Dog racing	36.9	20.6	57.5	2.0	1.1	1.5
Golf	39.8	9.3	49.0	2.2	0.5	1.3

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Attendance rate is persons attending the sporting event at least once during the year as a percentage of the civilian population of the same sex.

Source: Unpublished data, Sports Attendance Survey.



Australian Football League (AFL) games attract the most spectators of any sport in Victoria. Over 6 million spectators attended AFL football during the 1999 season (table 11.14). The first time that attendances at home and away games topped 6 million was in 1998. Total attendances dropped by 7% in 1999. This decrease is largely attributable to the poor on-field performance of Collingwood (a Melbourne-based club), which affected attendances at the games of one of the AFL's biggest-drawing clubs, and the redevelopment of many stadia throughout Australia.

**11.14 AFL ATTENDANCE(a)**

	Home and away	Finals	Total
1994	4 723 023	514 375	<b>5 237 398</b>
1995	5 117 774	594 919	<b>5 712 693</b>
1996	5 216 148	478 773	<b>5 694 921</b>
1997	5 842 591	560 406	<b>6 402 997</b>
1998	6 119 164	572 733	<b>6 691 897</b>
1999	5 771 579	472 007	<b>6 243 586</b>

(a) Includes persons who attend more than once.

Source: Australian Football League.

## Sports involvement

A total of 1,916,800 Victorians participated in sport or physical activity in 1999–2000, resulting in a participation rate of 55% (table 11.15). This was a significant decline on the participation rate of 58% in 1998–99. Participation rates were higher for males overall, and in all age groups, than for females. Participation rates declined steadily as age increased. Just over three-quarters of 18–24 year olds participated in sport compared to less than a third of persons aged 65 years and over.

**11.15 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT(a) — 1999–2000**

Age	Number			Participation rate		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
18–24 years	206.4	153.9	360.3	86.0	66.6	76.5
25–34 years	257.2	224.2	481.4	71.0	61.2	66.1
35–44 years	224.5	212.1	436.6	63.0	58.2	60.6
45–54 years	162.2	139.2	301.5	52.2	44.4	48.3
55–64 years	91.0	77.5	168.5	43.6	36.6	40.1
65 years and over	87.5	81.1	168.6	36.1	27.4	31.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 028.8</b>	<b>888.0</b>	<b>1 916.8</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>54.7</b>

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview.

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

The sports and physical activities that attracted the most participants in Victoria in 1999–2000 were walking and swimming (table 11.16). These were also the most popular for Australians as a whole. Almost one in five persons in the Victorian population participated in walking as a sport in 1999–2000, with more females than males participating. Females also outnumbered males in participation in swimming and aerobics/fitness.

**11.16 PARTICIPANTS, Selected Sport and Physical Activities(a) — 1999–2000**

	Number			Participation rate		
	Male	Female	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Walking	238.6	387.2	625.8	13.9	21.7	17.9
Swimming	234.7	258.9	493.6	13.6	14.5	14.1
Aerobics/fitness	135.5	225.9	361.5	7.9	12.7	10.3
Golf	284.5	56.4	340.9	16.5	3.2	9.7
Tennis	145.4	139.7	285.1	8.5	7.8	8.1
Cycling	142.8	74.2	217.0	8.3	4.2	6.2
Running	119.6	71.4	191.0	7.0	4.0	5.5

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12 month period prior to interview.

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

## Spending on gambling

Gambling refers to the *lawful* placement of a wager or bet on the outcome of a future uncertain event, and has been a part of Australian society and its economy since the arrival of the First Fleet. The motivations for gambling vary according to the type of gambling. The average recreational gambler gambles for entertainment (as a way of spending leisure time), as a means of social interaction, or is motivated by the dream of winning. The monetary cost of gambling is not always apparent as there are two distinct measures. The first of these is the initial outlay in placing a bet, known as the turnover. The second is the net outlay which takes winnings into account, this is known as expenditure. The expenditure spending is generally less than the turnover spending (table 11.17).

Spending on total gambling increased significantly between 1996–97 and 1998–99, with turnover increasing by 29% and expenditure increasing by 25%. This increase was most significant for sportsbetting for which turnover increased by 77% and expenditure by 64% over the same period.

Gaming accounts for more spending by both turnover and expenditure measures than racing and sportsbetting, accounting for around 90% of total per capita spending. Gaming machines account for more than half of this total gaming spend, with casinos accounting for a further quarter of the gaming spend.

## 11.17 SPENDING ON GAMBLING(a)

Gambling form	1996–97		1997–98		1998–99		Per capita 1998–99(b)	
	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Racing</b>								
TAB	2 292.7	366.8	2 371.9	379.5	2 537.7	406.0	721.77	115.48
On-course totalisator	223.4	35.7	224.5	35.9	206.6	33.1	58.77	9.40
On-course bookmakers	366.3	22.3	384.2	17.3	301.8	15.7	85.83	4.46
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 882.4</i>	<i>424.8</i>	<i>2 980.6</i>	<i>433.2</i>	<i>3 046.1</i>	<i>454.8</i>	<i>866.37</i>	<i>129.35</i>
<b>Gaming</b>								
Lottery	12.3	4.9	13.0	5.2	13.6	5.4	3.86	1.54
Tattslotto, lotto	643.9	257.6	672.0	268.8	705.2	282.1	200.56	80.23
Instant lottery	60.4	24.2	59.2	23.7	59.6	23.8	16.93	6.77
Casino	6 534.0	579.0	r 13 048.2	742.3	9 098.2	721.9	2 587.71	205.31
Keno	29.7	7.2	r 28.5	r 7.1	28.7	7.2	8.16	2.05
Gaming machines(c)	15 894.0	1 455.8	18 097.8	1 711.3	20 543.6	1 954.2	5 842.99	555.81
Pools, Bingo and minor gaming	22.5	3.3	2.5	1.2	2.5	1.3	0.71	0.36
<i>Total</i>	<i>23 196.8</i>	<i>2 331.9</i>	<i>r 31 921.2</i>	<i>r 2 759.6</i>	<i>30 451.2</i>	<i>2 995.8</i>	<i>8 660.92</i>	<i>852.06</i>
<b>Sportsbetting</b>								
<i>Sportsbetting(d)</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>14.40</i>	<i>1.68</i>
<b>Total gambling</b>	<b>26 079.2</b>	<b>2 756.7</b>	<b>r 34 936.5</b>	<b>r 3 199.0</b>	<b>33 548.0</b>	<b>3 456.5</b>	<b>9 541.69</b>	<b>983.09</b>

(a) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding. (b) Annual average dollar spend per Victorian, excluding persons under the age of 18 years, based on estimated mid year population. (c) Excludes gaming machines located in casinos. (d) Due to changes in methodology, estimates for sportsbetting in 1996–97 and 1997–98 have become available. However, not all of those estimates have been removed from the racing and gaming estimates, resulting in some double counting.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1973–74 to 1998–99.

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