

SPORT AND RECREATION: A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW. AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 21 DEC 2011

C O N T E N T S

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
List of tables and graphs	3
Abbreviations	99

C H A P T E R S

1 Introduction	9
2 Main features	11
3 Participation in sport and recreation	14
4 Time spent on sport and recreation	25
5 Spectator attendance at sporting events	29
6 Sport and social capital	34
7 Expenditure by households	39
8 Employment	42
9 Volunteers in sport	52
10 Facilities	58
11 Industries	63
12 Products	71

A D D I T I O N A L I N F O R M A T I O N

Glossary	79
Bibliography	85

I N Q U I R I E S

For further information
about these and related
statistics, contact the
National Information and
Referral Service on
1300 135 070.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together information about sport and physical recreation in Australia from a variety of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data sources.

Wherever possible, information contained in this publication has been presented in accordance with the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC). For details refer to ABS (2008a) *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 (Second Edition)* (cat. no. 4902.0).

The 2011 ABS publication is the tenth statistical overview of sport and physical recreation produced by the National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics (NCCRS).

Data have been updated where new data were available at the time of release and will continue to be updated in the web-based version of the publication as new data becomes available throughout the year. The PDF version of the publication brings together all updates made throughout the year.

The chapters updated in this edition are as follows:

- Chapter 6 Sport and social capital
- Chapter 7 Expenditure by households
- Chapter 9 Volunteers in sport
- Chapter 12 Products

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication was made possible with funding assistance from the Committee of Australian Sport and Recreation Officials (CASRO).

All ABS publications draw 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*.

ROUNDING

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

MORE INFORMATION

Information about ABS activities in the area of sport and physical recreation statistics is available from the Sport and Physical Recreation Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website www.abs.gov.au.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

page

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION

3.1	Participants, sport and physical recreation, selected characteristics - 2009–10	16
3.2	Participants, sport and physical recreation, type of participation, by sex - 2009–10	17
3.3	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults, participation in sport and physical activity, by age and sex - 2008	17
3.4	Participants, selected sports and physical recreation activities, by sex - 2009–10	19
3.5	Children participating in organised sport, selected characteristics - 2009	20
3.6	Children participating in selected organised sports, by sex - 2003, 2006 and 2009	21
3.7	Children participating in selected physical recreation activities, by sex - 2003, 2006 and 2009	22
3.8	Adult participation in sport or physical recreation, by disability status and sex - 2003 and 2009	23
3.9	Adult exercise levels, by sex - 2007–2008	24

TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION

4.1	Average time spent on free time activities, by sex - 1997 and 2006	26
4.2	Average time spent on free time activities, by weekday/weekend and sex - 2006	27
4.3	Average time spent on sport and outdoor activities, by living situation - 2006	28

SPECTATOR ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS

5.1	Spectators at sporting events, selected characteristics - 2009–10	30
5.2	Spectators at selected sporting events, by sex - 2009–10	31
5.3	Spectators at sporting events, selected sporting events 2005–06 and 2009–10	32
5.4	Adult attendance at sporting events, by disability status and sex - 2003 and 2009	33

SPORT AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

6.1	Participation in sport and physical recreation, whether work allows for family/community responsibilities - 2010	35
6.2	Participation in sport and physical recreation, active involvement in social group in the last 12 months by type of organisation - 2010	35

SPORT AND SOCIAL CAPITAL *continued*

6.3	Participation in sport and physical recreation, level of generalised trust - 2010	36
6.4	Participation in sport and physical recreation, feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark - 2010	37
6.5	Participation in sport and physical recreation, frequency of contact with family or friends - 2010	37
6.6	Participation in sport and physical recreation, proportion of friends of same ethnic background - 2010	38

EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS

7.1	Expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products, by Australian households - 2009–10	40
7.2	Expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products, by Australian households at constant prices - 2003–04 and 2009–10	41

EMPLOYMENT

8.1	Employment in sport and physical recreation, occupations, by sex - 2001 and 2006	44
8.2	Weekly hours worked profile of occupations - August 2006	45
8.3	Weekly income profile of occupations - August 2006	45
8.4	Persons employed in sport and physical recreation industries, average weekly earnings, by sex and full-time/part-time status - 2008 and 2010	47
8.5	Sport and physical recreation services, by type of organisation - 2004–05	48
8.6	Sport and physical recreation services, by sector - 2004–05	49
8.7	Persons involved in organised sport and physical activity, by role and sex - 2010	50
8.8	Persons involved in organised sport and physical activity, by role and payment status - 2010	50
8.9	Participation in selected non-playing roles, by survey year - 2001 to 2010	51

VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT

9.1	Type of organisation volunteered for, by all volunteers - 2010	53
9.2	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, by sex and age - 2010	99
9.3	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, by family and household type - 2010	55
9.4	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, by labour force status - 2010	57

FACILITIES

10.1	Participants, sport and physical recreation, facilities used, by age - 2009–10	59
-------------	--	----

FACILITIES *continued*

10.2	Participants, sport and physical recreation, facilities used, by type of participation - 2009–10	60
10.3	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, types of community facilities available, by state or territory of usual residence - 2008	61
10.4	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, types of community facilities available, by remoteness area - 2008	62

INDUSTRIES

11.1	Sport and physical recreation services, summary of operations by industry and profit status - 2004–05	64
11.2	House and dog racing and sport and physical recreation venues, summary of income and expenses - 2004–05	65
11.3	Administration and services to sport, summary of income and expenses - 2004–05	67
11.4	Toy, sporting and recreational product manufacturers, summary of operations - 2002–03 to 2006–07	68
11.5	Toy and sporting goods wholesalers, summary of operations - 2005–06	69
11.6	Sport, camping and marine equipment retailers, summary of operations - 2005–06	70

PRODUCTS

12.1	Exports of selected sport and physical recreation goods, current prices - 2004–05 to 2010–11	72
12.2	Exports of selected sport and physical recreation goods, current prices, by destination - 2004–05 to 2010–11	73
12.3	Imports of selected sport and physical recreation goods, current prices - 2004–05 to 2010–11	74
12.4	Imports of selected sport and physical recreation goods, current prices, by country of origin - 2004–05 to 2010–11	75
12.5	Balance of trade in selected sport and physical recreation goods - 2010–11	76
12.6	Supply of selected sport and physical recreation products - 2006–07	77
12.7	Demand for selected sport and physical recreation products - 2006–07	78

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
\$m	million dollars
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACLC	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ANZSPC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
CPC V2.0	Central Product Classification V2.0
CPCLA	Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey
CPI	Consumer Price Index
excl.	excluding
ECS	Engineering Construction Survey
GSS	General Social Survey
HEC	Household Expenditure Classification
incl.	including
km	kilometre
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NCCRS	National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics
PSM	Population Survey Monitor
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SCORS	Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
TAB	Totalizator Agency Board
TUS	Time Use Survey
USA	United States of America

SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION

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

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

The decisions about which data to include in the publication were guided by the ABS (2008a) *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (ACLC). These contain classifications for culture and leisure industries, products and occupations and includes those relating to sport and physical recreation.

ABS data relating to industries, products and occupations are compiled using ABS standard classifications. The ABS (2008b) *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC) is used in ABS collections relating to industry. Although the ABS (2001a) *Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification* (ANZSPC) was decommissioned in 2008 and the ABS currently uses the international Central Product Classification Version 2.0 (United Nations, 2009), the ANZSPC is still the basis for classifications used in the product data presented in this publication, as this is in accordance with how it was originally collected.

Some sport industry data are output in accordance with the ACLC and, for the presentation of information about products, the ACLC has been used as a guide in deciding which are sport and physical recreation products. Inclusions of data in, and exclusions of data from, tables in this publication have been explained in the body of the text where appropriate.

The ABS (1997) Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) was used for the collection of ABS occupation data included in this publication from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. In 2006, ASCO was replaced by the ABS (2009a) *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations* (ANZSCO). These two classifications are completely aligned with the ACLC for sport and physical recreation

SPORT AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION *continued*

occupations. As a result, the occupation data in this publication is presented in accordance with the ACLC Occupation Classification.

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

CHAPTER 2

MAIN FEATURES

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION

- There were 11.1 million people aged 15 years and over (64% of the adult population) who participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport at some time during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10. Of these people, 4.5 million (26%) participated in organised sport and physical recreation.
- The most popular physical recreation activity for both men and women was walking for exercise, however, the participation rate was much higher for women (30%) than it was for men (16%).
- There were 1.7 million children aged 5 to 14 years (63%) who participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months ending April 2009.
- The most popular organised sport for boys was soccer (outdoor) which had 277,800 participants (20%), whereas for girls it was swimming with 262,800 participants (20%).

TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION

- In 2006 Australians aged 15 years and over spent an average of 21 minutes of their free time each day on sport and outdoor activity. Men spent more time on sport and outdoor activity than women (25 minutes compared with 17 minutes).

SPECTATOR ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS

- There were 7.6 million people aged 15 years and over (43% of the adult population) who attended at least one sporting event as a spectator during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10. A greater percentage of men (50%) attended at least one sporting event than women (37%).
- Australian Rules football and horse racing were the sports most attended by both men and women. Australian Rules football was attended by 19% of men and 13% of women, while for horse racing the corresponding attendance rates were 12% and 10%.

SPORT AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

- In 2010 the sport participation rate was highest for those whose work commitments allowed them to also meet other family and community responsibilities (84%).
- The participation rate for those actively involved in at least one social group in the last 12 months was highest amongst those with an active involvement in a sport or physical recreation group (94%).
- Participation in sport is shown to be highest among those who have daily contact with their family and friends at 77%.
- The sport participation rate was highest for those with about half of their friends who are of the same ethnic background (80%).

EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS

- Australian households spent an average of \$18.94 per week on selected sport and physical recreation products during 2009–10. The largest single component of this figure was \$2.81 spent on sports facility hire charges. This was followed by \$2.71 spent on health and fitness studio charges.

EXPENDITURE BY
HOUSEHOLDS *continued*

- The total expenditure by Australian households on selected sport and physical recreation products in 2009–10 was \$8,293.8m. This was 1.5% of the amount Australian households spent on all products.

EMPLOYMENT

- There were 75,155 people whose main job was in a sport and physical recreation occupation at the time of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This was 23% higher than the corresponding figure from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.
- On average, people in sport and physical recreation occupations were more likely to be working part-time and more likely to have a lower income than people in the general working population.
- At the end of June 2005 there were 111,519 people working for organisations mainly engaged in providing sport and physical recreation services. Of these people, 46,552 were working for not-for-profit organisations and 11,051 for government organisations. The remainder were working for businesses aiming to make a profit.
- The average weekly total cash earnings of people employed in sport and physical recreation industries in May 2010 was \$559.20. This was 55% of the average total cash earnings for people employed in all industries (\$1,010.30).

VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT

- Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted the largest number of volunteers with 2.3 million people (37% of the population) in 2010.
- Of the 2.3 million sport and physical recreation volunteers, nearly half (961,800 or 42%) of the volunteers came from couple families with dependents. This was followed by 39% (879,000) of sport and physical recreation volunteers living in couple families with no children aged under 15 years.
- The volunteer rate for all sport and physical recreation organisations for employed people (17%) was more than four times the rate for the unemployed (4%) and more than double those not in the labour force (7%).

FACILITIES

- The most popular type of facilities used for sport and physical recreation activities were outdoor facilities such as parks, beaches and walking trails (58%).

INDUSTRIES

- In 2004–05 sport and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals had the highest total income (\$1,884.1m) of all those sport and physical recreation industries mainly providing services. However, it was also one of the two sport industries which recorded the lowest profit/surplus margin for 2004–05 (3.7%), the other being horse and dog racing (2.7%).
- The industry with the largest operating profit/surplus in 2004–05 was sport and physical recreation support services with \$85.7m (15%). The next highest profit/surplus levels were recorded by other sport and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities with \$90.1m (8.1%).
- The total income of toy and sporting good manufacturers in 2006–07 was \$520.0m and operating profit was \$29.0m (5.7%). Employment at the end of June 2007 was 3,564 people.
- The total income of toy and sporting good wholesalers in 2005–06 was \$3,517.5m and operating profit was \$253.7m (7.3%). Employment at the end of June 2006 was 8,336 people.

INDUSTRIES *continued*

- Sport and camping equipment retailers recorded retail sales of \$2,270.3m in 2005–06, while for marine equipment retailers the corresponding figure was \$1,103.2m. At the end of June 2006, there were 18,558 people employed by sport and camping equipment retailers and 4,039 people employed by marine equipment retailers.

PRODUCTS

- The total value of exports of selected sport and physical recreation goods in 2009–10 was \$403.5m, slightly lower than the \$463.4m recorded for 2008–09.
- Throughout the period 2003–04 to 2008–09, New Zealand and the United States of America (USA) were the major destinations for sport and physical recreation goods exported from Australia. However, in 2009–10, the value of exports to Hong Kong (SAR of China) was higher than the value of exports to the USA (\$37.9m compared with \$34.0m.).
- The value (in current prices) of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia during 2009–10 was \$1,895.1m. This was slightly lower than the \$2,063.0m recorded in 2008–09.
- In 2009–10, China and the USA were the two main sources of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia. China was the largest contributor to this figure and provided imported goods worth \$721.3m while the value of goods from the USA was \$334.5m.

INTRODUCTION

Sport and physical recreation play a part in the lives of many Australians. The 2009–10 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) found that, during the 12 months prior to interview, 64% of Australians aged 15 years and over participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport. The survey obtained data about the characteristics of people aged 15 years and over who participated in sport and physical recreation activities as a player, competitor or person who physically undertook the activity. People who were involved as coaches, umpires or club officials have been excluded from the data. Sport and physical recreation participation data from the MPHS have been published in ABS (2010c) *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 4177.0).

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

Information on this topic was previously collected in the ABS (2001b) Population Survey Monitor, 1993 to 2000, the ABS (2003) General Social Survey, 2002 and in the 2005–06 MPHS. Care should be taken when comparing results from these surveys, as the methodology used in each of these surveys differed and this may affect the validity of comparisons.

Similar care should be taken when comparing information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults' participation in sport and physical activities, which was collected as part of the ABS (2008g) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (cat. no. 4714.0).

The Survey of Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities (CPCLA), conducted every three years since April 2000, collects data on participation in organised sports outside school hours for children aged 5 to 14 years. These data are available in ABS (2009b) *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (cat. no. 4901.0).

The 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers collected information about whether people with a disability had participated in sport or physical recreation away from home in the previous 12 months. Data from this survey have been published in ABS (2010a) *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0). The 2009 survey was largely a repeat of the 2003 survey, allowing for some comparisons over time.

INTRODUCTION

continued

Participating in sport and physical recreation is one way that adults and children can stay active and healthy. Data about adults' exercise levels are available in the ABS (2009c) publication *National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2007–2008* (cat. no. 4364.0) and are included here as an indication of how much physical activity people are regularly undertaking.

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

ADULT PARTICIPATION

Characteristics of participants

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10, 64% of Australians aged 15 years and over participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport. Table 3.1 shows that overall, men and women had similar participation rates for sport and physical recreation (65% and 63% respectively) and that there was a general tendency for participation rates to fall with age. Over three quarters (79%) of people aged 15 to 17 years participated in sport and physical recreation, significantly higher than for people aged 65 years and over (48%).

Participation in sport and physical recreation for people living in capital cities did not differ to those who lived in other areas of Australia (both 64%). Participation rates varied among the states and territories, with the Australian Capital Territory reporting the highest participation rate of 77%.

The participation rates for full-time and part-time employed people was 69% for both while the participation rate for unemployed people was 66%. For people not in the labour force, the participation rate was particularly low at 53%. However, this was largely influenced by the fact that a substantial proportion of this group are aged 65 years and over.

Characteristics of
participants *continued*

3.1 PARTICIPANTS(a), Sport and physical recreation—Selected characteristics—2009–10

	NUMBER			PARTICIPATION RATE		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Age group (years)						
15–17	395.7	288.3	684.1	86.3	71.1	79.1
18–24	757.2	752.2	1 509.4	69.4	69.7	69.5
25–34	1 077.8	1 046.9	2 124.7	69.9	67.4	68.7
35–44	1 008.5	1 010.8	2 019.3	66.0	64.2	65.1
45–54	954.0	963.0	1 916.9	64.9	63.5	64.2
55–64	721.4	799.1	1 520.5	58.4	63.6	61.0
65 and over	641.6	693.5	1 335.1	49.6	47.0	48.2
State or territory						
New South Wales	1 803.8	1 781.0	3 584.8	64.2	61.2	62.7
Victoria	1 417.7	1 436.4	2 854.1	65.1	64.1	64.6
Queensland	1 067.9	1 084.1	2 152.0	62.4	61.8	62.1
South Australia	405.9	398.6	804.6	63.5	60.1	61.7
Western Australia	590.0	561.4	1 151.4	66.8	64.0	65.4
Tasmania	123.0	133.7	256.7	63.1	65.7	64.4
Northern Territory(b)	43.0	48.3	91.3	67.7	75.2	71.5
Australian Capital Territory	104.9	110.2	215.1	77.0	77.2	77.1
Area of usual residence						
State capital cities	35 301.0	3 427.2	6 957.4	65.6	61.6	63.6
Balance of state/territory(c)	2 026.0	2 126.6	4 152.6	62.6	64.6	63.6
Labour force status						
Full-time	3 485.5	1 892.3	5 377.8	68.5	70.2	69.1
Part-time	608.3	1 645.5	2 253.8	67.3	70.1	69.4
Total employed	4 093.8	3 537.8	7 631.6	68.3	70.2	69.2
Unemployed	209.1	190.1	399.2	63.0	70.5	66.4
Not in labour force	1 253.3	1 825.8	3 079.2	54.7	51.4	52.7
Total	5 556.2	5 553.8	11 110.0	64.5	62.7	63.6

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

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas.

(c) Includes all of ACT and NT.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4177.0).

Table 3.2 shows the number of players who participated in sport or physical recreation organised by a club or association (e.g. playing tennis as part of a tennis club competition) and participation in non-organised activity. Examples of this include swimming at the beach with the family, walking for exercise and playing tennis socially. Some players participated in both organised and non-organised activity. Of the 11.1 million participants in sport and physical recreation, a majority (52% or 9.1 million) had undertaken at least some non-organised activity, while about half (26% or 4.5 million) had participated in some activity which was organised.

In the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10, 26% of the population aged 15 years and over had participated in some organised sport or physical recreation. The participation rate was similar for men (28%) and women (24%). There were also similar proportions of men and women participating in some non-organised activity (52% for both).

Characteristics of
participants *continued*

3.2 PARTICIPANTS IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION(a), Type of participation —By sex—2009–10

	Organised only	Non-organised only	Both organised and non-organised	Total organised	Total non-organised	Total participants(b)
NUMBER ('000)						
Males	1 048.8	3 132.6	1 363.9	2 412.7	4 496.5	5 556.2
Females	918.3	3 403.9	1 218.3	2 136.6	4 622.2	5 553.8
Persons	1 967.0	6 536.5	2 582.2	4 549.3	9 118.8	11 110.0
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)						
Males	12.2	36.4	15.8	28.0	52.2	64.5
Females	10.4	38.4	13.8	24.1	52.2	62.7
Persons	11.3	37.4	14.8	26.0	52.2	63.6

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

(b) Includes participants who answered "don't know".

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4177.0)

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
ADULTS' PARTICIPATION
IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL
ACTIVITIES

The ABS (2008g) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (cat. no. 4714.0) was conducted throughout Australia, including remote areas, from August 2008 to April 2009. It collected information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's (aged 15 years and over) participation in sport and physical activities during the 12 months prior to interview.

3.3 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ADULTS, Participation in sport and physical activity(a)—By age and sex—2008

Age group (years)	NUMBER ('000)			PARTICIPATION RATE (%)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15–24	27.5	18.6	46.1	52.8	35.9	44.4
25–34	13.7	8.0	21.7	41.3	21.8	31.1
35–44	10.1	8.1	18.3	34.4	23.6	28.6
45 and over	7.4	5.1	12.5	18.0	10.6	14.0
Total	58.8	39.8	98.6	37.7	23.3	30.1

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

Source: Unpublished data. National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Australia, 2008.

Nearly one third (30% or 99,000) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported that they had participated in sport or physical activities. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men had higher participation (38% or 59,000) in sport and physical activities than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (23% or 40,000). The participation rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults taking part in sport and physical recreation decreased with age for both men and women. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men aged between 15 to 24 years had a participation rate of 53%, which decreased to 18% for men aged 45 years and over. Of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aged 15

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
ADULTS' PARTICIPATION
IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL
ACTIVITIES *continued*

to 24 years, 36% took part in sport and physical activities, while this participation rate decreased to 11% for women aged 45 years and over.

PARTICIPATION IN
SELECTED SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
ACTIVITIES

A major aim of ABS surveys about sport and physical recreation participation is to find out about the wide range of physical recreation activities in which people take part. This section presents summary information for the top ten sports and physical recreation activities participated in by men and women aged 15 years and over.

During the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10, walking for exercise attracted the largest number of both male and female participants. However, a much larger percentage of women participated in walking for exercise than men (30% compared with 16%).

Aerobics/fitness, swimming, cycling, tennis and running were amongst the top ten activities participated in by both men and women. There were, however, some marked differences in participation rates for some of these activities. More women participated in aerobics/fitness (17% compared with 11% for men) and swimming (8% compared with 6%). On the other hand, more men than women went cycling (8% compared with 5% for women) and participated in running (8% compared with 6%).

PARTICIPATION IN
SELECTED SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL RECREATION
ACTIVITIES *continued*

3.4 PARTICIPANTS(a), Selected sports and physical recreation activities(b)—By sex—2009–10

	NUMBER	PARTICIPATION RATE
	'000	%
MALES		
Walking for exercise	1 347.6	15.6
Aerobics/fitness/gym	967.1	11.2
Cycling/BMXing	710.8	8.2
Jogging/running	643.9	7.5
Golf	643.2	7.5
Swimming/diving	553.1	6.4
Tennis	382.9	4.4
Soccer (outdoor)	319.6	3.7
Cricket (outdoor)	237.8	2.8
Basketball	235.5	2.7
FEMALES		
Walking for exercise	2 657.3	30.0
Aerobics/fitness/gym	1 481.8	16.7
Swimming/diving	739.9	8.4
Jogging/running	492.0	5.6
Cycling/BMXing	430.7	4.9
Netball	411.3	4.6
Tennis	319.5	3.6
Yoga	273.0	3.1
Dancing/ballet	218.6	2.5
Bush walking	207.6	2.3

- (a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over who participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport as players during the 12 months prior to interview.
- (b) The top 10 activities for males and females in terms of total participation in 2009–10.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4177.0).

REASONS FOR
PARTICIPATING

The 2005–06 MPHS also included questions about the reasons for participating or not participating in sport or physical recreation. Common responses for not participating included being too busy or lack of time; age or health related reasons; and 'not interested'. Motives broadly included health reasons and enjoyment. The information from this topic is summarised in ABS (2007d) *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4177.0). This topic was not included in the 2009–10 survey.

A separate report, *Motivators and Constraints to Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation* (ABS 2007c) has also been prepared by the ABS for the Committee of Australian Sport and Recreation Officials.

CHILDREN'S
PARTICIPATION*Characteristics of
participants*

As the physical activity data collected in the ABS (2009b) Survey of *Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2009* (CPCIA) (cat. no. 4901.0) are limited to children's participation in organised sport outside of school hours, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the data for adult participation and the data for children's participation.

During the 12 months prior to interview, 1.7 million or 63% of children aged 5 to 14 years participated in at least one sport outside of school hours that had been organised by a school, club or association. The participation rate for boys (70%) exceeded that for girls (56%), both overall and also within each age group category.

Children aged 9 to 11 years were those most likely to participate in sport. Their participation rate of 68% exceeded the rates for both 12 to 14 year olds (65%) and 5 to 8 year olds (58%).

The participation rates of children living in capital cities and children living elsewhere in Australia were similar at 63% and 64% respectively.

The participation rate for children in sport varied across the states and territories, ranging from 58% in Tasmania to 71% in the Australian Capital Territory. The greatest differences between boys' and girls' participation were in New South Wales (70% and 50%) and the Northern Territory (68% and 48%).

3.5 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN ORGANISED SPORT(a), Selected characteristics—2009

	NUMBER			PARTICIPATION RATE		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Age group (years)						
5–8	349.5	264.8	614.2	63.9	51.0	57.6
9–11	302.8	258.1	560.9	72.1	64.6	68.4
12–14	318.6	224.0	542.6	74.2	54.9	64.8
State or territory of usual residence						
New South Wales	319.8	215.8	535.6	70.4	49.8	60.3
Victoria	245.9	207.1	453.0	72.5	64.3	68.5
Queensland	190.1	153.5	343.6	65.1	55.1	60.2
South Australia	68.4	59.6	128.0	69.4	63.2	66.3
Western Australia	102.9	73.5	176.5	71.2	54.4	63.1
Tasmania	19.8	17.1	36.9	60.1	54.8	57.5
Northern Territory(b)	8.7	5.7	14.4	68.4	47.9	58.6
Australian Capital Territory	15.2	14.7	29.8	71.5	71.1	71.3
Area of usual residence						
State capital cities	582.9	436.0	1 018.9	70.0	54.9	62.6
Balance of state/territory	387.9	310.9	698.8	68.9	58.4	63.8
Total	970.8	746.9	1 717.8	69.6	56.3	63.1

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport (excluding dancing) outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2009.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2009 (cat. no. 4901.0).

*Characteristics of
participants continued*

The three most popular organised sports for boys in the year ending April 2009 were soccer (outdoor) with 277,800 participants (20%), swimming with 240,100 participants (17%) and Australian Rules football with 223,700 participants (16%). For girls, two sports were predominant – swimming with 262,800 participants (20%) and netball with 225,000 participants (17%). The level of participation by girls in both of these sports was more than double the level of participation in gymnastics, which was the next placed sport with 101,200 participants (7.6%).

3.6 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED ORGANISED SPORTS (a),
By sex—2003, 2006 and 2009

	2003		2006		2009	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
MALES						
Soccer (outdoor)	301.1	22.2	268.5	19.6	277.8	19.9
Swimming	213.6	15.7	225.7	16.5	240.1	17.2
Australian Rules football	184.2	13.6	188.5	13.8	223.7	16.0
Cricket (outdoor)	124.2	9.1	137.8	10.1	135.7	9.7
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	128.3	9.5	109.3	8.0	131.6	9.4
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	116.1	8.6	101.7	7.4	118.7	8.5
Martial arts	83.9	6.2	83.4	6.1	105.2	7.5
Rugby League	76.2	5.6	107.6	7.9	97.2	7.0
Athletics, track and field	51.7	3.8	36.0	2.6	42.4	3.0
Hockey	33.3	2.5	22.9	1.7	25.6	1.8
Gymnastics	22.5	1.7	21.6	1.6	23.7	1.7
Other organised sports	239.2	17.6	279.0	20.4	270.6	19.4
Total(b)	931.9	68.6	941.3	68.9	970.8	69.6
FEMALES						
Swimming	225.5	17.5	236.8	18.2	262.8	19.8
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	233.0	18.1	224.1	17.3	225.0	17.0
Gymnastics	69.9	5.4	71.7	5.5	101.2	7.6
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	100.1	7.8	85.8	6.6	83.2	6.3
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	88.9	6.9	74.6	5.7	83.2	6.3
Soccer (outdoor)	54.8	4.2	82.6	6.4	82.7	6.2
Martial arts	45.8	3.6	37.0	2.9	49.5	3.7
Athletics, track and field	48.6	3.8	41.5	3.2	47.0	3.5
Hockey	33.0	2.6	28.9	2.2	31.8	2.4
Australian Rules football	9.4	0.7	11.9	0.9	11.4	0.9
Cricket (outdoor)	9.5	0.7	5.6	0.4	6.8	0.5
Other organised sports	164.8	12.8	233.9	18.0	173.3	13.1
Total(b)	698.5	54.2	749.8	57.8	746.9	56.3

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport (excluding dancing) outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April of the survey year.

(b) Sum of sports may not add to total because some children will be involved in more than one sport.

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

Characteristics of participants *continued*

Although boys had the higher participation rate in organised sport, girls had a much higher participation rate than boys in another form of organised physical activity – dancing. During the 12 months ending April 2009, 348,500 girls participated in organised dancing outside of school hours – a participation rate of 26%. The number of boys participating was 41,900 – a participation rate of only 3.0%. Participation was similar to the level recorded for both girls and boys in 2006 (23% and 24% respectively).

Besides organised sport and dancing, the 2009 CPCLA (ABS 2009b) also asked about participation in bike riding and skateboarding, rollerblading or riding a scooter. A higher percentage of boys participated in these activities (66% in bike riding and 56% in skateboarding, rollerblading or riding a scooter) than girls (54% and 42% respectively).

Between April 2006 and April 2009, the participation rate of girls in bike riding decreased from 62% to 54% and for boys from 73% to 66%. Care should be taken when comparing the participation rates in skateboarding and rollerblading in 2003 and 2006 with 2009, as this was the first year that riding a scooter was included in this category.

3.7 CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES (a), By sex—2003, 2006 and 2009

	2003		2006		2009	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Males						
Bike riding	957.4	70.5	1 003.0	73.4	922.5	66.1
Skateboarding or rollerblading	386.4	28.5	399.3	29.2	(b) 780.4	(b) 55.9
Females						
Bike riding	687.4	53.3	803.2	61.9	721.1	54.4
Skateboarding or rollerblading	218.2	16.9	228.5	17.6	(b) 562.2	(b) 42.4

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who were involved in selected other activities outside of school hours in the last two weeks of school prior to interview in April of the survey year.

(b) Includes data on riding a scooter which was not collected in 2003 and 2006.

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

PARTICIPATION BY PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY

In the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) a disability is defined as any limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months, and restricts everyday activities. For further information about definitions and survey methodology please refer to the Explanatory Notes published in ABS (2010a) *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0).

Compared with the results of the 2003 SDAC (ABS 2004), the participation rate of people with a disability in sport or physical recreation did not change significantly in 2009 (25% in 2003 and 24% in 2009). The overall participation rate of men with a disability remained the same in both surveys (28%), while the participation rate of women with a disability also did not change significantly (21% in 2003 and 20% in 2009).

Noticeable decreases in participation between 2003 and 2009 were seen by men with a moderate core activity limitation (25% to 22%) and also by women with a mild core activity limitation (25% in 2003, to 20% in 2009).

PARTICIPATION BY
PEOPLE WITH A
DISABILITY *continued*

3.8 ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORT OR PHYSICAL RECREATION(a),
By disability status and sex—2003 and 2009

Disability status	2003			2009		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)						
Profound core activity limitation(b)	13.5	*9.8	23.3	18.5	15.7	34.1
Severe core activity limitation(b)	47.4	41.0	88.4	43.5	42.2	85.7
Moderate core activity limitation(b)	78.2	59.1	137.3	63.0	64.7	127.7
Mild core activity limitation(b)	138.8	119.9	258.7	160.8	115.6	276.4
Schooling or employment restriction	199.0	156.1	355.1	182.7	143.3	326.1
All with specific limitations or restrictions(c)	346.4	278.2	624.6	348.8	281.5	630.2
Total with reported disability(d)	468.2	361.7	829.9	466.1	366.0	832.1
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)						
Profound core activity limitation(b)	10.0	4.5	6.6	11.8	6.5	8.6
Severe core activity limitation(b)	20.5	13.6	16.6	18.5	14.0	15.9
Moderate core activity limitation(b)	24.6	16.3	20.2	21.8	18.1	19.8
Mild core activity limitation(b)	27.1	25.0	26.1	28.0	19.9	23.9
Schooling or employment restriction	25.5	21.8	23.7	25.9	19.1	22.4
All with specific limitations or restrictions(c)	25.0	18.6	21.7	24.7	17.4	20.8
Total with reported disability(d)	28.2	21.1	24.6	27.6	20.0	23.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE LEVELS

The ABS 2007-2008 ABS National Health Survey collected data about people's level of exercise. The findings of the survey have been summarised in the ABS (2009c) publication *National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2007-2008* (cat. no. 4364.0).

In the two weeks prior to interview, 22% of respondents aged 15 years or over had been involved in some form of moderate exercise (exercise which caused a moderate increase in heart rate or breathing) and 6% were doing vigorous exercise (exercise which caused a large increase in heart rate or breathing).

More women than men had low exercise levels (39% and 33% respectively). Men were more likely than women to do moderate exercise (24% compared with 20%) and vigorous exercise (9% compared with 4%).

EXERCISE LEVELS

*continued***3.9** ADULT EXERCISE LEVELS (a)(b), By sex—2007–2008

<i>Level of exercise</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Sedentary	2 803.8	34.2	3 040.2	36.1	5 844.0	35.2
Low	2 726.3	33.3	3 316.7	39.4	6 043.1	36.4
Moderate	1 945.4	23.8	1 707.1	20.3	3 652.5	22.0
High	703.6	8.6	344.4	4.1	1 048.0	6.3
Total(c)	8 187.8	100.0	8 412.8	100.0	16 600.6	100.0

(a) Adults aged 15 years and over.

(b) Exercise undertaken in the two weeks prior to interview.

(c) Includes persons for whom the level of exercise was not stated.

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia, 2007-2008

(cat. no. 4364.0) Revised data released 23 November 2010.

CHAPTER 4

TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Data from the TUS have been published in ABS (2008d) *How Australians Use Their Time, 2006* (cat. no. 4153.0) and also in ABS (2010e) *Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4173.0).

AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND RECREATION

The 2006 TUS found that men spent more time than women participating in most recreation and leisure activities, in particular sport and outdoor activity (25 minutes a day compared with 17 minutes a day).

Between 1997 and 2006 the amount of time men spent on sport and outdoor activity reduced more than for women (8 minutes less a day for men and 3 minutes less a day for women).

Time spent on sport and outdoor activity (25 minutes) was the second most popular activity for men in 2006 after audio/visual media (154 minutes). For women, however, time spent on sport and outdoor activity (17 minutes) followed audio/visual media (122 minutes); talking and correspondence (36 minutes); reading (25 minutes) and other free time (18 minutes). The category other free time includes activities such as relaxing, playing with pets and thinking.

AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON
SPORT AND RECREATION*continued***4.1** AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON FREE TIME ACTIVITIES, By sex—1997
and 2006

	1997			2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Minutes per day	Minutes per day	Minutes per day	Minutes per day	Minutes per day	Minutes per day
Socialising	11	11	11	10	10	10
Visiting entertainment venues(a)	5	6	5	4	5	5
Attendance at sports event	2	1	2	2	2	2
Religious activities(b)	4	5	5	4	6	5
Community participation	7	9	8	8	10	9
Associated travel	12	13	13	11	13	12
<i>Social and Community interaction(c)</i>	42	47	45	40	46	43
Sport and outdoor activity	33	20	27	25	17	21
Games, hobbies, arts, crafts	18	15	17	14	12	13
Reading	24	26	25	21	25	23
Audio/visual media	143	118	130	154	122	138
Attendance at recreational courses	1	1	1	—	*1	1
Other free time	23	20	21	23	18	20
Talking and correspondence(d)	27	44	35	24	36	30
Associated travel	11	7	9	6	5	5
<i>Recreation and Leisure(c)</i>	283	254	268	268	237	253
Total free time	328	304	316	308	284	296

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes cultural venues.

(b) Includes ritual ceremonies.

(c) Includes additional activities not separately included.

(d) Includes talking on phone or reading/writing own correspondence.

Source: Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4173.0)

TIME SPENT ON
WEEKDAYS/WEEKEND

Not surprisingly in 2006, the average amount of time that people spent on recreation and leisure activities increased on the weekend compared with weekdays, with men spending more time (5 hours and 32 minutes a day) on the weekend on these activities than women (4 hours and 33 minutes a day).

For men the amount of time spent on sport and outdoor activity increased by 17 minutes per day on the weekend and for women by 5 minutes per day compared with time spent during the week. Men spent more time on the weekend on sport and outdoor activity than women (37 minutes compared with 21 minutes).

TIME SPENT ON
WEEKDAYS/WEEKEND
continued

4.2 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON FREE TIME ACTIVITIES, By
weekday/weekend and sex—2006

	MALES		FEMALES	
	Weekday	Weekend	Weekday	Weekend
	Minutes per day	Minutes per day	Minutes per day	Minutes per day
Socialising	6	20	7	19
Visiting entertainment venues(a)	2	8	4	8
Attendance at sports event	*1	6	—	4
Religious activities(b)	*2	8	4	10
Community participation	8	7	11	9
Associated travel	7	22	9	21
<i>Social and community interaction(c)</i>	27	71	35	73
Sport and outdoor activity	20	37	16	21
Games, hobbies, arts, crafts	13	18	11	15
Reading	19	25	23	29
Audio/visual media	144	181	117	134
Other free time	20	29	16	24
Talking and correspondence(d)	21	31	34	43
Associated travel	5	10	4	6
<i>Recreation and Leisure(c)</i>	243	332	223	273
Total free time	270	403	259	346

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes cultural venues.

(b) Includes ritual ceremonies.

(c) Includes additional activities not separately included.

(d) Includes talking on phone or reading/writing own correspondence.

Source: Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4173.0)

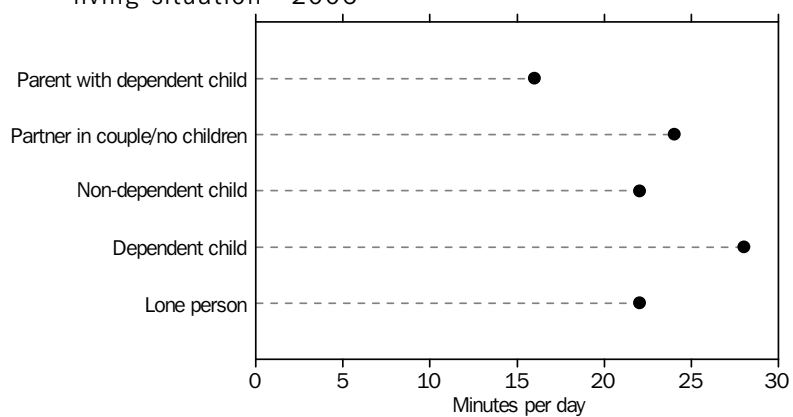
TIME SPENT BY PEOPLE
IN DIFFERENT LIVING
SITUATIONS

The amount of free time available to a person depended on the type of household to which they belonged. Family and household types are classified into categories as detailed in the Glossary published in the ABS (2008h) *Time Use Survey: User Guide, 2006* (cat. no. 4150.0).

Dependent children (all persons aged 15 years and under or aged 15 to 24 years and in full-time study with a parent living in the same household) spent the most time (28 minutes a day) on sport and outdoor activities. This was followed by people in a couple family with no children (24 minutes). Parents with dependent children spent the least amount of time on sport and outdoor activities (16 minutes).

TIME SPENT BY PEOPLE
IN DIFFERENT LIVING
SITUATIONS *continued*

4.3 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SPORT AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, By living situation—2006



Source: *Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4173.0)

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides data on the number and characteristics of people who attend sporting events as a spectator. The information draws on a number of data sources that are briefly discussed below. The economic benefits of staging sporting events is discussed in later chapters.

The most recent ABS Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) collected information about the attendance of people aged 15 years and over at sporting events and venues from July 2009 to June 2010. Attendance data from the MPHS has been published in ABS (2010d) *Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 4174.0). Information on this topic was also previously collected in the 2005–06 MPHS.

The 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers collected information about whether people with a disability had attended a sporting event away from home in the previous 12 months. Data from this survey have been published in ABS (2010a) *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0). The 2009 survey was largely a repeat of the 2003 survey, allowing for some comparisons over time.

When comparing data from different sources it is important to take into consideration the differing scope and methodology of the surveys.

ADULT ATTENDANCE

*Characteristics of
attendees*

Data collected in the MPHS showed that 7.6 million or 43% of Australians aged 15 years and over attended at least one sporting event during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10. More men (4.3 million or 50%) attended than women (3.3 million or 37%).

People aged 15 to 17 years had the highest rate of attendance (58%) while people aged 55 to 64 (35%) and 65 years and over (23%) had the lowest. Attendance rates varied between the states and territories, ranging from 38% in New South Wales to 59% in the Northern Territory.

The attendance rate at sporting events was higher for people who were employed full-time (55%) than for people who were employed part-time (45%).

*Characteristics of
attendees continued*

5.1 SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS, Selected characteristics—2009–10

	NUMBER			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Age group (years)						
15–17	286.5	218.7	505.2	62.5	53.9	58.4
18–24	578.9	522.0	1 100.8	53.0	48.4	50.7
25–34	890.9	692.1	1 583.0	57.8	44.6	51.2
35–44	855.7	624.7	1 480.5	56.0	39.7	47.7
45–54	783.5	577.1	1 360.7	53.3	38.0	45.5
55–64	503.4	376.4	879.8	40.8	30.0	35.3
65 and over	362.8	278.4	641.2	28.1	18.9	23.2
State or territory						
New South Wales	1 275.1	899.6	2 174.8	45.4	30.9	38.0
Victoria	1 215.6	973.1	2 188.7	55.8	43.4	49.5
Queensland	791.1	636.3	1 427.3	46.2	36.3	41.2
South Australia	334.1	286.6	620.7	52.2	43.2	47.6
Western Australia	441.1	327.7	768.7	49.9	37.3	43.7
Tasmania	87.2	71.8	159.0	44.7	35.3	39.9
Northern Territory(a)	39.9	35.4	75.4	62.9	55.2	59.0
Australian Capital Territory	77.6	59.0	136.7	57.0	41.3	49.0
Area of usual residence						
State capital cities	2 595.6	1 956.5	4 552.1	48.3	35.2	41.6
Balance of state/territory(b)	1 666.1	1 333.0	2 999.0	51.4	40.5	45.9
Labour force status						
Employed full-time	2 957.5	1 310.1	4 267.5	58.1	48.6	54.8
Employed part-time	417.9	1 033.5	1 451.4	46.2	44.1	44.7
Total employed	3 375.4	2 343.6	5 719.0	56.3	46.5	51.8
Unemployed	147.9	113.3	261.3	44.6	42.0	43.4
Not in the labour force	738.3	832.6	1 570.9	32.2	23.5	26.9
Total spectators	4 261.7	3 289.5	7 551.2	49.5	37.1	43.2

(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Includes all of ACT and NT.

Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4174.0).

*Attendance at selected
sports*

In 2009–10 Australian Rules football had the highest rate of attendance by both men (1.7 million or 19%) and women (1.2 million or 13%). Most sports were popular for both men and women (see Table 5.2) although the attendance rates of women at many of them were consistently lower than the attendance rates of men.

Motor sports were attended by about twice as many men (966,200 or 11%) as women (456,800 or 5.2%). This was also true of Rugby league, which was attended by 969,100 men (11%) and 594,700 or 6.7% of women.

Attendance at selected
sports *continued*

5.2 SPECTATORS AT SELECTED SPORTING EVENTS (a), By sex—2009–10

	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%
MALES		
Australian Rules football	1 660.8	19.3
Horse racing	1 015.3	11.8
Rugby league	969.1	11.2
Motor sports	966.2	11.2
Soccer (outdoor)	584.0	6.8
Cricket (outdoor)	488.2	5.7
Rugby union	366.1	4.2
Harness racing	221.8	2.6
Dog racing	183.5	2.1
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	122.4	1.4
FEMALES		
Australian Rules football	1 171.1	13.2
Horse racing	925.0	10.4
Rugby league	594.7	6.7
Motor sports	456.8	5.2
Soccer (outdoor)	354.8	4.0
Rugby union	209.3	2.4
Cricket (outdoor)	190.5	2.2
Harness racing	190.2	2.1
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	171.3	1.9
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	123.0	1.4

(a) The top 10 ranked sports for males and females in terms of total attendances in 2009–10.

Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4174.0)

Trends in attendance

Comparable data on spectator attendance at sporting events are available for 2005–06 and 2009–10, for people aged 15 years and over.

The attendance rate of people aged 15 years and over at sporting events in 2009–10 (43%) was similar to the attendance rate in 2005–06 (44%). The attendance rate of men decreased from 52% in 2005–06 to 50% in 2009–10, whereas the attendance rate of women remained the same (37% in both 2005–06 and 2009–10). The only statistically significant change in spectator attendance rates by age group was for people aged 18 to 24 years, which reduced from 57% in 2005–06 to 51% in 2009–10.

*Trends in attendance
continued*

5.3 SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS, Selected sporting events(a)—2005–06 and 2009–10

	NUMBER ('000)		ATTENDANCE RATE (%)	
	2005–06	2009–10	2005–06	2009–10
	'000	'000	%	%
Australian Rules football	2 526.7	2 831.8	15.8	16.2
Horse racing	2 003.7	1 940.3	12.5	11.1
Rugby league	1 486.4	1 563.8	9.3	8.9
Motor sports	1 485.2	1 423.0	9.3	8.1
Soccer (outdoor)	560.7	938.8	3.5	5.4
Cricket (outdoor)	730.7	678.7	4.6	3.9
Rugby union	682.0	575.5	4.3	3.3
Harness racing	444.2	412.1	2.8	2.4
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	267.9	293.7	1.7	1.7
Dog racing	224.8	281.4	1.4	1.6
Total spectators(b)	7 096.7	7 551.2	44.3	43.2

(a) The top 10 ranked sports for Australia in terms of total attendances in 2009–10.

(b) Includes attendance at all sports, not just those listed above.

Source: Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4174.0).

ATTENDANCE BY PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY

In the Survey of Disability and Carers (SDAC) a disability is defined as any limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months, and restricts everyday activities. For further information about definitions and survey methodology please refer to the Explanatory Notes published in ABS (2010a) *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0).

The 2009 SDAC found that 24% of people aged 18 years and over who had a disability had attended at least one sporting event during the 12 months prior to interview. A higher proportion of men who had a disability (29%) had attended a sporting event, compared with women who had a disability (21%).

ATTENDANCE BY PEOPLE
WITH A DISABILITY
continued

5.4 ADULT ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS(a), By disability status and sex—2003 and 2009

Disability status	2003			2009		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)						
Profound core activity limitation(b)	21.3	11.0	32.3	24.5	20.6	45.1
Severe core activity limitation(b)	66.5	67.1	133.7	48.4	55.4	103.8
Moderate core activity limitation(b)	90.5	77.3	167.8	73.2	74.6	147.8
Mild core activity limitation(b)	149.4	111.1	260.5	164.6	112.1	276.7
Schooling or employment restriction	272.8	189.7	462.5	214.5	172.4	386.9
All with specific limitations or restrictions(c)	407.0	316.7	723.8	375.2	302.1	677.3
Total with reported disability(d)	528.5	398.6	927.2	484.0	374.2	858.2
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)						
Profound core activity limitation(b)	15.8	5.0	9.1	15.7	8.6	11.4
Severe core activity limitation(b)	28.8	22.3	25.1	20.5	18.3	19.3
Moderate core activity limitation(b)	28.5	21.4	24.7	25.4	20.9	22.9
Mild core activity limitation(b)	29.1	23.1	26.2	28.6	19.3	24.0
Schooling or employment restriction	34.9	26.4	30.9	30.4	22.9	26.6
All with specific limitations or restrictions(c)	29.4	21.2	25.1	26.5	18.7	22.4
Total with reported disability(d)	31.8	23.2	27.4	28.7	20.5	24.4

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

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

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

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

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

Between 2003 and 2009, there was a significant decrease in attendance at sporting events by men with a disability (from 32% to 29%). The proportion of women with a disability who attended sporting events also decreased (from 23% in 2003 to 21% in 2009).

Noticeable decreases in attendance were seen by people who had a severe core activity limitation (from 25% in 2003 to 19% in 2009) and by people who had a schooling or employment restriction (from 31% in 2003 to 27% in 2009). Of men with a disability, attendance by those who had a severe core activity limitation decreased from 29% in 2003 to 21% in 2009.

The only increase in attendance between 2003 and 2009 was by women with a profound core activity (from 5% in 2003 to 9% in 2009).

INTRODUCTION

Social capital is often defined as being a resource available to individuals and communities founded on networks of mutual support, reciprocity and trust. The associational nature of sport and sporting clubs is sometimes seen as a forum for the creation of social capital by providing opportunities and settings for social interaction, sharing, common interests and enhancing a sense of community. This is recognised as important by a number of state and territory sport and recreation agencies around Australia. The New South Wales government states that its vision is 'of a community that uses sport and recreation to improve its well being' (New South Wales Sport and Recreation 2011), while the Queensland government states 'Queenslanders are increasingly recognising the benefits to their quality of life from participating in recreation and sport' (Queensland Government, Department of Communities, Sport and Recreation Services 2011).

This chapter includes summary information on a number of indicators of social capital together with their association with participation in sport. This information is sourced from the 2010 ABS General Social Survey. Further information about this survey can be found by going to the ABS (2011d) publication *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 4159.0).

WORK-LIFE BALANCE

Work-life balance is used to describe the balance between an individual's work and personal life. The participation rate in sport and physical recreation was highest for those whose work commitments allowed them to also meet other family and community responsibilities (84%). Of the 529,200 people whose work commitments did not allow them to meet family and community responsibilities, three quarters participated in sport and physical recreation (75%). Some 4.6 million or 28% of people indicated that they did not have family/community responsibilities. Within this group, 80% participated in sport and physical recreation.

6.1 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Whether work allows for family/community responsibilities—2010

	Participated	Did not participate	Total	Participation rate	Non-participation rate	Total
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Can meet responsibilities	4 732.8	895.7	5 628.4	84.1	15.9	100.0
Can not meet responsibilities	399.3	129.8	529.2	75.5	24.5	100.0
Doesn't have family/community responsibilities	3 697.1	951.6	4 648.7	79.5	20.5	100.0
Don't know	*32.6	*20.4	53.1	61.5	*38.5	100.0
Not applicable(a)	3 596.8	2 331.9	5 928.8	60.7	39.3	100.0
Total	12 458.7	4 329.4	16 788.2	74.2	25.8	100.0

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

Source: Unpublished ABS data, General Social Survey, Australia, 2010.

(a) Unemployed or not in the labour force.

ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN SOCIAL GROUPS

The participation rate in sport and physical recreation for those who were actively involved in at least one social group in the last 12 months was 84%, which was much higher than the participation rate of those with no active involvement (58%). Specifically, the participation rate in sport and physical recreation was highest amongst those with an active involvement in a sport or physical recreation group (94%) or in an arts or heritage group (90%). Similar rates of participation in sport and physical recreation were seen in those with an active involvement in adult education, other recreation or special interest group and social clubs providing restaurants or bars (both 86%).

6.2 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Active involvement in social group in the last 12 months by type of organisation—2010

	Participated	Did not participate	Total	Participation rate	Non-participation rate	Total
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Sport or physical recreation group	5 526.1	331.3	5 857.4	94.3	5.7	100.0
Arts or heritage group	1 235.9	144.0	1 380.0	89.6	10.4	100.0
Religious or spiritual group or organisation	2 372.6	677.8	3 050.5	77.8	22.2	100.0
Craft or practical hobby group	1 098.4	187.2	1 285.5	85.4	14.6	100.0
Adult education, other recreation or special interest group	1 735.0	275.4	2 010.5	86.3	13.7	100.0
Ethnic / multicultural club	541.0	*122.3	663.4	81.6	18.4	100.0
Social clubs providing restaurants or bars	2 829.3	456.8	3 286.2	86.1	13.9	100.0
Other social groups	314.6	81.7	396.3	79.4	20.6	100.0
Total persons with involvement	8 828.2	1 671.1	10 499.3	84.1	15.9	100.0
No active involvement in social groups in last 12 months	3 630.6	2 658.3	6 288.9	57.7	42.3	100.0
Total(a)	12 458.7	4 329.4	16 788.2	74.2	25.8	100.0

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

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

Source: Unpublished ABS data, General Social Survey, Australia, 2010.

Almost three quarters of participants in sport and physical recreation (8.8 million or 71%) had an active involvement in a social group compared with 39% (1.7 million) of non-participants. Of the people who were involved in a social group, the greatest proportions of participants in sport were involved in a sport or physical recreation group

ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN
SOCIAL GROUPS*continued*

(63%), social club providing restaurants or bars (32%) or in religious or spiritual groups or organisations (27%).

FEELINGS OF TRUST

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

Respondents in the 2010 General Social Survey (ABS 2011d) were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements including that:

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

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

Focusing on the level of generalised trust, participants in sport and physical recreation reported greater levels of trust in people than did non-participants. The participation rate in sport and physical recreation decreased slightly as feelings of trust diminished. The participation rate amongst those who strongly agreed that most people could be trusted was 74%, compared with 66% for those who strongly disagreed. Over half of participants in sport and physical recreation (56%) reported that they either strongly or somewhat agreed that most people could be trusted compared with just under half (48%) of non-participants.

6.3 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Level of generalised trust—2010

	<i>Participated</i>	<i>Did not participate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Non-participation rate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Strongly agree	1 285.7	443.7	1 729.3	74.3	25.7	100.0
Somewhat agree	5 724.4	1 625.5	7 349.8	77.9	22.1	100.0
Neither agree nor disagree	2 110.2	813.1	2 923.3	72.2	27.8	100.0
Somewhat disagree	2 366.9	939.7	3 306.7	71.6	28.4	100.0
Strongly disagree	971.5	507.4	1 479.0	65.7	34.3	100.0
Total	12 458.7	4 329.4	16 788.2	74.2	25.8	100.0

Source: Unpublished ABS data, General Social Survey, Australia, 2010.

An indirect measure of trust is people's feelings of safety while at home or walking alone. Over half (53%) of people who participated in sport and physical recreation felt very safe or safe walking alone in their local area after dark compared with 33% of non-participants. Only 15% of participants in sport and physical recreation never walked alone after dark, compared with 33% of non-participants. Similar rates of participation in sport and physical recreation were seen amongst people who felt very safe or safe walking alone in their local area after dark (both 82%) which is significantly higher than the rates of participation amongst people who reported feeling unsafe (69%) or very

FEELINGS OF TRUST

continued

unsafe (65%). People who never walked alone after dark had the highest non-participation rate (43%).

6.4 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark—2010

	<i>Participated</i>	<i>Did not participate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Non-participation rate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Very safe	2 327.5	524.6	2 852.1	81.6	18.4	100.0
Safe	4 306.2	922.2	5 228.4	82.4	17.6	100.0
Neither safe nor unsafe	1 784.6	464.5	2 249.1	79.3	20.7	100.0
Unsafe	1 598.0	706.5	2 304.4	69.3	30.7	100.0
Very unsafe	515.0	279.6	794.7	64.8	35.2	100.0
Never walk alone after dark	1 927.5	1 432.0	3 359.5	57.4	42.6	100.0
Total	12 458.7	4 329.4	16 788.2	74.2	25.8	100.0

Source: Unpublished ABS data, General Social Survey, Australia, 2010.

FREQUENCY OF CONTACT WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Playing sport and taking part in other forms of physical recreation is often a social activity in which energies are focused on a common goal. It can provide participants with an opportunity to make and maintain friendships, develop extended networks and keep in touch with family or friends. A slightly greater proportion of participants in sport and physical recreation had daily or weekly contact with their family and friends (97%) compared with non-participants (94%). The participation rate in sport and physical recreation was shown to be highest amongst people who had daily contact with their family and friends (77%) with the participation rate remaining high for those had contact at least once a week (73%). The overall participation rate decreased as the frequency of contact decreased, dropping to 61% amongst those who had monthly contact, and to 38% of people who had only quarterly contact.

6.5 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Frequency of contact with family or friends—2010

	<i>Participated</i>	<i>Did not participate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Non-participation rate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Everyday	6 417.2	1 933.0	8 350.1	76.9	23.1	100.0
At least once a week	5 729.0	2 148.5	7 877.5	72.7	27.3	100.0
At least once a month	271.1	173.8	444.9	60.9	39.1	100.0
At least once in three months	*23.5	*38.5	62.0	*37.9	*62.1	100.0
No recent contact(a)	**18.0	35.6	53.6	*33.5	66.5	100.0
Total	12 458.7	4 329.4	16 788.2	74.2	25.8	100.0

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

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

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

Source: Unpublished ABS data, General Social Survey, Australia, 2010.

PROPORTION OF FRIENDS OF SAME ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Having diverse social networks can expose people to others of different cultural, educational and socio-economic backgrounds and assists in developing values of acceptance and inclusiveness. People who reported that all of their friends were of the same ethnic background had a lower participation rate in sport and physical recreation

PROPORTION OF FRIENDS OF SAME ETHNIC BACKGROUND *continued* than people who reported that about half of their friends were from the same ethnic background (67% compared with 80%). About three quarters (76%) of people who reported that only a few of their friends were of the same ethnic background also participated in sport and physical recreation.

6.6 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Proportion of friends of same ethnic background—2010

	<i>Participated</i>	<i>Did not participate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Non-participation rate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
All	2 925.3	1 433.7	4 359.0	67.1	32.9	100.0
Most	6 151.9	1 686.6	7 838.5	78.5	21.5	100.0
About half	1 665.7	407.9	2 073.7	80.3	19.7	100.0
Few	1 143.3	361.9	1 505.1	76.0	24.0	100.0
None	470.6	259.2	729.8	64.5	35.5	100.0
Don't Know	*26.3	*49.5	75.8	*34.7	65.3	100.0
Not applicable	*75.8	130.5	206.2	36.7	63.3	100.0
Total	12 458.7	4 329.4	16 788.2	74.2	25.8	100.0

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

Source: Unpublished ABS data, General Social Survey, Australia, 2010.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information about expenditure by households on sport and physical recreation. Expenditure data has been obtained from the Household Expenditure Surveys conducted in 2003–04 and 2009–10. Further information about the survey can be found in the ABS (2011e) Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing: User Guide, 2009–10 (cat. no. 6503.0).

The Household Expenditure Surveys collected information about expenditure by households resident in private dwellings and used the Household Expenditure Classification (HEC) to categorise the products purchased. The product categories included in this chapter as relating to sport and physical recreation are those which most closely align with one or more sporting and physical recreation product classes as defined in the ABS (2008a) Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC) Product Classification.

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

HOUSEHOLD
EXPENDITURE SURVEY

The average weekly household expenditure on selected sporting and physical recreation products during 2009–10 was \$18.94. This was 1.5% of the average of \$1,238.17 spent each week on all products.

Over half (53% or \$10.09 per week) of sporting and physical recreation expenditure was for sports and physical recreation services. A further 34% (\$6.53 per week) was spent on sports, physical recreation and camping equipment, while the remaining 12% (\$2.32 per week) went on sports and recreation vehicles.

The individual categories of sporting and physical recreation products for which average weekly expenditure was highest were sports facility hire charges at \$2.81, health and fitness studio charges at \$2.71, and swimming pools at \$2.18.

Of the total expenditure by Australian households in 2009–10, \$8,293.8m (1.5%) was spent on selected sporting and physical recreation goods and services. Of this expenditure, \$4,418.4m went on sports and physical recreation services, \$2,859.5m on sports, physical recreation and camping equipment, and \$1,015.9m on sports and recreation vehicles.

HOUSEHOLD
EXPENDITURE SURVEY
continued

7.1 EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION PRODUCTS, By Australian households—2009–10

	Average household expenditure	Total household expenditure	Households reporting expenditure (a)
	\$/week	\$m/year	'000
Sports and recreation vehicles			
Bicycles	0.22	96.30	(b) 85.4
Boats, their parts and accessories	*2.10	919.60	(c) 75.4
Total	2.32	1 015.90	159.9
Sports, physical recreation and camping equipment			
Camping equipment	0.69	302.20	103.0
Fishing equipment	*0.56	245.22	213.6
Golf equipment	*0.45	197.05	90.5
Sports or physical recreation footwear	0.72	315.29	130.6
Swimming pools	2.18	954.62	(b) 54.8
Other sports and physical recreation equipment	1.92	840.77	461.5
Total	6.53	2 859.48	947.2
Sports and physical recreation services			
Hire of sports equipment	*0.07	30.65	49.1
Health and fitness studio charges	2.71	1 186.70	613.0
Sporting club subscriptions	1.49	652.50	236.5
Spectator admission fees to sport	0.93	407.20	324.8
Sports facility hire charges	2.81	1 230.50	1 080.3
Sports lessons	1.60	700.60	329.4
Physical recreation charges nec(d)(e)	0.48	210.20	324.4
Total	10.09	4 418.40	2 253.4
Total expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products	18.94	8 293.80	2 851.7
Total expenditure on all products	1 238.17	542 193.20	8 398.5

- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- (a) Households reporting expenditure in the two week enumeration period unless otherwise noted.
- (b) Households reporting expenditure in the twelve months prior to interview.
- (c) Households reporting expenditure in the twelve months or two weeks prior to interview for different commodities within this category.
- (d) This was a new expenditure category from 2003–04 and includes charges for horse riding, ice-skating, snooker and related games, swimming pool admission, parasailing and skydiving.
- (e) In addition to the products included for 2003–04, for 2009–10 this expenditure category includes paintball laser zone.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey, 2009–10

Table 7.2 presents a comparison of both average weekly and total annual expenditures on sporting and physical recreation products at constant prices for 2003–04 and 2009–10. Comparisons between time periods should be done with caution, as the expenditure data for 2003–04 is reported in 2003–04 dollars.

Overall, the average weekly expenditure on sporting and physical recreation products increased from \$15.71 in 2003–04 to \$18.94 in 2009–10. The average weekly household expenditure in 2009–10 was highest on sports and physical recreation services (\$10.09 or 53%), where in 2003–04 expenditure was greatest on sports, physical recreation and camping equipment (\$7.58 or 48%).

Total annual expenditure on sporting and physical recreation products by all households also increased between 2003–04 and 2009–10, rising from \$6,336.5m to \$8,293.8m. There was a noticeable increase in the total annual household expenditure on sport and recreation vehicles, where in 2009–10 households spent \$1,015.9m (12% of total

HOUSEHOLD expenditure on sports and physical recreation products) compared with \$447.7m (7%) in
 EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2003–04.
continued

7.2 EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS, By Australian households at constant prices—2003–04 and 2009–10

	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE		TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	
	2003–04	2009–10	2003–04	2009–10
	\$/week	\$/week	\$m/year	\$m/year
Sports and recreation vehicles	1.11	2.32	447.7	1 015.9
Sports, physical recreation and camping equipment(a)	7.58	6.53	3 057.3	2 859.5
Sports and physical recreation services(b)	7.01	10.09	2 827.4	4 418.4
Total expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products	15.71	18.94	6 336.5	8 293.8
Total expenditure on all products	896.01	1 238.17	361 399.8	542 193.2

(a) In addition to the products included for 2003–04, for 2009–10 this expenditure category includes badminton rackets, wrist bands, and tennis racket grips.

(b) In addition to the products included for 2003–04, for 2009–10 this expenditure category includes gym memberships.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

The Census of Population and Housing is a source of information relating to a person's main job in the week before the Census, that is, the one in which they usually worked the most hours. The ABS (2008c) publication *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2006* (cat. no. 4148.0) presents summary Census data about people employed in selected sport and physical recreation occupations as their main job at the time of the 2006 Census. It also includes details of their industry of employment, sex, age, birthplace and origin, qualifications, income, hours worked and state or territory of usual residence.

The most recent ABS Survey of Sports and Physical Recreation Services was conducted in 2004–05 and collected information from businesses and organisations engaged in the provision of sport and physical recreation services. Data were published in ABS (2006b) *Sports and Physical Recreation Services, Australia, 2004–05* (cat. no. 8686.0) and include details about the number of people who were employed by, or worked voluntarily for, sport or physical recreation organisations, regardless of whether it was their main job.

The ABS Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours provides statistics on the composition and distribution of employee earnings and hours paid for and how their pay is set. The latest data available are from the May 2010 survey of employers and have been published in ABS (2011c) *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2010* (cat. no. 6306.0).

The most recent ABS Survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity was conducted in April 2010 and collected information on the number of people aged 15 years and over who were involved in organised sport and physical activity over a 12 month period. Data have been published in ABS (2010b) *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010* (cat. no. 6285.0).

CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING

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

*Employment in sport and
physical recreation
occupations*

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

The sport and physical recreation occupations recording the largest numbers of people employed in 2006 were fitness instructors (13,799), greenkeepers (12,137), swimming coach or instructors (7,585), stablehands (3,880) and other sports coach or instructors (3,461).

The majority of sport and physical recreation occupation groups showed some increase in employment between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

In comparison, there were only a few sport and physical recreation occupation groups that experienced a decline in numbers between 2001 and 2006. In percentage terms, the number of recreation officers fell 46% (from 3,842 to 2,061) and the number of jockeys fell 42% from 1,124 in 2001 to 649 in 2006.

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

People employed in sport and physical recreation occupations had a younger age profile relative to all employed people. The 20 to 24 year age group had the largest number of people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations (13,403 or 17%). There were also considerably more younger workers employed in occupations such as sports umpires, lifeguards and footballers. By contrast, over 40% of those employed as horse breeders or dog or horse racing officials were aged 50 years or over.

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

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

(d) Lifeguards were included with Sportspersons nec in 2001.

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

(f) Includes Sportspersons nec and Sportspersons nfd.

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

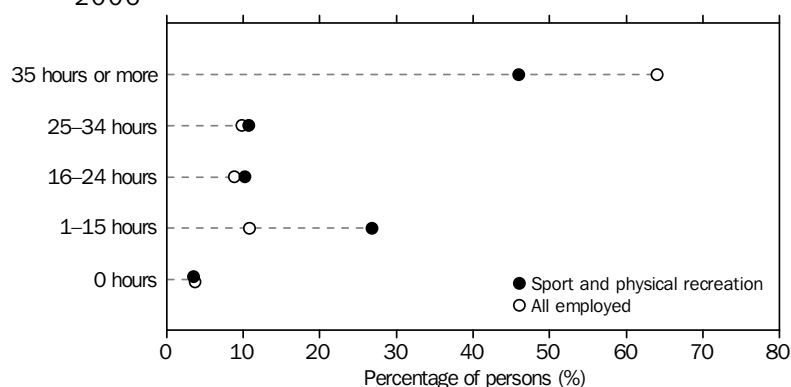
(h) Small cells or census data are randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. There may be minor discrepancies between column and row total in tables containing similar data.

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

Earnings and hours worked

The 2006 Census found that, compared to people employed in all occupations, people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations (as their main job) were more likely to be working part-time (i.e. less than 35 hours per week). Nearly two thirds (64%) of people employed in all occupations worked full-time (i.e. 35 hours and over). By comparison, only 46% of people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations worked full-time. Relatively large percentages of people employed as sports umpires (94%), gymnastics coaches (85%) and fitness instructors (69%) worked part-time.

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



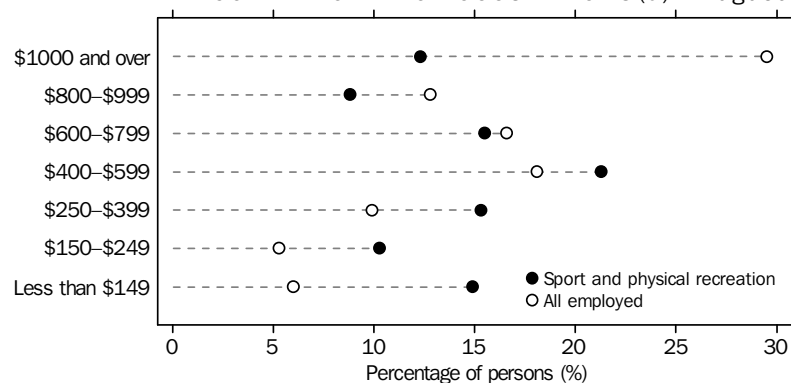
(a) Number of hours worked in all jobs in the week before the Census.

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

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

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

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



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

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

SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE
EARNINGS AND HOURS

The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours collects information from a sample of employers about the earnings, hours and selected characteristics of their employees. The latest data available are in respect of May 2010 and are summarised in the ABS (2011c) publication *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2010* (cat. no. 6306.0). The scope of the survey is all employing businesses in Australia (public and private sectors) except businesses primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing; private households employing staff; and foreign embassies, consulates. Self-employed people are excluded if they do not employ any wage or salary earners. Further, employees are only considered to be in scope for this survey if they received pay in the last pay period ending on or before 21 May 2010. Employees are out of scope if, during the reference period, they were members of the Australian permanent defence forces; were based outside Australia; or were on workers' compensation and not paid through the payroll.

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

In 2010 businesses were classified to a sports and physical recreation industry in accordance with Group 911 and Group 912 of the ABS (2008b) *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006*. Group 911 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities and Group 912 Horse and Dog racing facilities are part of Division R Arts and Recreation Services. Included in Group 911 is Health and fitness centres and gymnasias operation, Sports and physical recreation clubs and sports professionals, Sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities operation, and Sports and physical recreation administrative services. Included in 912 is Horse and dog racing administration and track operation, and Other horse and dog racing facilities.

The average weekly total cash earnings of people employed in sport and physical recreation industries in May 2010 was \$559.20. This was 55% of the average total cash earnings for people employed in all industries (\$1,010.30).

SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE
EARNINGS AND HOURS
continued

8.4 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION
INDUSTRIES(a), Average weekly earnings—By sex and full-
time/part-time status—2008 and 2010(b)

	AUGUST 2008		MAY 2010	
	Average weekly ordinary time cash earnings	Average weekly total cash earnings	Average weekly ordinary time cash earnings	Average weekly total cash earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION INDUSTRIES (a)				
Males				
Full-time	1 086.30	1 108.30	1 218.60	1 232.60
Part-time	286.70	288.10	254.10	257.00
<i>Total</i>	648.00	658.70	635.00	642.30
Females				
Full-time	861.10	864.80	938.30	956.60
Part-time	275.50	277.30	285.20	285.80
<i>Total</i>	410.30	412.50	474.70	480.40
Persons				
Full-time	999.50	1 014.50	1 096.20	1 112.00
Part-time	279.60	281.30	271.30	272.90
<i>Total</i>	516.80	522.90	552.70	559.20
ALL INDUSTRIES (c)				
Persons				
Full-time	1 181.40	1 237.40	1 265.30	1 313.30
Part-time	434.70	440.30	479.90	488.80
<i>Total</i>	919.60	957.90	976.70	1 010.30

- (a) Combined Industry groups 911 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities and 912 Horse and Dog Racing Activities.
- (b) As this data is based on information relating to a sample of employers and employees for each year, rather than a full enumeration, they are subject to sample variability. That is, they may vary from the estimates that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers and all employees. The figures produced at this fine level of disaggregation show volatility due to the sample design. The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was not designed as a time series so caution should be exercised when comparing data between different years.
- (c) Industry is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006, ABS cat. no 1292.0.

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

Given the higher incidence of part-time employees in sport and physical recreation industries, the lower average weekly total cash earnings of people employed in these industries is not unexpected. However, the average weekly total cash earnings of full-time employees in sport and physical recreation industries was also less than the average for full-time employees across all industries (\$1,112.00 compared with \$1,313.30).

SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS

continued

The average weekly total cash earnings of full-time employees in sport and physical recreation industries increased by 10% from \$1,014.50 in August 2008 to \$1,112.00 in May 2010. The corresponding increase for all full-time employees in all industries was 6.1% from \$1237.40 to \$1,313.30. It is important to note however, that as the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was not designed as a time-series, caution should be exercised when comparing estimates between different years.

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES

The scope of the ABS (2006b) Survey of *Sports and Physical Recreation Services, Australia 2004–05* (cat. no. 8686.0) included all employing and significant non-employing businesses/organisations on the ABS Business Register, classified to the following ANZSIC classes:

- 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/organisations in this class are thoroughbred, harness and greyhound training businesses/organisations.
- 9312 - Sports Grounds and Facilities not elsewhere classified (nec) 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.
- 9319 - Sports and Services to Sports nec. 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/organisations and sports coaching businesses/organisations.

It provides data about people employed in sport and physical recreation regardless of their occupation or whether it was their main job. It also provides information about voluntary work. For the purposes of this survey significant non-employing units were defined as those with turnover in 2004–05 of \$135,000 or more. Non-employing units were excluded from previous surveys. The data include all people who were employed or did voluntary work, regardless of their age.

8.5 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION SERVICES, By type of organisation—2004–05

	<i>Employing organisations</i>	<i>Non-employing organisations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of organisations at end June	8 191	1 064	9 256
Total employment at end June	111 201	319	111 519
Total volunteers during June	163 706	18 126	181 832

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

At the end of June 2005 there were 9,256 businesses/organisations operating in Australia whose main activity was the provision of sports and physical recreation services. At the end of June 2005, non-employing organisations made up 11% of the total number of organisations providing sport and physical recreation services. The 9,256 organisations (including 600 government agencies) providing sport and physical recreation services employed a total of 111,519 people and received help from 181,832 volunteers.

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION SERVICES
continued

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

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

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

. . not applicable

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

Not for profit organisations accounted for 42% of the paid employment and 96% of the volunteers.

INVOLVEMENT IN
ORGANISED SPORT AND
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The ABS (2010b) Survey of *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010* (cat. no. 6285.0) collects information about paid and unpaid involvement in sport and whether it was in a playing or non-playing role such as coach, umpire or administrator.

The 2010 survey found that there were 1.6 million people (9.0% of people aged 15 years and over) involved in at least one non-playing role in organised sport and physical activity during the 12 months prior to interview in April. About one third (29%) of these people were involved in more than one non-playing role.

There were 643,300 people involved as a coach, instructor or teacher; 526,600 as a committee member or administrator; and 313,000 as a referee or umpire. Men had a higher participation rate than women in each of these roles: 4.3% compared with 3.1% for coach, instructor or teacher; 3.1% compared with 2.9% for committee member or administrator; and 2.3% compared with 1.3% for referee or umpire.

8.7 PERSONS INVOLVED IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By role and sex—2010

	MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS	
	Total involvements	Participation rate (a)	Total involvements	Participation rate (a)	Total involvements	Participation rate (a)
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Playing role	2 097.2	24.4	1 725.7	19.7	3 822.9	22.0
Non-playing roles						
Coach, instructor or teacher	370.3	4.3	273.0	3.1	643.3	3.7
Referee or umpire	197.8	2.3	115.1	1.3	313.0	1.8
Committee member or administrator	270.0	3.1	256.5	2.9	526.6	3.0
Scorer or timekeeper	216.8	2.5	264.3	3.0	481.1	2.8
Medical support	58.1	0.7	60.0	0.7	118.2	0.7
Other non-playing role	60.4	0.7	82.8	0.9	143.1	0.8
Total non-playing roles(b)	826.4	9.6	734.6	8.4	1 561.0	9.0
Total involved(c)	2 446.4	28.5	2 068.8	23.7	4 515.2	26.0

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

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

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

Source: Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010 (cat. no. 6285.0)

INVOLVEMENT IN
ORGANISED SPORT AND
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
continued

Of the 1.6 million people involved in non-playing roles, 60% (928,800) were involved with school or junior sport and 41% (634,300) had completed a course or qualification relevant to their role.

People who were involved as a coach, instructor or teacher were more likely to receive some payment (27%) than people who were in a playing role (3%).

8.8 PERSONS INVOLVED IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By role and payment status—2010

Type of role (a)	Some paid involvement (b)	Unpaid involvement only (c)	Total persons involved	Proportion with some paid involvement (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%
Playing	122.5	3 700.3	3 822.9	3.2
Non-playing roles				
Coach, instructor or teacher	172.3	471.0	643.3	26.8
Referee or umpire/Scorer or timekeeper/Medical support	99.8	658.4	758.2	13.2
Other non-playing roles(d)	40.0	601.0	641.0	6.2
Total	395.4	4 119.8	4 515.2	8.8

(a) Persons may be involved in more than one role.

(b) Paid involvement includes those who only received good and services as payment.

(c) Includes those who did not know whether they would be paid for their involvement.

(d) Includes Committee member or administrator.

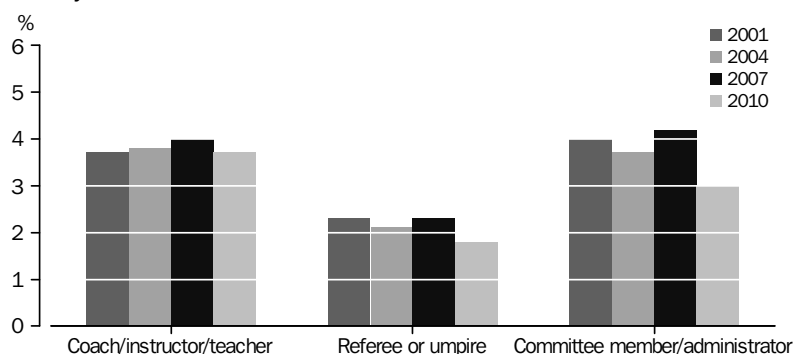
Source: Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010 (cat. no. 6285.0)

In 2001, 2004 and 2007 similar surveys were conducted by the ABS. For further information about the differences in the surveys, please refer to the Explanatory Notes in the publication (cat. no. 6285.0). The level of involvement in organised sport and physical activity was 27% in 2001, 2004 and 2007 but fell to 26% in 2010. A comparison of

INVOLVEMENT IN
ORGANISED SPORT AND
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
continued

involvement rates over time can be made for the three non-playing role categories of coach, instructor or teach; referee or umpire; and committee member or administrator. There was a decline in the rate of involvement between 2001 and 2010 in the roles of referee or umpire (2.3% to 1.8%) and committee member or administrator (4.0% to 3.0%).

8.9 PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED NON-PLAYING ROLES, By survey year



Source: *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 6285.0).

INTRODUCTION

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

Voluntary work also helps to develop and reinforce social networks and cohesion within communities (Western Australia Department of Sport and Recreation 2011).

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

The ABS (2011d) 2010 General Social Survey (GSS) collected a range of information relevant to volunteers and sport. Information about the number of volunteers, their characteristics and motives for volunteering were collected together with a range of other information relating to community involvement, as well as involvement in sport and physical recreation.

A volunteer in the 2010 GSS was defined as someone who, in the previous 12 months, willingly gave unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group. Individuals who provided unpaid labour as part of work experience, study or mutual obligation were excluded. A detailed analysis of the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation is published in ABS (2008i) *Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001)*.

People who volunteer may be involved with more than one organisation and more than one type of organisation. The data from the 2010 GSS provided detailed analysis of the characteristics of those who:

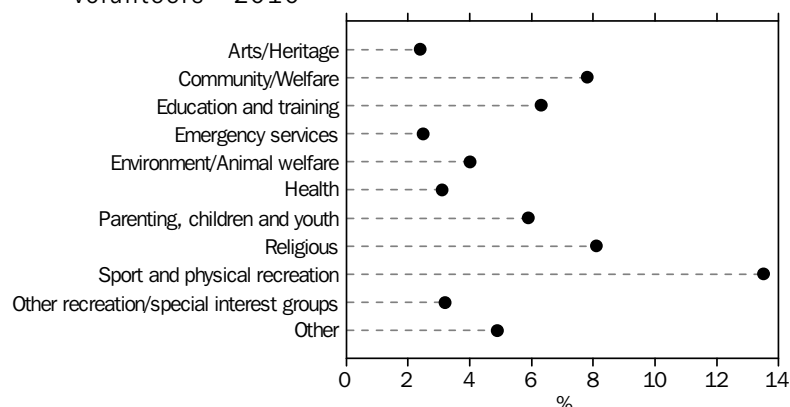
- volunteer for sport only, which includes sport and physical recreation organisation(s)
- volunteer for total sport, which includes sport and physical recreation and other types of organisation(s)
- volunteer for other types of organisation(s) only.

This chapter presents data from the 2010 GSS and describes the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation. These characteristics include sex and age, family and household type and labour force status.

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

The 2010 GSS found that over 6 million people, or 36% of the adult population aged 18 years and over, participated in voluntary work in 2010. Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted the largest number of volunteers with 2.3 million people (37% of the volunteer population), followed by religious organisations or groups (1.4 million or 22%) and community and welfare organisations (1.3 million or 21.5%).

9.1 TYPE OF ORGANISATION VOLUNTEERED FOR, By all volunteers—2010



Source: General Social Survey, Australia, 2010 (4159.0)

SEX

Men were more likely than women to volunteer for organisations related to sport only (8% and 5% respectively) and for total sport (15% of men compared with 12% of women), where the majority of people who volunteered for total sport were male (55%).

In comparison women were more likely to volunteer for other organisations only, with 26% (2.2 million) of the female population volunteering. Of the 3.8 million people who volunteered for other organisations only, 58% were women.

AGE

A greater proportion of those aged 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years (both 20%) volunteered for total sport than other age groups. In addition to their personal involvement in sport and physical recreation, people in these age ranges often have dependent children of sport-playing age and consequently may volunteer to support their children's activities.

For sport and physical recreation only volunteers, there was a greater proportion of those aged 45 to 54 years (9%) volunteering than the other age groups.

9.2 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By sex and age—2010

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Males	654.6	590.5	1 245.1	1 599.9	2 845.0	5 436.9	8 281.8
Females	399.6	623.0	1 022.6	2 216.6	3 239.3	5 267.1	8 506.3
VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
Males	7.9	7.1	15.0	19.3	34.4	65.6	100.0
Females	4.7	7.3	12.0	26.1	38.1	61.9	100.0
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
18–24 years	*103.6	*80.7	184.3	409.4	593.7	1 597.7	2 191.4
25–34 years	138.9	191.3	330.2	598.1	928.3	2 216.6	3 144.9
35–44 years	266.5	347.6	614.2	683.4	1 297.6	1 821.8	3 119.4
45–54 years	273.0	335.1	608.2	703.3	1 311.5	1 692.9	3 004.4
55–64 years	193.4	160.0	353.4	715.4	1 068.7	1 446.1	2 514.9
65 years and over	*78.7	98.8	177.6	706.9	884.5	1 928.8	2 813.2
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
18–24 years	*4.7	*3.7	8.4	18.7	27.1	72.9	100.0
25–34 years	4.4	6.1	10.5	19.0	29.5	70.5	100.0
35–44 years	8.5	11.1	19.7	21.9	41.6	58.4	100.0
45–54 years	9.1	11.2	20.2	23.4	43.7	56.3	100.0
55–64 years	7.7	6.4	14.1	28.4	42.5	57.5	100.0
65 years and over	*2.8	3.5	6.3	25.1	31.4	68.6	100.0
Total	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

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

Source: General Social Survey, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4159.0)

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Families consisting of a couple with no children aged under 15 years old were the most common source of all volunteers (2.7 million or 44% of all volunteers). This was followed by families consisting of a couple with children aged under 15 years old, who contributed a further 1.9 million or 32% of all volunteers.

People who were part of couple families (both with children under 15 years old and no children under 15 years old) also had greater proportions of volunteers for total sport organisations compared with people who were part of other family types. Of the 2.3 million total sport volunteers, nearly half (961,800 or 42%) of the volunteers came from couple families with children aged under 15 years. This was followed by 39% (879,000) of total sport volunteers living in couple families with no children aged under 15 years.

9.3 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By family and household type—2010

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Couple family with children aged under 15 years	368.4	593.4	961.8	987.0	1 948.8	2 178.2	4 126.9
Couple family with no children aged under 15 years	503.0	376.0	879.0	1 827.9	2 706.8	5 283.0	7 989.8
One parent family with children aged under 15 years	*19.9	66.4	86.3	139.0	225.3	373.6	598.9
One parent family with no children aged under 15 years	*52.4	*60.1	*112.5	171.6	284.1	583.6	867.7
Other family(a)	**8.1	**5.6	*13.7	*42.0	*55.7	153.8	209.5
Total family households	951.8	1 101.5	2 053.3	3 167.3	5 220.7	8 572.2	13 792.9
Lone person household	69.7	88.7	158.4	524.1	682.5	1 508.6	2 191.0
Other households(b)	**14.7	*23.4	*38.1	102.4	140.5	464.2	604.7
Total other households	84.4	112.0	196.4	626.5	823.0	1 972.8	2 795.8
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2

VOLUNTEERS (%)							
Couple family with children aged under 15 years	34.9	48.9	42.4	25.9	32.0	20.3	24.6
Couple family with no children aged under 15 years	47.7	31.0	38.8	47.9	44.5	49.4	47.6
One parent family with children aged under 15 years	*1.9	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
One parent family with no children aged under 15 years	*5.0	*5.0	*5.0	4.5	4.7	5.5	5.2
Other family(a)	**0.8	**0.5	*0.6	*1.1	*0.9	1.4	1.2
Total family households	90.3	90.8	90.5	83.0	85.8	80.1	82.2
Lone person household	6.6	7.3	7.0	13.7	11.2	14.1	13.1
Other households(b)	**1.4	*1.9	*1.7	2.7	2.3	4.3	3.6
Total other households	8.0	9.2	8.7	16.4	13.5	18.4	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
Couple family with children aged under 15 years	8.9	14.4	23.3	23.9	47.2	52.8	100.0
Couple family with no children aged under 15 years	6.3	4.7	11.0	22.9	33.9	66.1	100.0
One parent family with children aged under 15 years	*3.3	11.1	14.4	23.2	37.6	62.4	100.0
One parent family with no children aged under 15 years	*6.0	*6.9	13.0	19.8	32.7	67.3	100.0
Other family(a)	**3.9	**2.7	*6.5	*20.0	*26.6	73.4	100.0
Total family households	6.9	8.0	14.9	23.0	37.9	62.1	100.0
Lone person household	3.2	4.0	7.2	23.9	31.1	68.9	100.0
Other households(b)	**2.4	*3.9	*6.3	16.9	23.2	76.8	100.0
Total other households	3.0	4.0	7.0	22.4	29.4	70.6	100.0
Total	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

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

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

(a) Includes families with related individuals.

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

Source: General Social Survey, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4159.0)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Labour force status may be related to the likelihood of volunteering where one might expect that employment in paid work may limit the time available for voluntary work. However, the 2010 GSS data does not support this.

The volunteer rate for total sport organisations for employed people (17%) was more than four times the rate for the unemployed (4%) and more than double those not in the labour force (7%). People employed full-time had a volunteer rate equal to those who worked part-time in these organisations (17%).

Of the population aged 18 years and over, 23% (2.5 million) of employed people volunteered for other organisations only, compared with 17% (1.9 million) who volunteered for total sport organisations.

The total sport volunteer rate for men employed full-time (19%) was greater than the rate for men employed part-time (11%). Conversely, women employed full-time had a total sport volunteer rate of 14% compared with 19% by those employed part-time.

9.4 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By labour force status—2010

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Males							
Employed	565.3	502.5	1 067.7	1 167.1	2 234.9	3 716.6	5 951.4
Employed full-time	512.4	451.7	964.1	975.4	1 939.5	3 090.7	5 030.2
Employed part-time	*52.8	*50.8	*103.6	191.7	295.4	625.8	921.2
Unemployed	**1.7	**7.2	**8.9	*27.8	*36.7	209.5	246.2
Not in the labour force	*87.6	80.9	168.5	404.9	573.4	1 510.8	2 084.2
Total	654.6	590.5	1 245.1	1 599.9	2 845.0	5 436.9	8 281.8
Females							
Employed	294.1	493.8	787.8	1 301.6	2 089.5	2 818.5	4 908.0
Employed full-time	137.5	224.6	362.1	603.3	965.4	1 662.5	2 627.9
Employed part-time	156.6	269.2	425.7	698.3	1 124.1	1 156.0	2 280.1
Unemployed	**3.2	**6.8	*10.0	*52.8	*62.8	197.9	260.6
Not in the labour force	*102.3	122.5	224.8	862.2	1 087.0	2 250.7	3 337.7
Total	399.6	623.0	1 022.6	2 216.6	3 239.3	5 267.1	8 506.3
Persons							
Employed	859.3	996.2	1 855.6	2 468.8	4 324.3	6 535.0	10 859.4
Employed full-time	649.9	676.2	1 326.2	1 578.7	2 904.9	4 753.2	7 658.1
Employed part-time	209.4	320.0	529.4	890.0	1 419.4	1 781.8	3 201.3
Unemployed	*4.9	*14.0	*18.9	*80.6	99.5	407.3	506.8
Not in the labour force	189.9	203.3	393.3	1 267.1	1 660.4	3 761.6	5 422.0
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2

VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
Males							
Employed	9.5	8.4	17.9	19.6	37.6	62.4	100.0
Employed full-time	10.2	9.0	19.2	19.4	38.6	61.4	100.0
Employed part-time	*5.7	*5.5	*11.2	20.8	32.1	67.9	100.0
Unemployed	**0.7	**2.9	**3.6	*11.3	*14.9	85.1	100.0
Not in the labour force	4.2	3.9	8.1	19.4	27.5	72.5	100.0
Total	7.9	7.1	15.0	19.3	34.4	65.6	100.0
Females							
Employed	6.0	10.1	16.1	26.5	42.6	57.4	100.0
Employed full-time	5.2	8.5	13.8	23.0	36.7	63.3	100.0
Employed part-time	6.9	11.8	18.7	30.6	49.3	50.7	100.0
Unemployed	**1.2	**2.6	*3.8	*20.3	*24.1	75.9	100.0
Not in the labour force	*3.1	3.7	6.7	25.8	32.6	67.4	100.0
Total	4.7	7.3	12.0	26.1	38.1	61.9	100.0
Persons							
Employed	7.9	9.2	17.1	22.7	39.8	60.2	100.0
Employed full-time	8.5	8.8	17.3	20.6	37.9	62.1	100.0
Employed part-time	6.5	10.0	16.5	27.8	44.3	55.7	100.0
Unemployed	*1.0	*2.8	*3.7	15.9	19.6	80.4	100.0
Not in the labour force	3.5	3.8	7.3	23.4	30.6	69.4	100.0
Total	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

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

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

Source: General Social Survey, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4159.0)

INTRODUCTION

The ABS (2010c) publication *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 4177.0) contains information about people aged 15 years and over who participated in sport and physical recreation activities as players or competitors. People who were involved in non-playing roles, such as coaches, umpires or club officials were excluded from the data. As well as information about participation, information about the types of facilities people used for sport and physical recreation was also collected.

Information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's access to sporting and other community facilities was collected in the ABS (2008g) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (cat. no. 4714.0). The survey was conducted between August 2008 and April 2009 and collected information from approximately 13,300 Indigenous Australians living in private dwellings in remote and non-remote areas, including discrete communities.

FACILITIES USED FOR
SPORT AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION

In 2009–10, the survey of Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation found that the most popular type of facilities used for sport and physical recreation activities were outdoor facilities such as parks, beaches, and walking trails (58%). The next most popular facilities were structured facilities such as gyms, public swimming pools or courts (52%). People's own homes or other people's homes were the least likely places that people participated in sport or physical recreation activities with only 19% of people reporting that they had used these facilities.

People aged 15 to 17 years were the most likely to use structured facilities such as sports grounds or ovals (62%) while people aged 25 to 34 were the most likely to use facilities such as gyms and public pools or courts (61%). Outdoor facilities such as parks, beaches and walking trails were most popular with people aged 45 to 54 years (65%) and 55 to 64 years (66%).

Interestingly, the percentages of people using structured facilities such as sports grounds, ovals or playing fields decreased noticeably as age increased. The proportion of participants aged 15 to 17 years (62%) was significantly higher than the proportion of participants aged 65 years and over (14%). The use of other outdoor facilities such as parks, beaches and walking trails significantly increased with age (from 35% of participants aged 15 to 17 years to 58% of participants aged 65 years and over). This pattern corresponds to the relative popularity of different sports and physical recreation activities with different age groups; younger people have higher participation rates in active sports such as Australian Rules football, while older people are more likely to participate in walking. For further information about participation in sport and physical recreation please refer to the ABS (2010c) publication *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 4177.0).

FACILITIES USED FOR
SPORT AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION *continued*

10.1 PARTICIPANTS, SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Facilities
used—By age—2009–10

FACILITIES USED (a)						
	Own home or someone else's	Structured facility, such as gym, public pool or court	Structured facility such as sports ground, oval	Other outdoor facility such as park, beach, walking trail	Other facilities	Total participants (b)
NUMBER ('000)						
15–17	144.2	402.0	421.3	238.6	77.5	684.1
18–24	278.0	935.4	624.1	719.4	127.3	1 509.4
25–34	377.0	1 299.8	760.3	1 180.4	171.6	2 124.7
35–44	401.0	1 102.1	612.3	1 258.1	188.9	2 019.3
45–54	405.2	898.7	391.5	1 241.5	203.4	1 916.9
55–64	247.8	626.4	183.3	1 002.8	182.7	1 520.5
65 and over	240.0	530.4	180.4	762.1	169.6	1 335.1
Total participants	2 093.1	5 794.9	3 173.3	6 402.9	1 121.0	11 110.0
PERCENT (%)						
15–17	21.1	58.8	61.6	34.9	11.3	100.0
18–24	18.4	62.0	41.3	47.7	8.4	100.0
25–34	17.7	61.2	35.8	55.6	8.1	100.0
35–44	19.9	54.6	30.3	62.3	9.4	100.0
45–54	21.1	46.9	20.4	64.8	10.6	100.0
55–64	16.3	41.2	12.1	66.0	12.0	100.0
65 and over	18.0	39.7	13.5	57.1	12.7	100.0
Total participants	18.8	52.2	28.6	57.6	10.1	100.0

(a) 'Facilities used' applies to all activities that were participated in. Participants may have used more than one type of facility for each activity participated in. Components will not add to totals as some participants may have used more than one facility.

(b) Includes participants who answered "don't know".

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4177.0)

The facilities that were most popular with people who only participated in organised sports and physical recreation activities were structured facilities such as gyms, public pools or courts (65%) followed by structured facilities such as sports grounds, ovals and playing fields (42%). Other outdoor facilities such as parks, beaches and walking trails were most commonly used by people who only participated in non-organised activities (65%). Most people who participated in both organised and non-organised activities used structured facilities such as gyms, public pools and courts (78%).

10.2 PARTICIPANTS, SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Facilities used—By type of participation—2009–10

FACILITIES USED(a)

	Own home or someone else's	Structured facility, such as gym, public pool or court	Structured facility such as sports ground, oval	Other outdoor facility such as park, beach, walking trail	Other facilities	Total participants(b)
NUMBER ('000)						
Organised only	172.0	1 283.0	835.0	394.7	231.1	1 967.0
Non-organised only	1 395.7	2 482.4	1 119.2	4 238.3	548.0	6 536.5
Both organised and non-organised	520.2	2 013.6	1 210.1	1 759.6	335.2	2 582.2
Total participants(b)	2 093.1	5 794.9	3 173.3	6 402.9	1 121.0	11 110.0
PERCENT (%)						
Organised only	8.7	65.2	42.4	20.1	11.7	100.0
Non-organised only	21.4	38.0	17.1	64.8	8.4	100.0
Both organised and non-organised	20.1	78.0	46.9	68.1	13.0	100.0
Total participants(b)	18.8	52.2	28.6	57.6	10.0	100.0

(a) 'Facilities used' applies to all activities that were participated in. Participants may have used more than one type of facility for each activity participated in. Components will not add to totals as some participants may have used more than one facility.

(b) Includes participants who answered "don't know".

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009–10 (cat. no. 4177.0)

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES

As part of the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) information about access to community facilities, including sporting facilities, was collected. This was collected by household, as opposed to by person, where a household consisted of a person living alone, or two or more related or unrelated persons who live and eat together in private residential accommodation. In this survey each household contained at least one identified Indigenous resident. For further information about the survey please go to the ABS (2008g) publication *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (cat. no. 4714.0).

The 2008 NATSISS found that a high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in all states and territories of Australia had access to outdoor playing fields and play areas. The proportion of households that had access to swimming pools was lower in Tasmania (44%) and the Northern Territory (65%) compared with households in the other states and territories. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in Victoria were the most likely to have access to community halls or centres (91%) while households in the Australian Capital Territory were most likely to have access to indoor sports centres (87%). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in Tasmania and the Northern Territory were least likely to have access to these facilities (56% and 68%).

10.3 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSEHOLDS, Types of community facilities available—By state or territory of usual residence—2008

	<i>Outdoor playing fields and play areas</i>	<i>Swimming pool</i>	<i>Indoor sports centre for games</i>	<i>Community hall/centre</i>	<i>Other community facilities(a)</i>	<i>Total households(b)(c)</i>
NUMBER ('000)						
New South Wales	61.0	53.7	49.3	55.8	62.7	64.3
Victoria	15.1	13.9	13.1	14.4	15.5	15.8
Queensland	50.0	41.2	37.8	42.8	51.4	53.2
South Australia	10.7	9.3	9.1	10.1	11.2	11.7
Western Australia	21.0	17.5	15.8	19.3	21.2	22.0
Tasmania	8.4	4.1	5.2	7.4	8.9	9.3
Northern Territory	14.0	9.8	10.3	12.0	14.7	15.1
Australian Capital Territory	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0
Australia	182.2	151.3	142.5	163.5	187.7	193.4
PERCENT (%)						
New South Wales	94.8	83.5	76.7	86.7	97.5	100.0
Victoria	95.4	87.7	83.0	91.3	98.0	100.0
Queensland	94.0	77.5	71.2	80.5	96.7	100.0
South Australia	91.7	79.8	78.1	86.6	95.9	100.0
Western Australia	95.8	79.8	72.1	88.0	96.8	100.0
Tasmania	90.4	43.5	55.8	79.1	95.3	100.0
Northern Territory	92.8	64.8	68.2	79.2	97.5	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	97.4	86.5	87.0	85.8	98.3	100.0
Australia	94.2	78.2	73.7	84.5	97.1	100.0

(a) Includes health, retail, education and other facilities.

(b) Includes none of the above, facilities not stated and not applicable.

(c) Components will not add to total as more than one facility could be reported.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Australia, 2008.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO
COMMUNITY FACILITIES
continued

Generally, the proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households which had access to indoor sports centres for games were lower than the proportions which had access to other sporting and community facilities. Households in remote/very remote areas were the least likely to have access to indoor facilities (59%). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in remote/very remote areas were also the least likely to have access to swimming pools (64%).

Similar proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in major cities and inner/outer regional areas had access to community and sporting facilities. An exception was households in inner/outer regional areas, which were more likely to have access to community halls or centres (89%), compared with households in major cities (83%).

10.4 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSEHOLDS, Types of community facilities available—By remoteness area—2008

	<i>Outdoor playing fields and play areas</i>	<i>Swimming pool</i>	<i>Indoor sports centre for games</i>	<i>Community hall/centre</i>	<i>Other community facilities (a)</i>	<i>Total households (b) (c)</i>
NUMBER ('000)						
Major cities	69.5	59.5	55.9	60.2	70.7	72.6
Inner/Outer regional area	83.0	71.0	67.3	78.6	85.2	88.1
Remote/ Very remote area	29.7	20.8	19.3	24.7	31.8	32.8
Australia	182.2	151.3	142.5	163.5	187.7	193.4
PERCENT (%)						
Major cities	95.7	82.0	77.1	82.9	97.4	100.0
Inner/Outer regional area	94.3	80.6	76.4	89.3	96.8	100.0
Remote/ Very remote area	90.7	63.5	58.9	75.5	97.2	100.0
Australia	94.2	78.2	73.7	84.5	97.1	100.0

(a) Includes health, retail, education and other facilities.

(b) Includes none of the above, facilities not stated and not applicable.

(c) Components will not add to total as more than one facility could be reported.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Australia, 2008.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Information about businesses classified to Groups 31, 32 and 33 has been obtained from the 2004–05 Service Industries Survey. Further information can be found in the ABS (2006b) publication *Sports and Physical Recreation Services, 2004–05* (cat. no. 8686.0).

For Group 34, some information about wholesaling and retailers of sports and physical recreation goods (Classes 342 and 343) has been obtained from the 2005–06 Retail and Wholesales Industries Survey. Further information can be found in the ABS (2007e) publication *Retail and Wholesale Industries, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 8622.0).

Information about manufacturers of sports and physical recreation goods is only available in combination with information about manufacturers of other leisure goods. Nevertheless, this data, obtained from the 2005–06 ABS Manufacturing Industry Survey, is included in this chapter. Further information can be found in the ABS (2008f) publication *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2006–07* (cat. no. 8221.0).

**SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY**

A survey of businesses/organisations engaged in sports and physical recreation services was conducted in respect of the 2004–05 financial year. It is expected that it will be conducted again in 2014.

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SURVEY *continued*

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

The number of males employed exceeded the number of females for Horse and dog racing (ACLC Class 311), Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations (ACLC Class 331) and Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals (ACLC Class 332). The number of females employed exceeded the number of males for Health and fitness centres and gymnasia (ACLC Class 321), Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities (ACLC Class 322) and Sports and physical recreation support services (ACLC Class 334). The industry with the highest employment for males at the end of June 2005 was Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals (ACLC Class 332) with 12,890 persons. Health and fitness centres and gymnasia (ACLC Class 321) had the highest employment for females with 11,362 persons.

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

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes capital funding.

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

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

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SURVEY *continued*

Casual playing fees were the largest source of income for other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities. These fees contributed \$216.1m or 20% to the total income of \$1,109.8m. At \$185.8m (17%), Membership and competition fees was the next largest income source for other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities followed by rent, leasing and hiring (\$104.9m or 9.4%).

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

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

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

	<i>Horse and dog racing</i>	<i>Health and fitness centres and gymnasia</i>	<i>Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
INCOME			
Net distribution from TAB authorities	689.0	—	—
Training fees	211.5	—	—
Admission charges	36.2	0.8	29.8
Membership fees	27.4	535.1	185.8
Casual playing fees	—	*46.4	216.1
Sales of food and beverages	145.1	*15.8	*132.5
Rent, leasing and hiring	35.2	*16.5	*104.9
Other income	411.9	64.8	440.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 556.3</i>	<i>679.4</i>	<i>1 109.8</i>
EXPENSES			
Wage and salaries	266.9	237.9	278.7
Other labour costs	48.4	42.6	42.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>315.3</i>	<i>270.5</i>	<i>321.2</i>
Purchases	108.3	23.3	97.6
Prize money and trophy expenses	491.8	—	—
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	28.4	110.6	114.7
Depreciation and amortisation	—	36.1	84.2
Other expenses	76.1	218.9	402.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 019.9</i>	<i>649.4</i>	<i>1 020.3</i>
Operating profit	41.3	30.0	90.1
Operating profit margin (%)	2.7	4.5	8.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SURVEY *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SURVEY *continued***11.3** ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES TO SPORT, Summary of
income and expenses—2004–05

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY SURVEY

The ACLC Industry Classification includes the Classes 341 Sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing and 481 Other culture and leisure goods manufacturing. It would be ideal for data to be separately available for both classes, however, the Manufacturing Industry Survey uses the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) (ABS 2008b) to classify industry rather than the ACLC.

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

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY SURVEY
continued

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

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

11.4 TOY, SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS, Summary of operations—2002–03 to 2006–07

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

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

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

(c) Includes working proprietors and partners.

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

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

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

WHOLESALE INDUSTRY

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

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

WHOLESALE INDUSTRY

*continued***11.5** TOY AND SPORTING GOODS WHOLESALE, Summary of operations—2005–06

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

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners.

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

RETAIL INDUSTRY

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

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

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

RETAIL INDUSTRY

continued

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

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

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

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

Information about exports and imports has been obtained from the ABS (2011f) publication *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (cat. no. 5368.0), and the supply and demand data are sourced from the ABS (2011a) *Australian National Accounts Input–Output Tables (Product Details) - Electronic Publication, 2009–10* (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001).

The products selected from each of these data sources and for inclusion in the tables presented in this chapter are those which most closely align with one or more sport and physical recreation product classes as defined in the *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (ACLC) Product Classification (ABS 2008a). The ACLC Product Classification lists all classes of products which the ABS defines as pertaining to culture and leisure. A subset of these are defined as pertaining to sport and physical recreation.

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

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SPORT AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION GOODS

International trade statistics are compiled from information supplied to Customs by exporters and importers or their agents. There are 3 million export transactions and 13 million import transactions recorded each year, many of which are small value records. Due to the large volume of transactions involved and the limited resources available to undertake checks, ABS editing resources are mostly focussed on editing large value records. The majority of data about international trade in sport and physical recreation goods relate to small value records, which are 'as reported to Customs'. More information about the quality of international trade data are included in the ABS (2008e) publication *Information Paper: International Trade - Ensuring Data Quality, 2008* (cat. no. 5498.0.55.001).

There are some sport and physical recreation goods for which trade data are not separately available, primarily because they are parts of larger product categories predominantly out of scope of the ACLC Product Classification. Sports apparel is one example where the various items of sports apparel are not separately identified in trade statistics, but are instead included in parts of more general categories of clothing. Another example is automatic bowling alley equipment, which for the purposes of international trade, is part of the category other articles for funfair, table or parlour

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SPORT AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION GOODS*continued*

games. This category is predominantly in scope of the other leisure goods part of the ACLC Product Classification and hence is excluded from data concerning international trade in sport and physical recreation goods.

Australia's trade in selected sport and physical recreation goods is in deficit. Imports of these goods during 2010–11 were valued at \$2 billion. This is over six times the \$310.1m in sport and physical recreation goods which were exported during that year.

*Exports of sport and
physical recreation goods*

Sport and physical recreation goods exported from Australia during 2010–11 were valued at \$310.1m, decreasing 23% from the \$403.5m recorded for 2009–10.

Since 2004–05, boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports and horses have been the two main categories of goods contributing to the total value of sport and physical recreation goods exported. In 2010–11 these two categories made up just over 60% of the total value of exported sport and physical recreation goods.

For boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports, the value (in current prices) has decreased from \$267.7m in 2007–08 to \$100.2m in 2010–11. The value of exports of horses decreased from \$152.5m in 2008–09 to \$92.4m in 2010–11.

Other goods categories which have made substantial contributions to total exports since 2004–05 are spark-ignition marine outboard motors with a value of \$15.4m in 2010–11 and water skis, surfboards, sailboards and other water sports equipment, contributing \$12.2m to the total value of exports of sport and physical recreation goods in 2010–11.

Interestingly, the value of exported swimwear for women and girls has increased since 2004–05 from \$12.9m to \$14.8m in 2010–11. The value of exported golf clubs and other golf equipment has remained about the same, with a value of around \$8.0m.

12.1 EXPORTS OF SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS (a), Current prices—2004–05 to 2010–11

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	199.9	230.3	232.6	267.7	181.0	140.8	100.2
Horses	101.9	114.4	141.8	88.7	152.5	130.2	92.4
Other articles and equipment for sports or physical recreation;							
swimming pools and paddling pools	22.4	22.2	25.2	25.3	21.5	22.0	17.6
Spark-ignition marine outboard motors	15.3	17.2	11.7	17.5	16.3	17.1	15.4
Swimwear for women and girls	12.9	10.6	11.7	12.2	13.1	12.1	14.8
Waterskis, surfboards, sailboards and other water sports equipment	21.2	21.7	21.8	15.6	14.3	14.0	12.2
Golf clubs and other golf equipment	7.7	12.1	11.4	11.1	9.1	9.7	8.2
Sports or physical recreation footwear	6.0	8.3	5.8	6.2	10.1	7.8	7.8
Total^(b)	436.6	483.2	510.9	489.1	463.4	403.5	310.1

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

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

(b) Total includes exports of all sport and physical recreation goods.

Destination of exports

Throughout the period 2004–05 to 2010–11 New Zealand and the United States of America (USA) have been among the main destinations for sport and physical recreation goods exported from Australia. For 2010–11, the value of exports to New Zealand was \$71.0m, and the value of goods exported to the USA was \$40.2m.

Destination of exports
continued

In 2010–11 the value of goods exported to Hong Kong (SAR of China) was \$25.8m, although this was down on previous years.

12.2 EXPORTS OF SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION
GOODS(a), Current Prices, By destination—2004–05 to 2010–
11

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New Zealand	108.8	126.9	138.6	100.6	108.9	111.9	71.0
United States of America	95.4	105.4	95.8	117.7	63.1	34.0	40.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	29.2	35.3	39.0	33.7	49.1	37.9	25.8
United Kingdom	14.1	14.0	24.4	18.2	17.9	11.3	15.2
Singapore	7.9	12.8	24.6	16.4	20.1	17.4	14.9
Papua New Guinea	5.0	6.4	4.5	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.9
Japan	17.8	16.8	19.7	10.2	12.3	9.3	10.8
United Arab Emirates	7.5	9.0	12.2	9.4	15.4	24.7	6.4
South Africa	8.8	14.0	20.2	11.2	16.5	12.8	6.3
Italy	22.6	23.0	19.7	29.4	24.2	12.2	1.0
Other Countries	119.5	119.8	112.3	130.4	123.9	120.1	105.7
Total	436.6	483.2	510.9	489.1	463.4	403.5	310.1

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

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

The value of exports to Italy has decreased most dramatically from \$29.4m in 2007–08 to only \$1.0m in 2010–11. In recent years, the value of exports to the United Arab Emirates has fluctuated from \$24.7m in 2009–10 to \$6.4m in 2010–11. The value of exports to South Africa has halved since 2009–10 from \$12.8m to \$6.3m in 2010–11. Minor increases can be seen in the value of goods exported to United Kingdom (from \$11.3m in 2009–10 to \$15.2m in 2010–11) and to Japan (from \$9.3m to \$10.8m).

These fluctuations in the value of exports of sport and physical recreation goods may be a result of relatively large value items such as boats and horses included in the data. Relatively small fluctuations in the volume of exports of these goods can have a relatively large impact on the value of exports to an individual country.

*Imports of sport and
physical recreation goods*

The value (in current prices) of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia during 2010–11 was \$2,036.3m. This was 7% higher than the \$1,899.2m recorded in 2009–10.

12.3 IMPORTS OF SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a), Current prices—2004–05 to 2010–11

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	373.6	474.6	521.3	591.9	447.9	392.3	502.0
Bicycles and other cycles, not motorised	149.9	163.6	174.9	174.5	239.9	199.5	219.7
General physical exercise, gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment	155.1	203.5	241.1	227.4	247.4	221.6	216.6
Sports or physical recreation footwear	159.9	156.6	175.8	142.4	161.6	152.4	142.5
Spark-ignition marine outboard motors	182.4	208.2	186.3	169.8	137.6	143.6	131.2
Articles and equipment for sports or outdoor games n.e.s.;							
swimming pools and paddling pools	74.3	85.2	109.8	100.7	127.9	125.0	130.4
Horses	84.2	108.2	130.3	129.0	101.9	98.1	123.3
Golf clubs and other golf equipment	92.4	90.9	91.1	85.6	92.9	83.2	75.1
Total(b)	1 667.5	1 930.4	2 102.2	2 088.3	2 065.2	1 899.2	2 036.3

(a) All data are presented in Australian dollars using 'Customs Values' valuations.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

(b) Total includes imports of all sport and physical recreation goods.

Imports of sport and physical recreation goods continued

Boats, yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports (\$502.0m), bicycles and other cycles, not motorised (\$219.7m) and general physical exercise, gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment (\$216.6m) were the product categories which contributed most to the value of imports of sport and physical recreation goods in 2010–11. These categories also had high values in previous years. Other categories in the top five for 2010–11 were sports or physical recreation footwear (\$142.5m) and spark-ignition marine outboard motors (\$131.2m). Together, these five sport and physical recreation product categories accounted for nearly two thirds (60% or \$1,212.0m) of total imports of sport and physical recreation goods in 2010–11.

Origin of imports

Throughout the period 2004–05 to 2010–11, China and the USA have been the major sources of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia. In 2010–11, the combined value of imports from these two countries amounted to \$1,111.6m, which was over half the total value of all imported sport and physical recreation goods in this period. China was the largest contributor to this figure with total imports worth \$742.0m. The USA contributed \$369.6m which was more than double the \$171.4m worth of goods imported from Taiwan, which was the next placed contributor to the overall value of sport and physical recreation goods imported into Australia in 2010–11.

Along with China, the USA and Taiwan, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have been the top six sources of imported sport and physical recreation goods in Australia since 2004–05.

Origin of imports
continued

12.4 IMPORTS OF SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS(a), Current prices - By country of origin—2004–05 to 2010–11

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
China	501.4	584.4	706.2	685.6	794.1	723.9	742.0
United States of America	382.2	473.6	422.9	415.3	368.4	334.9	369.6
Taiwan	136.3	156.7	169.3	155.4	211.8	158.4	171.4
Japan	145.6	161.5	133.0	145.2	103.8	110.4	110.9
New Zealand	100.6	98.6	115.1	119.9	99.8	101.8	125.9
United Kingdom	78.5	102.6	126.4	130.4	92.1	76.8	93.2
Italy	29.6	36.7	52.8	59.2	30.2	52.1	46.5
France	34.7	34.5	47.8	59.5	35.6	39.9	50.5
Canada	22.7	29.7	50.9	40.0	34.1	33.1	31.8
Viet Nam	25.6	24.8	31.9	26.6	30.5	32.7	31.1
India	28.5	28.8	34.7	29.8	29.6	30.0	32.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	18.7	20.0	20.7	19.2	31.2	20.0	16.6
Total(b)	1 667.5	1 930.4	2 102.2	2 088.3	2 065.2	1 899.2	2 036.3

(a) All data are presented in Australian dollars using 'Customs Values' valuations.

(b) Total includes imports of all sport and physical recreation goods.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

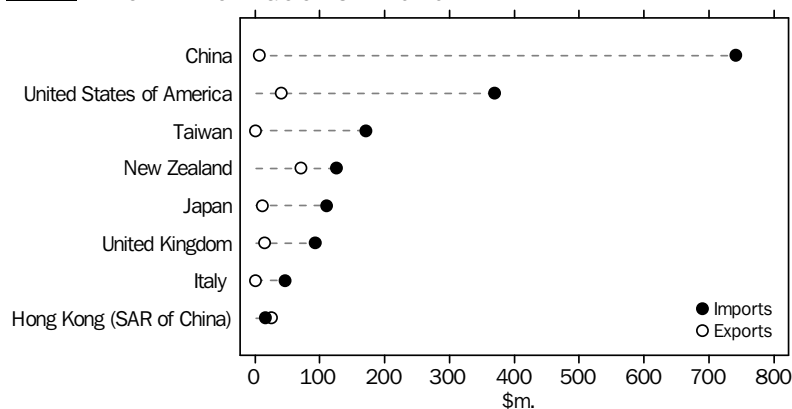
In 2010–11 the value of imported sport and physical recreation goods from China increased by 2.5% from \$723.9m in 2009–10 to \$742.0m, and has increased by nearly half since 2004–05 (\$501.4m). The largest increase, of 10%, was in the value of imports from the USA from \$334.9m in 2009–10 to \$369.6m in 2010–11. The value of imports from Japan stayed at around the same value between 2009–10 and 2010–11 (about \$110.0m). Since 2004–05, the value of imports from Taiwan has increased by 26% from \$136.3m to \$171.4m in 2010–11.

Balance of trade in sporting and physical recreation goods

The countries shown in Graph 12.5 were Australia's major trading partners in sport and physical recreation goods for 2010–11. That is, they were the countries with which total transactions (exports and imports) were greatest. Australia had a trade deficit with all but one of these countries in 2010–11 for sport and physical recreation goods. The largest trade deficit was with China (\$735.3m), followed by the USA (\$329.4m), Taiwan (\$170.6m) and Japan (\$100.1m). Australia had a trade surplus in sporting and physical recreation goods with Hong Kong (SAR of China) (\$9.2m).

*Balance of trade in
sporting and physical
recreation goods
continued*

12.5 BALANCE OF TRADE IN SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION GOODS—2010–11



Source: Data available on request. *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia*.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS

Supply of, and demand for, selected sport and physical recreation products are based on the 2006–07 Input-Output Product Classification. Input-Output tables are part of the Australian National Accounts, complementing the quarterly and annual series of national income, expenditure and product aggregates. Input-Output tables are produced on an irregular basis due to availability of comparable data covering all industry sectors.

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

The totals presented in the tables below should therefore not be viewed as the total supply and demand for sport and physical recreation products. They are merely the total values of the products for which data was available and they unavoidably include a limited range of out-of-scope products.

Major contributors to the supply of sport and physical recreation products were sport and physical recreation administrative services with \$2,243m, sports grounds and similar recreational facilities operation (excluding Gymnasia or fitness centre) with \$1,486m and sporting equipment and accessories (including fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport) with a value of \$1,149m.

12.6 SUPPLY OF SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS (a)—2006–07

<i>Product</i>	<i>Australian production</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Horse or dog training and stable (kennel) operation	776	40	816
Thoroughbred horses	321	68	389
Horse stud and breeding services; horses nec	205	67	272
Saddlery and harness, of any material; leather articles nec	75	54	129
Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers	120	82	202
Swimwear; sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits	96	108	204
Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (incl. inflatable vessels and canoes)	263	231	494
Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport (over 5 but under 50 tonnes)	462	194	656
Amusement parks and centres operation	648	21	669
Other articles for funfair or table games (incl. billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories)	21	172	193
Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport)	464	685	1 149
Horse and dog racing, administration and track operation	524	4	528
Sports grounds and similar recreational facilities operation nec (excluding Gymnasia or fitness centre)	1 486	—	1 486
Sports professional services	507	—	507
Sports or physical recreation instruction services (incl. ski or snowboard) nec	869	—	869
Sport and physical recreation club operation	827	—	827
Sport and physical recreation administrative services	2 243	—	2 243
Total	9 907	1 726	11 633

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables - Product Details - Electronic Publication, 2006–07 (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001)

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

Two product categories which recorded imports as the substantial source of supply in 2006–07 were sporting equipment and accessories (including fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport) valued at \$685m, which was 60% of the total supply of these products (\$1,149m), and small boats (including rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (including inflatable vessels and canoes) with a value of \$231m. This was 47% of the total supply of these products (\$494m).

Products supplied are:

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

The main categories where household demand was predominant were sport and physical recreation administrative services (\$2,007m or 89% of the total value), horse and dog racing, administration and track operation (\$468m or 89%) and sport and physical recreation club administration (\$724m or 88%).

Of the selected categories, Government contributed to only a few; \$152m (10%) to the total demand (\$1,486m) for sports grounds and similar recreational facilities operation (excluding Gymnasia or fitness centre), and \$7m (0.9%) to the total demand for horse or dog training and stable (kennel) operation (\$816m).

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

The highest value of exports in the selected categories were horse stud and breeding services and horses not elsewhere classified (\$57m or 21%).

12.7 DEMAND FOR SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION PRODUCTS (a)—2006–07

<i>Product</i>	<i>Intermediate usage</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Exports(b)</i>	<i>Total(c)</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Horse or dog training and stable (kennel) operation	109	643	7	57	816
Thoroughbred horses	197	140	—	52	389
Horse stud and breeding services; horses nec	117	98	—	57	272
Saddlery and harness, of any material; leather articles nec	105	30	—	9	129
Textile tarpaulins (incl. canvas), sails, tents, annexes, pneumatic mattresses and motor vehicle covers	139	7	—	7	202
Swimwear; sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits	31	111	—	10	204
Small boats (incl. rowing or sail), yachts and canoes under 5 tonnes displacement (incl. inflatable vessels and canoes)	89	220	—	11	494
Boats and other vessels for pleasure and sport (over 5 but under 50 tonnes)	181	154	—	10	656
Amusement parks and centres operation	78	561	—	30	669
Other articles for funfair or table games (incl. billiards, snooker or pool, pintables articles and accessories)	145	58	—	12	193
Sporting equipment and accessories (incl. fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport)	345	644	—	58	1 149
Horse and dog racing, administration and track operation	54	468	1	5	528
Sports grounds and similar recreational facilities operation nec (excluding Gymnasia or fitness centre)	562	772	152	—	1 486
Sports professional services	79	428	—	—	507
Sports or physical recreation instruction services (incl. ski or snowboard) nec	114	755	—	—	869
Sport and physical recreation club operation	103	724	—	—	827
Sport and physical recreation administrative services	236	2 007	—	—	2 243
Total	2 684	7 820	160	318	11 633

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes re-exports

(c) The sum of the components may not equal the reported total in all cases. This has been caused by small values (less than \$500,000) being assigned to different industries or products as part of the modelling processes used in the compilation of Input-Output tables.

Source: Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables - Product Details - Electronic Publication, 2006–07 (cat. no. 5215.0.55.001)

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal people	People who identify or are identified as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. See also Indigenous and Torres Strait Islander People.
Aerobics	Includes callisthenics, gymnasium work, exercise bike, circuits.
Air sports	Includes parachuting, gliding, hang-gliding, model aircraft.
Attendance	Attendance at a sporting event, match or competition as a spectator, irrespective of whether an admission fee is paid.
Attendance rate	For any group, the number of persons who attended a sporting event at least once during the year, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group.
Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC)	The ABS (2008a) <i>ACLC, 2008 (Second Edition)</i> (cat. no. 4902.0) consists of three classifications; Industry, Product, and Occupation Classifications. The categories used for the presentation of data in this publication are those which closely align with one or more of the sport and physical recreation classes from the relevant classification within the ACLC. For example, the categories used to present industry data are those which closely align with classes in the ACLC Industry Classification Division 3, Sports and Physical Recreation.
Basketball	Includes indoor and outdoor.
Capital city	The six state capital city statistical divisions. The Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division are excluded.
Casual employees	Casual employees usually receive a higher rate of pay, to compensate for lack of permanency and leave entitlements.
Child	A person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household. A child is also any individual under 15 years old, usually resident in the household, who forms a parent-child relationship with another member in the household. This includes otherwise related children and unrelated children under 15 years old. In these cases in order to be classified as a child, the person can have no child or partner of their own usually resident in the household.
Club or association	Includes work social club, community club, church group, old scholars association.
Country of birth	Classified according to the ABS (2011g) <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Couple	A couple refers to two usual residents, both aged at least 15 years, who are either married to each other or living in a de facto relationship with each other.
Couple with dependent children	See Family types.
Cycling	Includes BMX and mountain bikes.
Dependent child	All persons under 15 years old; and persons aged 15 to 24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.

- Disability** In the context of health experience, the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) (World Health Organisation 2011) defines disability as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environment and personal factors).
- In the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, a person has a disability if they report they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes:
- loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)
 - loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used
 - speech difficulties
 - shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction
 - chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction
 - blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness
 - difficulty learning or understanding
 - incomplete use of arms or fingers
 - difficulty gripping or holding things
 - incomplete use of feet or legs
 - nervous or emotional condition causing restriction
 - restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work
 - disfigurement or deformity
 - mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision
 - long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction
 - receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still being restricted
 - any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.
- Employed** All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:
- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
 - worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
 - were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
 - were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
- Employment at end June** Working proprietors and partners, and employees (including working directors) working for the business during the last pay period ending in June. It excludes volunteers and subcontracted workers.
- Family** Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. For the purposes of the Time Use diary, family members who are usually resident in the same household are referred to as 'in household' family while family members who live outside of the household are referred to as family 'living elsewhere'.

Family types	<p>Families are classified to one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Couple only - two persons in a registered or de facto marriage who usually live in the same household. ■ Couple family with dependent children - a family consisting of a couple with at least one dependent child. The family may also include non-dependent children, other relatives and unrelated individuals. ■ One parent family with dependent children - a family comprising a lone parent with at least one dependent child. The family may also include non-dependent children, other relatives and unrelated individuals. ■ Other families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ one couple with their non-dependent children only ■ one couple, with or without non-dependent children or other relatives, plus unrelated individuals ■ a lone parent with his/her non-dependent children, with or without other relatives and unrelated individuals ■ two or more related individuals where the relationship is not a couple relationship or a parent-child relationship (e.g. two brothers).
Free time	The amount of time left when committed, contracted and necessary time have been taken out of a person's day. Social and community interaction and recreation and leisure activities are included in this time category.
Full-time employees	Employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they usually work 35 hours or more per week.
Generalised trust	Generalised trust refers to trust that individuals have toward other people in general.
Gymnastics	Includes trampolining.
Hockey	Excludes indoor hockey, ice hockey.
Horse riding	Includes equestrian, rodeo, polo, polocrosse.
Household	<p>A group of people who usually reside and eat together. This may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a one person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person; or ■ a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons, living within the same dwelling, who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
Household expenditure	<p>The cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. For example, goods purchased by credit card are counted as expenditure at the time they were acquired rather than at the time the credit card bill was paid.</p> <p>Expenditure is net of refunds or expected refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received. Similarly, gambling wins are offset against gambling outlays to show net gambling expenditure.</p>
Household Expenditure Survey	<p>A survey, conducted at approximately five-yearly intervals, which records the expenditure of households rather than individuals because some expenditures (e.g. on domestic inground swimming pools, caravans, boats) are usually for the benefit of everyone in the household and therefore cannot be attributed in a meaningful way to any particular person in the household.</p> <p>Information about most types of expenditure is obtained from a diary maintained by all persons aged 15 years and over in households selected in the sample. Some infrequent items of expenditure are collected on a 'recall' or 'last payment' basis', the length of the recall period ranging from two years for house purchases to three months for health expenses.</p>

Household Expenditure Survey <i>continued</i>	<p>A household's expenditure on sports, physical recreation and other leisure can be affected by many things including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the size of the household – the more people a household contains, the larger the expenditure is likely to be ■ the location of the household ■ the income of the household – expenditure on many goods and services increases as income increases ■ the composition of the household – the age and sex of household members and their relationships within the household will impact on their interests and spending habits.
Ice/snow sports	Includes ice hockey, ice skating, snow skiing.
Indigenous	Refers to people who identified themselves, or were identified by another household member, as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous household	An Indigenous household where one of more of the Usual Residents is Indigenous. See also Indigenous.
Involvement	Involvement in sport or physical activity in either a playing role, or a non-playing role such as coach, umpire or administrator.
Labour costs	Include wages and salaries, employer contributions to superannuation funds, workers' compensation costs, payroll tax and fringe benefits tax. Exclude payments to self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer; and payments to proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.
Main English speaking countries	Comprise United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, United States of America, and South Africa.
Martial arts	Include Taekwondo, Aikido, judo, karate, kickboxing.
Motor sports	Include car and motor cycle racing and rallying; and speedway, drag and go-kart events.
Social and community interaction	A major activity classification group which includes activities relating to social interaction participation such as attending a concert, a library or amusement park. Also included are attending sporting events, participating in religious ceremonies and community participation such as attendance at meetings.
Netball	Includes indoor and outdoor netball.
Net takings	Gross takings less payments of prize money and winnings.
Non-dependent child	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ do not have a spouse or offspring of their own in the household ■ have a parent in the household ■ are not full-time students aged 15–24 years.
Not-for-profit organisations	Organisations not permitted to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.
Operating profit before tax	A measure of the level of profit achieved prior to extraordinary items being brought to account, income tax being deducted and dividends being paid. It is derived as total income minus total expenses plus closing inventories minus opening inventories.
Organised sport and physical activities	Sport and physical activities which were organised by a club, association or school. The club or association need not be sporting body. It may be a work social club, church group or old scholars association. Physical activity such as aerobics and other exercise sessions organised by fitness centres or gymnasia are also included.
Paid involvement	Persons were classed as being paid for involvement in sport or physical activity in a particular role if they received any payment at all for that involvement. If a person undertook more than one role, payment had to be received for each role for all involvements to be classed as paid.

Participants	Persons playing a sport or undertaking physical activity. Persons involved only in non-playing roles such as coach, umpire or administrator are excluded.
Participation rate	For any group, the number of persons involved (either as participants or otherwise) in sport or physical activities, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group.
Part-time employees	Employees who normally work less than the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as part-time if they usually work less than 35 hours per week.
Remoteness Area	<p>Within a state or territory, each Remoteness Area represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas which share common characteristics of remoteness, determined in the context of Australia as a whole.</p> <p>The delimitation criteria for Remoteness Areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distances to the nearest Urban Centre. Not all Remoteness Areas are represented in each state or territory.</p> <p>There are six Remoteness Areas in this structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Major Cities of Australia. ■ Inner Regional Australia. ■ Outer Regional Australia. ■ Remote Australia. ■ Very Remote Australia. ■ Migratory. <p>For more information, see ABS (2011b) <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2011</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
SAR of China	Special Administrative Region of China.
Shooting sports	Include pistol and rifle shooting, hunting, and paintball.
Soccer	Excludes indoor soccer.
Social capital	Networks, together with shared norms, values and understandings which facilitate cooperation within and among groups (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 2001).
Sports hospitality clubs	Clubs which obtained the largest portion of their income from the provision of hospitality services, but identified themselves as being sport or physical recreation clubs.
Surf sports	Include surfing and windsurfing. Exclude surf-lifesaving.
Tennis	Includes indoor and outdoor tennis.
Torres Strait Islander people	People identified as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include people identified as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin. See also Indigenous.
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Volleyball	Includes indoor and outdoor volleyball.
Volunteer rate	For any group, the number of volunteers, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group.

Volunteers	Persons who willingly gave unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, to assist an organisation or group. The reimbursement of expenses and the bestowing of small gifts are not regarded as payment for services rendered. Hence, persons who received these (and nothing else) are still treated as volunteers.
Waterskiing/powerboating	Includes jet skiing.
Weekday/weekend	Monday to Friday are regarded as weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays as weekends. All persons were asked to complete a diary for two days, either or both of which could be weekdays or weekends. The seven days were spread through the whole population as evenly as possible.
Weekly ordinary time cash earnings	Weekly earnings of employees which are attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, including allowances, penalty payments, payments by measured result and regular bonuses and commissions. Amounts salary sacrificed are also included. Excluded are non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, and termination and redundancy payments.
Weekly total cash earnings	Weekly total cash earnings of employees is regular wages and salaries in cash and is equal to weekly ordinary time cash earnings plus weekly overtime cash earnings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1997, Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997, cat. no. 1220.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2001a, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification (ANZSPC), 2001*, cat. no. 1254.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2001b, Population Survey Monitor, Nov 2000, cat. no. 4103.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2003, General Social Survey: Data Reference Package, 2002, cat. no. 4159.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2004, *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 2003* (SDAC), cat. no. 4430.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2006a, Aspects of Social Capital, Australia, 2006, cat. no. 4911.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2006b, *Sports and Physical Recreation Services, Australia, 2004–05*, cat. no. 8686.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2007a, *General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2006*, cat. no. 4159.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2007b, *General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia, 2006*, cat. no. 4159.0.55.002, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2007c, Motivators and Constraints to Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Accessed 25 November 2011, <http://www.ausport.gov.au/information/scors/other_related_reports>
- ABS 2007d, Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005-06, cat. no. 4177.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2007e, *Retail and Wholesale Industries, Australia, 2005–06*, cat. no. 8622.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008a, Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 (ACLC), (Second Edition), cat. no. 4902.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008b, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0), cat. no. 1292.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008c, *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2006*, cat. no. 4148.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008d, How Australians Use Their Time, 2006, cat. no. 4153.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008e, *Information Paper: International Trade – Ensuring Data Quality, 2008*, cat. no. 5498.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008f, *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2006–07*, cat. no. 8221.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008g, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008, cat. no. 4714.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008h, Time Use Survey: User Guide, 2006, cat. no. 4150.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2008i, *Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006*, cat. no. 4440.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2009a, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1, 2009*, cat. no. 1220.0, ABS, Canberra.

- ABS 2009b, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2009, cat. no. 4901.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2009c, *National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2007-2008 (Reissue)*, cat. no. 4364.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2010a, Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009, cat. no. 4430.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2010b, Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010, cat. no. 6285.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2010c, *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009-10*, cat. no. 4177.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2010d, *Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, Australia, 2009-10*, cat. no. 4174.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2010e, Time Use on Recreation and Leisure Activities, 2006, Australia, cat. no. 4173.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011a, Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables - Electronic Publication, 2006-07, cat. no. 5215.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011b, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 2011, cat. no. 1216.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011c, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2010*, cat. no. 6306.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011d, *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010*, cat. no. 4159.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011e, Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide, Australia, 2009-10, cat. no. 6503.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011f, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, Sep 2011, cat. no. 5368.0, ABS, Canberra.
- ABS 2011g, Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2011, cat no. 1269.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Kemp, R (Minister for the Arts and Sport) 2006, *2006 Sport Policy Summit*. Accessed 25 November 2011, <http://www.minister.dcita.gov.au/kemp/media/speeches/2006_sport_policy_summit>
- New South Wales Government 2011, Office of Communities, Sport and Recreation, Sydney. Accessed 24 October 2011, <<http://www.dsr.nsw.gov.au>>
- New South Wales Sport and Recreation 2008, *Volunteers in Sport: Issues and Innovation*. Accessed 20 February 2009, <http://www.dsr.nsw.gov.au/assets/pubs/industry/study_volunteers-in-sport.pdf>
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2001, The Wellbeing of Nations: The Role of Human and Social Capital, Education and Skills, OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation, Paris, France. Accessed 25 November 2011, <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/48/22/1870573.pdf>>
- Queensland Government 2011, Department of Communities; Sport and Recreation Services. Accessed 24 October 2011, <<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/sportrec/recreation/recreation-planning>>

United Nations Statistics Division, 2009, International Central Product Classification
Version 2.0, Accessed 24 November 2011,
<<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/cpc-2.asp>>

Western Australia Department of Sport and Recreation 2011, Government of Western
Australia, Perth. Accessed 28 November 2011, <<http://www.dsr.wa.gov.au>>

World Health Organisation (WHO) 2011, International Classification of Functioning,
Disability and Health (ICF), Accessed 28 November 2011,
<<http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/>>

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

POST Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS **www.abs.gov.au**

.....