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# **Sport, Recreation and Gambling Industries**

## **Australia**

## **Preliminary**

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**SPORT, RECREATION AND GAMBLING INDUSTRIES  
AUSTRALIA, 1994–95  
PRELIMINARY**

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### INQUIRIES

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Tony Ward, on Melbourne (03)9615 7634.*
  - *for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.*
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## INTRODUCTION

This publication contains preliminary results from a survey of businesses in the sport, recreation and gambling industries. It has been released to provide timely summary information. While the response rate to the survey at the time of preparing this publication was well above the level required for normal ABS publications, editing was restricted to the data items contained in the tables. Amendments may be required to the data contained in this publication when all data items are edited. These preliminary results, therefore, are subject to revision.

Information in this publication was collected in a survey of businesses in respect of the 1994-95 financial year. To ensure a complete coverage of sport, recreation and gambling activities the survey included all employing businesses in the private sector and the government trading sector which were classified to the following classes of the 1993 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC):

- *Class 9311, Horse and Dog Racing.* This class includes businesses mainly engaged in operating facilities used and designed for horse and dog racing. Examples of businesses in this class are horse and dog racing clubs, and thoroughbred, harness and greyhound training businesses.
- *Class 9312, Sports Grounds and Facilities n.e.c.* This class includes businesses mainly engaged in operating any kind of indoor or outdoor sports facility other than horse and dog racing. Examples are businesses which operate gymnasiums, squash courts, swimming pools, bowling alleys, basketball stadiums, football grounds, etc.
- *Class 9319, Sports and Services to Sport n.e.c.* This class includes businesses mainly engaged in providing sporting services not covered by classes 9311 and 9312 above. Examples are sporting associations, sporting administration businesses and sports coaching businesses.
- *Class 9321, Lotteries.* This class includes businesses mainly engaged in operating lotteries (including lotto) or mainly engaged in selling lottery (and lotto) tickets.
- *Class 9322, Casinos.* This class includes businesses mainly engaged in providing a range of gambling services in a building to which the general public have access.
- *Class 9329, Gambling Services n.e.c.* This class includes businesses mainly engaged in providing totalisator betting or other gambling services (except casinos or lotteries). Examples are businesses which operate betting shops, totalisator agencies and bookmakers.
- *Class 9330, Other Recreation Services.* This class includes businesses mainly engaged in providing recreation and entertainment services. Examples are amusement parks and arcades, circuses and agricultural shows.
- *Class 5720, Pubs, Taverns and Bars.* This class includes hotels, bars and similar businesses (except clubs) mainly engaged in selling alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.
- *Class 5740, Clubs (Hospitality).* This class includes businesses mainly engaged in providing hospitality services to members on the premises. These services may include licensed bar, gambling facilities and meals.

This publication contains information relating to employing businesses classified to the above ANZSIC classes (i.e. industry information). More detailed industry information and additional activity information will be released over the next few months in the following publications:

- *Gambling Industries, Australia, 1994-95* (8684.0);
- *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994-95* (8686.0);
- *Pubs, Taverns and Bars, and Clubs, Australia, 1994-95* (8687.0);  
and
- *Other Recreation Services, Australia, 1994-95* (8688.0).

The publication *Casinos, Australia, 1994-95* (8683.0) has already been released.

The ABS is committed to providing more information on the service industries sector of the economy. However, the breadth of activities encompassed in the sector poses the problem of selecting which industries to include and which topics to cover. To this end the ABS welcomes comments and suggestions from users recommending industries, and data items for inclusion in future surveys. These comments should be addressed to: The Director, Service Industries Surveys, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT, 2616.





## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

This publication contains preliminary results from a survey of employing businesses in the sport, recreation and gambling industries (refer paragraph 2 of the Introduction). These statistics are preliminary and are subject to revision.

### ALL BUSINESSES

At the end of June 1995, there were 15,435 businesses (see paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes) in the industries covered by this survey. These businesses employed 239,961 persons and generated \$30,062.4 million in income.

Summary data are shown in the table below. Further breakdowns of these estimates are contained in the following industry tables.

## 1

### KEY AGGREGATES BY INDUSTRY, 1994-95

Industry	Number of businesses	Total employment	Total income	Total expenses
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Horse and dog racing (ANZSIC 9311)	906	15 149	844.1	796.2
Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9312)	1 566	21 663	813.2	763.6
Sports and services to sports n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9319)	2 618	25 559	1 021.4	957.9
Lotteries (ANZSIC 9321)	178	2 042	4 204.5	3 393.6
Casinos (ANZSIC 9322)	14	15 837	1 650.5	1 545.8
Gambling services n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9329)	1 849	14 207	9 686.3	9 295.5
Pubs, taverns and bars (ANZSIC 5720)	4 345	71 728	6 418.2	6 165.1
Clubs (Hospitality) (ANZSIC 5740)	3 287	63 015	4 758.3	4 329.9
Other recreation services (ANZSIC 9330)	672	10 761	665.9	617.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 435</b>	<b>239 961</b>	<b>30 062.4</b>	<b>27 864.9</b>

## SPORTS INDUSTRIES

### INTRODUCTION

Sports industries in this publication includes employing businesses which are classified to ANZSICs:

- *Class 9311, Horse and Dog Racing* (horse and dog racing clubs and thoroughbred, harness and greyhound training businesses);
- *Class 9312, Sports Grounds and Facilities n.e.c.* (e.g. businesses which operate sporting facilities such as gymnasiums, squash courts, swimming pools, bowling alleys, basketball stadiums, football grounds); and
- *Class 9319, Sports and Services to Sport n.e.c.* (e.g. businesses not covered above such as sporting associations, sporting administrative businesses and sports coaching businesses).

It should be noted that some sporting clubs with premises used for the hospitality of members (e.g. golf clubs, bowling clubs) are not included in these three ANZSICs. They are classified to ANZSIC *Class 5740, Clubs (Hospitality)*, estimates for which are shown in table 4.

### NUMBER OF BUSINESSES

There were 5,090 employing businesses classified to the three sports industries in this survey.

### EMPLOYMENT

Of the 62,371 persons employed by the three sports industries, 60% were males. This proportion, however, ranged from 71% in the sports and services to sports industry, to 45% in the sports grounds and facilities industry.

A further 113,825 persons worked as volunteers for employing businesses in these industries, although the majority (90%) worked in the sports and services to sports industry.

### SOURCES OF INCOME

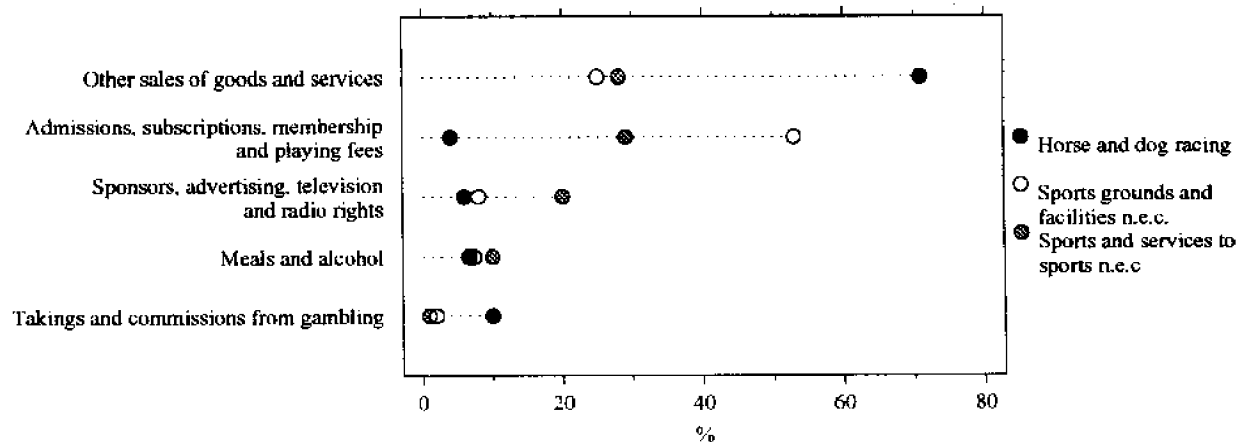
The three sports industries accrued \$2,678.7 million in income during 1994-95. In terms of income, two of the three industries (sports grounds/facilities and sport/services to sports) relied heavily on admissions, subscriptions, membership and playing fees deriving 53% and 29% respectively of their income from this source. Businesses in the horse and dog racing industry derived the majority of their income from TAB distributions to racing clubs (included under Other Sales of Goods and Services).

### EXPENSES

The largest single expense item for the three sports industries collectively was wages and salaries (\$685.1 million) accounting for 27% of total expenses. However, this was not the case for the three industries individually; the horse and dog racing industry incurred \$296.9 million in prize money and trophy expenses, accounting for 37% of the industry's total expenses

Item	Unit	Horse and dog racing	Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c.	Sports and services to sports n.e.c.	Total sport
<b>Businesses at end June</b>	no.	906	1 566	2 618	5 090
<b>Employment at end June</b>					
Males	no.	9 881	9 733	18 075	37 689
Females	no.	5 268	11 931	7 484	24 682
Total employment at end June	no.	15 149	21 663	25 559	62 371
<b>Volunteers at end June</b>	no.	n.a.	11 887	101 938	113 825
<b>Income</b>					
Sales of goods and services					
Admissions, subscriptions, membership and playing fees	\$m	34.8	428.3	293.8	757.0
Meals and alcohol	\$m	55.6	60.4	101.3	217.4
Takings and commissions from gambling	\$m	80.4	9.5	*9.9	99.8
Sponsors, advertising, television and radio rights	\$m	47.9	61.9	202.3	312.1
Other sales of goods and services	\$m	596.1	203.0	283.7	1 082.8
Total sales of goods and services	\$m	814.8	763.2	891.1	2 469.1
Other sources of income	\$m	29.3	50.0	130.3	209.6
Total income	\$m	844.1	813.2	1 021.4	2 678.7
<b>Expenses</b>					
Labour costs	\$m	159.8	233.0	292.3	685.1
Purchases	\$m	43.7	74.3	83.6	201.6
Prize money and trophy expenses	\$m	296.9	19.1	15.4	331.4
Other expenses	\$m	295.9	437.1	566.7	1 299.7
Total expenses	\$m	796.2	763.6	957.9	2 517.8

## PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF INCOME COMPONENTS, 1994-95



## GAMBLING SERVICES

### INTRODUCTION

Gambling services industries in this publication include employing businesses which are classified to ANZSICs:

- *Class 9321, Lotteries*, (e.g. businesses mainly engaged in operating lotteries (including lotto) or mainly engaged in selling lottery and lotto tickets;
- *Class 9322, Casinos*, (businesses which mainly provide a range of gambling services in a building to which the general public have access); and
- *Class 9329, Gambling Services n.e.c.*, (e.g. businesses not covered above such as those engaged in providing totalisator, betting or other gambling services — except casinos).

It should be noted that gambling activities of clubs and pubs, taverns and bars are not included in these estimates but are part of the estimates shown in table 4. Also gambling related income and expenses of racing clubs are included in table 2.

### NUMBER OF BUSINESSES

There were 2,041 employing businesses classified to the three gambling industries in this survey.

### EMPLOYMENT

Of the 32,086 persons employed by the three gambling industries, 54% were females. This proportion, however, varied across industries: 62% of employees in the lotteries industry were females (61% in the gambling services industry), compared with only 47% in the casinos industry.

### SOURCES OF INCOME

Total income for the three gambling industries during 1994–95 was \$15,539.2 million.

Takings and commissions from gambling was the major source of income for all three industries accounting for 97% of total income.

### EXPENSES

Total expenses for the three gambling industries were \$14,234.9 million. Unlike most service industries, labour costs were a relatively small component (5%) of total costs. The largest expense item was gambling prizemonies and payouts (\$9,978.0 million) which accounted for 70% of total expenses.

Gambling taxes, levies and other gambling related payments to government bodies accounted for a further 12%. This proportion of total expenses comprised of 22% for the lotteries industry, 19% for casinos and 7% for the other gambling services industry.

## 3

## GAMBLING SERVICES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, 1994-95

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Lotteries</i>	<i>Casinos</i>	<i>Gambling services n.e.c.</i>	<i>Total gambling services</i>
<b>Businesses at end June</b>	no.	178	14	1 849	2 041
<b>Gaming/poker machines at end June</b>	no.	—	7 282	—	7 282
<b>Employment at end June</b>					
Males	no.	768	8 447	5 550	14 765
Females	no.	1 274	7 390	8 657	17 321
<i>Total employment</i>	no.	2 042	15 837	14 207	32 086
<b>Income</b>					
Sales of goods and services					
Meals and alcohol	\$m	n.a.	183.4	n.a.	183.4
Takings and commissions from gambling	\$m	4 066.7	(a)1 382.7	9 587.3	15 036.7
Other sales of goods and services	\$m	100.5	77.2	71.3	249.0
<i>Total sales of goods and services</i>	\$m	4 167.2	1 643.3	9 658.6	15 469.1
Other sources of income	\$m	35.3	7.2	27.7	70.2
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	4 204.5	1 650.5	9 686.3	15 539.2
<b>Expenses</b>					
Labour costs	\$m	51.4	441.9	161.9	655.3
Gambling taxes, levies and other gambling related payments to government bodies	\$m	753.8	296.1	648.3	1698.2
Gambling prize monies and payouts	\$m	2 133.8	(a)n.a.	7 844.2	9 978.0
Other expenses	\$m	454.6	807.7	641.1	1 903.5
<i>Total expenses</i>	\$m	3 393.6	1 545.8	9 295.5	14 234.9

(a) Only net takings was obtained from the casinos industry. Gambling prize monies and payouts were not collected.

## CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS INDUSTRIES

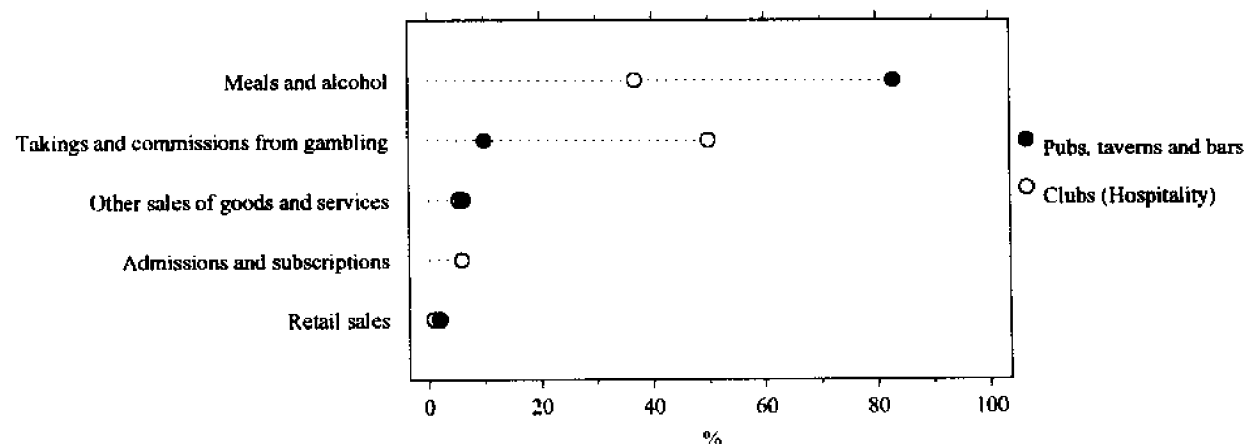
INTRODUCTION	<p>The clubs (hospitality) and pubs, taverns and bars industries in this publication include employing businesses which are classified to ANZSICs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <i>Class 5720, Pubs, Taverns and Bars</i>, businesses (except clubs), which mainly sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises; and</li><li>▪ <i>Class 5740, Clubs (Hospitality)</i>, businesses which mainly provide hospitality services to members on the premises.</li></ul>
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES	<p>At the end of June 1995, there were 7,632 businesses in these two hospitality industries, 43% (3,287) in the clubs industry, and 57% (4,345) in the pubs, taverns and bars industry.</p>
NUMBER OF GAMING/POKER MACHINES	<p>Of the 111,285 gaming/poker machines used in these two industries, the majority (76%) were in the clubs industry.</p> <p>There were 26 poker machines per business in the clubs industry. This ratio was much lower (6 per business) in the pubs, taverns and bars industry.</p>
EMPLOYMENT	<p>There were 134,743 persons employed in these two industries at the end of June 1995. Overall males accounted for 48% of total employment although this proportion differed between the two industries (51% in the clubs industry and 45% in the pubs, taverns and bars industry).</p>
SOURCES OF INCOME	<p>Total income for these two industries during 1994-95 was \$11,176.4 million.</p> <p>Takings from meals and alcohol accounted for the largest proportion (83%) of total income in the pubs, taverns and bars industry. While this was also a significant source of income (37%) in the clubs industry, the largest proportion (50%) of its income was derived from takings and commissions from gambling.</p>
EXPENSES	<p>Total expenses in these two industries were \$10,495.0 million. Labour costs were the major expense item in the clubs industry accounting for 29% of total expenses. In the pubs, taverns and bars industry, however, purchases (49%) comprised a much larger proportion of total expenses than did labour costs (18%).</p> <p>Almost \$700 million was paid in gambling taxes and levies by these two industries during 1994-95. This expense item accounted for 7% of total expenses, (3% in the pubs, taverns and bars industry, and 12% in the clubs industry).</p>

## 4

## CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, 1994-95

Item	Unit	Pubs, taverns and bars	Clubs (Hospitality)	Total pubs, taverns, bars and clubs
<b>Businesses at end June</b>	no.	4 345	3 287	7 632
<b>Poker machines at end June</b>	no.	27 223	84 062	111 285
<b>Total employment at end June</b>				
Males	no.	32 209	32 027	64 236
Females	no.	39 519	30 988	70 507
Total employment	no.	71 728	63 015	134 743
<b>Volunteers at end June</b>	no.	n.a.	52 347	52 347
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services				
Admissions and subscriptions	\$m	n.a.	277.3	277.3
Meals and alcohol	\$m	5 299.0	1 739.8	7 038.8
Other retail sales	\$m	114.6	33.7	148.3
Takings and commissions from gambling	\$m	610.6	2 373.7	2 984.2
Other sales of goods and services	\$m	379.8	268.3	648.1
Total sales of goods and services	\$m	6 404.0	4 692.8	11 096.8
Other sources of income	\$m	14.2	65.5	79.7
<b>Total income</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>6 418.2</b>	<b>4 758.3</b>	<b>11 176.4</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Labour costs	\$m	1 110.8	1 257.0	2 367.8
Purchases	\$m	3 024.8	881.5	3 906.4
Gambling taxes and levies	\$m	174.1	524.5	698.6
Other expenses	\$m	1 855.3	1 666.9	3 522.2
Total expenses	\$m	6 165.1	4 329.9	10 495.0

## PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF INCOME COMPONENTS, 1994-95



## OTHER RECREATION SERVICES

INTRODUCTION	Other recreation industries in this publication include employing businesses which are classified to <i>ANZSIC Class 9330, Other Recreation Services</i> (businesses that mainly provide recreation and entertainment services — including the operation of amusement parks or arcades, side shows, circuses, agricultural shows etc.).
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES	There were 672 employing businesses in the other recreation services industry at the end of June 1995.
EMPLOYMENT	<p>Of the 10,761 persons employed in the other recreation services industry, there were equal proportions of males and females.</p> <p>A further 2,768 persons worked as volunteers in this industry. This number of volunteers represents 20% of total persons (13,529) working for employing businesses in the industry.</p> <p>Average employment per business was 16 persons.</p>
SOURCES OF INCOME	Total income for the 1994–95 financial year was \$665.9 million. Takings from admissions, rides and subscriptions (\$284.7 million) was the largest source of income accounting for 43% of total income.
EXPENSES	Total expenses incurred by the industry were \$617.3 million. Labour costs were the largest single item of expenditure, comprising 30% of total expenses.



## 5

## OTHER RECREATION SERVICES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, 1994-95

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Other recreation services</i>
<b>Businesses at end June</b>	no.	572
<b>Total employment at end June</b>		
Males	no.	5 356
Females	no.	5 405
<i>Total employment</i>	no.	10 761
<b>Volunteers at end June</b>	no.	2 768
<b>Income</b>		
Sales of goods and services		
Takings from admissions, rides and subscriptions	\$m	284.7
Meals and alcohol	\$m	36.4
Other retail sales	\$m	131.2
Other sales of goods and services	\$m	192.9
<i>Total sales of goods and services</i>	\$m	645.3
Other sources of income	\$m	20.6
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	665.9
<b>Expenses</b>		
Labour costs	\$m	185.5
Purchases	\$m	99.2
Other expenses		332.7
<i>Total expenses</i>	\$m	617.3

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

**1** This publication contains preliminary results from a survey of employing businesses in the sport, recreation and gambling industries. It has been released to provide timely summary information. While the response rate to the survey at the time of preparing this publication was well above the level required for normal ABS publications, editing was restricted to the data items contained in the tables. Amendments may be required to the data contained in this publication when all data items are edited. These preliminary results, therefore, are subject to revision.

### FINAL PUBLICATIONS

**2** Four publications providing final and more detailed statistics for each industry and additional activity information covered in this survey will be released over the next few months.

- *Gambling Industries, Australia, 1994-95* (8684.0);
- *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994-95* (8686.0);
- *Pubs, Taverns and Bars, and Clubs, Australia, 1994-95* (8687.0);  
and
- *Other Recreation Services, Australia, 1994-95* (9688.0).

The publication, *Casinos, Australia, 1994-95* (8683.0) has already been released.

### SURVEY SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

**3** The survey included the seven industries classified to Subdivision 93 of the 1993 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). This Subdivision includes all units mainly engaged in horse and dog racing (ANZSIC Class 9311), sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 9312), sports and services to sports n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 9319), lotteries (ANZSIC Class 9321), casinos (ANZSIC Class 9322), gambling services n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 9329), other recreation services (ANZSIC Class 9330). For completeness, pubs, taverns and bars (ANZSIC Class 5720) and clubs (Hospitality) (ANZSIC Class 5740) were also included.

A more detailed definition of these ANZSIC classes is contained in the Introduction.

**4** The scope of the surveys included only businesses which had employees at the time the census population was determined. In addition, only businesses in the private sector and the government trading sector are covered in this publication.

### STATISTICAL UNIT

**5** The unit for which statistics were reported in the survey was the management unit. The management unit is the highest-level accounting unit within a business or organisation, having regard for industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained. In nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it.

REFERENCE PERIOD

**6** Data contained in the tables of this publication relate to all businesses which operated in Australia at any time during the year ended 30 June 1995. Counts of businesses include only those businesses that were operating at 30 June 1995.

BUSINESSES CEASED DURING THE YEAR

**7** A very small number of businesses ceased operations during the 1994-95 reference period. It is normal ABS procedure to include the contributions of these businesses in the survey output.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**8** The estimates presented in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error and possible revision when the preliminary data are more fully edited.

SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

**12** The table below contains estimates of RSEs for a selection of statistics presented in this publication.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR KEY DATA ITEMS BY INDUSTRY, 1994-95

Industry	Number of businesses	Total employment	Gross income	Total expenses
	%	%	%	%
Horse and dog racing (ANZSIC 9311)	5	6	5	6
Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9312)	3	3	4	4
Sports and services to sports n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9319)	3	9	6	6
Lotteries (ANZSIC 9321)	8	6	8	7
Casinos (ANZSIC 9322)	0	0	0	0
Gambling services n.e.c. (ANZSIC 9329)	3	2	1	1
Pubs, taverns and bars (ANZSIC 5720)	2	3	3	3
Clubs (Hospitality) (ANZSIC 5740)	2	3	3	3
Other recreation services (ANZSIC 9330)	9	12	8	9

**13** As an example of the above, an estimate of the employment for the horse and dog racing industry is 15,149 persons and the RSE is 6% giving a standard error of 909 persons. Therefore, there would be two chances in three that, if all units had been included in the survey, a figure within the range of 14,240 persons to 16,058 persons would have been obtained, and nineteen chances in twenty that the figure would have been within the range of 13,367 persons to 16,931 persons (a confidence interval of 95%).

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

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

**15** Errors other than those due to sampling may occur because of deficiencies in the register of units from which the sample was selected, non-response, and imperfections in reporting by respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error and they may occur in any collection, whether it be a census or a sample. Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, efficient operating procedures and systems used to compile the statistics.

REQUESTS FOR MORE INFORMATION

**16** Inquiries on sport, recreation and gambling statistics should be made by telephoning Tony Ward on (03) 9615 7634.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
n.a.	not available
n.e.c	not elsewhere classified
n.p.	not available for separate publication, but included in total where applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

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

## GLOSSARY

<b>Admissions, subscriptions, rides, membership and playing fees</b>	This item includes participants' and players' fees, membership subscriptions, and takings from admissions to sporting and recreational grounds and facilities. For the Other Recreation Services industry, it also includes takings from rides and amusements.
<b>Businesses at end June</b>	Count of management units operating at the end of June.
<b>Employment</b>	This item includes working proprietors and partners, working directors, other employees and casuals working for the business during the last pay period ending in June 1995. The item excludes volunteers and sub-contracted workers.
<b>Gambling prize monies and payouts</b>	This item includes prize money paid by businesses from the operation of lotteries, keno, lotto, football pools and instant money; and winnings paid to bettors by the Totalisator Agency Board (TAB), totalisator operations and bookmakers. Note this item does not include payouts from poker/gaming machines and casino gambling.
<b>Gambling taxes, levies and other gambling related payments to government bodies</b>	This expense item includes government taxes paid by businesses from the operation of poker/gaming machines, keno, bookmaking and other gambling services. It also includes other gambling related payments to government by lottery, TAB and football pool operators.
<b>Labour costs</b>	Labour costs include wages and salaries, employers contributions to superannuation, and worker's compensation.
<b>Meals and alcohol</b>	This item includes income from meals sold on the premises and alcohol sales.
<b>Other expenses</b>	Other expenses includes various expense items which are general in nature and are not included elsewhere e.g. insurance, interest, advertising, repair and maintenance, rent, leasing and hiring expenses, liquor licence fees, depreciation etc.
<b>Other sales of goods and services</b>	This item includes the sales of goods and services not included elsewhere.
<b>Other sources of income</b>	Other sources of income includes interest, royalties income and other non-operating income namely net profit (loss) on sales of fixed tangible assets, dividend income, net profit (loss) on share trading, and donations.
<b>Prize money and trophy expenses</b>	This item includes business expenses for prize money, trophies and other sporting awards. For racing clubs, this expense includes race prize money and riding and driving fees.
<b>Purchases</b>	This item includes purchases of goods and liquor for resale, and foodstuffs for use in the preparation of meals. For horse and greyhound trainers, this item also includes the purchase of animal feed, medicines and additives and other related products.

<b>Retail sales</b>	This includes income from the sale of souvenirs, cigarettes (except those sold from vending machines), publications and other goods sold to final consumers for personal or household consumption.
<b>Sponsors, advertising and television and radio rights</b>	This item includes income received directly by businesses for sponsorship, advertising and television and radio rights. It also includes income received from the provision of corporate boxes at sporting grounds and facilities.
<b>Takings and commissions from gambling</b>	<p>Takings from gambling include gross takings from lotteries, instant money, keno, lotto, football pools, Totalisator Agency Board (TAB) sales, on-course totalisator sales, and bookmaker turnover. This item also includes net takings from poker/gaming machines and other casino gambling operations.</p> <p>Commissions from gambling include commissions received by businesses from the provision of gambling services such as poker/gaming machines, lottery, lotto, keno and instant money operations, football pools and TAB and totalisator operations.</p>
<b>Volunteers</b>	Volunteers are people who provide assistance where no payment, either monetary or in kind, is received.



## For more information . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products available from all ABS Offices.

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