

# **SPORTS ATTENDANCE**

**AUSTRALIA**

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 2 DEC 2003

## **C O N T E N T S**

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
Summary of findings .....	3

## **T A B L E S**

<b>1</b> Characteristics of persons who attended sport .....	11
<b>2</b> Persons attending sport, by state or territory .....	12
<b>3</b> Persons attending sport, by occupation .....	13
<b>4</b> Persons attending sport, by educational attainment .....	14
<b>5</b> Persons attending selected sports .....	15
<b>6</b> Persons attending main sports, by state or territory .....	16
<b>7</b> Persons attending main sports, by age and sex .....	18
<b>8</b> Persons attending main sports, by occupation .....	20
<b>9</b> Persons attending main sports, by educational attainment .....	22
<b>10</b> Frequency of attendance at main sports .....	23
<b>11</b> Persons attending main sports, by sex, 1995, 1999 and 2002 ..	24
<b>12</b> Persons attending main sports, by age, 1995, 1999 and 2002 ..	26
<b>13</b> Persons attending main sports, by state or territory, 1995, 1999 and 2002 .....	29

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

Explanatory Notes .....	32
Technical Note: Measuring sampling variability .....	36
Glossary .....	39

## **I N Q U I R I E S**

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Mike Stratton on Adelaide (08) 8237 7399.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents results from the 2002 General Social Survey relating to attendance at sports events. The survey obtained data about the characteristics of persons aged 18 years and over who attended sporting events as spectators (excluding junior and school sport) and is comparable with the Survey of Sports Attendance conducted in April 1999.

Details on the numbers of persons who attended sporting matches or competitions in the twelve months prior to interview are provided together with the socio-demographic characteristics of spectators, the most popular sports, and frequency of attendance.

Information on the concepts and methods used in the survey, definitions and interpretation, and reliability of the results are included in the Explanatory Notes (pp. 32–35), Technical Note (pp. 36–38), and Glossary (pp. 39–41).

### ROUNDING

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

### MORE INFORMATION ON ABS CULTURE AND RECREATION STATISTICS

Information about Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) activities in the field of culture and recreation statistics is available from the Culture and Recreation Statistics theme page on the ABS web site. To access the theme page, select Themes from the menu on the home page. Details of other ABS publications containing information on sport and physical recreation can be found in paragraph 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

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### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
ERP	estimated resident population
GSS	General Social Survey
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SE	standard error
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

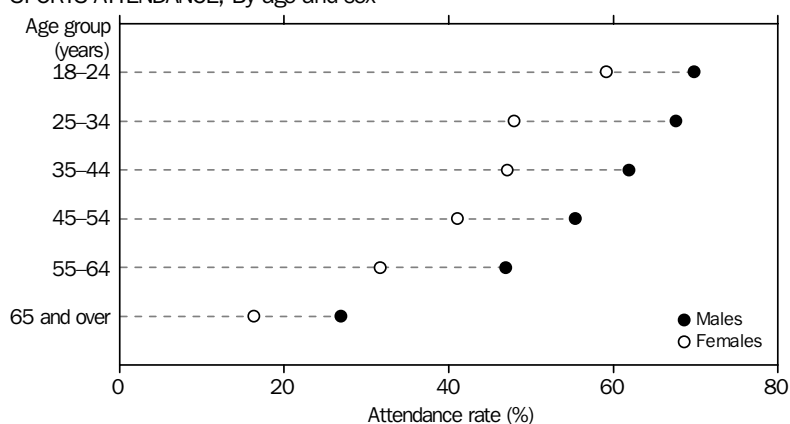
### SUMMARY

During the 12 months before interview in 2002, nearly one-half of the Australian population aged 18 years and over (48.2% or 7.0 million people) attended at least one sporting event. The highest rates of attendance were recorded for Australian rules football (17.1%), horse racing (12.9%) and motor sports (10.2%).

### AGE AND SEX

People aged 18–24 years (64.5%) were most likely to have attended at least one sporting event in the 12 months prior to interview, with attendance declining in each subsequent age group. The lowest rate of attendance (21.2%) was recorded for those aged 65 years and over. More males (4.0 million or 56.0%) attended a sports event than females (3.0 million or 40.7%). Attendance rates were higher for males than for females in all age groups.

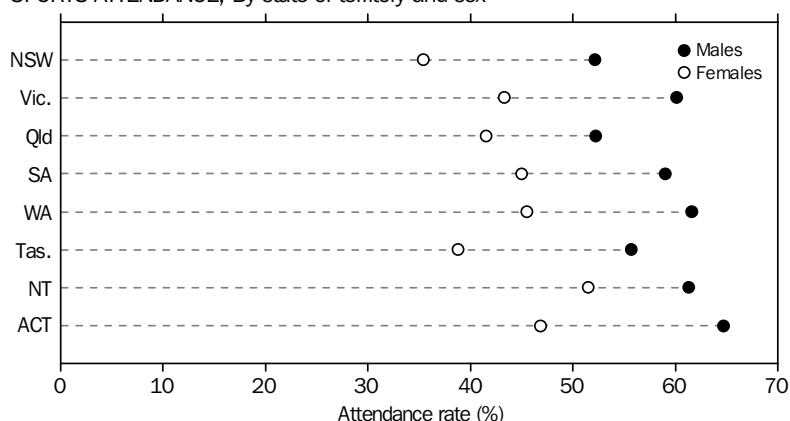
SPORTS ATTENDANCE, By age and sex



### AREA OF RESIDENCE

Attendance rates at sporting events were similar for people in state capital cities (47.9%) and the rest of Australia (48.9%). The highest attendance rate was recorded in the Northern Territory (56.7%), while the lowest was recorded in New South Wales (43.7%).

SPORTS ATTENDANCE, By state or territory and sex



### COUNTRY OF BIRTH

People born in Australia had the highest attendance rate (53.0%). This was 6.6 percentage points higher than the attendance rate for people born in overseas main English-speaking countries (46.4%) and 23.9 percentage points higher than the rate for people born in non-English speaking countries (29.1%).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### LABOUR FORCE

Employed people had a higher rate of attendance (59.0%) than those who were unemployed (42.8%), and those employed full-time had a higher rate (62.2%) than those employed part-time (51.0%). The lowest attendance rate was recorded for people not in the labour force (27.4%) of which over half (727,300 people) were retired from work. The attendance rate for those retired from work was 23.8%.

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The rate of attendance was lowest for those people whose completed level of education was year 10 or below (35.8%) followed by certificate levels I and II (43.4%). Other attendance rates ranged from 56.5% for people whose highest completed level of education was year 12, to 51.7% for people with advanced diplomas or diplomas.

### OCCUPATION

Attendance rates by occupation varied from 65.1% for associate professionals to 50.9% for labourers and related workers.

### MAIN SPORTS ATTENDED

Australian rules football had the highest attendance of any sporting event in Australia with almost 2.5 million people aged 18 years or over reporting that they had attended at least once in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002. This represents an attendance rate of 17.1% for this population. Horse racing was the second most attended sporting event, with almost 1.9 million people (12.9%) having attended at least once during this period.

Other sports which attracted over one million attendees were motor sports (1.5 million) and rugby league (1.5 million).

The rate of attendance was higher for males than for females for the majority of the fifteen main sports. Exceptions to this were tennis, where the attendance rates for both sexes were the same (2.7%), hockey (outdoor) where the female attendance rate (0.9%) was higher than that for males (0.6%), and netball, where the female attendance rate was over twice that for males (2.1% and 0.9% respectively). Of the sports that were predominantly attended by males, over half a million more males (1,503,900) than females (982,000) attended Australian rules football and at least twice as many males as females attended motor sports (993,300 males and 480,100 females), cricket (outdoor) (635,200 and 231,000) and rugby union (469,700 and 203,900).

The frequency with which people attended different sports varied considerably. The majority of people who attended tennis (72.8%), golf (70.4%), harness racing (70.0%), motor sports (68.6%) and horse racing (67.0%) only attended once or twice during the reference period. In contrast, over two-fifths (41.9%) of people who attended netball attended this sport six or more times during the 12 months prior to interview.

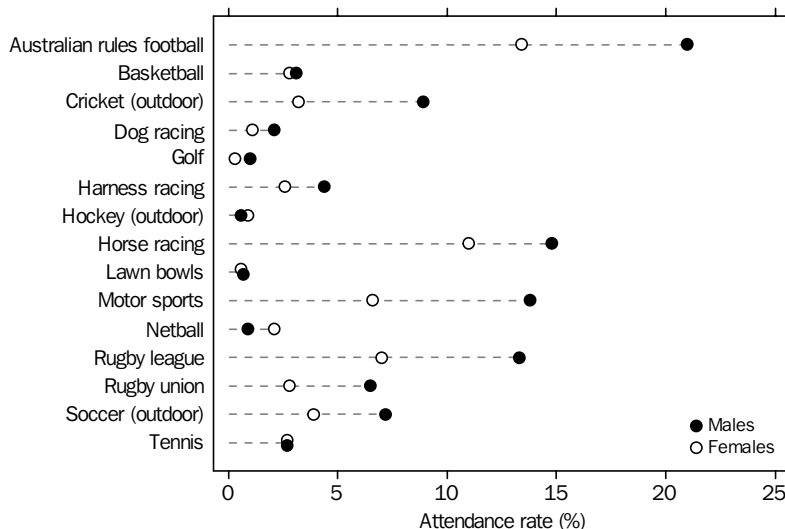
Sports with the highest frequency rates (attended six or more times) were lawn bowls (57.6% of attendees) and netball (41.9%).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### MAIN SPORTS ATTENDED

*continued*

### ATTENDANCE AT MAIN SPORTS, By sex



### COMPARISON OF 1995, 1999 AND 2002 SURVEYS

The number of Australians aged 18 years and over who attended a sporting event (excluding motor sports) increased from 5.6 million in 1995 to 6.5 million in 2002. The attendance rate was 42.1% in 1995 and 44.8% in 2002. The increase in the rate of attendance at sporting events was similar for both males (up 5.3 percentage points) and females (4.6 percentage points).

The number of persons attending Australian rules football increased from 1.7 million in 1995 to 2.5 million in 2002 with the rate of attendance increasing from 13.1% in 1995 to 17.1% in 2002. Increases in attendance rates over the three collection years were also recorded for rugby union (up 2.1 percentage points) and soccer (up 1.7 percentage points). Decreases in attendance were recorded for cricket (outdoor) and basketball with attendance rates falling 2.0 and 1.3 percentage points respectively.

Care should be taken when comparing data from the surveys due to changes in the survey methodology. For further information see paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

### MAIN SPORTS ATTENDED

	1995		1999		2002	
	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Australian rules football	1 746.9	13.1	2 330.7	16.5	2 486.0	17.1
Basketball	576.0	4.3	461.6	3.3	434.4	3.0
Cricket (outdoor)	1 063.9	8.0	870.7	6.2	866.2	6.0
Dog racing	280.0	2.1	258.0	1.8	232.3	1.6
Harness racing	553.3	4.2	508.4	3.6	508.3	3.5
Horse racing	1 632.2	12.3	1 698.8	12.8	1 865.2	12.9
Motor sports(a)	406.3	3.1	1 416.0	10.1	1 473.4	10.2
Netball	276.5	2.1	214.2	1.5	219.7	1.5
Rugby league	1 315.7	9.9	1 371.9	9.7	1 464.6	10.1
Rugby union	329.9	2.5	417.8	3.0	673.6	4.6
Soccer (outdoor)	503.4	3.8	563.3	4.0	801.9	5.5
Tennis	401.8	3.0	404.3	2.9	393.5	2.7

(a) See paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### SELECTED SPORTS

#### *Australian rules football*

Australian rules football was the sporting event most attended by Australians. It was attended at least once by almost 2.5 million people or 17.1% of Australians aged 18 years and over in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002.

The highest attendance rates for this sport were recorded in Victoria (33.4%) and South Australia (33.4%), followed by Western Australia (26.7%) and Tasmania (25.6%). People in New South Wales reported the lowest attendance rate (4.1%), followed by Queensland (6.5%).

The attendance rate for Australian rules football was higher for males (21.0%) than for females (13.4%) with males in Victoria and South Australia having the highest attendance rates (41.3% and 39.2% respectively).

Almost 850,000 people attended Australian rules football matches on six or more occasions during the 12 months prior to interview. This was 34.2% of all Australian rules football attendees. Another 24.9% (or 618,100 people) attended this sport three to five times.

#### *Basketball*

In the 12 months prior to interview in 2002, 434,400 people aged 18 years and over attended a basketball game at least once, representing an attendance rate of 3.0%.

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest rate of attendance at basketball (5.9%) followed by South Australia with 4.7%. Attendance rates recorded in other states and territories ranged from 3.8% in Tasmania to 2.1% in New South Wales.

Similar numbers of males (226,000) and females (208,400) attended basketball games with the attendance rates for males and females being 3.1% and 2.8% respectively.

More than two-fifths of all basketball spectators (42.7%) attended one or two times; over one-third (34.6%) had been to a game six or more times, while over one-fifth (22.7%) attended three to five times.

#### *Cricket (outdoor)*

Cricket (outdoor) was the fifth most attended sporting event, having an overall attendance rate of 6.0%. Of all the states and territories, the highest attendance rate was recorded in Victoria (8.7%). The attendance rates for people in the other states and territories ranged from 6.6% in Tasmania to 4.2% in the Northern Territory.

More males (635,200) attended cricket (outdoor) events than females (231,000) with the attendance rates for males and females at this sporting event being 8.9% and 3.2% respectively.

More than one-half (56.4%) of the people who attended cricket (outdoor) in the 12 months prior to interview did so one or two times. Almost one-quarter (24.6%) attended three to five times and nearly one-fifth (19.1%) had attended six or more times during this period.

#### *Golf*

Just over 95,000 people aged 18 years and over attended a golfing event in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002. This was an attendance rate of 0.7%. Of all states and territories, the highest attendance rate for this sport was recorded in Victoria (1.1%). Western Australia had the second highest rate of attendance (0.8%).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Golf continued*

Three times as many males (72,100) attended golfing events than females (23,000) in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002 and the majority (70.4%) who attended this sport did so one or two times.

### *Hockey (outdoor)*

Nearly 107,000 people aged 18 years and over attended a hockey (outdoor) event at least once in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002. The highest attendance rate was recorded in Tasmania (1.9%). Other attendance rates ranged from 1.8% in Western Australia to 0.5% in New South Wales.

More females (63,300, an attendance rate of 0.9%) than males (43,500 or 0.6%) attended this sport in the 12 months prior to interview. The majority of attendees were also aged less than 55 years with 73% of these being between 25 and 54 years of age.

Nearly two-fifths (39.6%) of people who had attended a hockey (outdoor) event did so on six or more occasions.

### *Horse, harness, and dog racing*

Just over 2.6 million people aged 18 years and over attended horse racing, harness racing or dog racing in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002. Horse racing was the second most attended sporting event after Australian rules football, with just under 1.9 million people attending at least once during this period. The attendance rate was 12.9%. In comparison, 508,300 people attended harness racing and 232,300 attended dog racing during the same period.

The highest rates of attendance for horse racing were recorded in the Northern Territory (16.3%), and Victoria (15.8%). Western Australia had the highest attendance rate for both harness racing (6.3%) and dog racing (3.7%).

Males had higher attendance rates than females for all three of these sporting events. For horse racing, the most highly attended of these, the attendance rate for males was 14.8%, while for females it was 11.0%.

For the majority of people who attended any of these racing events (horse racing, 67.0%; harness racing, 70.0%; and dog racing, 64.7%), their attendance was an annual or bi-annual event. Just over one in ten attendees (horse racing, 11.8%; harness racing, 11.5%; and dog racing, 12.6%) attended six or more times during the survey period.

### *Lawn bowls*

In the 12 months prior to interview in 2002, 89,200 people aged 18 years and over reported having attended lawn bowls at least once. This was an attendance rate of 0.6%. The highest attendance rate was recorded in Tasmania (1.1%). Attendance rates recorded in other states and territories ranged from 0.7% in New South Wales to 0.2% in the Australian Capital Territory.

Slightly more males (47,200, an attendance rate of 0.7%) than females (42,000 or 0.6%) had attended lawn bowls in the 12 months prior to interview.

The highest attendance rate for lawn bowls was recorded for people aged 65 years and over (1.8%), followed by people aged 55–65 years (1.3%).

Over one-half (57.6%) of people aged 18 years and over who attended lawn bowls did so on six or more occasions in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Motor sports*

The third most attended sporting event was motor sports. Nearly 1.5 million people (10.2%) aged 18 years and over attended this sport at least once in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002.

People in the Northern Territory had the highest attendance rate (26.1%) for motor sports. This was also the highest attendance rate for any sport in the Northern Territory with the next most attended sport being Australian rules football (17.8%). Attendance rates in other states and territories ranged from 15.8% in the Australian Capital Territory to 7.5% in New South Wales.

Attendance at motor sports was more than twice as high by males (993,300 or 13.8%) than by females (480,100 or 6.6%).

The occupation group with the highest attendance rate was tradespersons and related workers (23.2%), followed by intermediate production and transport workers (17.4%). The lowest attendance rate was by professionals (9.6%).

Over two-thirds (68.6%) of people who attended motor sports did so only once or twice in the 12 months prior to interview, while 17.6% attended on three to five occasions.

### *Netball*

In the 12 months prior to interview in 2002, 219,700 people aged 18 years and over attended netball at least once. This represents an attendance rate of 1.5%.

The highest attendance rate was recorded in South Australia (4.0%) followed by the Northern Territory (2.7%). Attendance rates for other states and territories varied from 2.2% for Tasmania to 1.0% for Queensland.

Of the twelve most attended sports in Australia, netball was the only sport where female attendance was higher than that by males. More than twice as many females (152,800) as males (66,900) had attended a netball match during the 12 months prior to interview. This was an attendance rate for females of 2.1% compared with 0.9% for males.

Over two-fifths (41.9%) of people who attended a netball match did so six or more times, while one-third (33.6%) had attended one or two times.

### *Rugby league*

Just under 1.5 million people aged 18 years or over had attended at least one rugby league match during the 12 months prior to interview in 2002. This was the fourth highest sport attended, with an attendance rate of 10.1%.

The highest attendance rate was recorded in New South Wales (18.1%) followed by Queensland (16.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory (15.8%). Attendance rates in the remaining states and territories ranged from 5.9% in the Northern Territory to 0.1% in Tasmania. Notably, the states and territories which had low attendance rates for rugby league had the highest attendance rates for Australian rules football.

Attendance by males (951,400 or 13.3%) at rugby league events was nearly twice that reported by females (513,200 or 7.0%).

Nearly half (49.5%) of people who attended rugby league did so only one or two times during the 12 months prior to interview and just over one-quarter (25.7%) attended three to five times. Nearly one-quarter (24.7%) attended six or more times.



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Rugby union*

There were 673,600 people aged 18 years and over (an attendance rate of 4.6%) who attended a rugby union event at least once during the 12 months prior to interview in 2002.

More than half of all people who attended this type of sporting event were recorded in New South Wales (352,600 people). The highest attendance rate was recorded for the Australian Capital Territory (23.8%). The next highest attendance rate was recorded for New South Wales (7.2%). The lowest attendance rate (0.6%) was recorded in South Australia. Other attendance rates ranged from 6.0% in Queensland to 1.2% in Victoria.

More than twice as many males as females attended rugby union events during the 12 months prior to interview (469,700 and 203,900 respectively). This is reflected in the attendance rates for males (6.5%) and females (2.8%).

Of the people who attended this sport, nearly one-half (49.0%) had been once or twice during the 12 months prior to interview. Just over one-quarter (25.6%) attended six or more times, and a further one-quarter (25.3%) attended three to five times during this period.

### *Soccer (outdoor)*

Soccer (outdoor) was attended at least once by 5.5% of people aged 18 years and over in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002. Comparing the states and territories, the highest attendance rate was recorded in Western Australia (8.0%), followed by New South Wales (7.2%). Attendance rates for other states and territories ranged from 4.4% in the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland to 2.4% in Tasmania.

Nearly twice as many males as females attended a soccer (outdoor) match at least once in the 12 months prior to interview (519,300 and 282,600 respectively).

Over one-third (37.8%) attended soccer (outdoor) one or two times in the 12 months prior to interview with a further 34.4% reporting having attended six or more times during the same period.

### *Tennis*

There were 393,500 people in Australia who attended a tennis match in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002. This was 2.7% of the population aged 18 years and over.

Victoria reported the highest rate of attendance for this sport (5.2%) and tennis was the fifth most attended sport in this state with 191,000 people aged 18 years and over having attended at least once. Attendance rates for other states and territories ranged from 2.5% in Western Australia to 0.9% in Queensland.

The number of females (201,000) attending tennis matches was slightly higher than by males (192,500) although the attendance rates for both sexes were the same (2.7%).

The majority (72.8%) of people who attended this sport during the reference period did so only one or two times. Just under one-fifth (19.7%) had attended three to five times and only 7.5% attended six or more times.



## CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WHO ATTENDED SPORT

	MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS	
	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)						
18–24	676.9	69.8	552.6	59.1	1 229.4	64.5
25–34	983.7	67.6	696.3	47.9	1 680.0	57.8
35–44	903.0	61.9	694.2	47.1	1 597.2	54.5
45–54	732.5	55.4	542.3	41.0	1 274.8	48.2
55–64	446.3	46.9	295.8	31.7	742.1	39.4
65 and over	274.2	26.9	197.7	16.3	471.9	21.2
Region						
Capital cities	2 628.4	56.4	1 900.8	39.6	4 529.2	47.9
Rest of state	1 388.1	55.1	1 078.1	42.7	2 466.3	48.9
Country of birth						
Australia	3 091.9	60.6	2 471.2	45.7	5 563.0	53.0
Other main English-speaking countries	431.7	53.5	289.7	38.7	721.4	46.4
Other countries	493.0	38.8	218.0	18.5	711.1	29.1
Labour force status						
Employed	3 341.5	64.7	2 138.6	51.9	5 480.1	59.0
Full-time	2 901.0	65.7	1 202.8	55.2	4 103.8	62.2
Part-time	440.5	58.6	935.8	48.1	1 376.3	51.0
Unemployed	142.1	46.0	101.0	38.9	243.0	42.8
Not in the labour force	533.0	31.3	739.4	25.1	1 272.4	27.4
Retired from work	339.3	27.2	388.0	21.5	727.3	23.8
Other	193.7	42.8	351.3	30.9	545.1	34.3
Household composition						
Couple only, one family household	952.7	47.9	708.9	37.5	1 661.6	42.8
One family households with dependent children	1 577.9	63.4	1 284.4	46.1	2 862.2	54.3
Couple family	1 503.8	63.6	1 076.6	47.3	2 580.4	55.6
One-parent family	74.1	60.5	207.7	40.9	281.8	44.7
Lone person households	416.6	48.6	296.7	31.1	713.3	39.4
Other households	1 069.4	58.1	689.0	40.6	1 758.4	49.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 016.6</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>2 978.9</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>6 995.5</b>	<b>48.2</b>

## PERSONS ATTENDING SPORT, By state or territory

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER ('000)									
<b>Males</b>									
18-24	182.8	201.6	124.8	50.5	80.3	17.0	5.6	14.1	676.9
25-34	328.4	255.2	178.7	72.0	104.1	18.3	9.6	17.5	983.7
35-44	284.0	244.3	156.5	79.2	95.3	18.4	9.3	16.0	903.0
45-54	235.0	191.4	123.9	61.9	84.5	16.2	5.7	13.9	732.5
55-64	149.2	113.5	73.6	41.6	44.3	13.8	2.7	7.6	446.3
65 and over	83.2	79.2	42.6	23.8	29.7	9.8	0.9	4.9	274.2
Total	1 262.7	1 085.2	700.2	328.9	438.3	93.5	33.8	73.9	4 016.6
<b>Females</b>									
18-24	166.8	133.9	115.8	44.0	63.4	12.0	5.1	11.6	552.6
25-34	192.2	185.8	130.2	65.3	86.5	14.0	7.5	14.9	696.3
35-44	216.5	196.7	123.5	58.3	65.0	15.7	6.5	11.9	694.2
45-54	143.7	152.7	114.1	43.4	60.0	13.6	5.0	9.7	542.3
55-64	96.1	74.6	47.3	26.9	37.0	8.2	1.6	4.2	295.8
65 and over	60.4	61.5	34.1	21.3	12.6	5.3	*0.2	2.4	197.7
Total	875.7	805.2	565.0	259.2	324.5	68.8	26.0	54.7	2 978.9
<b>Persons</b>									
18-24	349.6	335.5	240.6	94.5	143.8	29.1	10.7	25.7	1 229.4
25-34	520.6	440.9	308.9	137.3	190.5	32.3	17.2	32.3	1 680.0
35-44	500.6	441.0	280.0	137.4	160.4	34.1	15.8	27.9	1 597.2
45-54	378.7	344.1	238.1	105.3	144.5	29.8	10.7	23.6	1 274.8
55-64	245.3	188.1	120.9	68.5	81.2	22.0	4.3	11.8	742.1
65 and over	143.6	140.7	76.8	45.1	42.2	15.1	1.1	7.3	471.9
Total	2 138.3	1 890.3	1 265.3	588.1	762.7	162.3	59.8	128.6	6 995.5
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)									
<b>Males</b>									
18-24	56.9	81.3	67.7	72.0	80.6	80.2	78.8	81.0	69.8
25-34	66.9	67.6	67.0	68.5	71.3	63.3	67.1	68.2	67.6
35-44	57.3	67.3	57.6	71.3	64.6	55.3	68.0	68.9	61.9
45-54	53.0	59.3	49.2	59.6	62.3	49.7	52.3	62.7	55.4
55-64	46.5	48.7	40.2	54.5	48.1	55.6	42.8	53.0	46.9
65 and over	23.6	30.4	23.3	26.2	32.8	36.1	31.5	42.6	26.9
Total	52.1	60.1	52.2	59.0	61.6	55.7	61.3	64.7	56.0
<b>Females</b>									
18-24	54.0	56.4	64.6	64.7	64.8	57.7	71.7	70.5	59.1
25-34	38.9	49.8	48.1	64.2	60.6	45.6	54.1	58.8	47.9
35-44	44.0	53.2	44.3	51.8	44.1	44.6	51.9	48.7	47.1
45-54	32.8	46.4	45.6	40.9	45.1	41.0	51.8	42.3	41.0
55-64	30.5	31.9	26.9	34.6	42.3	33.2	35.0	30.2	31.7
65 and over	14.2	19.5	16.5	19.3	11.9	16.2	*9.4	17.5	16.3
Total	35.4	43.3	41.5	45.0	45.5	38.8	51.5	46.8	40.7
<b>Persons</b>									
18-24	55.5	69.1	66.2	68.4	72.8	69.0	75.3	75.9	64.5
25-34	52.8	58.8	57.5	66.4	66.0	54.2	60.7	63.5	57.8
35-44	50.7	60.2	50.8	61.5	54.4	49.8	60.3	58.5	54.5
45-54	43.0	52.8	47.4	50.2	53.8	45.3	52.1	52.3	48.2
55-64	38.6	40.3	33.7	44.5	45.3	44.5	39.5	41.7	39.4
65 and over	18.5	24.5	19.7	22.4	21.6	25.2	20.7	29.0	21.2
Total	43.7	51.6	46.8	51.9	53.5	47.0	56.7	55.7	48.2

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

(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

## PERSONS ATTENDING SPORT, By occupation

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
.....			
NUMBER ('000)			
Managers and administrators	431.2	132.3	563.5
Professionals	550.6	481.1	1 031.8
Associate professionals	517.0	239.7	756.8
Tradespersons and related workers	703.0	71.0	774.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	*23.7	220.7	244.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	302.4	562.5	864.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	381.1	43.5	424.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	170.7	271.5	442.2
Labourers and related workers	255.3	114.5	369.8
<i>Total employed(a)</i>	<i>3 341.5</i>	<i>2 138.6</i>	<i>5 480.1</i>
.....			
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)			
Managers and administrators	67.0	58.0	64.7
Professionals	61.7	51.0	56.2
Associate professionals	73.3	52.4	65.1
Tradespersons and related workers	65.9	52.1	64.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	*50.5	59.4	58.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	68.9	52.9	57.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	58.2	46.2	56.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	63.4	50.5	54.8
Labourers and related workers	58.1	39.9	50.9
<i>Total employed(a)</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>59.0</i>
.....			
* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution			
(a) Includes Inadequately described.			

## PERSONS ATTENDING SPORT, By educational attainment

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
.....			
NUMBER ('000)			
Postgraduate degree	112.7	48.2	160.9
Graduate diploma or graduate certificate	94.8	96.7	191.5
Bachelor degree	511.0	449.6	960.6
Advanced diploma or diploma	289.1	299.8	588.9
Certificate levels III and IV	1 002.4	220.2	1 222.5
Certificate levels I and II	41.4	56.1	97.6
Year 12	822.8	681.8	1 504.7
Year 11	233.4	310.6	544.1
Year 10 or below(a)	882.3	794.0	1 676.3
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>4 016.6</i>	<i>2 978.9</i>	<i>6 995.5</i>
.....			
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)			
Postgraduate degree	57.9	38.9	50.5
Graduate diploma or graduate certificate	64.1	47.4	54.4
Bachelor degree	59.2	50.1	54.6
Advanced diploma or diploma	59.5	45.9	51.7
Certificate levels III and IV	57.3	41.6	53.7
Certificate levels I and II	48.6	40.3	43.4
Year 12	64.1	49.4	56.5
Year 11	61.4	52.0	55.7
Year 10 or below(a)	45.9	28.7	35.8
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>48.2</i>

(a) Includes Never attended school.

(b) Includes Certificate not further defined and Level not determined.

## PERSONS ATTENDING SELECTED SPORTS

	MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS	
	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Athletics/track and field	*15.2	*0.2	31.6	0.4	46.8	0.3
Australian rules football	1 503.9	21.0	982.0	13.4	2 486.0	17.1
Baseball	*19.8	*0.3	*19.6	*0.3	39.4	0.3
Basketball	226.0	3.1	208.4	2.8	434.4	3.0
Cricket (outdoor)	635.2	8.9	231.0	3.2	866.2	6.0
Cycling	*31.2	*0.4	*15.8	*0.2	47.0	0.3
Dog racing	150.7	2.1	81.6	1.1	232.3	1.6
Golf	72.1	1.0	*23.0	*0.3	95.1	0.7
Harness racing	318.9	4.4	189.4	2.6	508.3	3.5
Hockey (outdoor)	43.5	0.6	63.3	0.9	106.8	0.7
Horse racing	1 062.6	14.8	802.6	11.0	1 865.2	12.9
Horse riding/equestrian activities/polo	*20.7	*0.3	*26.1	*0.4	46.8	0.3
Ice/snow sports	*21.3	*0.3	*19.9	*0.3	41.1	0.3
Lawn bowls	47.2	0.7	42.0	0.6	89.2	0.6
Martial arts	*28.9	*0.4	**12.6	**0.2	41.5	0.3
Motor sports	993.3	13.8	480.1	6.6	1 473.4	10.2
Netball	66.9	0.9	152.8	2.1	219.7	1.5
Rodeo	*21.9	*0.3	*13.8	*0.2	35.7	0.2
Rugby league	951.4	13.3	513.2	7.0	1 464.6	10.1
Rugby union	469.7	6.5	203.9	2.8	673.6	4.6
Soccer (indoor)	*28.6	*0.4	*26.4	*0.4	55.0	0.4
Soccer (outdoor)	519.3	7.2	282.6	3.9	801.9	5.5
Softball	**8.4	**0.1	*26.6	*0.4	34.9	0.2
Surf sports	*28.2	*0.4	**6.4	**0.1	34.7	0.2
Swimming	*20.6	*0.3	34.3	0.5	54.9	0.4
Tennis	192.5	2.7	201.0	2.7	393.5	2.7
Touch football	*14.1	*0.2	*28.8	*0.4	42.9	0.3
Volleyball	*22.4	*0.3	*15.8	*0.2	38.3	0.3

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

## PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, By state or territory

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
MALES ('000)									
Australian rules football	127.5	745.0	110.2	218.6	220.1	57.0	12.5	13.1	1 503.9
Basketball	48.8	72.3	36.9	25.8	28.4	6.2	*0.6	7.0	226.0
Cricket (outdoor)	179.5	235.0	82.5	52.2	58.2	17.4	3.0	7.4	635.2
Dog racing	40.7	48.9	18.4	*6.1	30.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	150.7
Golf	*14.6	32.0	*8.6	*6.4	8.9	**0.8	**0.2	**0.5	72.1
Harness racing	106.9	100.1	24.4	25.0	53.5	5.6	*0.6	2.6	318.9
Hockey (outdoor)	*11.1	*5.4	*7.4	*3.3	10.8	3.0	*0.7	*1.7	43.5
Horse racing	363.0	318.5	191.8	55.5	93.1	18.4	8.9	13.4	1 062.6
Lawn bowls	*20.3	*10.7	*9.4	*2.4	*2.1	*1.8	*0.3	**0.2	47.2
Motor sports	236.2	276.4	161.5	122.3	123.9	30.5	16.7	25.8	993.3
Netball	*13.6	22.5	*7.6	9.8	8.1	3.5	*0.7	*1.1	66.9
Rugby league	610.7	39.1	264.1	*1.8	9.8	**0.1	3.7	22.2	951.4
Rugby union	256.0	30.1	106.5	*3.6	32.9	*2.5	2.4	35.8	469.7
Soccer (outdoor)	207.8	115.2	74.8	26.7	81.4	4.9	2.1	6.4	519.3
Tennis	51.1	99.5	**3.4	16.3	17.4	*2.3	*0.7	*1.8	192.5
FEMALES ('000)									
Australian rules football	72.4	480.0	66.2	160.5	159.8	31.3	6.3	5.6	982.0
Basketball	55.6	62.0	27.0	27.2	21.2	7.0	1.9	6.6	208.4
Cricket (outdoor)	59.5	83.1	35.9	19.1	23.4	5.3	1.5	3.3	231.0
Dog racing	*19.5	27.0	**2.6	7.2	21.5	3.1	**0.2	**0.4	81.6
Golf	*9.0	*8.4	**3.4	—	*1.9	**0.2	—	**0.2	*23.0
Harness racing	55.7	55.7	*11.7	23.1	36.5	4.4	*0.5	*2.0	189.4
Hockey (outdoor)	*12.1	18.0	*8.2	*5.6	14.3	3.5	*0.7	**0.7	63.3
Horse racing	231.1	259.2	167.6	43.4	70.7	13.0	8.3	9.1	802.6
Lawn bowls	*15.2	*10.3	*6.8	**0.8	*6.4	*2.1	**0.1	**0.2	42.0
Motor sports	129.0	101.6	89.9	52.4	69.6	16.1	10.8	10.7	480.1
Netball	39.2	33.8	19.2	35.7	17.0	3.9	2.1	*1.8	152.8
Rugby league	276.4	21.7	191.7	*2.3	*4.1	**0.2	2.5	14.4	513.2
Rugby union	96.7	*14.0	56.4	*2.9	12.2	**0.5	2.1	19.2	203.9
Soccer (outdoor)	146.5	29.7	45.1	18.9	32.9	3.5	2.3	3.7	282.6
Tennis	58.3	91.5	21.1	7.1	18.0	2.8	*0.8	*1.4	201.0
PERSONS ('000)									
Australian rules football	199.9	1 224.9	176.4	379.1	379.9	88.3	18.7	18.8	2 486.0
Basketball	104.4	134.3	63.9	53.1	49.6	13.1	2.5	13.6	434.4
Cricket (outdoor)	239.0	318.1	118.4	71.3	81.6	22.7	4.5	10.7	866.2
Dog racing	60.2	75.9	21.0	13.3	52.0	6.0	1.2	2.7	232.3
Golf	*23.6	40.4	*12.0	*6.4	10.8	**0.9	**0.2	**0.7	95.1
Harness racing	162.6	155.8	36.1	48.1	90.0	10.0	1.0	4.6	508.3
Hockey (outdoor)	*23.3	23.5	*15.6	8.9	25.2	6.6	1.4	2.5	106.8
Horse racing	594.1	577.7	359.4	98.9	163.8	31.4	17.2	22.6	1 865.2
Lawn bowls	35.5	20.9	*16.2	*3.3	8.6	3.9	*0.4	**0.4	89.2
Motor sports	365.1	378.0	251.4	174.6	193.6	46.6	27.5	36.5	1 473.4
Netball	52.9	56.3	26.8	45.5	25.1	7.4	2.8	2.9	219.7
Rugby league	887.1	60.7	455.8	*4.2	13.8	**0.3	6.2	36.6	1 464.6
Rugby union	352.6	44.1	162.8	*6.5	45.0	3.1	4.5	54.9	673.6
Soccer (outdoor)	354.3	144.9	119.9	45.6	114.3	8.4	4.4	10.1	801.9
Tennis	109.4	191.0	24.4	23.4	35.4	5.1	1.5	3.2	393.5

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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, By state or territory *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
MALES (attendance rate %)									
Australian rules football	5.3	41.3	8.2	39.2	30.9	33.9	22.6	11.5	21.0
Basketball	2.0	4.0	2.7	4.6	4.0	3.7	*1.1	6.1	3.1
Cricket (outdoor)	7.4	13.0	6.2	9.4	8.2	10.4	5.5	6.5	8.9
Dog racing	1.7	2.7	1.4	*1.1	4.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Golf	*0.6	1.8	*0.6	*1.2	1.2	**0.5	**0.4	**0.4	1.0
Harness racing	4.4	5.5	1.8	4.5	7.5	3.3	*1.0	2.3	4.4
Hockey (outdoor)	*0.5	*0.3	*0.6	*0.6	1.5	1.8	*1.2	*1.5	0.6
Horse racing	15.0	17.6	14.3	10.0	13.1	11.0	16.1	11.8	14.8
Lawn bowls	*0.8	*0.6	*0.7	*0.4	*0.3	*1.1	*0.5	**0.2	0.7
Motor sports	9.7	15.3	12.0	21.9	17.4	18.2	30.3	22.6	13.8
Netball	*0.6	1.2	*0.6	1.8	1.1	2.1	*1.2	*1.0	0.9
Rugby league	25.2	2.2	19.7	*0.3	1.4	—	6.7	19.4	13.3
Rugby union	10.6	1.7	7.9	*0.6	4.6	*1.5	4.3	31.3	6.5
Soccer (outdoor)	8.6	6.4	5.6	4.8	11.4	2.9	3.8	5.6	7.2
Tennis	2.1	5.5	**0.3	2.9	2.4	*1.4	*1.3	*1.6	2.7
FEMALES (attendance rate %)									
Australian rules football	2.9	25.8	4.9	27.8	22.4	17.7	12.5	4.8	13.4
Basketball	2.2	3.3	2.0	4.7	3.0	3.9	3.8	5.6	2.8
Cricket (outdoor)	2.4	4.5	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.2
Dog racing	*0.8	1.5	**0.2	1.3	3.0	1.8	**0.4	**0.3	1.1
Golf	*0.4	*0.5	**0.2	—	*0.3	**0.1	—	**0.2	*0.3
Harness racing	2.3	3.0	*0.9	4.0	5.1	2.5	*0.9	*1.7	2.6
Hockey (outdoor)	*0.5	1.0	*0.6	*1.0	2.0	2.0	*1.5	**0.6	0.9
Horse racing	9.3	14.0	12.3	7.5	9.9	7.4	16.6	7.8	11.0
Lawn bowls	*0.6	*0.6	*0.5	**0.1	*0.9	*1.2	**0.1	**0.2	0.6
Motor sports	5.2	5.5	6.6	9.1	9.8	9.1	21.5	9.2	6.6
Netball	1.6	1.8	1.4	6.2	2.4	2.2	4.2	*1.5	2.1
Rugby league	11.2	1.2	14.1	*0.4	*0.6	**0.1	5.0	12.3	7.0
Rugby union	3.9	*0.8	4.1	*0.5	1.7	**0.3	4.3	16.4	2.8
Soccer (outdoor)	5.9	1.6	3.3	3.3	4.6	2.0	4.5	3.2	3.9
Tennis	2.4	4.9	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.6	*1.6	*1.2	2.7
PERSONS (attendance rate %)									
Australian rules football	4.1	33.4	6.5	33.4	26.7	25.6	17.8	8.1	17.1
Basketball	2.1	3.7	2.4	4.7	3.5	3.8	2.4	5.9	3.0
Cricket (outdoor)	4.9	8.7	4.4	6.3	5.7	6.6	4.2	4.6	6.0
Dog racing	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.2	3.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.6
Golf	*0.5	1.1	*0.4	*0.6	0.8	**0.3	**0.2	**0.3	0.7
Harness racing	3.3	4.3	1.3	4.2	6.3	2.9	1.0	2.0	3.5
Hockey (outdoor)	*0.5	0.6	*0.6	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.7
Horse racing	12.1	15.8	13.3	8.7	11.5	9.1	16.3	9.8	12.9
Lawn bowls	0.7	0.6	*0.6	*0.3	0.6	1.1	*0.3	**0.2	0.6
Motor sports	7.5	10.3	9.3	15.4	13.6	13.5	26.1	15.8	10.2
Netball	1.1	1.5	1.0	4.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.3	1.5
Rugby league	18.1	1.7	16.9	*0.4	1.0	**0.1	5.9	15.8	10.1
Rugby union	7.2	1.2	6.0	*0.6	3.2	0.9	4.3	23.8	4.6
Soccer (outdoor)	7.2	4.0	4.4	4.0	8.0	2.4	4.2	4.4	5.5
Tennis	2.2	5.2	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7

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

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## PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, By age and sex

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
MALES ('000)							
Australian rules football	272.1	373.8	336.0	277.7	151.7	92.7	1 503.9
Basketball	83.1	39.0	49.2	36.8	**10.5	**7.3	226.0
Cricket (outdoor)	125.3	187.8	127.2	107.5	56.6	*30.8	635.2
Dog racing	*22.8	39.6	38.4	*31.4	**13.4	**5.2	150.7
Golf	**4.2	*22.4	**7.6	*17.0	**9.8	**11.1	72.1
Harness racing	54.2	73.6	69.1	60.7	35.9	*25.4	318.9
Hockey (outdoor)	**3.3	*15.9	**10.6	**6.8	**6.2	**0.7	43.5
Horse racing	163.8	310.4	234.7	189.0	107.8	56.9	1 062.6
Lawn bowls	**0.6	**0.1	**6.1	**4.2	*13.8	*22.3	47.2
Motor sports	223.5	278.9	251.8	149.4	72.0	*17.7	993.3
Netball	*15.7	**12.1	*19.4	**9.9	**7.2	**2.5	66.9
Rugby league	160.3	283.3	205.1	156.8	104.3	41.5	951.4
Rugby union	74.8	140.0	124.7	69.1	45.0	*16.1	469.7
Soccer (outdoor)	107.1	116.7	111.1	103.0	48.7	32.8	519.3
Tennis	*29.0	45.7	42.5	35.3	*28.8	**11.1	192.5
FEMALES ('000)							
Australian rules football	174.1	247.7	221.2	184.5	100.6	53.9	982.0
Basketball	45.3	46.0	44.6	50.5	**10.2	**11.9	208.4
Cricket (outdoor)	42.6	60.1	33.4	52.7	*23.5	*18.7	231.0
Dog racing	**9.9	*25.4	*15.5	*18.9	**8.9	**3.1	81.6
Golf	—	—	**3.9	**4.7	**5.9	**8.6	*23.0
Harness racing	*17.5	50.1	44.0	37.0	*30.3	**10.6	189.4
Hockey (outdoor)	**12.9	**11.4	*16.7	*16.7	**1.1	**4.4	63.3
Horse racing	124.4	228.6	158.5	143.9	94.3	52.9	802.6
Lawn bowls	**1.3	**0.7	**2.2	*8.7	**10.8	*18.2	42.0
Motor sports	126.3	129.3	116.4	85.3	**13.7	**9.1	480.1
Netball	32.9	35.5	38.1	*29.7	**10.8	**5.8	152.8
Rugby league	144.4	114.2	119.1	77.9	42.7	*14.9	513.2
Rugby union	*31.4	69.9	32.6	47.1	*16.9	**6.1	203.9
Soccer (outdoor)	56.9	65.8	78.5	47.5	*20.8	**13.0	282.6
Tennis	42.9	54.9	34.0	*30.9	*24.3	*14.1	201.0
PERSONS ('000)							
Australian rules football	446.2	621.5	557.1	462.2	252.4	146.6	2 486.0
Basketball	128.4	85.0	93.8	87.2	20.8	*19.2	434.4
Cricket (outdoor)	167.9	247.9	160.5	160.2	80.1	49.4	866.2
Dog racing	32.7	65.0	53.9	50.3	*22.2	**8.2	232.3
Golf	**4.2	*22.4	**11.5	*21.7	*15.7	*19.7	95.1
Harness racing	71.6	123.8	113.1	97.7	66.2	36.0	508.3
Hockey (outdoor)	*16.2	*27.3	*27.3	*23.5	**7.3	**5.1	106.8
Horse racing	288.2	539.0	393.2	332.8	202.1	109.8	1 865.2
Lawn bowls	**2.0	**0.8	**8.3	*13.0	*24.7	40.5	89.2
Motor sports	349.8	408.2	368.2	234.8	85.7	26.8	1 473.4
Netball	48.6	47.6	57.5	39.6	*18.0	**8.3	219.7
Rugby league	304.7	397.5	324.2	234.8	147.0	56.4	1 464.6
Rugby union	106.2	209.9	157.3	116.1	61.9	*22.2	673.6
Soccer (outdoor)	164.1	182.5	189.5	150.5	69.5	45.8	801.9
Tennis	71.9	100.6	76.5	66.2	53.1	*25.2	393.5

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, By age and sex *continued*

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
MALES (attendance rate %)							
Australian rules football	28.1	25.7	23.0	21.0	16.0	9.1	21.0
Basketball	8.6	2.7	3.4	2.8	**1.1	**0.7	3.1
Cricket (outdoor)	12.9	12.9	8.7	8.1	6.0	*3.0	8.9
Dog racing	*2.4	2.7	2.6	*2.4	**1.4	**0.5	2.1
Golf	**0.4	*1.5	**0.5	*1.3	**1.0	**1.1	1.0
Harness racing	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.6	3.8	*2.5	4.4
Hockey (outdoor)	**0.3	*1.1	**0.7	**0.5	**0.6	**0.1	0.6
Horse racing	16.9	21.3	16.1	14.3	11.3	5.6	14.8
Lawn bowls	**0.1	—	**0.4	**0.3	*1.5	*2.2	0.7
Motor sports	23.1	19.2	17.3	11.3	7.6	*1.7	13.8
Netball	*1.6	**0.8	*1.3	**0.7	**0.8	**0.2	0.9
Rugby league	16.5	19.5	14.1	11.9	11.0	4.1	13.3
Rugby union	7.7	9.6	8.5	5.2	4.7	*1.6	6.5
Soccer (outdoor)	11.1	8.0	7.6	7.8	5.1	3.2	7.2
Tennis	*3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	*3.0	**1.1	2.7
FEMALES (attendance rate %)							
Australian rules football	18.6	17.1	15.0	14.0	10.8	4.5	13.4
Basketball	4.8	3.2	3.0	3.8	**1.1	**1.0	2.8
Cricket (outdoor)	4.6	4.1	2.3	4.0	*2.5	*1.5	3.2
Dog racing	**1.1	*1.7	*1.0	*1.4	**1.0	**0.3	1.1
Golf	—	—	**0.3	**0.4	**0.6	**0.7	*0.3
Harness racing	*1.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	*3.2	**0.9	2.6
Hockey (outdoor)	**1.4	**0.8	*1.1	*1.3	**0.1	**0.4	0.9
Horse racing	13.3	15.7	10.8	10.9	10.1	4.4	11.0
Lawn bowls	**0.1	—	**0.1	**0.7	**1.2	*1.5	0.6
Motor sports	13.5	8.9	7.9	6.5	**1.5	**0.8	6.6
Netball	3.5	2.4	2.6	*2.2	**1.2	**0.5	2.1
Rugby league	15.4	7.9	8.1	5.9	4.6	*1.2	7.0
Rugby union	*3.4	4.8	2.2	3.6	*1.8	**0.5	2.8
Soccer (outdoor)	6.1	4.5	5.3	3.6	*2.2	**1.1	3.9
Tennis	4.6	3.8	2.3	*2.3	*2.6	*1.2	2.7
PERSONS (attendance rate %)							
Australian rules football	23.4	21.4	19.0	17.5	13.4	6.6	17.1
Basketball	6.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	1.1	*0.9	3.0
Cricket (outdoor)	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	4.3	2.2	6.0
Dog racing	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.9	*1.2	**0.4	1.6
Golf	**0.2	*0.8	**0.4	*0.8	*0.8	*0.9	0.7
Harness racing	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	1.6	3.5
Hockey (outdoor)	*0.9	*0.9	*0.9	*0.9	**0.4	**0.2	0.7
Horse racing	15.1	18.5	13.4	12.6	10.7	4.9	12.9
Lawn bowls	**0.1	—	**0.3	**0.5	*1.3	1.8	0.6
Motor sports	18.4	14.0	12.6	8.9	4.5	1.2	10.2
Netball	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	*1.0	**0.4	1.5
Rugby league	16.0	13.7	11.1	8.9	7.8	2.5	10.1
Rugby union	5.6	7.2	5.4	4.4	3.3	*1.0	4.6
Soccer (outdoor)	8.6	6.3	6.5	5.7	3.7	2.1	5.5
Tennis	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	*1.1	2.7

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## PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, By occupation

	<i>Managers and administrators</i>	<i>Professionals</i>	<i>Associate professionals</i>	<i>Tradespersons and related workers</i>	<i>Advanced clerical and service workers</i>	<i>Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers</i>	<i>Intermediate production and transport workers</i>	<i>Elementary clerical, sales and service workers</i>
NUMBER ('000)								
Australian rules football	225.1	410.5	293.9	284.0	84.3	305.7	139.3	154.8
Basketball	*24.3	87.1	55.3	42.3	*19.6	59.3	*16.7	*31.2
Cricket (outdoor)	108.4	155.1	121.6	99.0	**12.8	84.2	37.4	63.7
Dog racing	*18.9	*18.6	*28.2	36.5	**5.0	31.5	*19.8	*19.7
Golf	**11.7	*14.5	**12.1	**3.5	**1.4	**13.3	**4.2	**1.6
Harness racing	37.6	39.5	57.4	66.3	*15.2	72.9	31.9	*28.9
Hockey (outdoor)	*5.9	*27.1	**12.7	**11.3	**4.9	**11.8	**2.9	**11.0
Horse racing	194.4	294.4	238.1	221.2	66.3	245.7	101.2	104.4
Lawn bowls	*4.2	*1.9	*8.2	*0.1	*1.7	*2.1	*6.5	*2.5
Motor sports	120.7	176.4	142.0	279.0	55.7	160.8	130.0	92.8
Netball	*15.4	36.1	*25.7	**10.3	**8.9	31.5	*8.1	*20.1
Rugby league	128.0	172.8	170.6	187.1	48.9	208.0	101.3	86.2
Rugby union	98.5	159.2	92.6	54.7	**13.6	77.7	34.0	32.3
Soccer (outdoor)	40.0	112.8	78.4	119.3	*27.1	102.2	59.0	34.3
Tennis	58.6	86.0	43.6	*21.0	31.7	*28.8	*6.2	*27.8

ATTENDANCE RATE (%)								
Australian rules football	25.8	22.4	25.3	23.6	20.1	20.4	18.6	19.2
Basketball	*2.8	4.7	4.8	3.5	*4.7	3.9	*2.2	*3.9
Cricket (outdoor)	12.4	8.4	10.5	8.2	**3.1	5.6	5.0	7.9
Dog racing	*2.2	*1.0	*2.4	3.0	*1.2	2.1	*2.6	*2.4
Golf	*1.3	*0.8	*1.0	*0.3	*0.3	*0.9	*0.6	*0.2
Harness racing	4.3	2.1	4.9	5.5	*3.6	4.9	4.3	*3.6
Hockey (outdoor)	*0.7	*1.5	*1.1	*0.9	*1.2	*0.8	*0.4	*1.4
Horse racing	22.3	16.0	20.5	18.4	15.8	16.4	13.5	12.9
Lawn bowls	*0.5	*0.1	*0.7	—	*0.4	*0.1	*0.9	*0.3
Motor sports	13.8	9.6	12.2	23.2	13.3	10.7	17.4	11.5
Netball	*1.8	2.0	*2.2	*0.9	*2.1	2.1	*1.1	*2.5
Rugby league	14.7	9.4	14.7	15.6	11.7	13.8	13.5	10.7
Rugby union	11.3	8.7	8.0	4.5	*3.3	5.2	4.5	4.0
Soccer (outdoor)	4.6	6.1	6.7	9.9	*6.5	6.8	7.9	4.2
Tennis	6.7	4.7	3.7	*1.7	7.6	*1.9	*0.8	*3.4

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PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, By occupation *continued*

Labourers  
and  
related  
workers      Total  
employed(a)

## NUMBER ('000)

Australian rules football	126.4	2 026.6
Basketball	*25.8	361.6
Cricket (outdoor)	38.1	720.4
Dog racing	*15.1	194.1
Golf	**3.0	65.3
Harness racing	*22.4	372.8
Hockey (outdoor)	**2.8	90.5
Horse racing	71.7	1 541.5
Lawn bowls	—	*27.2
Motor sports	94.5	1 252.1
Netball	**8.9	165.0
Rugby league	79.1	1 182.1
Rugby union	*24.3	587.1
Soccer (outdoor)	48.6	621.8
Tennis	**11.5	315.2

## ATTENDANCE RATE (%)

Australian rules football	17.4	21.8
Basketball	*3.6	3.9
Cricket (outdoor)	5.2	7.8
Dog racing	*2.1	2.1
Golf	**0.4	0.7
Harness racing	*3.1	4.0
Hockey (outdoor)	**0.4	1.0
Horse racing	9.9	16.6
Lawn bowls	—	*0.3
Motor sports	13.0	13.5
Netball	**1.2	1.8
Rugby league	10.9	12.7
Rugby union	*3.3	6.3
Soccer (outdoor)	6.7	6.7
Tennis	**1.6	3.4

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(a) Includes Inadequately described.

## PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, By educational attainment

	Postgraduate degree	Graduate diploma or graduate certificate	Bachelor degree	Advanced diploma or diploma	Certificate levels III and IV	Certificate levels I and II	Year 12	Year 11	Year 10 or below	Total
NUMBER ('000)										
Australian rules football	57.2	83.5	381.0	222.9	390.8	*27.8	528.1	278.0	500.2	2 486.0
Basketball	**8.5	*16.0	65.9	42.3	56.7	**1.7	138.2	36.3	66.3	434.4
Cricket (outdoor)	36.3	*22.9	171.4	73.3	131.8	**12.2	213.9	64.0	138.2	866.2
Dog racing	**3.0	**2.7	*18.0	*18.7	48.6	**5.7	49.8	*18.9	66.0	232.3
Golf	—	**0.7	*17.2	**9.9	*19.2	**1.1	*19.3	**2.5	*25.3	95.1
Harness racing	**5.6	*21.0	36.3	34.8	108.5	*15.1	102.4	43.7	140.8	508.3
Hockey (outdoor)	**3.5	**4.9	*22.8	**8.7	**13.3	**0.2	*26.7	**4.8	*17.3	106.8
Horse racing	34.8	55.3	269.4	187.5	324.1	*21.0	402.8	119.3	442.0	1 865.2
Lawn bowls	—	**0.7	**3.2	**4.1	**11.1	**2.8	**6.7	**11.2	48.6	89.2
Motor sports	*27.2	*27.0	144.1	99.5	377.1	*17.8	313.0	120.7	340.1	1 473.4
Netball	**4.6	**4.4	*27.6	*18.1	*22.7	**2.2	50.1	*26.0	59.3	219.7
Rugby league	*16.4	*17.4	160.6	99.8	312.2	*14.9	375.8	64.8	391.1	1 464.6
Rugby union	40.0	*27.9	169.3	72.3	80.4	**3.4	178.3	*23.1	78.9	673.6
Soccer (outdoor)	*13.9	*22.0	104.3	72.8	173.0	**11.0	172.7	32.2	197.1	801.9
Tennis	*19.7	*29.0	99.3	35.0	42.5	**6.1	81.0	*30.1	46.8	393.5

ATTENDANCE RATE (%)										
Australian rules football	17.9	23.7	21.6	19.6	17.2	*12.4	19.8	28.4	10.7	17.1
Basketball	**2.7	*4.5	3.7	3.7	2.5	**0.8	5.2	3.7	1.4	3.0
Cricket (outdoor)	11.4	*6.5	9.7	6.4	5.8	**5.4	8.0	6.5	2.9	6.0
Dog racing	**1.0	**0.8	*1.0	*1.6	2.1	**2.6	1.9	*1.9	1.4	1.6
Golf	—	**0.2	*1.0	**0.9	*0.8	**0.5	*0.7	**0.3	*0.5	0.7
Harness racing	**1.8	*6.0	2.1	3.1	4.8	*6.7	3.8	4.5	3.0	3.5
Hockey (outdoor)	**1.1	**1.4	*1.3	**0.8	**0.6	**0.1	*1.0	**0.5	*0.4	0.7
Horse racing	10.9	15.7	15.3	16.5	14.2	*9.3	15.1	12.2	9.4	12.9
Lawn bowls	—	**0.2	**0.2	**0.4	**0.5	**1.3	**0.3	**1.1	1.0	0.6
Motor sports	*8.5	*7.7	8.2	8.7	16.6	*7.9	11.8	12.4	7.3	10.2
Netball	**1.4	**1.2	*1.6	*1.6	*1.0	**1.0	1.9	*2.7	1.3	1.5
Rugby league	*5.1	*5.0	9.1	8.8	13.7	*6.6	14.1	6.6	8.3	10.1
Rugby union	12.6	*7.9	9.6	6.3	3.5	**1.5	6.7	*2.4	1.7	4.6
Soccer (outdoor)	*4.3	*6.3	5.9	6.4	7.6	**4.9	6.5	3.3	4.2	5.5
Tennis	*6.2	*8.2	5.6	3.1	1.9	**2.7	3.0	*3.1	1.0	2.7

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## FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT MAIN SPORTS

	<u>1-2 times</u>		<u>3-5 times</u>		<u>6 times or more</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Males</b>								
Australian rules football	585.9	39.0	366.3	24.4	551.8	36.7	1 503.9	100.0
Basketball	86.2	38.1	58.1	25.7	81.7	36.2	226.0	100.0
Cricket (outdoor)	376.9	59.3	157.1	24.7	101.2	15.9	635.2	100.0
Dog racing	95.1	63.1	32.1	21.3	*23.6	*15.7	150.7	100.0
Golf	49.2	68.3	**11.7	**16.2	**11.2	**15.5	72.1	100.0
Harness racing	219.6	68.9	66.6	20.9	32.6	10.2	318.9	100.0
Hockey (outdoor)	**10.2	**23.5	*14.8	*34.0	*18.5	*42.5	43.5	100.0
Horse racing	646.0	60.8	268.3	25.2	148.4	14.0	1 062.6	100.0
Lawn bowls	**8.7	**18.5	**10.3	**21.9	*28.2	*59.6	47.2	100.0
Motor sports	664.1	66.9	181.2	18.2	148.0	14.9	993.3	100.0
Netball	*16.6	*24.9	*20.1	*30.0	*30.2	*45.1	66.9	100.0
Rugby league	442.6	46.5	260.2	27.3	248.6	26.1	951.4	100.0
Rugby union	226.0	48.1	122.1	26.0	121.7	25.9	469.7	100.0
Soccer (outdoor)	212.0	40.8	140.7	27.1	166.6	32.1	519.3	100.0
Tennis	136.1	70.7	42.8	22.2	**13.6	**7.1	192.5	100.0
<b>Females</b>								
Australian rules football	432.3	44.0	251.8	25.6	297.9	30.3	982.0	100.0
Basketball	99.5	47.8	40.4	19.4	68.5	32.9	208.4	100.0
Cricket (outdoor)	111.6	48.3	55.5	24.0	63.9	27.7	231.0	100.0
Dog racing	55.2	67.7	*20.7	*25.4	**5.7	**6.9	81.6	100.0
Golf	*17.8	*77.2	**3.8	**16.4	**1.5	**6.4	*23.0	*100.0
Harness racing	136.4	72.0	*27.0	*14.2	*26.1	*13.8	189.4	100.0
Hockey (outdoor)	*23.2	*36.7	*16.2	*25.7	*23.8	*37.6	63.3	100.0
Horse racing	602.9	75.1	127.2	15.8	72.5	9.0	802.6	100.0
Lawn bowls	**4.6	**10.9	*14.2	*33.8	*23.2	*55.3	42.0	100.0
Motor sports	347.2	72.3	77.4	16.1	55.5	11.6	480.1	100.0
Netball	57.3	37.5	33.7	22.1	61.8	40.4	152.8	100.0
Rugby league	283.1	55.2	116.3	22.7	113.8	22.2	513.2	100.0
Rugby union	104.2	51.1	48.7	23.9	51.0	25.0	203.9	100.0
Soccer (outdoor)	91.0	32.2	82.3	29.1	109.3	38.7	282.6	100.0
Tennis	150.2	74.7	34.8	17.3	*16.0	*7.9	201.0	100.0
<b>Persons</b>								
Australian rules football	1 018.2	41.0	618.1	24.9	849.6	34.2	2 486.0	100.0
Basketball	185.7	42.7	98.4	22.7	150.3	34.6	434.4	100.0
Cricket (outdoor)	488.5	56.4	212.7	24.6	165.1	19.1	866.2	100.0
Dog racing	150.3	64.7	52.8	22.7	*29.3	*12.6	232.3	100.0
Golf	67.0	70.4	*15.5	*16.3	**12.6	**13.3	95.1	100.0
Harness racing	356.0	70.0	93.6	18.4	58.7	11.5	508.3	100.0
Hockey (outdoor)	33.5	31.3	*31.0	*29.1	42.3	39.6	106.8	100.0
Horse racing	1 248.9	67.0	395.5	21.2	220.8	11.8	1 865.2	100.0
Lawn bowls	**13.3	**14.9	*24.5	*27.5	51.4	57.6	89.2	100.0
Motor sports	1 011.3	68.6	258.6	17.6	203.4	13.8	1 473.4	100.0
Netball	73.9	33.6	53.8	24.5	91.9	41.9	219.7	100.0
Rugby league	725.7	49.5	376.5	25.7	362.4	24.7	1 464.6	100.0
Rugby union	330.2	49.0	170.7	25.3	172.8	25.6	673.6	100.0
Soccer (outdoor)	303.0	37.8	223.0	27.8	275.9	34.4	801.9	100.0
Tennis	286.3	72.8	77.6	19.7	*29.6	*7.5	393.5	100.0

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

	PERSONS			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Australian rules football</b>						
Males	1 092.8	1 396.6	1 503.9	16.7	20.2	21.0
Females	654.1	934.1	982.0	9.7	13.0	13.4
Persons	1 746.9	2 330.7	2 486.0	13.1	16.5	17.1
<b>Basketball</b>						
Males	289.4	243.2	226.0	4.4	3.5	3.1
Females	286.6	218.4	208.4	4.2	3.0	2.8
Persons	576.0	461.6	434.4	4.3	3.3	3.0
<b>Cricket (outdoor)</b>						
Males	750.7	619.4	635.2	11.5	9.0	8.9
Females	313.1	251.3	231.0	4.6	3.5	3.2
Persons	1 063.9	870.7	866.2	8.0	6.2	6.0
<b>Dog racing</b>						
Males	178.4	170.3	150.7	2.7	2.5	2.1
Females	101.6	87.7	81.6	1.5	1.2	1.1
Persons	280.0	258.0	232.3	2.1	1.8	1.6
<b>Harness racing</b>						
Males	317.0	287.2	318.9	4.9	4.2	4.4
Females	236.3	221.1	189.4	3.5	3.1	2.6
Persons	553.3	508.4	508.3	4.2	3.6	3.5
<b>Horse racing</b>						
Males	920.3	925.5	1 062.6	14.1	13.4	14.8
Females	712.0	773.3	802.6	10.5	10.8	11.0
Persons	1 632.2	1 698.8	1 865.2	12.3	12.1	12.9
<b>Motor sports(a)</b>						
Males	306.4	973.6	993.3	4.7	14.1	13.8
Females	99.9	442.4	480.1	1.5	6.2	6.6
Persons	406.3	1 416.0	1 473.4	3.1	10.1	10.2
<b>Netball</b>						
Males	86.2	55.0	66.9	1.3	0.8	0.9
Females	190.3	159.1	152.8	2.8	2.2	2.1
Persons	276.5	214.2	219.7	2.1	1.5	1.5
<b>Rugby league</b>						
Males	893.5	893.2	951.4	13.7	12.9	13.3
Females	422.2	478.8	513.2	6.2	6.7	7.0
Persons	1 315.7	1 371.9	1 464.6	9.9	9.7	10.1
<b>Rugby union</b>						
Males	219.3	274.7	469.7	3.4	4.0	6.5
Females	110.5	143.1	203.9	1.6	2.0	2.8
Persons	329.9	417.8	673.6	2.5	3.0	4.6
<b>Soccer (outdoor)</b>						
Males	343.3	362.4	519.3	5.3	5.2	7.2
Females	160.2	200.9	282.6	2.4	2.8	3.9
Persons	503.4	563.3	801.9	3.8	4.0	5.5
<b>Tennis</b>						
Males	185.2	196.2	192.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Females	216.6	208.0	201.0	3.2	2.9	2.7
Persons	401.8	404.3	393.5	3.0	2.9	2.7

(a) See paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes.



	PERSONS			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Total sports</b>						
Males	3 306.7	3 729.3	4 016.6	50.7	53.9	56.0
Females	2 441.1	2 786.3	2 978.9	36.1	38.8	40.7
Persons	5 747.8	6 515.6	6 995.5	43.3	46.3	48.2
<b>Total sports (excluding motor sports)</b>						
Males	3 196.7	3 371.6	3 723.9	49.0	48.8	51.9
Females	2 402.6	2 592.5	2 772.3	35.5	36.1	37.8
Persons	5 599.3	5 964.1	6 496.2	42.1	42.3	44.8

## PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, By age—1995, 1999 and 2002

	PERSONS			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Australian rules football</b>						
18–24	347.1	411.4	446.2	18.1	22.4	23.4
25–34	457.5	617.0	621.5	16.3	21.6	21.4
35–44	400.7	537.6	557.1	14.7	18.5	19.0
45–54	284.8	431.9	462.2	12.9	17.2	17.5
55–64	133.9	184.6	252.4	8.9	11.1	13.4
65 and over	122.8	148.3	146.6	5.7	6.4	6.6
Total	1 746.9	2 330.7	2 486.0	13.1	16.5	17.1
<b>Basketball</b>						
18–24	165.5	133.2	128.4	8.6	7.2	6.7
25–34	153.7	109.5	85.0	5.5	3.8	2.9
35–44	157.7	118.4	93.8	5.8	4.1	3.2
45–54	69.3	68.2	87.2	3.1	2.7	3.3
55–64	17.9	19.1	20.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
65 and over	12.0	13.2	19.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Total	576.0	461.6	434.4	4.3	3.3	3.0
<b>Cricket (outdoor)</b>						
18–24	257.4	171.2	167.9	13.4	9.3	8.8
25–34	279.2	242.6	247.9	9.9	8.5	8.5
35–44	238.4	182.6	160.5	8.8	6.3	5.5
45–54	157.6	146.8	160.2	7.1	5.8	6.1
55–64	71.3	81.8	80.1	4.7	4.9	4.3
65 and over	60.0	45.7	49.4	2.8	2.0	2.2
Total	1 063.9	870.7	866.2	8.0	6.2	6.0
<b>Dog racing</b>						
18–24	64.3	49.8	32.7	3.4	2.7	1.7
25–34	66.9	71.5	65.0	2.4	2.5	2.2
35–44	52.0	55.3	53.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
45–54	52.1	47.2	50.3	2.4	1.9	1.9
55–64	25.8	19.5	22.2	1.7	1.2	1.2
65 and over	18.9	14.6	8.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Total	280.0	258.0	232.3	2.1	1.8	1.6
<b>Harness racing</b>						
18–24	86.0	59.0	71.6	4.5	3.2	3.8
25–34	125.8	122.0	123.8	4.5	4.3	4.3
35–44	148.0	133.8	113.1	5.4	4.6	3.9
45–54	98.8	91.7	97.7	4.5	3.6	3.7
55–64	52.4	51.7	66.2	3.5	3.1	3.5
65 and over	42.3	50.1	36.0	2.0	2.2	1.6
Total	553.3	508.4	508.3	4.2	3.6	3.5
<b>Horse racing</b>						
18–24	284.5	250.9	288.2	14.9	13.7	15.1
25–34	439.0	466.6	539.0	15.6	16.3	18.5
35–44	353.2	365.3	393.2	13.0	12.6	13.4
45–54	259.9	285.5	332.8	11.8	11.3	12.6
55–64	150.9	185.3	202.1	10.1	11.1	10.7
65 and over	144.6	145.2	109.8	6.8	6.3	4.9
Total	1 632.2	1 698.8	1 865.2	12.3	12.1	12.9

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Motor sports(a)</b>						
18–24	107.1	371.1	349.8	5.6	20.2	18.4
25–34	121.2	412.9	408.2	4.3	14.5	14.0
35–44	94.4	316.4	368.2	3.5	10.9	12.6
45–54	63.5	219.1	234.8	2.9	8.7	8.9
55–64	18.0	66.0	85.7	1.2	4.0	4.5
65 and over	*2.3	30.5	26.8	*0.1	1.3	1.2
Total	406.3	1 416.0	1 473.4	3.1	10.1	10.2
<b>Netball</b>						
18–24	79.7	58.7	48.6	4.2	3.2	2.6
25–34	73.9	49.8	47.6	2.6	1.7	1.6
35–44	69.9	58.2	57.5	2.6	2.0	2.0
45–54	38.8	32.4	39.6	1.8	1.3	1.5
55–64	*7.9	7.7	18.0	*0.5	0.5	1.0
65 and over	*6.3	7.3	8.3	*0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	276.5	214.2	219.7	2.1	1.5	1.5
<b>Rugby league</b>						
18–24	304.6	301.0	304.7	15.9	16.4	16.0
25–34	376.2	401.9	397.5	13.4	14.1	13.7
35–44	279.6	294.9	324.2	10.3	10.2	11.1
45–54	207.0	208.0	234.8	9.4	8.3	8.9
55–64	97.1	96.0	147.0	6.5	5.8	7.8
65 and over	51.2	70.2	56.4	2.4	3.0	2.5
Total	1 315.7	1 371.9	1 464.6	9.9	9.7	10.1
<b>Rugby union</b>						
18–24	74.2	70.9	106.2	3.9	3.9	5.6
25–34	96.1	133.3	209.9	3.4	4.7	7.2
35–44	68.4	98.0	157.3	2.5	3.4	5.4
45–54	58.0	74.6	116.1	2.6	3.0	4.4
55–64	20.8	29.4	61.9	1.4	1.8	3.3
65 and over	12.3	11.6	22.2	0.6	0.5	1.0
Total	329.9	417.8	673.6	2.5	3.0	4.6
<b>Soccer (outdoor)</b>						
18–24	122.2	142.4	164.1	6.4	7.7	8.6
25–34	131.1	140.3	182.5	4.7	4.9	6.3
35–44	110.9	109.4	189.5	4.1	3.8	6.5
45–54	84.8	92.5	150.5	3.8	3.7	5.7
55–64	38.2	47.5	69.5	2.5	2.9	3.7
65 and over	16.2	31.2	45.8	0.8	1.3	2.1
Total	503.4	563.3	801.9	3.8	4.0	5.5
<b>Tennis</b>						
18–24	92.3	70.9	71.9	4.8	3.9	3.8
25–34	93.1	99.1	100.6	3.3	3.5	3.5
35–44	86.0	75.9	76.5	3.2	2.6	2.6
45–54	75.2	98.8	66.2	3.4	3.9	2.5
55–64	30.1	28.3	53.1	2.0	1.7	2.8
65 and over	25.0	31.2	25.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Total	401.8	404.3	393.5	3.0	2.9	2.7

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

(a) See paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

	PERSONS			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Total sports</b>						
18–24	1 105.3	1 167.7	1 229.4	57.7	63.5	64.5
25–34	1 418.8	1 648.6	1 680.0	50.5	57.7	57.8
35–44	1 295.0	1 436.3	1 597.2	47.7	49.4	54.5
45–54	970.3	1 172.8	1 274.8	44.0	46.6	48.2
55–64	513.7	586.0	742.1	34.2	35.3	39.4
65 and over	444.8	504.3	471.9	20.8	21.8	21.2
Total	5 747.8	6 515.6	6 995.5	43.3	46.3	48.2
<b>Total sports (excluding motor sports)</b>						
18–24	1 078.0	1 039.1	1 135.6	56.3	56.5	59.6
25–34	1 379.0	1 496.7	1 555.7	49.1	52.4	53.5
35–44	1 254.7	1 311.5	1 452.2	46.2	45.2	49.5
45–54	941.3	1 079.6	1 180.7	42.7	42.9	44.6
55–64	501.9	550.0	717.2	33.5	33.1	38.1
65 and over	444.5	487.1	454.9	20.8	21.1	20.4
Total	5 599.3	5 964.1	6 496.2	42.1	42.3	44.8

	PERSONS			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Australian rules football</b>						
New South Wales	80.6	203.6	199.9	1.8	4.3	4.1
Victoria	933.4	1 178.3	1 224.9	27.7	33.2	33.4
Queensland	69.5	113.9	176.4	2.9	4.4	6.5
South Australia	293.1	376.2	379.1	26.5	33.2	33.4
Western Australia	261.5	327.6	379.9	20.9	24.0	26.7
Tasmania	78.2	90.4	88.3	22.7	26.2	25.6
Northern Territory	15.9	22.0	18.7	14.2	21.5	17.8
Australian Capital Territory	14.8	18.7	18.8	6.9	8.3	8.1
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1 746.9</i>	<i>2 330.7</i>	<i>2 486.0</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>17.1</i>
<b>Basketball</b>						
New South Wales	141.1	93.6	104.4	3.1	2.0	2.1
Victoria	177.3	152.1	134.3	5.3	4.3	3.7
Queensland	78.1	72.0	63.9	3.3	2.8	2.4
South Australia	68.7	56.3	53.1	6.2	5.0	4.7
Western Australia	70.9	56.4	49.6	5.7	4.1	3.5
Tasmania	19.7	13.1	13.1	5.7	3.8	3.8
Northern Territory	*4.7	3.6	2.5	*4.2	3.6	2.4
Australian Capital Territory	15.5	14.4	13.6	7.2	6.4	5.9
<i>Australia</i>	<i>576.0</i>	<i>461.6</i>	<i>434.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<b>Cricket (outdoor)</b>						
New South Wales	284.3	256.1	239.0	6.3	5.4	4.9
Victoria	361.5	276.5	318.1	10.7	7.8	8.7
Queensland	129.0	109.6	118.4	5.4	4.2	4.4
South Australia	118.1	78.7	71.3	10.7	6.9	6.3
Western Australia	110.1	101.7	81.6	8.8	7.5	5.7
Tasmania	37.0	30.8	22.7	10.8	8.9	6.6
Northern Territory	*6.4	4.8	4.5	*5.7	4.7	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	17.4	12.6	10.7	8.1	5.6	4.6
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1 063.9</i>	<i>870.7</i>	<i>866.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<b>Dog racing</b>						
New South Wales	93.1	89.4	60.2	2.1	1.9	1.2
Victoria	55.4	53.8	75.9	1.6	1.5	2.1
Queensland	46.8	31.7	21.0	2.0	1.2	0.8
South Australia	15.4	19.5	13.3	1.4	1.7	1.2
Western Australia	53.0	49.9	52.0	4.2	3.7	3.7
Tasmania	10.2	9.9	6.0	3.0	2.9	1.7
Northern Territory	*2.8	*1.8	1.2	*2.5	*1.8	1.1
Australian Capital Territory	3.2	*1.9	2.7	1.5	*0.8	1.2
<i>Australia</i>	<i>280.0</i>	<i>258.0</i>	<i>232.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<b>Harness racing</b>						
New South Wales	137.3	144.3	162.6	3.0	3.0	3.3
Victoria	164.7	157.0	155.8	4.9	4.4	4.3
Queensland	61.0	42.1	36.1	2.6	1.6	1.3
South Australia	59.3	40.0	48.1	5.4	3.5	4.2
Western Australia	106.7	102.2	90.0	8.5	7.5	6.3
Tasmania	16.8	18.3	10.0	4.9	5.3	2.9
Northern Territory	*2.2	*1.3	1.0	*2.0	*1.2	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	5.2	3.3	4.6	2.4	1.5	2.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>553.3</i>	<i>508.4</i>	<i>508.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>

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

continued

	PERSONS			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Horse racing</b>						
New South Wales	528.5	571.0	594.1	11.7	12.6	12.1
Victoria	443.8	482.0	577.7	13.2	14.3	15.8
Queensland	307.5	300.2	359.4	12.9	12.6	13.3
South Australia	121.4	113.1	98.9	11.0	10.2	8.7
Western Australia	142.8	152.0	163.8	11.4	12.1	11.5
Tasmania	41.3	39.1	31.4	12.0	11.4	9.1
Northern Territory	17.9	17.6	17.2	16.0	15.7	16.3
Australian Capital Territory	28.9	23.8	22.6	13.5	11.1	9.8
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1 632.2</i>	<i>1 698.8</i>	<i>1 865.2</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>
<b>Motor sports<sup>(a)</sup></b>						
New South Wales	105.5	351.6	365.1	2.3	7.3	7.5
Victoria	104.4	397.5	378.0	3.1	11.2	10.3
Queensland	72.4	242.7	251.4	3.0	9.4	9.3
South Australia	52.2	157.4	174.6	4.7	13.9	15.4
Western Australia	42.4	180.8	193.6	3.4	13.3	13.6
Tasmania	16.0	43.7	46.6	4.7	12.7	13.5
Northern Territory	*6.0	25.6	27.5	*5.4	25.0	26.1
Australian Capital Territory	7.5	16.6	36.5	3.5	7.4	15.8
<i>Australia</i>	<i>406.3</i>	<i>1 416.0</i>	<i>1 473.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>
<b>Netball</b>						
New South Wales	65.7	51.4	52.9	1.5	1.1	1.1
Victoria	63.2	53.1	56.3	1.9	1.5	1.5
Queensland	50.1	41.9	26.8	2.1	1.6	1.0
South Australia	54.5	34.9	45.5	4.9	3.1	4.0
Western Australia	27.8	19.0	25.1	2.2	1.4	1.8
Tasmania	9.3	8.8	7.4	2.7	2.6	2.2
Northern Territory	*2.7	2.8	2.8	*2.4	2.7	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	3.1	*2.4	2.9	1.5	*1.1	1.3
<i>Australia</i>	<i>276.5</i>	<i>214.2</i>	<i>219.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<b>Rugby league</b>						
New South Wales	732.2	796.8	887.1	16.2	16.7	18.1
Victoria	50.8	60.7	60.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
Queensland	407.0	427.5	455.8	17.1	16.6	16.9
South Australia	16.4	13.5	4.2	1.5	1.2	0.4
Western Australia	35.3	16.7	13.8	2.8	1.2	1.0
Tasmania	*2.1	*1.3	0.3	*0.6	*0.4	0.1
Northern Territory	13.8	10.4	6.2	12.3	10.2	5.9
Australian Capital Territory	58.1	45.2	36.6	27.2	20.1	15.8
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1 315.7</i>	<i>1 371.9</i>	<i>1 464.6</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>
<b>Rugby union</b>						
New South Wales	159.8	235.0	352.6	3.5	4.9	7.2
Victoria	19.7	29.4	44.1	0.6	0.8	1.2
Queensland	105.6	89.0	162.8	4.4	3.4	6.0
South Australia	7.7	*3.9	6.5	0.7	*0.3	0.6
Western Australia	17.5	23.6	45.0	1.4	1.7	3.2
Tasmania	*2.7	3.1	3.1	*0.8	0.9	0.9
Northern Territory	8.3	3.5	4.5	7.4	3.4	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	8.5	30.4	54.9	4.0	13.5	23.8
<i>Australia</i>	<i>329.9</i>	<i>417.8</i>	<i>673.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>

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

(a) See paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

continued

	PERSONS			ATTENDANCE RATE		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Soccer (outdoor)</b>						
New South Wales	185.8	224.6	354.3	4.1	4.7	7.2
Victoria	130.1	99.1	144.9	3.9	2.8	4.0
Queensland	82.6	82.7	119.9	3.5	3.2	4.4
South Australia	47.4	51.9	45.6	4.3	4.6	4.0
Western Australia	39.1	82.0	114.3	3.1	6.0	8.0
Tasmania	5.0	7.3	8.4	1.5	2.1	2.4
Northern Territory	*6.1	4.2	4.4	*5.4	4.1	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	7.4	11.5	10.1	3.5	5.1	4.4
<i>Australia</i>	<i>503.4</i>	<i>563.3</i>	<i>801.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>
<b>Tennis</b>						
New South Wales	85.1	83.2	109.4	1.9	1.7	2.2
Victoria	214.4	231.5	191.0	6.4	6.5	5.2
Queensland	23.6	24.0	24.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
South Australia	40.7	29.2	23.4	3.7	2.6	2.1
Western Australia	28.5	29.1	35.4	2.3	2.1	2.5
Tasmania	5.2	4.3	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.5
Northern Territory	*1.2	*1.8	1.5	*1.0	*1.8	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	3.1	*1.1	3.2	1.4	*0.5	1.4
<i>Australia</i>	<i>401.8</i>	<i>404.3</i>	<i>393.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<b>Total sports</b>						
New South Wales	1 721.2	1 987.2	2 138.3	38.1	41.5	43.7
Victoria	1 601.6	1 835.5	1 890.3	47.6	51.7	51.6
Queensland	990.1	1 073.8	1 265.3	41.6	41.6	46.8
South Australia	532.6	585.4	588.1	48.1	51.7	51.9
Western Australia	586.2	693.8	762.7	46.8	50.8	53.5
Tasmania	158.4	170.0	162.3	46.0	49.2	47.0
Northern Territory	55.2	59.6	59.8	49.3	58.3	56.7
Australian Capital Territory	102.6	110.3	128.6	48.0	49.1	55.7
<i>Australia</i>	<i>5 747.8</i>	<i>6 515.6</i>	<i>6 995.5</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>48.2</i>
<b>Total sports (excluding motor sports)</b>						
New South Wales	1 673.4	1 829.7	2 006.0	37.1	38.2	41.0
Victoria	1 570.1	1 709.1	1 804.3	46.7	48.1	49.3
Queensland	965.0	959.6	1 162.2	40.6	37.2	43.0
South Australia	515.6	538.5	532.1	46.6	47.5	46.9
Western Australia	570.5	621.7	686.7	45.6	45.6	48.2
Tasmania	151.0	149.5	141.3	43.9	43.3	41.0
Northern Territory	53.3	50.6	47.3	47.6	49.5	44.8
Australian Capital Territory	100.5	105.5	116.3	47.0	47.0	50.3
<i>Australia</i>	<i>5 599.3</i>	<i>5 964.1</i>	<i>6 496.2</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>44.8</i>

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents results on attendance at selected sporting events by people aged 18 and over, from the 2002 General Social Survey (GSS) which was conducted throughout Australia from March to July 2002.

**2** A full list of the data items from the 2002 GSS is contained in the *2002 General Social Survey: Questionnaire Package* available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. It is also published in the *2002 General Social Survey: User's Guide*.

### SCOPE

**3** Only people who were usual residents of private dwellings in Australia were covered by the survey. Private dwellings include houses, flats, home units and any other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. People usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals and short-stay caravan parks were not included in the survey. At June 30 2002, there were 384,000 people living in non-private dwellings throughout Australia. The exclusion of these people (2% of the population) has only a minor impact on the estimates included in this publication.

**4** The GSS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, except for sparsely settled parts of Australia. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have sparsely settled areas. As the population living in the sparsely settled areas represents only a small proportion of the total population of each state, no adjustment was made to their population benchmarks (population benchmarks are discussed below) when deriving survey results. However, at June 30 2002, a significant number of people aged 18 years and over were living in sparsely settled areas in the Northern Territory. These people have, therefore, been excluded from the population benchmarks in deriving Northern Territory survey results. However, As these people represent only a very small proportion of the total Australian population, their exclusion has had a negligible impact on national estimates.

**5** Only persons aged 18 years and over were included in the survey. The Australian population at 30 June 2002, after the exclusion of people living in non-private dwellings and in sparsely settled areas of the Northern Territory was 19,171,000, of which 14,503,000 were aged 18 years and over.

**6** The following non-residents were excluded from resident population estimates used to benchmark survey result, and were not interviewed:

- diplomatic personnel of overseas governments
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia
- persons whose usual place of residence was outside Australia.

### DATA COLLECTION

**7** ABS interviewers conducted personal interviews at selected dwellings during the period March to July 2002. Interviews were conducted using a Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI) questionnaire. CAI involves the use of a computer to record, store, manipulate and transmit the data collected during interviews.

**8** Much of the detail obtained from the GSS was provided by one person aged 18 years or over randomly selected from each participating household. The random selection of this person was made using the interviewer's computer, once basic information had been obtained about all household members. Some financial and housing items collected in the GSS required the selected person to answer on behalf of other members of the household. In some cases, particularly where household information was not known by the selected person, a spokesperson for the household was selected to provide household information.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SURVEY DESIGN

**9** Dwellings included in the survey for each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. This sample included only private dwellings from the geographic areas covered by the survey. The initial sample for the survey consisted of approximately 19,500 dwellings. This number was reduced to approximately 17,000 dwellings due to the loss of households which had no residents in scope for the survey and where dwellings proved to be vacant, under construction or derelict. Of the remaining dwellings, around 91% responded fully (or adequately) which yielded a total sample from the survey of just over 15,500 dwellings.

**10** Some survey respondents provided most of the required information, but were unwilling or unable to provide a response to certain data items. The records for these persons were retained in the sample and the missing values were recorded as 'don't know or not stated'. No attempt was made to deduce or impute for these missing values. Approximately 1,200 respondents did not provide one or more required answers but were deemed to have responded adequately.

### WEIGHTING

**11** Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total in scope population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit (e.g. a person or a household). The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by that person.

**12** The first step in calculating weights for each person is to assign an initial weight, which is equal to the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. For example, if the probability of a person being selected in the survey was 1 in 600, then the person would have an initial weight of 600 (that is, they represent 600 people).

### BENCHMARKING

**13** The initial weights were calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks'. Weights calibrated against population benchmarks ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than to the distribution within the sample itself.

**14** The survey was benchmarked to the estimated resident population (ERP) living in private dwellings in each state and the Australian Capital Territory and for the ERP living in non-sparsely settled areas of the Northern Territory at 30 June 2002. The ERP estimate for 2002 were based on results from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. Therefore the GSS estimates do not (and are not intended to) match estimates of the total Australian resident population (which include persons and households living in non-private dwellings, such as hotels and boarding houses) obtained from other sources.

### ESTIMATION

**15** Survey estimates of counts of persons are obtained by summing the weights of persons or households with the characteristic of interest.

### RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

**16** All sample surveys are subject to error. Errors in sample surveys can be classified to one of two broad groups. Sampling error occurs because only a small proportion of the total population is used to produce estimates that represent the population. Sampling error can be reliably measured as it is calculated based on the scientific methods used to design surveys. The second type of errors are referred to as non-sampling errors. These occur when survey processes work less effectively than intended. For example, not all persons selected respond to the survey, questions in the survey are not always clear to the respondent, and occasionally errors can be made in processing data from the survey.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SAMPLING ERROR

**17** Sampling error is the difference between the published estimates, derived from a sample of persons, and the value that would have been produced if all persons in scope of the survey had been included. For more information refer to the Technical Note. In this publication, estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) of 25% to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \*3.4) to indicate that the estimate should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs over 50% are indicated by a double asterisk (e.g. \*\*0.6) and should be considered unreliable for most purposes.

### NON-SAMPLING ERROR

**18** One of the main sources of non-sampling error is non-response by persons selected in the survey. Non-response can affect the reliability of results and can introduce a bias. The magnitude of any bias depends upon the level of non-response and the extent of the difference between the characteristics of those people who responded to the survey and those who did not.

**19** To reduce the level and impact of non-response, the following methods were adopted in this survey:

- face-to-face interviews with respondents
- the use of interviewers who could speak languages other than English where necessary
- follow-up of respondents if there was initially no response
- ensuring the weighted file is representative of the population by aligning the estimates with population benchmarks.

**20** Of the dwellings selected in the GSS, 9% did not respond fully or adequately. As the non-response to the GSS was low, the impact of non-response bias is considered to be negligible and, in any case, would be within the bounds of sampling error for most estimates.

**21** Every effort was made to minimise other non-sampling error by careful design and testing of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

**22** An advantage of CAI technology used in conducting interviews for this survey is that it enables edits to be applied as the data are being gathered. The interviewer is alerted immediately if information entered into the computer is either outside the permitted range for that question, or contradictory to information previously recorded during the interview allowing the interviewer to query respondents and resolve the issue during the interview. CAI sequencing of questions is also automated such that respondents are asked only relevant questions and only in the appropriate sequence, eliminating interviewer sequencing errors.

### DATA INTERPRETATION

**23** It should be noted that this publication presents details of people who attended a sports event at least once during the 12 months before interview in 2002. As the tables provide the number of attendees and the attendance rates, it is also possible to calculate details of non-attendees.

**24** The data presented cannot be compared with any administrative data held by sporting venues on total admissions, since details in relation to attendees under 18 years of age were not part of the survey. In addition, the survey provides information primarily about whether a person attended a sports event at least once in the preceding 12 months, that is attendances rather than total admissions (although some data are presented on frequency of attendance).

### COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS DATA

**25** Tables 11–13 provide comparisons with data collected during 1995 and 1999 from supplementary surveys to the Monthly Population Survey. The methodology used in these surveys differed and this may affect the validity of comparisons. In addition, a change in the timing of the collection from every four years to three years may also impact on comparability of data over time.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS DATA *continued*

**26** The 1999 survey collected the data about a randomly selected person from any responsible adult in the household at the time of interview, whereas in the 1995 and 2002 surveys, the information was obtained from the randomly selected person. Pilot tests conducted for the 1999 survey showed that this difference in methodology had only a minimal impact on the accuracy of the responses.

**27** In the 1999 survey, most of the interviews were conducted by telephone, whereas in the 1995 and 2002 surveys, all of the interviews were conducted face-to-face. This difference in methodology necessitated some wording changes to the questions for the 1999 survey as prompt cards could not be used. Furthermore, in 2002, interviews were conducted using CAI technology whereas in 1995 and 1999, interviews were conducted using pen and paper.

**28** In the 2002 survey, respondents were asked about a wide range of general social topics in addition to attendance at sports events. By comparison, respondents to the 1995 and 1999 surveys were only asked questions about labour force status in addition to attendance. The different context for the attendance questions in 2002 may have had some impact on the responses provided by respondents.

**29** Comparison of the data on attendance at motor sports between the 1995 survey and alternative data sources indicated that there was some under-reporting in the 1995 collection. The 1995 survey asked respondents to indicate which sporting matches or competitions they had attended. It is likely that some respondents did not realise that motor racing etc. was classified as a sport. To resolve this issue, a specific question on motor sports attendance was asked in 1999 and 2002.

**30** It is not possible to determine the extent to which the differences between the 2002 GSS and the 1995 and 1999 Monthly Population Survey methodologies have contributed to the different results.

### GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**31** The statistics in this publication draw on information provided freely by individuals. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of population and social statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**32** Other ABS publications containing information on sport and physical recreation include:

- *General Social Survey, Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 4159.0
- *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2001*, cat. no. 4902.0
- *How Australians Use Their Time, 1997*, cat. no. 4153.0
- *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 4177.0
- *Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, 2003*, cat. no. 4156.0

## TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING SAMPLING VARIABILITY

### RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

**1** Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of persons, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those that would have been produced had all persons been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of persons was included. There are about 2 chances in 3 that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all persons had been surveyed, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs.

**2** Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

$$RSE\% = \left( \frac{SE}{\text{estimate}} \right) \times 100$$

**3** In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers or percentages) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \*3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. \*\*2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

**4** Space does not allow for the separate indication of the SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates in this publication.

**5** To assist users of this publication to ascertain the approximate levels of reliability of estimates throughout this publication, a table of SEs and RSEs for certain estimates of population counts appears at the end of this Technical Note. These values do not give a precise measure of the SEs or RSEs for a particular estimate but will provide an indication of their magnitude.

### CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION ESTIMATES

**6** An example of the calculation and use of SEs in relation to estimates of numbers of persons is as follows. Consider the estimate of the number of persons (aged 18 years or more) in Australia who attended basketball in the 12 months before interview, which is 434,400 (table 5). Since this estimate is between 400,000 and 500,000, the SE will be between 17,100 and 18,800 (as shown in the SE table), and can be approximated by interpolation using the following formula:

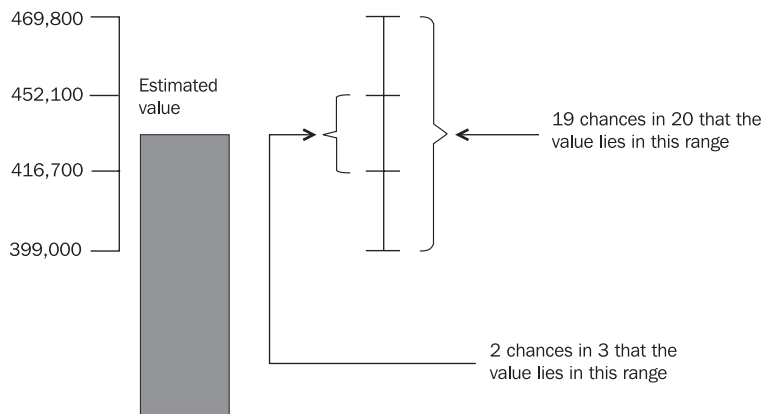
$$SE = \text{lower SE} + ((\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower size}) / (\text{upper size} - \text{lower size})) \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE})$$

$$\text{i.e. SE} = 17,100 + ((434,400 - 400,000) / (500,000 - 400,000)) \times (18,800 - 17,100)$$

$$\text{i.e. SE} = (\text{approximately}) 17,700$$

**7** Therefore, there are about 2 chances in 3 that the value that would have been produced if all persons had been included in the survey would have fallen within the range 416,700 to 452,100 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value would have fallen within the range 399,000 to 469,800. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.

## CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION ESTIMATES *continued*



## CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS FOR PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

**8** 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. The formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below:

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

**9** Consider the example given above of the number of persons who attended basketball (434,400). Of these, 42.7% (or approximately 185,700) attended once or twice in the 12 months before interview (table 10). As already noted, the SE of 434,400 is approximately 17,700, which equates to an RSE of about 4.0%. The SE and RSE of 185,700 are approximately 12,700 and 6.8% respectively. Applying the formula above, the estimate of 42.7% will have an RSE of:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(185,700)]^2 + [RSE(434,000)]^2}$$

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{(6.8)^2 + (4.0)^2}$$

$$RSE(x/y) = 5.5$$

**10** This gives a SE for the proportion (42.7%) of approximately 2.3 percentage points. Therefore, if all persons had been included in the survey, there are 2 chances in 3 that the proportion that would have been obtained is between 40.4% to 45.0% and about 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 38.1% to 47.3%.

**11** The difference between two survey estimates (numbers or percentages) is also subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the formula:

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

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING SAMPLING VARIABILITY *continued*

## STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	STANDARD ERROR								AUST.	
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Standard error	Relative standard error
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
500				500	490	470	160	490		
1 000		1 030		690	690	520	220	490		
1 500		1 250		830	840	560	260	510		
2 000	2 030	1 430		950	970	600	300	520		
2 500	2 240	1 580	2 700	1 060	1 080	640	330	540		
3 000	2 430	1 720	2 790	1 150	1 180	670	360	560		
3 500	2 600	1 850	2 870	1 240	1 270	700	380	580		
4 000	2 750	1 960	2 950	1 320	1 360	740	400	600		
5 000	3 030	2 180	3 100	1 460	1 520	790	450	630		
7 000	3 510	2 540	3 360	1 710	1 800	900	510	690	6 440	92
10 000	4 110	3 000	3 690	2 020	2 140	1 040	600	780	6 630	66
15 000	4 900	3 620	4 170	2 440	2 620	1 240	710	910	6 950	46
20 000	5 560	4 130	4 580	2 800	3 020	1 430	810	1 030	7 240	36
30 000	6 630	4 980	5 290	3 380	3 690	1 770	960	1 240	7 780	26
40 000	7 520	5 690	5 910	3 870	4 250	2 080	1 090	1 440	8 250	21
50 000	8 290	6 310	6 480	4 290	4 750	2 370	1 200	1 630	8 680	17
100 000	11 200	8 700	8 800	5 900	6 700	3 700	1 600	2 500	11 400	10
150 000	13 400	10 500	10 800	7 200	8 200	4 900	1 900	3 300	11 900	8
200 000	15 200	12 000	12 500	8 200	9 400	6 000	2 200	4 100	13 100	7
300 000	18 100	14 500	15 600	9 900	11 500	8 200	..	5 600	15 200	5
400 000	20 600	16 500	18 400	11 300	13 300	10 400	..	..	17 100	4
500 000	22 700	18 300	21 000	12 600	14 800	12 500	..	..	18 800	4
1 000 000	31 000	25 000	33 000	17 000	20 900	..	..	..	26 000	3
2 000 000	42 000	35 000	53 000	..	..	..	..	..	37 000	2
5 000 000	62 000	53 000	106 000	..	..	..	..	..	65 000	1
10 000 000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 000	1

.. not applicable

## NUMBER OF PERSONS, Estimates with relative standard errors of 25% and 50%

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Size of estimate	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Estimates with RSEs of 25%	24 128	14 035	17 532	6 712	7 364	2 573	814	2 113	31 377
Estimates with RSEs of 50%	7 052	3 867	6 619	1 826	1 869	1 045	240	984	13 744

## GLOSSARY

<b>Age</b>	This is the person's age on their last birthday.
<b>Attendance rate</b>	For any group, this is calculated by expressing the number of people who attended a venue or event at least once during the year as a percentage of the population aged 18 years and over in the same group.
<b>Basketball</b>	Includes indoor and outdoor basketball.
<b>Capital cities</b>	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> , cat. no. 1216.0.
<b>Child</b>	A person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, and who does not have a child or partner of his/her own usually resident in the household.
<b>Couple</b>	Two people in a registered or de facto marriage, who usually live in the same household.
<b>Cycling</b>	Includes BMX and mountain bike.
<b>Dependent children</b>	These are all people aged under 15 years; and people aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
<b>Family</b>	This comprises two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who usually live in the same household. A separate family is formed for each married couple, or for each set of parent-child relationships where only one parent is present.
<b>Household</b>	A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.
<b>Household composition</b>	<p>Descriptions of the different types of household composition are provided below:</p> <p><i>Couple only, one family household.</i> A household consisting of a couple with no other related or unrelated persons usually resident.</p> <p><i>One family household with dependent child/ren – couple family.</i> A household consisting of a couple and at least one dependent child usually resident in the household. Related non-dependent children may also be present in the household. Households which also have other related or unrelated residents are not included.</p> <p><i>One family household with dependent child/ren – one-parent family.</i> A household consisting of a lone parent and at least one dependent child usually resident in the household. Non-dependent children may also be present in the household. Households which also have other related or unrelated usual residents are not included.</p> <p><i>Lone person household.</i> A household consisting of a person living alone.</p> <p><i>Other households.</i> Comprises all other households, including multiple family households, and households consisting of unrelated adults.</p>
<b>Ice sports</b>	Includes ice hockey, ice skating and snow skiing.
<b>Labour force status</b>	<p>Refers to the situation of respondents in relation to the labour force at the time of the survey. Categories are:</p> <p><i>Employed</i>—had a job or business, or undertook work without pay in a family business in the week prior to the survey, including being absent from a job or business they had.</p> <p>Full-time—persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.</p> <p>Part-time—persons who usually work at least one hour, but less than 35 hours, per week.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

### Labour force status *continued*

*Unemployed*—not employed and actively looked for work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey and available to start work in the week prior to the survey not in the labour force.

*Not in the labour force*—Comprises those persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. It includes those who are:

- retired
- keeping house (unpaid)
- voluntarily inactive
- permanently unable to work.

### Level of highest educational attainment

Descriptions of the different levels of attainment are provided below.

*Postgraduate degree*. This level provides for in-depth study in a particular field, and builds on the knowledge and skills gained from previous study. There is usually emphasis on original research. This level includes Doctorates and Master degrees, either by research or coursework.

*Graduate diploma and graduate certificate*. This level provides graduate specialisation within a systematic and coherent body of knowledge, and develops or broadens vocational knowledge, skills and practical experience in a new or existing field of professional study.

*Bachelor degree*. This level provides study of a systematic and coherent broad body of knowledge, the underlying principles and concepts and the associated communication and problem-solving skills. This level develops the academic skills necessary to comprehend and evaluate new information, concepts and evidence from a range of sources.

*Advanced diploma and diploma*. This level provides a knowledge and skills base, incorporating theoretical concepts, with substantial depth in some areas.

*Certificate*. This level provides a knowledge and skills base ranging from an understanding of basic concepts and the ability to perform a defined range of routine and predictable activities, to a breadth, depth and complexity of knowledge incorporating some theoretical concepts and the ability to apply knowledge and skills to a variety of contexts most of which are complex and non-routine. Levels III and IV provide a broad knowledge base incorporating some theoretical concepts and the skills necessary to perform a broad range of skilled applications, to provide technical advice of a complex nature and to provide workgroup leadership when organising activities. Levels I and II provide a knowledge and skills base ranging from basic knowledge in a narrow range of areas to basic operational knowledge in a moderate range of areas.

*Year 12*. This level provides the basis for further study in both higher education and vocational education and training, and for entry to the workforce. Year 12 marks the completion of secondary education.

*Year 11*. This level provides the basis for further study in both higher education and vocational education and training, and for entry to the workforce.

*Year 10*. This level develops knowledge of specific subjects by expanding on Year 9 education. It also provides a foundation for lifelong learning by preparing students for further study and enabling them to acquire work-related skills necessary for entry to the workforce.

### Main English-speaking countries

Refers to the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom and Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and South Africa.

### Martial arts

Includes judo, karate, tae kwan do, aikido and kickboxing.

### Motor sports

Includes car, motor cycle, speedway, drag and go cart racing.



## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Non-dependent children</b>	All persons aged 15 years or over (except those aged 15–24 years who are full-time students) who have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
<b>Occupation</b>	<p>This refers to occupation in the main job and is classified according to the ASCO – <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).</p> <p><i>Managers and administrators.</i> Tasks include heading government, legislative, industrial, commercial, agricultural and other establishments, or departments within these organisations. They determine the policy of the organisation or department, and direct its functioning, usually through other managers, and coordinate economic, social, technical, legal and other policies.</p> <p><i>Professionals.</i> These occupations involve analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of science, engineering, business and information, health, education, social welfare and the arts.</p> <p><i>Associate professionals.</i> Tasks include performing complex technical and administrative support functions which require an understanding of the underlying theories and methods of a particular field and significant practical skills. Tasks are often performed in support of professionals.</p> <p><i>Tradespersons and related workers.</i> These occupations involve performing a variety of tasks, applying a body of trade or industry specific technical knowledge and operate a wide variety of complex precision machinery or plant to complete several stages in the fabrication and maintenance of products.</p> <p><i>Advanced clerical and service workers.</i> These occupations involves performing a range of complex organisational, administrative, service and liaison tasks requiring a degree of independence, discretion, and judgement.</p> <p><i>Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers.</i> Tasks include performing a range of clerical, sales, and service tasks requiring a limited degree of discretion and judgement.</p> <p><i>Intermediate production and transport workers.</i> Tasks include operating plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment to transport passengers and goods, to move materials, to generate power and to perform various agricultural, manufacturing and construction functions.</p> <p><i>Elementary clerical, sales and service workers.</i> Work performed typically include a range of clerical, sales and service tasks, usually under supervision, within established routines and procedures.</p> <p><i>Labourers and related workers.</i> Work typically includes routine tasks usually working under close supervision.</p>
<b>Rest of Australia</b>	This category comprises 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.
<b>Selected person</b>	In the survey only one adult (aged 18 years or over) in each dwelling was selected for the survey. This person was randomly chosen by the survey interviewer's computer after all usual residents of the household were listed.
<b>Surf sports</b>	Includes surfing and windsurfing. Excludes surf-lifesaving.
<b>Volleyball</b>	Includes indoor, outdoor and beach volleyball.





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2417400003025

ISBN 0 642 47934 8

RRP \$23.00