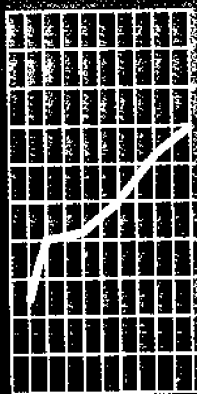




March 1995

Sports Attendance





EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 19 MARCH 1996

NEW ISSUE

**SPORTS ATTENDANCE
MARCH 1995**

**W. McLennan
Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 4174.0

© Commonwealth of Australia 1996

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	v
Main Features	1
Summary of Findings	2
TABLES	
1 Characteristics of persons who have attended sporting events, Australia	10
2 Persons who have attended sporting events by State of residence, Australia	11
3 Persons attending sporting events by occupation, attendance rates, Australia	13
4 Persons attending sporting events by educational attainment, attendance rates, Australia	13
5 Attendance at selected sports, Australia	14
6 Selected sports attended by State of residence, Australia	15
7 Characteristics of persons who have attended horse, harness or dog racing, Australia	17
8 Persons attending selected sports by age group (years), Australia	18
9 Persons attending selected sports by occupation, attendance rates, Australia	19
10 Persons attending selected sports by educational attainment, attendance rates, Australia	19
11 Selected sports attended by frequency of attendance, Australia	20
12 Characteristics of persons who have attended sporting events away from home, Australia	22
13 Attendance at selected sports while staying away from home, Australia	23
14 Attendance at selected sports while staying away from home by location of venue, Australia	24
Explanatory Notes	25
Technical Note	27
Glossary	30

INQUIRIES:

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics*, contact Roger Mableson on Adelaide (08) 237 7449 or any ABS State Office.
 - *for information about other ABS statistics and services* please contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6627, 252 5402, 252 6007 or any ABS State Office.
-



PREFACE

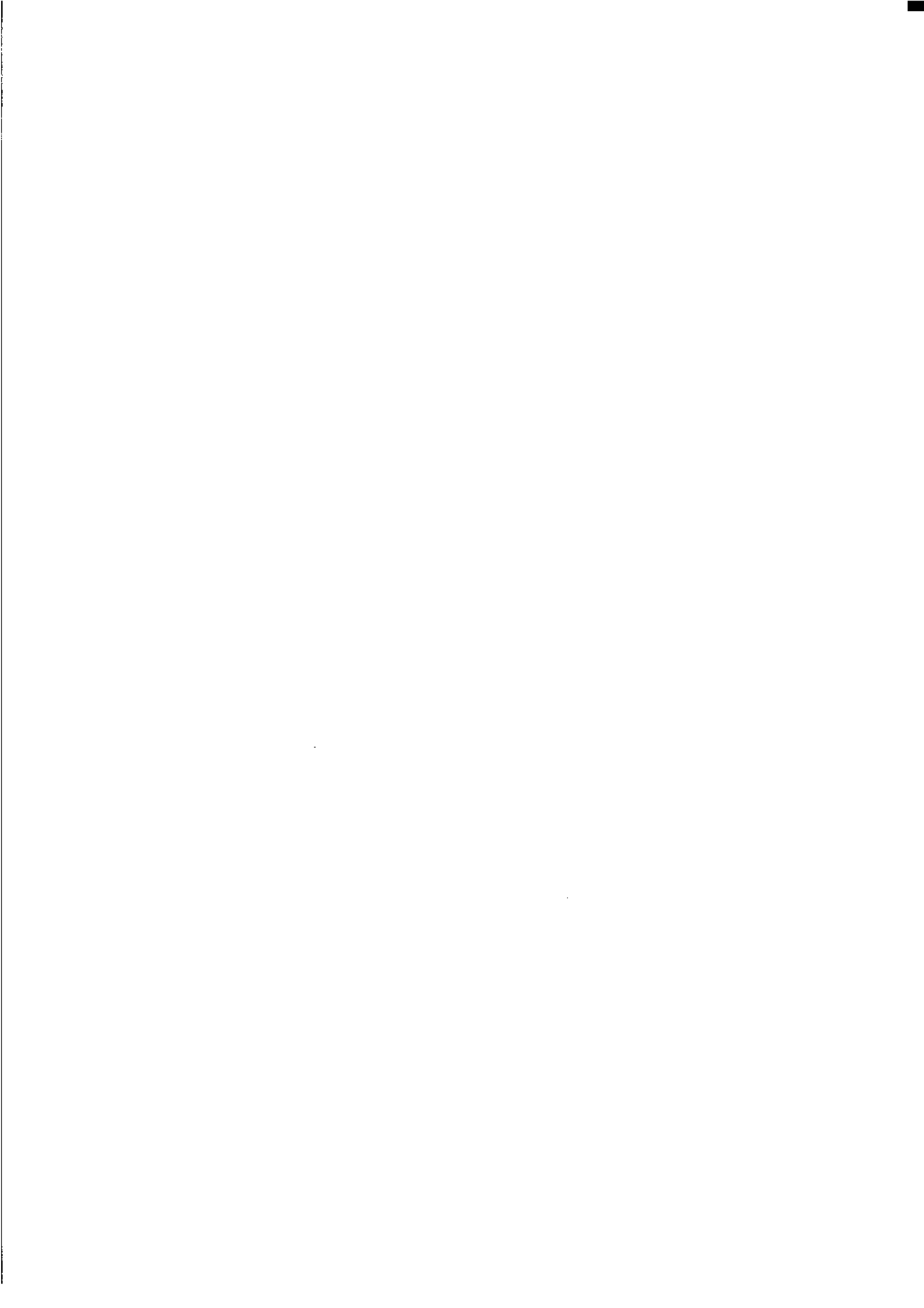
This publication contains results from the Survey of Sports Attendance, March 1995. The survey obtained data about the characteristics of people who attend sporting events (excluding junior and school sport). The survey was conducted to assist sporting bodies understanding of their spectators and was developed in consultation with the Commonwealth Office of Recreation Development, the Australian Sports Commission and State Recreation and Sports Departments.

Details on the number of people who attended sports events in the 12 months ending March 1995 are provided. Socio-demographic details of these spectators, information about the most popular sports, and frequency of attendance are presented. In addition, sports attended while travelling away from home are included.

Information on the concepts and methods used in the survey, definitions and interpretation and reliability of the results are given in the Explanatory Notes (pages 25–26), Technical Note (pages 27–29) and Glossary (pages 30–31).

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics
March 1996



MAIN FEATURES

During the 12 months ended March 1995:

- There were 6.2 million people, or 44.3% of the Australian population 15 years of age and over, who attended a sporting event (excluding junior and school sport).
- The attendance rate of males (51.5%) was significantly higher than that of females (37.4%).
- For both males and females, attendance rates were highest for the 15 to 24 age group (59.1%) and steadily declined with each subsequent age group (20.8% for persons 65 years and older).
- The most popular sport for spectators was Australian rules, with almost 1.9 million people attending this sport on at least one occasion. Horse racing (1.7 million), rugby league (1.5 million) and cricket (1.2 million) were other highly popular spectator sports.
- There were significant differences in the frequency of attendance for the various sports. There were 49% of people attending tennis, and 44% of those attending the three racing codes, who only went once. At the lower end of the scale, 15% of netball spectators, and 18% Australian rules, went once only.
- Attendance was not confined to going to a local event, as 1.6 million Australians attended a sporting event while away from home, with over 900,000 of these people living outside of the six State capital cities.

MAIN SPORTS ATTENDED, AUSTRALIA

Sport	Persons	Attendance rate
	'000	%
Australian rules	1 874.2	13.3
Horse racing	1 701.1	12.1
Rugby league	1 462.1	10.4
Cricket	1 165.9	8.3
Basketball	691.6	4.9
Harness racing	599.7	4.3
Soccer	558.8	4.0
Motor sports	451.5	3.2
Tennis	431.7	3.1
Rugby union	358.4	2.5
Netball	312.3	2.2

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

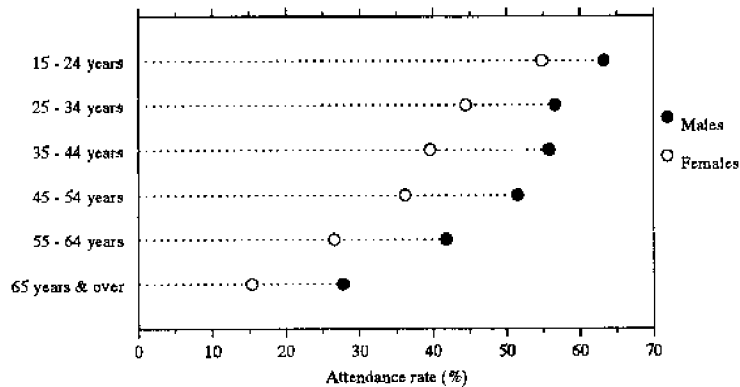
CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECTATORS

Age and sex More males (51.5%) attended sport than females (37.4%) (see Table 1).

Sports attendance declined with age — 59.1% of 15 to 24 year olds attended sport at some time during the previous 12 months (see Table 1). This rate was 8.6 percentage points more than for the 25 to 34 year age group (50.5%) and almost three times higher than the 65 years and older age group (20.8%).

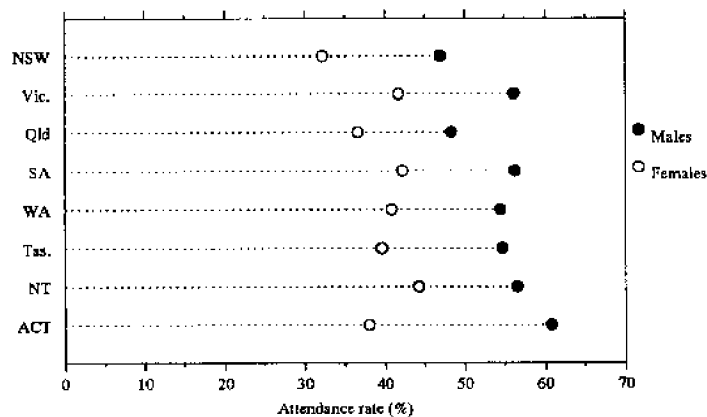
For each age group, males had an attendance rate significantly higher than that for females. The difference was lowest for 15 to 24 year olds (8.5 percentage points) and greatest for 35 to 44 year olds (16.2 percentage points).

SPORTS ATTENDANCE BY AGE AND SEX



State/region People living outside the six State capital cities had a marginally higher attendance rate (44.9%) than people residing in the capital city regions (44.0%) (see Table 1). Northern Territory had the highest attendance rate (50.4%), and New South Wales the lowest (39.4%) (see Table 2).

SPORTS ATTENDANCE BY STATE AND SEX



Birthplace Australian born people had an attendance rate of 48.7% (see Table 1). This was 16.5 percentage points higher than the rate for overseas born Australians (32.2%). Of the latter group, people born in the main English speaking countries had a rate of 42.5% and people from non-English speaking countries 24.5%.

Employment status Employed persons had a slightly higher attendance rate (53.9%) than those who were unemployed (47.4%); both of which were significantly higher than the attendance rate of people not in the labour force (28.5%) (see Table 1).

Occupation There were only slight variations between attendance rates by occupation. Labourers and related workers had the lowest attendance rate (47.7%), while tradespersons had the highest (57.2%) (see Table 3).

MAIN SPORTS ATTENDED

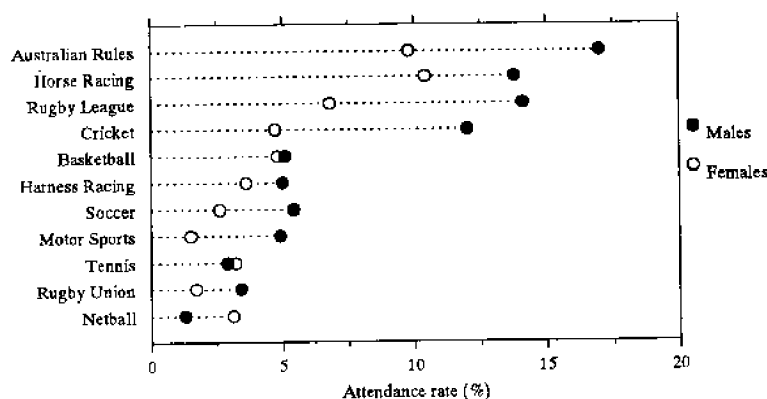
Australian rules was the most popular sport, attracting 1.9 million people or 13.3% of the population 15 years of age and over. Horse racing was a close second (1.7 million people, or 12.1%) (see Tables 6 and 7).

Other sports attracting more than a million spectators were rugby league (1.5 million people) and cricket (1.2 million people).

Basketball, harness racing and soccer all attracted over half of a million people, while motor sports, tennis, rugby union, netball and dog racing attracted more than a quarter of a million people at least once.

The attendance rate for males was higher than that for females for all major sports except netball and tennis. For basketball and tennis, differences were only slight.

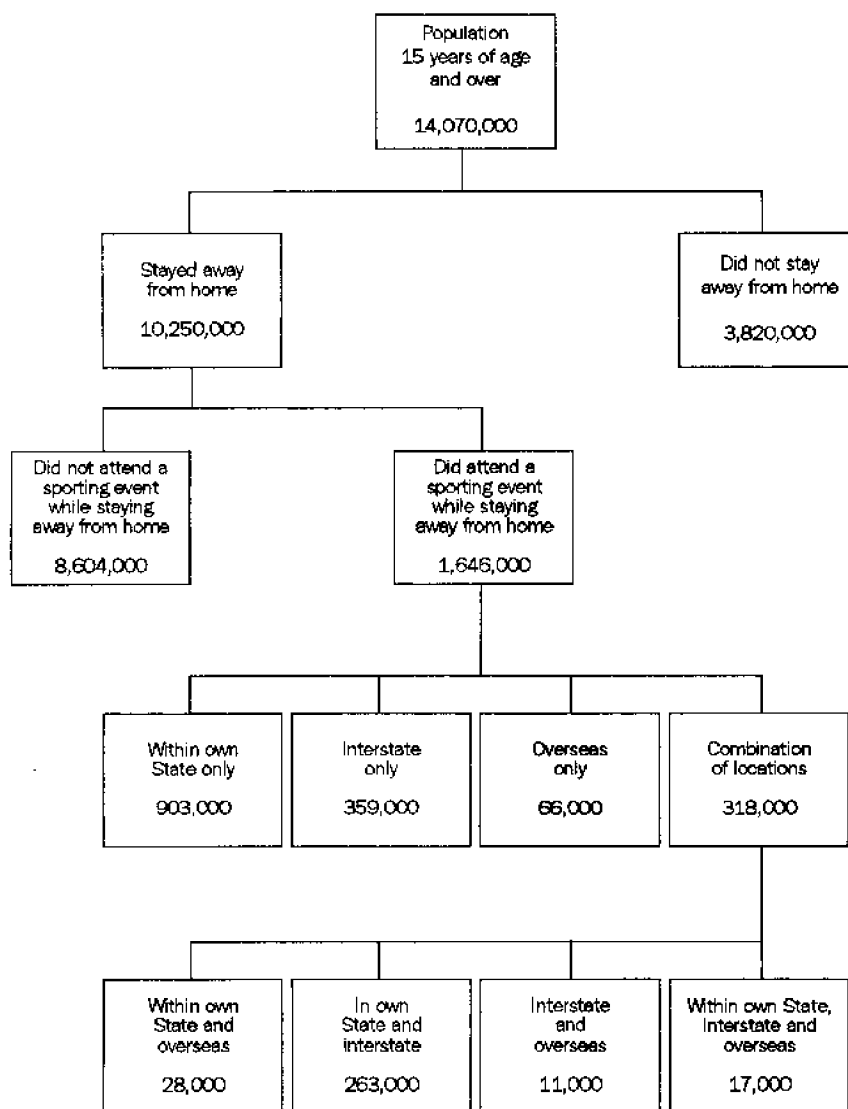
ATTENDANCE AT MAIN SPORTS BY SEX



ATTENDANCE WHILE AWAY FROM HOME

The following flow chart shows that 10.25 million (72.9%) of the estimated 14.1 million people 15 years of age and over had spent at least one night away from home during the 12 months ending March 1995. Of these, 1.6 million (16.1%) attended at least one sporting event while away (see Table 12).

PEOPLE ATTENDING A SPORTS VENUE WHILE AWAY FROM HOME



It is estimated that 1.2 million people who attended a sporting event while staying away from home attended within their own State, approximately 650,000 went while interstate and about 120,000 had been when overseas (see Table 14).

Of the people who live outside of the six State capitals, 901,800 persons went to a sporting event while staying away from home, an attendance rate of 16.9% (see Table 12). This was about double the rate of capital cities residents (8.5% or 744,500 persons).

The attendance rate for people born overseas attending sporting events away from home (6.8%) was half that of the rate for persons born in Australia (13.5%).

The most popular sports people attended while staying away from home, were racing, Australian rules, rugby league and cricket (see Table 13).

SELECTED SPORTS

Horse, harness, or dog racing

Attendance Almost 2.2 million people had been to at least one horse, harness or dog race meeting during the 12 months to March 1995, which represented an attendance rate of 15.5% (see Table 7). Of these, horse racing was the most popular with 1.7 million people attending at least once, followed by harness racing 0.6 million and dog racing, 0.3 million.

State Horse racing was most popular in the Northern Territory with an attendance rate of 14.8%, followed by Victoria with 13.2%. Western Australia had the highest attendance rate for both harness racing (8.8%) and dog racing (4.1%).

Characteristics of spectators For the three racing codes combined, the attendance rate of males (17.4%) was higher than that for females (13.7%) by 3.7 percentage points (see Table 7).

Horse racing and harness racing attendances by age group differed from the trend shown by spectators of all sports — the highest attendance rate for horse racing was for the 25 to 34 year age group (15.6%) while that for harness racing occurred in the 35 to 44 year age group (5.4%).

Frequency of attendance There were 958,700 spectators at horse, harness, or dog racing (44.0%) who had attended once only during the previous 12 months (see Table 11). A further 813,200 persons (37.3%) attended from 2 to 5 times and 138,200 race-goers (6.3%) had been on more than 15 occasions.

Attendance while away from home Going to horse, harness or dog racing was a popular activity with people who were staying away from home (see Table 13). In total, 431,300 people (4.2% of all persons 15 years of age and over who had stayed away) went to racing while away. The most frequent location of these events was within their own States (302,900 persons), followed by interstate (151,000 persons) and overseas (19,800 persons) (see Table 14).

Australian rules

Attendance Australian rules was the most popular spectator sport of Australians, attended at least once by almost 1.9 million people, an attendance rate of 13.3% (see Table 6).

State The highest attendance rate occurred in Victoria (28.4%), closely followed by South Australia (26.8%) and Tasmania (22.8%) and Western Australia (20.9%). As expected, States where Australian rules is played less had very low attendance rates at this sport (the rates for New South Wales and Queensland were 1.8% and 2.8% respectively).

Characteristics of spectators The rate of attendance of males at Australian rules matches (17.0%) was higher than that of females (9.8%) by 7.2 percentage points. Victorian males had the highest attendance rate of 36.7%.

Frequency of attendance Of people who had been to Australian rules matches during the previous 12 months, slightly more than 1.5 million people (82.2%) went more than once and 553,300 people (29.5%) went at least 10 times (see Table 11).

Attendance while away from home Almost 410,000 people attended Australian rules while they were staying away from home, 265,300 (65%) of whom were males (see Table 13).

This was the sport most people went to see while staying interstate (166,300 people) and the second most popular sport watched by people staying away within their own State or Territory (287,700 persons) (see Table 14).

Rugby league

Attendance Just under 1.5 million people, or 10.4% of the population 15 years of age and over, had been to at least one rugby league match during the year (see Table 6).

State Rugby league was the most popular sport attended by spectators in the Australian Capital Territory (64,800 people or a rate of attendance of 28.3%), Queensland (447,600 people, 17.7%) and New South Wales (819,600 people, 17.1%).

Characteristics of spectators About twice as many males as females went to rugby league matches (976,100 males and 486,000 females).

Rugby league was the sport most attended by persons still at school (see Table 10).

Frequency of attendance About 1,098,000 (75%) of rugby league attendees went more than once, with 633,100 (43.3%) going between 2 and 5 times being the range most often reported (see Table 11). There were 117,600 (8.0%) who attended on more than 15 occasions.

The percentage of female rugby league spectators who had attended 10 or more matches (21.2%) was higher than the equivalent percentage for males (18.0%).

Attendance while away from home Rugby league matches were attended by just over a quarter of a million people while they were staying away from home (254,700 persons) (see Table 13). Twice as many people attended while staying within their own State (185,400 persons) as there were people who had been to a match while interstate (91,600 persons) (see Table 14).

Cricket

Attendance Cricket matches were attended on one or more occasions by almost 1.2 million people during the 12 months to March 1995, the fourth most popular sport watched by Australians (see Table 6). This represented 8.3% of the population 15 years of age and over.

State Cricket was attended by the greatest proportions of people in the southern States — the three States with the highest attendance rates were Victoria (11.3%), Tasmania (10.9%) and South Australia (10.8%). The rates of attendance for the other States and Territories ranged from 5.3% for the Northern Territory to 8.8% for Western Australia.

Characteristics of spectators Almost two and a half times as many males as females went to watch cricket — 830,900 males and 334,900 females, equating to attendance rates of 12.0% and 4.7% respectively.

Frequency of attendance Almost 984,900 (85%) cricket spectators attended 5 or less matches during the reference period (see Table 11). Only 92,000 (8.0%) had been on 10 or more occasions.

Attendance while away from home About 211,000 persons had attended cricket while staying away from home, almost three-quarters of whom were males (153,100) (see Table 13).

Most travellers who went to watch cricket while away did so within their own State (142,100 people) (see Table 14). There were 81,200 people who went while they were interstate.

Basketball

Attendance Slightly less than 700,000 people attended at least one basketball match in the 12 months ending March 1995 (see Table 6). This represented 4.9% of the population 15 years of age and over.

State Most basketball spectators lived in Victoria (207,300 people), which represented 5.9% of the Victorian population 15 years of age and over. Attendance rates in New South Wales (3.6%) and Queensland (3.8%) were lower than the smaller States and Territories, which were all over 6.0%.

Characteristics of spectators Similar numbers of males (352,200) and females (339,500) went to basketball matches.

The rate of attendance at basketball by persons still at school was high (15.9%).

Frequency of attendance Almost a third of basketball spectators (221,100 persons) attended on just the one occasion during the previous 12 months (see Table 11). There were 135,400 persons (just under 20%) who went 10 times or more.

Attendance while away from home Slightly more than 100,000 people attended a basketball match while away from home, approximately 60% of whom were males (64,300) (see Table 13). Of these spectators, there were 67,500 people who were in their own State, 40,700 people interstate and 9,600 overseas (see Table 14).

Soccer

Attendance There were 4.0% of people 15 years of age and over (558,800 persons) who attended at least one soccer match during the 12 months to March 1995 (see Table 6).

State Attendance rates for the States and Territories ranged from a high of 5.7% which occurred in the Northern Territory to a low of 1.6% in Tasmania. The State which had the highest number of people attending soccer matches was New South Wales (209,600).

Characteristics of spectators Approximately twice as many males as females had attended soccer matches during the reference period (374,400 males and 184,400 females).

Frequency of attendance Nearly 80% of soccer spectators went on more than one occasion (see Table 11). Almost a third (32.5% or 181,700 people) attended matches 10 or more times during the 12 months to March 1995, with 14.5% going on more than 20 occasions.

A greater percentage of male soccer spectators went to 20 or more matches (14.1%) than male spectators of the other major sports.

Attendance while away from home Soccer was the sport with the highest proportion of spectators attending matches away from home either interstate or overseas (50.8% or 41,400 of the 81,500 people who had been to a soccer match away from home) (see Table 14). Of the 121,600 people who had been to sporting events overseas, soccer was the most popular sport attended, attracting 32,500 Australian spectators.

Motor sports

Attendance	There were 451,500 people (3.2% of those 15 years of age and over) who attended motor sports on one or more occasions in the year ending March 1995 (see Table 6).
State	Attendance rates vary for the States and Territories, spanning from 5.0% for the Northern Territory to 2.6% for New South Wales.
Characteristics of spectators	The attendance rate for males Australia-wide (4.9%) was over 3 times higher than that for females (1.5%).
Frequency of attendance	There were 159,300 (35.3%) motor sport spectators who had only been to watch the sport once during the 12 month reference period and another 187,300 (41.5%) had attended between 2 and 5 occasions (see Table 11).
Attendance while away from home	The percentage of all motor sport spectators who had attended these types of events while staying away from home was 35.9% (162,000 people) (see Table 14). This proportion was significantly higher than any other major sport. There were 117,200 motor racing fans who attended the sport while staying intrastate, 69,400 people went while interstate and 6,500 saw it overseas.

Tennis

Attendance	There were 431,700 people who had attended at least one tennis match in the 12 months to March 1995, 3.1% of persons 15 years of age and over (see Table 6).
State	Victorians clearly had the highest rate of attendance at this sport (6.3%), with South Australians second at 4.0%. The attendance rates for other States and Territories ranged from 2.4% for Western Australia to 1.1% for Queensland.
Characteristics of spectators	Tennis was one of the few sports watched by more females than males — 231,200 females (an attendance rate of 3.2%) had been to tennis matches compared with 200,400 males (2.9%).
Frequency of attendance	Tennis was a sport to which the vast majority of its spectators chose to attend 5 times or fewer during the 12 months to March 1995 (see Table 11). 212,400 (49.2%) had only been to 1 match in the previous year, with a further 157,700 (36.5%) attending from 2 to 5 occasions. There were 32,400 (7.5%) who had seen 10 or more matches.
Attendance while away from home	Similar numbers of males and females watched tennis while staying away from home (39,500 males and 36,700 females) (see Table 13). Just over 50,000 of these people attended within their own State and 24,300 attended while interstate (see Table 14).

Rugby union

Attendance	There were 2.5% of persons 15 years of age and over (358,400 people) who attended rugby union at least once during the 12 months ending March 1995 (see Table 6).
State	Attendance rates were highest in the Northern Territory (6.9%) and Queensland (4.7%) where rugby union was the fourth most popular spectator sport. In terms of the number of people who had attended, over 80% of rugby union spectators were in either New South Wales (168,700 people, an attendance rate of 3.5%) or Queensland (119,100 people).
Characteristics of spectators	Twice as many males as females went to rugby union matches during the reference period — there were 238,800 males and 119,500 females, representing attendance rates of 3.4% and 1.7% respectively.
Frequency of attendance	There were 96,000 (26.8%) rugby union spectators who only went to one match in the 12 months to March 1995 (see Table 11). There were 164,000 (45.8%) who went between 2 and 5 occasions while 32,900 (approximately 9%) went on 16 or more occasions.
Attendance while away from home	More than twice the number of males (49,600) as females (21,500) attended rugby union matches away from home (see Table 13). Most people went to matches away from home while staying within their own State (49,800 people). Slightly more than 20,000 persons attended this sport interstate (see Table 14).

Netball

Attendance	There were 2.2% of persons 15 years of age and over (312,300 people) who attended at least one netball match during the 12 months prior to March 1995 (see Table 6).
State	South Australians clearly had the highest rate of netball attendance (5.2%), making it their fifth most popular spectator sport. The next highest attendance rates occurred in Tasmania (2.8%) and Queensland (2.4%).
Characteristics of spectators	The rate of attendance of females at netball matches was significantly higher than that of males in each State and Territory.
Frequency of attendance	Of the major sports, netball was characterised by having the lowest percentage of spectators attending just once (15.3%) and the highest going to watch on more than 20 occasions (16.9%) during the previous 12 months (see Table 11).
Attendance while away from home	About three times as many females as males attended a netball match while staying away from home (33,600 females compared with 11,700 males) (see Table 13). The vast majority (78.8%) of these 45,300 people were staying within their own State when they saw these matches (see Table 14).

1

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SPORTING EVENTS, AUSTRALIA

Characteristics	Males		Females		Persons	
	Total '000	Attendance rate %	Total '000	Attendance rate %	Total '000	Attendance rate %
Age group (years):						
15 - 24	869.1	63.3	726.1	54.8	1 595.3	59.1
25 - 34	790.1	56.6	628.7	44.5	1 418.8	50.5
35 - 44	753.8	55.8	541.2	39.6	1 295.0	47.7
45 - 54	578.1	51.5	392.2	36.2	970.3	44.0
55 - 64	315.5	41.8	198.2	26.6	513.7	34.2
65 and over	258.1	27.8	186.7	15.4	444.8	20.8
State of usual residence:						
Capital city	2 214.7	51.9	1 627.1	36.4	3 841.8	44.0
Rest of State	1 350.0	50.7	1 046.0	39.0	2 396.0	44.9
Birthplace:						
Born in Australia	2 826.8	56.3	2 214.0	41.6	5 040.8	48.7
Born outside Australia:						
Main English speaking countries	380.1	48.4	293.4	36.7	673.4	42.5
Non-English speaking countries	357.9	31.9	165.7	16.3	523.5	24.5
Total born outside Australia	738.0	38.7	459.0	25.3	1 197.0	32.2
Employment status:						
Employed full-time	2 429.9	58.2	968.0	49.8	3 397.9	55.5
Employed part-time	303.5	55.5	743.1	46.8	1 046.6	49.1
Total employed	2 733.4	57.9	1 711.1	48.4	4 444.6	53.9
Unemployed	223.2	47.8	143.2	40.7	366.4	44.7
Not in the labour force	608.1	34.9	818.7	25.1	1 426.8	28.5
Total	3 564.7	51.5	2 673.1	37.4	6 237.8	44.3

2

PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SPORTING EVENTS BY STATE OF RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	MALES ('000)								
15 - 24	283.3	225.1	153.5	70.9	83.1	23.9	8.5	20.8	869.1
25 - 34	232.4	213.0	141.5	74.9	82.0	21.2	9.5	15.6	790.1
35 - 44	228.8	200.8	133.6	68.3	79.0	20.6	8.8	13.9	753.8
45 - 54	174.4	163.0	98.2	54.2	56.0	16.5	5.7	10.1	578.1
55 - 64	106.9	88.5	44.4	24.7	34.5	8.7	* 1.6	5.3	315.5
65 and over	77.0	80.6	32.9	30.1	26.7	7.8	* 0.4	2.7	258.1
Total	1 102.7	972.0	604.1	323.0	361.3	98.7	34.5	68.3	3 564.7
	FEMALES ('000)								
15 - 24	213.8	197.7	140.6	59.9	74.4	18.8	6.7	14.3	726.1
25 - 34	189.2	179.0	109.5	55.1	59.4	15.9	9.6	10.9	628.7
35 - 44	148.1	160.9	92.2	53.9	58.4	14.7	4.4	8.6	541.2
45 - 54	114.6	104.7	73.9	34.8	41.5	11.6	4.1	6.8	392.2
55 - 64	62.5	56.6	29.1	22.8	17.4	6.9	* 1.1	* 1.7	198.2
65 and over	54.9	56.2	20.5	24.4	22.0	6.0	* 0.6	* 2.1	186.7
Total	783.2	755.1	465.9	250.9	273.1	73.9	26.4	44.4	2 673.1
	PERSONS ('000)								
15 - 24	497.1	422.8	294.1	130.8	157.5	42.7	15.2	35.1	1 595.3
25 - 34	421.7	392.0	251.0	129.9	141.5	37.1	19.1	26.5	1 418.8
35 - 44	376.9	361.8	225.8	122.2	137.4	35.3	13.2	22.4	1 295.0
45 - 54	289.1	267.7	172.1	89.0	97.5	28.1	9.8	16.9	970.3
55 - 64	169.4	146.1	73.6	47.5	51.9	15.6	* 2.7	7.1	513.7
65 and over	131.9	136.8	53.4	54.5	48.7	13.8	* 1.0	4.8	444.8
Total	1 886.0	1 727.2	1 070.0	573.9	634.5	172.6	60.9	112.7	6 237.8

2 PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SPORTING EVENTS BY STATE OF RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA — continued

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
MALES (Attendance rate %)									
15-24	62.4	65.5	59.3	66.5	61.8	68.0	62.0	76.3	63.3
25-34	49.4	60.6	56.7	65.4	60.6	61.5	60.0	64.1	56.6
35-44	50.3	60.0	55.2	61.4	58.1	57.7	61.4	62.1	55.8
45-54	45.8	59.1	48.0	59.3	51.0	56.7	52.1	52.5	51.5
55-64	40.8	46.8	33.4	38.8	49.6	43.1	* 32.4	52.5	41.8
65 and over	23.5	34.1	20.2	34.5	34.0	30.1	* 30.8	29.1	27.8
Total	46.9	56.1	48.3	56.2	54.4	54.7	56.5	60.8	51.5
FEMALES (Attendance rate %)									
15-24	48.7	59.6	56.3	58.9	57.6	56.3	50.0	53.1	54.8
25-34	39.8	49.9	43.2	49.0	43.9	45.3	56.8	43.8	44.5
35-44	32.4	47.1	37.8	48.0	43.0	41.0	31.2	35.2	39.6
45-54	31.2	38.6	37.8	38.6	40.5	40.9	45.3	35.8	36.2
55-64	24.0	29.6	22.7	35.4	25.8	34.1	* 27.9	* 18.0	26.6
65 and over	12.7	17.9	10.1	21.3	22.1	17.9	* 22.6	* 17.1	15.4
Total	32.2	41.7	36.6	42.2	40.8	39.6	44.2	38.0	37.4
PERSONS (Attendance rate %)									
15-24	55.7	62.6	57.9	62.8	59.7	62.3	56.1	64.8	59.1
25-34	44.6	55.2	49.9	57.3	52.3	53.3	58.3	53.8	50.5
35-44	41.3	53.5	46.5	54.7	50.6	49.3	46.4	48.1	47.7
45-54	38.6	48.9	43.0	49.1	46.0	49.9	49.0	44.2	44.0
55-64	32.4	38.2	28.1	37.1	37.9	38.6	* 30.5	35.8	34.2
65 and over	17.3	24.8	14.6	27.0	27.4	23.2	* 25.4	22.3	20.8
Total	39.4	48.7	42.4	49.1	47.6	47.0	50.4	49.1	44.3

3 EMPLOYED PERSONS ATTENDING SPORTING EVENTS BY OCCUPATION, ATTENDANCE RATES, AUSTRALIA

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons	
	%		%		%	
Managers and administrators	60.6		40.5		55.7	
Professionals	58.1		49.5		54.4	
Para-professionals	57.8		51.2		54.7	
Tradespersons	58.4		47.3		57.2	
Clerks	66.5		51.4		56.0	
Salespersons and personal service workers	60.2		51.6		54.6	
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	54.9		43.3		53.3	
Labourers and related workers	53.1		38.0		47.7	

4 PERSONS UNDER 65 YEARS ATTENDING SPORTING EVENTS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ATTENDANCE RATES, AUSTRALIA

Educational attainment	Males		Females		Persons	
	%		%		%	
Bachelor degree or higher	56.0		42.6		49.9	
Trade qualification/apprenticeship	55.6		35.0		51.9	
Certificate or diploma	56.9		45.8		51.8	
Other	55.9		41.6		43.9	
No qualifications	54.2		39.7		46.2	
Still at school	67.7		60.6		64.3	

5

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS, AUSTRALIA

Sport	Males		Females		Persons '000
	'000	'000	'000	'000	
Australian rules	1 174.3			699.9	1 874.2
Horse racing	958.1			743.0	1 701.1
Rugby league	976.1			486.0	1 462.1
Cricket	830.9			334.9	1 165.9
Basketball	352.2			339.5	691.6
Harness racing	343.4			256.3	599.7
Soccer	374.4			184.4	558.8
Motor sports	342.1			109.4	451.5
Tennis	200.4			231.2	431.7
Rugby union	238.8			119.5	358.4
Netball	91.2			221.1	312.3
Dog racing	187.7			114.0	301.7
Golf	112.7			32.6	145.3
Baseball	64.6			68.6	133.2
Hockey — outdoor	59.6			54.3	113.9
Bowls	68.1			36.7	104.8
Surf sports	54.8			23.6	78.5
Athletics, track and field, running	38.1			36.7	74.9
Softball	26.8			43.7	70.4
Touch football	29.2			40.0	69.2
Horse riding, equestrian events	22.7			40.8	63.6
Swimming	25.3			31.1	56.4
Cycling	30.5			18.5	48.9
Martial Arts	32.1			13.6	45.7
Volleyball	13.3			24.6	37.9
Sailing	17.5			14.4	31.9
Triathlon	18.6			12.9	31.5
Water-skiing, powerboating	20.4			* 10.8	31.1
Cricket — Indoor	12.5			17.5	30.0
Rodeo	16.5			* 7.2	23.6
Squash	* 11.3			* 9.0	20.3

6 SELECTED SPORTS ATTENDED BY STATE OF RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA

Sport attended	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	MALES ('000)								
Australian rules	54.2	635.8	43.9	189.2	172.5	55.2	12.0	11.5	1 174.3
Rugby league	560.8	36.4	281.7	12.6	27.8	* 2.1	9.0	45.7	976.1
Cricket	224.9	291.7	94.2	86.7	86.2	29.8	4.8	12.7	830.9
Basketball	84.7	115.1	38.9	44.6	40.5	11.9	5.1	11.4	352.2
Soccer	135.1	101.8	59.3	37.4	27.6	3.1	3.8	6.4	374.4
Motor sports	91.9	95.3	54.7	38.7	35.7	14.0	4.8	6.9	342.1
Tennis	49.2	94.8	12.7	22.4	15.9	* 2.9	* 0.8	* 1.7	200.4
Rugby union	112.1	13.5	78.0	* 6.5	16.1	* 2.1	4.0	6.5	238.8
Netball	* 12.6	28.0	15.6	21.8	8.6	* 2.2	* 1.1	* 1.4	91.2
	FEMALES ('000)								
Australian rules	33.2	371.3	27.1	124.5	105.7	28.3	6.0	3.8	699.9
Rugby league	258.8	19.1	166.0	* 4.2	12.4	* 1.0	5.6	19.1	486.0
Cricket	95.9	107.1	43.0	39.6	31.3	10.4	* 1.6	6.0	334.9
Basketball	88.1	92.1	57.1	35.4	44.6	12.2	3.0	7.0	339.5
Soccer	74.4	39.0	33.6	15.4	13.2	* 2.6	3.1	3.1	184.4
Motor sports	33.6	18.3	25.1	16.3	10.5	* 2.9	* 1.2	* 1.6	109.4
Tennis	44.2	128.0	14.4	24.9	15.5	* 2.3	* 0.6	* 1.4	231.2
Rugby union	56.6	* 6.2	41.1	* 2.1	* 5.7	* 0.9	4.3	2.6	119.5
Netball	63.4	42.8	44.3	38.9	19.2	8.1	* 1.6	2.9	221.1
	PERSONS ('000)								
Australian rules	87.3	1 007.0	71.0	313.7	276.2	83.5	18.0	15.3	1 874.2
Rugby league	819.6	55.4	447.6	16.8	40.1	3.1	14.6	64.8	1 462.1
Cricket	320.8	398.8	137.2	126.2	117.6	40.1	6.4	18.7	1 165.9
Basketball	172.8	207.3	96.0	80.0	85.1	24.0	8.1	18.4	691.6
Soccer	209.6	140.8	92.9	52.8	40.8	5.7	6.8	9.5	558.8
Motor sports	125.5	113.6	79.7	55.0	46.2	16.9	6.0	8.5	451.5
Tennis	93.3	222.8	27.0	47.4	31.4	5.2	* 1.5	3.1	431.7
Rugby union	168.7	19.7	119.1	8.6	21.8	* 3.0	8.3	9.1	358.4
Netball	76.0	70.8	59.8	60.6	27.8	10.3	* 2.7	4.3	312.3

6

SELECTED SPORTS ATTENDED BY STATE OF RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA — continued

<i>Sport attended</i>	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
MALES (Attendance rate %)									
Australian rules	2.3	36.7	3.5	32.9	26.0	30.6	19.7	10.2	17.0
Rugby league	23.9	2.1	22.5	2.2	4.2	* 1.2	14.7	40.7	14.1
Cricket	9.6	16.8	7.5	15.1	13.0	16.5	7.9	11.3	12.0
Basketball	3.6	6.6	3.1	7.8	6.1	6.6	8.3	10.1	5.1
Soccer	5.8	5.9	4.7	6.5	4.2	1.7	6.2	5.7	5.4
Motor sports	3.9	5.5	4.4	6.7	5.4	7.8	7.9	6.2	4.9
Tennis	2.1	5.5	1.0	3.9	2.4	* 1.6	* 1.4	* 1.5	2.9
Rugby union	4.8	0.8	6.2	* 1.1	2.4	* 1.2	6.6	5.8	3.4
Netball	* 0.5	1.6	1.2	3.8	1.3	* 1.2	* 1.8	* 1.3	1.3
FEMALES (Attendance rate %)									
Australian rules	1.4	20.5	2.1	20.9	15.8	15.2	10.0	3.3	9.8
Rugby league	10.6	1.1	13.0	* 0.7	1.8	* 0.5	9.4	16.3	6.8
Cricket	3.9	5.9	3.4	6.6	4.7	5.6	* 2.6	5.1	4.7
Basketball	3.6	5.1	4.5	5.9	6.7	6.5	5.0	6.0	4.8
Soccer	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.0	* 1.4	5.1	2.6	2.6
Motor sports	1.4	1.0	2.0	2.7	1.6	* 1.5	* 2.0	* 1.3	1.5
Tennis	1.8	7.1	1.1	4.2	2.3	* 1.2	* 1.1	* 1.2	3.2
Rugby union	2.3	* 0.3	3.2	* 0.3	* 0.8	* 0.5	7.2	2.2	1.7
Netball	2.6	2.4	3.5	6.5	2.9	4.3	* 2.8	2.4	3.1
PERSONS (Attendance rate %)									
Australian rules	1.8	28.4	2.8	26.8	20.9	22.8	14.9	6.7	13.3
Rugby league	17.1	1.6	17.7	1.4	3.0	0.8	12.1	28.3	10.4
Cricket	6.7	11.3	5.4	10.8	8.8	10.9	5.3	8.2	8.3
Basketball	3.6	5.9	3.8	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.7	8.0	4.9
Soccer	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.5	3.1	1.6	5.7	4.1	4.0
Motor sports	2.6	3.2	3.2	4.7	3.5	4.6	5.0	3.7	3.2
Tennis	2.0	6.3	1.1	4.0	2.4	1.4	* 1.2	1.3	3.1
Rugby union	3.5	0.6	4.7	0.7	1.6	* 0.8	6.9	4.0	2.5
Netball	1.6	2.0	2.4	5.2	2.1	2.8	* 2.3	1.9	2.2

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED HORSE, HARNESS OR DOG RACING, AUSTRALIA

Characteristics	Horse racing		Harness racing		Dog racing		Horse, harness or dog racing ¹	
	Total	Attendance rate	Total	Attendance rate	Total	Attendance rate	Total	Attendance rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Sex:								
Males	958.1	13.8	343.4	5.0	187.7	2.7	1 202.7	17.4
Females	743.0	10.4	256.3	3.6	114.0	1.6	975.9	13.7
Age group (years):								
15 - 24	353.4	13.1	132.4	4.9	86.0	3.2	455.2	16.9
25 - 34	439.0	15.6	125.8	4.5	66.9	2.4	535.6	19.1
35 - 44	353.2	13.0	148.0	5.4	52.0	1.9	460.2	16.9
45 - 54	259.9	11.8	98.8	4.5	52.1	2.4	348.5	15.8
55 - 64	150.9	10.1	52.4	3.5	25.8	1.7	196.2	13.1
65 and over	144.6	6.8	42.3	2.0	18.9	0.9	182.9	8.5
State of usual residence:								
New South Wales	551.4	11.5	153.2	3.2	98.9	2.1	665.2	13.9
Victoria	468.6	13.2	179.5	5.1	65.3	1.8	597.4	16.9
Queensland	316.1	12.5	64.4	2.6	50.7	2.0	372.7	14.8
South Australia	123.4	10.5	61.1	5.2	15.4	1.3	169.4	14.5
Western Australia	150.6	11.3	116.9	8.8	54.9	4.1	265.7	19.9
Tasmania	43.9	12.0	17.2	4.7	10.2	2.8	57.0	15.5
Northern Territory	17.9	14.8	* 2.2	* 1.8	* 2.7	* 2.3	19.0	15.8
Australian Capital Territory	29.2	12.7	5.2	2.3	3.5	1.5	32.3	14.1
Total	1 701.1	12.1	599.7	4.3	301.7	2.1	2 178.6	15.5

¹ Sum of components do not add to totals as people may have attended more than one type of racing.

PERSONS ATTENDING SELECTED SPORTS BY AGE GROUP (YEARS), AUSTRALIA

Age group (years)	Australian rules	Horse racing	Rugby league	Cricket	Basket-ball	Harness racing	Soccer	Motor sports	Tennis	Rugby union	Netball
	NUMBER ('000)										
15 - 24	474.5	353.4	451.0	359.3	281.8	132.4	177.6	152.2	122.2	102.7	115.5
25 - 34	457.5	439.0	376.2	279.2	153.0	125.8	131.1	121.2	93.1	96.1	73.9
35 - 44	400.7	353.2	279.6	238.4	157.7	148.0	110.9	94.4	86.0	68.4	69.9
45 - 54	284.8	259.9	207.0	157.6	69.3	98.8	84.8	63.5	75.2	58.0	38.8
55 - 64	133.9	150.9	97.1	71.2	17.9	52.4	38.2	18.0	30.1	20.8	* 7.9
65 and over	122.8	144.6	51.2	60.0	12.0	42.3	16.2	* 2.3	25.0	12.3	* 6.3
Total	1 874.2	1 701.1	1 462.1	1 165.9	691.6	599.7	558.8	451.5	431.7	358.4	312.3
	ATTENDANCE RATES (%)										
15 - 24	17.6	13.1	16.7	13.3	10.4	4.9	6.6	5.6	4.5	3.8	4.3
25 - 34	16.3	15.6	13.4	9.9	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.4	2.6
35 - 44	14.7	13.0	10.3	8.8	5.8	5.4	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.6
45 - 54	12.9	11.8	9.4	7.1	3.1	4.5	3.8	2.9	3.4	2.6	1.8
55 - 64	8.9	10.1	6.5	4.7	1.2	3.5	2.5	1.2	2.0	1.4	* 0.5
65 and over	5.7	6.8	2.4	2.8	0.6	2.0	0.8	* 0.1	1.2	0.6	* 0.3
Total	13.3	12.1	10.4	8.3	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.2

9 PERSONS ATTENDING SELECTED SPORTS BY OCCUPATION, ATTENDANCE RATES, AUSTRALIA

Occupation	Australian rules %	Horse racing %	Rugby league %	Cricket %	Basket-ball %	Harness racing %	Soccer %	Motor sports %	Tennis %	Rugby union %	Netball %
Managers and administrators	22.4	18.9	13.6	11.3	5.5	5.7	3.7	4.3	5.0	3.7	2.5
Professionals	17.4	14.2	11.9	14.7	7.5	4.5	4.4	3.2	7.0	5.9	3.5
Para-professionals	18.1	13.8	12.0	12.1	7.4	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.1	2.7	4.2
Tradespersons	17.8	15.7	15.3	10.1	4.6	5.7	6.3	7.3	1.9	2.3	1.6
Clerks	16.5	16.8	12.6	9.5	7.0	6.7	4.3	3.6	4.6	3.3	4.3
Salespersons and personal service workers	17.7	14.6	13.3	10.7	8.8	5.4	5.2	2.9	5.1	3.4	4.2
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	18.0	13.2	14.5	9.7	4.0	6.5	7.6	6.6	* 1.8	2.4	* 2.0
Labourers and related workers	13.7	12.1	13.7	9.0	4.1	5.3	6.0	4.5	1.7	2.4	1.6

10 PERSONS ATTENDING SELECTED SPORTS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ATTENDANCE RATES, AUSTRALIA

Educational attainment	Australian rules %	Horse racing %	Rugby league %	Cricket %	Basket-ball %	Harness racing %	Soccer %	Motor sports %	Tennis %	Rugby union %	Netball %
Bachelor degree or higher	15.9	12.3	9.6	14.2	6.7	4.1	4.3	2.5	5.8	5.2	1.8
Trade qualification/apprenticeship	16.3	13.8	14.2	9.1	3.7	5.9	5.4	6.9	2.7	2.4	1.7
Certificate or diploma	15.0	14.8	12.4	12.3	5.9	4.7	3.3	4.3	4.6	4.0	2.4
Other	9.9	12.8	9.3	5.0	6.3	5.3	3.3	3.1	3.9	* 1.9	3.0
No qualifications	14.1	13.0	10.5	8.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.5
Still at school	17.3	9.2	21.4	9.1	15.9	6.3	5.5	* 3.7	* 3.4	* 3.9	* 4.3

11

SELECTED SPORTS ATTENDED BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE, AUSTRALIA

Sport attended	Once only	2 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 - 15 times	16 - 20 times	More than 20 times	Total
MALES ('000)							
Horse, harness or dog racing	465.7	478.1	85.4	81.7	21.2	70.6	1 202.7
Australian rules	177.3	467.2	188.1	167.5	83.2	91.0	1 174.3
Rugby league	229.3	432.1	139.6	102.6	36.8	35.8	976.1
Cricket	308.3	407.4	62.3	32.6	* 10.2	* 10.1	830.9
Basketball	122.3	135.3	32.2	35.5	12.7	14.0	352.2
Soccer	86.2	132.3	41.2	41.3	20.7	52.7	374.4
Motor sports	112.4	147.0	37.3	27.1	* 8.9	* 11.3	342.1
Tennis	99.4	74.3	14.6	* 6.5	* 2.4	* 3.2	200.4
Rugby union	68.2	108.8	24.4	15.7	* 10.3	* 11.5	238.8
Netball	12.8	35.0	* 9.3	18.0	* 4.4	11.8	91.2
FEMALES ('000)							
Horse, harness or dog racing	493.1	335.1	62.5	38.8	16.3	30.1	975.9
Australian rules	156.0	257.3	75.0	93.0	56.3	62.2	699.9
Rugby league	134.4	201.1	47.8	57.7	19.0	26.0	486.0
Cricket	136.1	133.1	26.1	18.2	* 10.2	* 11.3	334.9
Basketball	98.7	133.2	34.5	29.1	13.9	30.1	339.5
Soccer	35.5	59.6	22.3	20.0	18.5	28.5	184.4
Motor sports	46.9	40.3	* 6.6	* 10.8	* 1.6	* 3.2	109.4
Tennis	113.0	83.4	14.6	* 7.3	* 7.0	* 6.0	231.2
Rugby union	27.8	55.3	* 7.9	17.4	* 6.1	* 5.0	119.5
Netball	34.9	80.6	18.2	33.1	13.4	40.9	221.1
PERSONS ('000)							
Horse, harness or dog racing	958.7	813.2	147.9	120.5	37.5	100.7	2 178.6
Australian rules	333.3	724.5	263.1	260.5	139.6	153.2	1 874.2
Rugby league	363.7	633.1	187.4	160.3	55.8	61.8	1 462.1
Cricket	444.4	540.5	88.4	50.8	20.4	21.4	1 165.9
Basketball	221.1	268.6	66.7	64.6	26.6	44.2	691.6
Soccer	121.7	191.9	63.4	61.3	39.2	81.2	558.8
Motor sports	159.3	187.3	43.9	37.9	* 10.5	14.4	451.5
Tennis	212.4	157.7	29.2	13.8	* 9.4	* 9.2	431.7
Rugby union	96.0	164.1	32.2	33.1	16.4	16.5	358.4
Netball	47.7	115.5	27.5	51.1	17.8	52.7	312.3

Characteristics	Males		Females		Persons	
	Attendance rate		Attendance rate		Attendance rate	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years):						
15 - 24	252.6	18.4	172.3	13.0	424.9	15.7
25 - 34	221.1	15.8	161.2	11.4	382.4	13.6
35 - 44	219.5	15.3	138.2	10.1	357.8	13.2
45 - 54	161.5	14.4	94.6	8.7	256.0	11.6
55 - 64	74.1	9.8	50.8	6.8	124.9	8.3
65 and over	54.7	5.9	45.7	3.8	100.4	4.7
State of usual residence:						
Capital city	466.2	10.9	278.3	6.2	744.5	8.5
Rest of State	517.4	19.4	384.5	14.4	901.8	16.9
Birthplace:						
Born in Australia	826.8	16.5	565.6	10.6	1 392.4	13.5
Born outside Australia:						
Main English speaking countries	90.3	11.5	66.7	8.4	157.0	9.9
Non-English speaking countries	66.5	5.9	30.4	3.0	96.9	4.5
Total born outside Australia	156.8	8.2	97.1	5.3	253.9	6.8
Employment status:						
Employed full-time	725.0	17.4	251.3	12.9	976.3	16.0
Employed part-time	86.7	15.9	192.2	12.1	278.8	13.1
Total employed	811.6	17.2	443.5	12.6	1 255.1	15.2
Unemployed	45.4	9.7	35.3	10.0	80.7	9.9
Not in the labour force	126.5	7.3	184.0	5.6	310.5	6.2
Total	983.6	14.2	662.7	9.3	1 646.3	11.7

¹ Persons who spend at least one night 40 kilometres or more away from their usual place of residence.

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS WHILE STAYING AWAY FROM HOME,¹ AUSTRALIA

Sport	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	% ²	'000	% ²	'000	% ²
Horse, harness, or dog racing	245.2	4.8	186.1	3.6	431.3	4.2
Australian rules	265.3	5.2	143.6	2.8	408.9	4.0
Rugby league	170.3	3.3	84.3	1.6	254.7	2.5
Cricket	153.1	3.0	58.0	1.1	211.1	2.1
Motor sports	120.5	2.4	41.5	0.8	162.0	1.6
Basketball	64.3	1.3	39.3	0.8	103.6	1.0
Soccer	56.1	1.1	25.4	0.5	81.5	0.8
Tennis	39.5	0.8	36.7	0.7	76.2	0.7
Rugby union	49.6	1.0	21.5	0.4	71.1	0.7
Netball	11.7	0.2	33.6	0.7	45.3	0.4
Surf sports	21.6	0.4	* 10.5	* 0.2	32.1	0.3
Golf	21.1	0.4	* 10.2	* 0.2	31.3	0.3
Bowls	13.6	0.3	13.2	0.3	26.8	0.3
Hockey	12.7	0.2	13.1	0.3	25.7	0.3
Baseball	* 11.6	* 0.2	12.6	0.2	24.2	0.2
Other sports	131.7	2.6	117.3	2.3	249.0	2.4
Total	983.6	19.3	662.7	12.9	1 646.3	16.1

1 Persons who spend at least one night 40 kilometres or more away from their usual place of residence.

2 The proportion of people who attend a particular sport while away from home.
For example, 408.9 persons attended Australian rules while away from home out of a total of 10.25 million people who stayed away from home, (i.e. 4.0%) — see also flow chart on page 4.

14

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS WHILE STAYING AWAY FROM HOME¹ BY LOCATION OF VENUE, AUSTRALIA

Sport attended away from home	Within own State		Interstate		Overseas		Total ²	
	'000	% ³	'000	% ³	'000	% ³	'000	% ³
Horse, harness, or dog racing	302.9	25.0	151.0	23.3	19.8	16.3	431.3	26.2
Australian rules	287.7	23.8	166.3	25.6	* 2.7	* 2.3	408.9	24.8
Rugby league	185.4	15.3	91.6	14.1	14.6	12.0	254.7	15.5
Cricket	142.1	11.7	81.2	12.5	* 10.7	* 8.8	211.1	12.8
Basketball	67.5	5.6	40.7	6.3	* 9.6	* 7.9	103.6	6.3
Soccer	40.1	3.3	19.7	3.0	32.5	26.8	81.5	4.9
Motor sports	117.2	9.7	69.4	10.7	* 6.5	* 5.3	162.0	9.8
Tennis	50.1	4.1	24.3	3.7	* 7.4	* 6.1	76.2	4.6
Rugby union	49.8	4.1	20.2	3.1	* 9.8	* 8.0	71.1	4.3
Netball	35.7	2.9	* 10.4	* 1.6	* 1.7	* 1.4	45.3	2.8
Surfing, lifesaving and ironman/ ironwoman competitions	28.9	2.4	13.4	2.1	* 4.4	* 3.6	32.1	2.0
Golf	24.9	2.1	* 9.0	* 1.4	* 2.3	* 1.9	31.3	1.9
Bowls	19.1	1.6	11.8	1.8	* 0.7	* 0.6	26.8	1.6
Hockey	19.4	1.6	* 7.0	* 1.1	* 2.2	* 1.8	25.7	1.6
Baseball	13.3	1.1	* 4.7	* 0.7	* 10.7	* 8.8	24.2	1.5
Other sports	188.2	15.5	84.0	12.9	27.1	22.3	249.0	15.1
Total²	1 210.3	100.0	649.6	100.0	121.6	100.0	1 646.3	100.0

¹ Persons who spend at least one night 40 kilometres or more away from their usual place of residence.

² Sum of components do not add to totals as people may have attended more than one sport while away and/or attended a selected sport in more than one location.

³ Percentages are the number of people attending a specific sport away from home in a location category divided by the total number of people attending all sport in that location category.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1 This publication presents results from the Survey of Sports Attendance, a supplementary survey to the March 1995 Monthly Population Survey.

SCOPE

- Geographical areas **2** The survey was conducted in both rural and urban areas in all States and Territories.
- Dwellings **3** The survey covered both private and non-private dwellings. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units and any structures used as places of residence at the time of the survey. Non-private dwellings are hotels, motels, hostels, boarding houses, hospitals and homes, educational and religious institutions, construction camps, caravan parks, etc.
- Persons **4** The survey included all persons 15 years of age and over except:
- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
 - (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
 - (c) overseas residents in Australia;
 - (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia; and
 - (e) boarding school pupils not resident in households, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and inmates of reformatories and gaols.

COVERAGE

5 In the population survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. See *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) for more details.

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

6 The survey was conducted on a sub-sample of the monthly population survey sample. The monthly population survey (which is described in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)) comprises the monthly labour force and supplementary topics. The household sample was selected using multi-stage sampling techniques and included approximately 30,000 dwellings. One randomly selected respondent per household from seven-eighths of the households selected in the Labour Force Survey was asked additional questions (i.e. approximately 26,250 persons were interviewed) by trained interviewers relating to attendance at sporting events. The information was collected by personal interview.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

7 The estimates provided in this publication are subject to two types of error.

- Sampling error **8** Sampling error occurs because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. Further information together with details of the sampling error in respect of different levels of estimate is given in the Technical Note.

- Non-sampling error **9** Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing data and comprise some of the following:
- (a) inability to obtain comprehensive data from all people included in the sample. The errors arise because of differences which exist between the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents;
 - (b) errors in reporting on the part of both the respondent and the interviewer. These errors may arise due to the inappropriate wording of questions, misunderstanding of what data is required, answers that were based on memory and inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information. As this survey was conducted in March 1995, respondents were required to recall attendance at summer sports over a shorter recall period than winter sports.
 - (c) errors arising during the processing of the survey data. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding and data recording.
- 10** Every effort is made to minimise these types of errors. In particular, the effects of reporting and processing errors described above were minimised by careful questionnaire design, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.

DATA INTERPRETATION

11 It should be noted that most of the data in this publication presents details of people who attended a sporting event at least once during the 12 months to March 1995. Given that tables provide number of attendees together with attendance rates, it is possible to calculate details of non-attendees.

12 The data presented cannot be compared with any administrative data held by sporting bodies of total admissions, since details in relation to spectators under 15 years of age were not part of the survey.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

13 Other ABS publications with sport information include:

- Population Survey Monitor, Australia, Quarterly, August 1993 to November 1995* (4103.0)
- Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreation Activities, South Australia, October 1995* (4175.4)
- Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreation Activities, Tasmania, October 1994* (4175.6)
- Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreation Activities, Queensland, October 1993* (4110.3)
- Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1993* (6285.0)
- How Australians Use Their Time, 1992* (4153.0)
- Sport and Recreation, Urban Northern Territory, October 1991* (4108.7)
- Sports Participation, Victoria, October 1989* (4118.2)

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See the Technical Note.
- .. not applicable

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

TECHNICAL NOTE

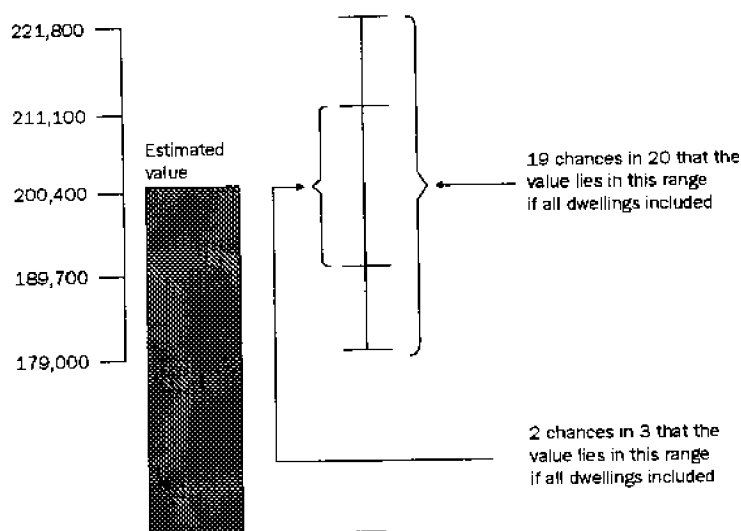
SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which estimates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will vary by less than one standard error from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty (95%) that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate (RSE). The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage of errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows:

From Table 5 an estimated 200,400 males reported having been to watch tennis during the 12 months ending March 1995. Referring to the table of standard errors, an estimate of 200,400 has a standard error of approximately 10,700 males. There are about two chances in three that the number that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey was between 189,700 and 211,100 (i.e. 200,400 plus or minus 10,700). There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the number lies between 179,000 and 221,800 (i.e. 200,400 plus or minus 21,400). This example is illustrated below.



Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error of a proportion is given below:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

From Table 5, of the 1,169,600 people aged 15 years or more resident in South Australia, 80,000 (6.8%) had been to watch basketball during the 12 months ending March 1995. The standard error of 80,000 for South Australia is about 4,120, so the relative standard error is $4,120/80,000 = 5.2\%$. The relative standard error of 1,169,600 is approximately $10,960/1,169,600 \times 100 = 0.9\%$. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(5.2)^2 - (0.9)^2}$ or 5.1%. This then gives a standard error of the proportion (6.8%) of $5.1/100 \times 6.8 = 0.3\%$. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of South Australians attending basketball matches was between 6.5% and 7.1% and approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the proportion was in the range 6.2% to 7.4%.

Particular care should be taken when comparing figures. It is not correct to assume that an apparent difference between figures is actually significant. Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics of sub-populations it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

As the standard errors in the following table show, the size of the standard error increases with the size of the estimate. However, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Thus, large estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less and percentages based on such estimates are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *2.8) to indicate that they should be treated with caution and viewed as being merely indicative of the magnitude involved.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Australia									Relative standard error %
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
100	730	390	450	360	340	170	110	200	240	240.0
200	910	540	580	460	440	240	170	250	360	180.0
300	1,030	640	670	530	520	290	220	290	450	150.0
400	1,130	730	750	590	580	330	260	320	520	130.0
500	1,220	800	810	650	630	360	290	350	590	118.0
600	1,290	870	870	690	670	390	320	370	650	108.3
700	1,360	930	920	730	720	420	350	390	700	100.0
800	1,420	980	970	770	750	440	370	410	760	95.0
900	1,480	1,030	1,010	800	790	460	390	430	800	88.9
1,000	1,530	1,080	1,050	830	820	480	420	450	850	85.0
1,100	1,580	1,120	1,090	860	850	500	440	460	890	80.9
1,200	1,630	1,170	1,120	890	880	520	460	480	930	77.5
1,300	1,680	1,210	1,160	920	910	540	480	490	970	74.6
1,400	1,720	1,240	1,190	940	930	550	490	510	1,010	72.1
1,500	1,760	1,280	1,220	970	960	570	510	520	1,050	70.0
1,600	1,800	1,320	1,250	990	980	590	530	530	1,080	67.5
1,700	1,830	1,350	1,280	1,010	1,010	600	550	550	1,120	65.9
1,800	1,870	1,380	1,310	1,040	1,030	610	560	560	1,150	63.9
1,900	1,910	1,420	1,340	1,060	1,050	630	580	570	1,180	62.1
2,000	1,940	1,450	1,360	1,080	1,070	640	590	580	1,220	61.0
2,100	1,970	1,480	1,390	1,100	1,090	650	610	590	1,250	59.5
2,200	2,000	1,510	1,410	1,110	1,110	660	620	600	1,280	58.2
2,300	2,040	1,540	1,430	1,130	1,130	680	630	610	1,310	57.0
2,400	2,070	1,560	1,460	1,150	1,150	690	650	620	1,330	55.4
2,500	2,090	1,590	1,480	1,170	1,170	700	660	640	1,360	54.4
3,000	2,230	1,720	1,590	1,250	1,250	750	720	680	1,490	49.7
3,500	2,360	1,830	1,680	1,320	1,330	800	770	730	1,610	46.0
4,000	2,470	1,940	1,770	1,390	1,390	840	820	770	1,720	43.0
4,500	2,570	2,030	1,850	1,450	1,460	880	870	810	1,830	40.7
5,000	2,670	2,120	1,920	1,510	1,520	910	910	840	1,930	38.6
6,000	2,850	2,290	2,060	1,610	1,630	980	990	910	2,110	35.2
8,000	3,160	2,580	2,290	1,790	1,820	1,080	1,130	1,030	2,430	30.4
10,000	3,430	2,830	2,490	1,940	1,980	1,170	1,240	1,140	2,710	27.1
20,000	4,420	3,740	3,240	2,510	2,570	1,490	1,660	1,550	3,770	18.9
30,000	5,140	4,400	3,780	2,910	3,000	1,710	1,950	1,880	4,560	15.2
40,000	5,740	4,930	4,210	3,230	3,340	1,880	2,180	2,150	5,210	13.0
50,000	6,250	5,390	4,580	3,510	3,640	2,010	2,370	2,400	5,770	11.5
100,000	8,170	7,070	5,960	4,520	4,720	2,490	3,030	3,380	7,890	7.9
200,000	10,760	9,230	7,760	5,820	6,130	3,040	3,810	4,840	10,700	5.4
300,000	12,670	10,780	9,060	6,740	7,140	3,390	4,320	6,000	12,740	4.2
400,000	14,240	12,010	10,110	7,490	7,950	3,660	4,710	7,020	14,400	3.6
500,000	15,610	13,060	11,010	8,120	8,640	3,870	5,020	7,930	15,810	3.2
1,000,000	20,840	16,900	14,360	10,450	11,200	4,590	6,050	11,720	21,050	2.1
2,000,000	27,980	21,770	18,730	13,440	14,510	5,370	7,160	17,560	27,800	1.4
5,000,000	41,680	30,230	26,650	18,730	20,400	6,480	8,690	30,600	39,660	0.8
10,000,000	56,750	38,560	34,830	24,070	26,380	7,370	9,860	47,340	51,410	0.5
20,000,000	77,730	49,000	45,540	30,930	34,090	8,270	10,990	74,270	66,110	0.3

GLOSSARY

- Attendance** Attendance at a sporting event, match or competition as a spectator by persons aged 15 years and over, irrespective of the payment of an admission fee.
- Attendance rate** For any group, the number of people who attended a sporting event at least once during the year, expressed as a percentage of the civilian population of that group.
- For example, Table 2 has an attendance rate of 62.5% for males in New South Wales aged 15 to 24, which represents the number of New South Wales males aged 15 to 24 who attended sport divided by the total number of males aged 15 to 24 in the population of New South Wales.
- Bachelor degree or higher** A bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or postgraduate diploma, masters degree or a doctorate.
- Birthplace** Classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS) (1269.0). The group 'Main English speaking countries' comprises United Kingdom and Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, USA and South Africa.
- Capital cities** Are defined as the six State capital city statistical divisions. The Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division as delimited for the purposes of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing are excluded from this classification.
- Certificate or diploma** Completion of an approved certificate or diploma in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, etc.
- Cricket** Excludes indoor cricket.
- Educational attainment** Highest level of qualification completed. Questions asking educational attainment were not asked in this survey. However, the topic was included as a supplementary to the May 1995 Monthly Labour Force Survey and for those respondents common to both surveys, educational attainment was matched with data on attendance at sport.
- Employed** For the definition of employed persons, see the publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).
- Harness racing** Includes trotting.
- Horse racing** Excludes equestrian sports such as trials, show jumping, etc.
- Not in the labour force** For the definition of persons not in the labour force, see the publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).
- Occupation** Classified into the eight major groups of the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations* (ASCO) (1222.0). Employed persons were not asked their occupation for this survey. However, the matching of records for those respondents common to this survey and either the February 1995 or May 1995 Monthly Labour Force Survey, when occupation data was collected, allowed for the cross classification of attendance at sporting events by occupation.

Other qualification	Completion of other types of education, e.g. adult education, preparatory/bridging course or non-vocational course.
Rest of State	Incorporates people usually resident in areas outside of the six State capital city statistical divisions, including all residents of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
Soccer	Excludes indoor soccer.
Sport	For the purposes of this survey, sport was defined on a self perception basis. Junior sport (that involving competition for children less than 17 years as well as all primary and secondary school competitions) was excluded. Currently there is no agreed national or international definition of sport.
Surf sports	Includes surfing, surf lifesaving and ironman/ironwoman competitions.
Stayed away from home	To be classified as having stayed away, people had to have stayed at least one night more than 40 kilometres away from where they resided, no matter for what reason they were absent from home.
Still at school	Persons aged 15 to 20 years still attending school.
Trade qualification/apprenticeship	Completion of an approved trade/technical apprenticeship in fitting and turning, hairdressing, plumbing, carpentry, etc.
Unemployed	For the definition of unemployed persons, see the publication <i>The Labour Force, Australia</i> (6203.0).



FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of information on Australia's economic and social conditions. A catalogue of publications and products is available from any of our offices (see below).

INFORMATION CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see below).

ABS PRODUCTS

A large number of ABS products is available from the ABS Bookshops (see below). The ABS also provides a subscription service – you can telephone the ABS Subscription Service Australia wide toll free on 1800 0206 08.

ELECTRONIC SERVICES

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about our electronic data services, contact any ABS office (see below) or email us at:

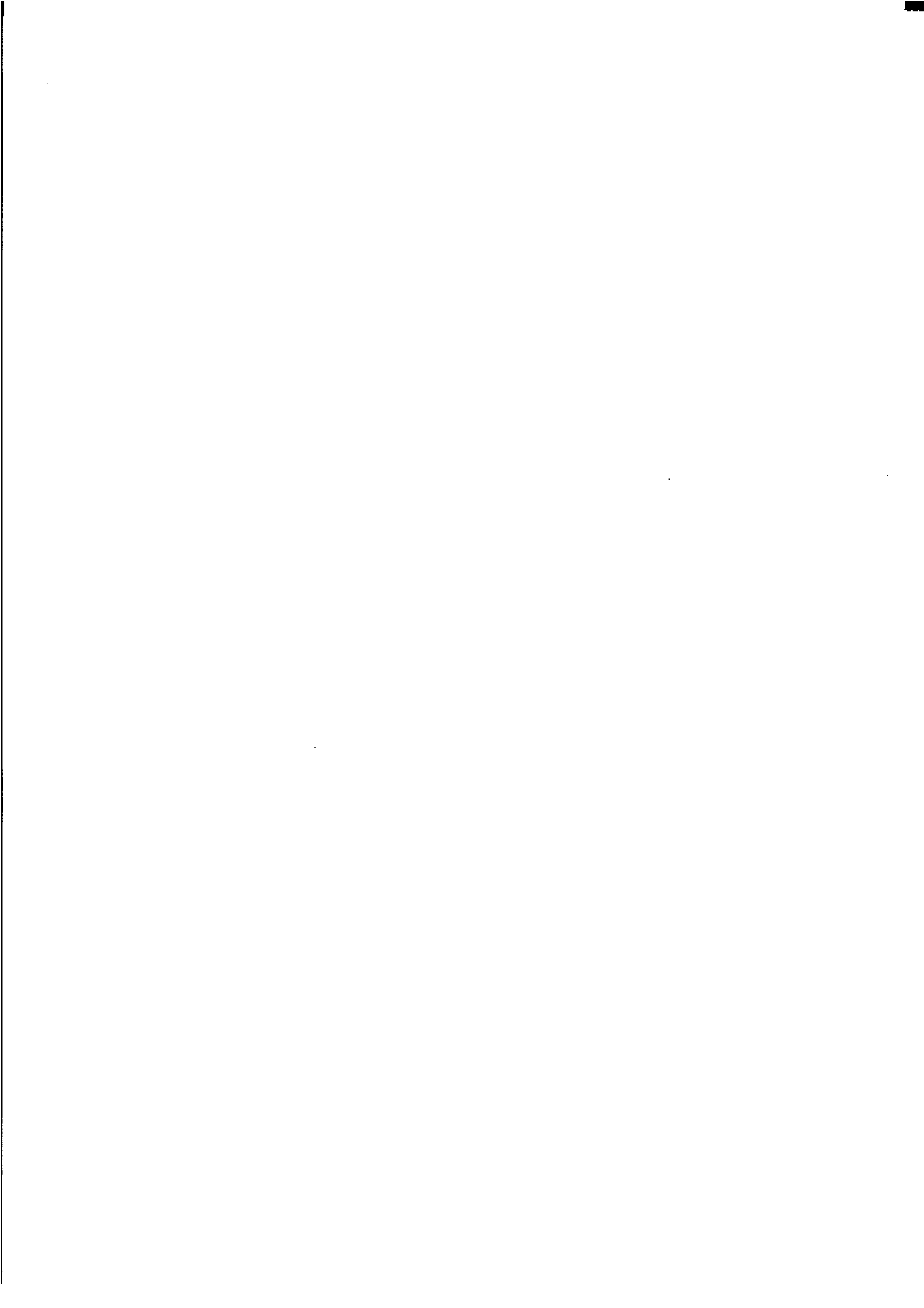
Keylink STAT.INFO/ABS
X400 (C:Australia,PUB:Telememo,O:ABS,FN:STAT,SN:INFO)
Internet stat.info@abs.telememo.au

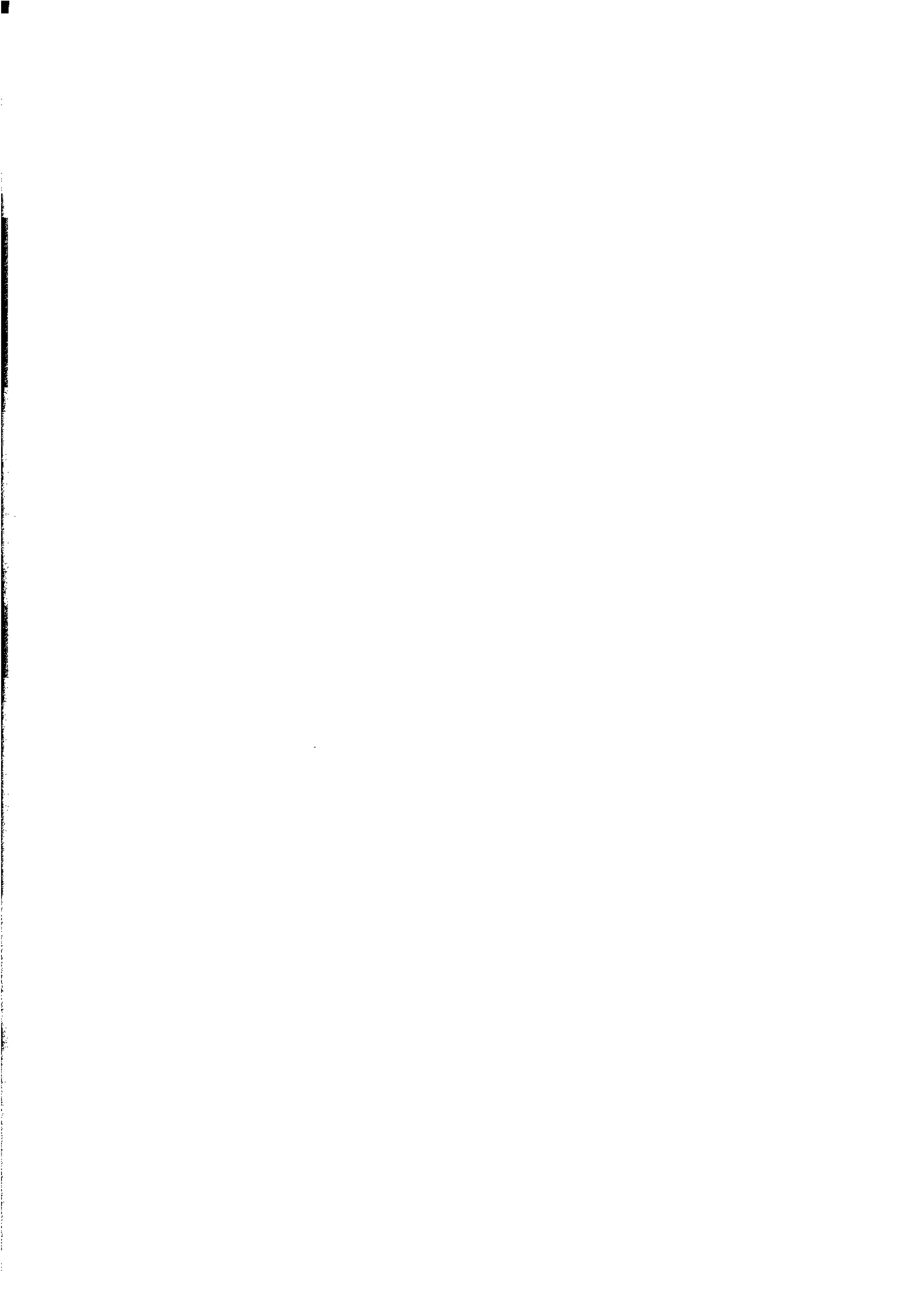
You can visit us on the Internet at: <http://www.statistics.gov.au>

GENERAL SALES AND INQUIRIES

- Sydney 02 268 4611
- Melbourne 03 9615 7755
- Brisbane 07 3222 6351
- Perth 09 360 5140
- Adelaide 08 237 7100
- Hobart 002 20 5800
- Darwin 089 43 2111
- Canberra 06 252 6627

- Information Services, ABS
PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616





© Commonwealth of Australia 1996

Recommended retail price: \$13.50



241740003957
ISBN 0 642 20720 8