



**ABS DIRECTIONS AND DATA COLLECTIONS
IN THE AREA OF SPORT AND RECREATION**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper provides information on the activities and strategies of the ABS National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics (NCCRS) in relation to sport and recreation statistics. After discussing the establishment of NCCRS and the aims of the paper in Section A, the paper goes on to provide information on existing and proposed initiatives of NCCRS, including work on information development plans and the potential to coordinate data from non-ABS sources, as well as ABS data, as part of the national statistical service (Section B). This is followed by details, in Section C, on a number of the key current and planned ABS data collections of relevance to the sport and recreation sector. In addition, comments on potential additions to these collections are provided.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACLC	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications
ACLC IC	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications Industry Classification
ANZSCC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Commodity Classification
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ANZSPC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BAS	Business Activity Statement
Cat. no.	Catalogue number
EAS	Economic Activity Survey
GSS	General Social Survey
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
IOPC	Input-Output Product Classification
ISR	Department of Industry, Science and Resources
MIOCC	Manufacturing Input-Output Commodity Classification
NCCRS	National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NSRIDDD	National Sport and Recreation Industry Database and Directory
PSM	Population Survey Monitor
RSISG	Recreation and Sport Industry Statistics Group
SCORS	Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport
SIHC	Survey of Income and Housing Costs
SIS	Service Industries Surveys
SRMC	Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council

SECTION A: Introduction

1. The National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics (NCCRS) was established by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 1991 as part of the ABS' recognition of the need for improved statistics on culture, sport and recreation due to the importance of these areas with regard to, first, Australia's development and progress and, second, the social and physical well-being of individuals.

2. The establishment of NCCRS allowed for a centre of expertise to develop within the ABS regarding the collection and analysis of data related to sport and recreation (as well as culture and arts data). Through NCCRS, the ABS has played a key statistical and research role in conjunction with various groups within the sport and recreation sector. This is especially evident in relation to its work with the Recreation and Sport Industry Statistical Group (RSISG) (a sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport (SCORS)). Joint funding agreements have existed between SCORS and the ABS since 1996-97 with these funds being used by the ABS to undertake a mutually agreed program of statistical and research activities in NCCRS.

3. This paper has two key aims. The first aim is to provide information on key existing and proposed initiatives of NCCRS. Over the past decade, the ABS – through NCCRS – has significantly improved the range and quality of statistics available on sport and recreation. Submissions from clients to a ABS review in the late 1990s of the statistical activities of NCCRS applauded the accomplishments of the Centre and saw the NCCRS as essential into the future to ensure the continued and increased availability of data for policy design, decision making and analysis. The ABS believes that the accomplishments of the past decade and the good working relationships NCCRS has established with users of sport and recreation data, especially in Commonwealth and State/Territory governments, provide a sound basis for the ABS, through NCCRS, to continue to meet emerging statistical needs in this important field. Current and proposed initiatives of NCCRS are described in section B of this paper.

4. The second aim is to provide details of a number of the current and planned ABS data collections of relevance to the sport and recreation sector.¹ That is, we not only provide information on key collections – such as the Attendance at Sporting Events Survey, the Children's Participation Survey and the Sport Service Industries Surveys – but also on other collections less commonly associated with sport and recreation, such as the Census, the Retail Industry Survey and the Building Approvals Survey. In addition, comments on potential additions to the ABS collections are provided. Section C of this paper is devoted to this topic.

¹ The ABS has also prepared a paper entitled 'ABS Culture, Sport and Recreation Statistics: Current Activities and Future Strategy'. That paper provides details about key culture, sport and recreation collections. A copy of that paper can be found on the culture and recreation theme page on the ABS Web site in a section entitled 'An Overview of Culture and Recreation'.

SECTION B: NCCRS' Accomplishments and Initiatives in Relation to Statistical Leadership

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

5. Over the past decade, with financial support from both the ABS and SCORS, NCCRS has improved the range and quality of statistics available on sport and recreation. In recent years, the NCCRS has also begun to undertake a number of activities that have provided statistical leadership to the sector as a whole. Some of the highlights of NCCRS' accomplishments to date are as follows.

6. NCCRS has developed standards for the collection of sport and recreation data. The most notable examples are the industry, product and occupation classifications – collectively known as the *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (ACLC) – which were released in 2001 (ABS Cat. no. 4902.0).² These classifications, which provide a common framework for economic and employment culture, sport and recreation data, provide a basis on which to improve the comparability and complementarity of data sources. These classifications are expected to be adopted widely by users of culture, sport and recreation data in Australia, including those organisations outside of the ABS that need to design a survey, organise administrative data or otherwise collect or collate information. The ABS has already begun to make use of the ACLC; for example, output from the surveys on sport and recreation industries, which are being released progressively by the ABS in 2002 (as discussed in section C), will be aligned with the ACLC Industry Classification. In addition, the ACLC Product Classification influenced, and is broadly consistent with, the new Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification (ANZSPC) (ABS Cat. no. 1254.0.55.001).

7. Through NCCRS, the ABS has an information dissemination role regarding statistics on the sport and recreation sector to support improved decision-making. For example, it has developed a Culture and Recreation theme page (which can be found on the ABS Web site³), which provides easy access to a range of sport and recreation information, links and contacts. In addition, it has released the Directory of Culture and Leisure Statistics (ABS Cat. no. 1143.0.55.001) that provides information about a wide range of ABS data sources related to sport and recreation; the directory is also available free of charge on the ABS Web site⁴.

8. A range of collections is undertaken within the ABS that directly cover sport and recreation topics including: attendance at sporting events (ABS Cat. no. 4174.0); participation in sport and physical activity (ABS Cat. no. 4177.0); involvement in organised sport and physical activities (ABS Cat. no. 6285.0); the nature and economic activity of sport and recreation industries (ABS Cat. no. 8686.0); and children's involvement in organised sport (ABS Cat. no. 4901.0). These collections and others are described more fully in section C.

9. A wide range of publications have been produced and disseminated by the ABS through NCCRS, including an overview publication on ABS sport and recreation data (ABS Cat. no. 4156.0), reports on topics such as business sponsorship and employment (released as SRMC publications) and publications on the individual collections noted above.

10. NCCRS has also worked closely with individual government and non-government organisations over the years to assist them in their collection and analysis of sport and recreation data. As a result, NCCRS has played an important consultancy role to the wider sport and

² The ACLC can be found (free of charge) in the Concepts and Classifications page under 'About Statistics' on the ABS Web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

³ The Culture and Recreation theme page can be found in the 'People' group under 'Themes' on the ABS Web site.

⁴ A link to the Directory of Culture and Leisure Statistics can be found under the 'General' heading in the Culture and Recreation theme page.

recreation sector. A significant component of this role is the dissemination of a wide range of published and unpublished data via the National Sport and Recreation Industry Database and Directory (NSRIDDD) in order to assist the use of a consistent statistical basis among advisers to governments. All members of RSISG have up-to-date copies of NSRIDDD.⁵

THE FUTURE

11. While the NCCRS has achieved much in the past decade, there is a need to continue to enhance the accessibility, utility and quality of data of high priority in the sport and recreation sector. The ABS believes this can best be accomplished by NCCRS taking on an expanded statistical leadership role. This aligns closely with the strategic directions of the ABS overall, as detailed in the ABS Corporate Plan released in 2000.⁶ Thus, while NCCRS will continue to undertake the roles it has played in the past and subject to continuing partnership funding, it is now looking to expand its activities in three key directions.

i) Increase standardisation of sport and recreation statistical sources by developing, and encouraging the use of, common frameworks, models and standards.

12. Currently, a range of sport and recreation data collections and information systems exist in Australia. However, since they do not possess a common underlying contextual or conceptual structure, it is difficult to integrate existing information into a coherent body of data. Thus, there is growing demand for a shared understanding of sport and recreation and how it contributes to society, both economically and in terms of people's well-being.

13. One major contribution to this goal has been the release of the *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (ACLC) (ABS Cat. no. 4902.0). The ACLC allows for greater alignment and comparability of data sets and is already in use by the ABS. Nonetheless, further work is needed to encourage and support the use of these standards throughout the sector. In addition, a number of other classifications, beyond the three developed to date, could be useful to the sector. For example, some clients have expressed the need for a standard classification of sport and recreation *activities*. NCCRS will continue to assess and prioritise the need for further development of classifications and, as funding allows, work towards meeting priority needs in this area.

14. Further, there is also a recognised need for an information model that would provide the necessary structure for all data collections (be they collected via a survey or from administrative by-product data). Among other benefits, an information model can serve as a reference point to encourage the standardisation of data drawn from diverse sources, as well as indicate how information that is gathered on the sector should be organised. NCCRS is currently at the early stages in developing such a model for culture, sport and recreation data. This information model will provide a broad 'map' of the key entities (e.g., individuals, organisations, resources, inputs, etc.) and relationships between these entities (e.g., participation, supply, consumption, etc.) within the culture and recreation sector. This work is building on the summary culture and recreation framework that was recently published by the ABS in *Measuring Social Well-being* (ABS Cat. no. 4160.0).

⁵ Contact details for RSISG members are included in the Culture and Recreation theme page on the ABS Web site.

⁶ The ABS Corporate Plan can be found under 'About the ABS' on the ABS Web site.

ii) Adopt a more planned, strategic approach to the development of sport and recreation statistics across the sector, in consultation with clients.

15. There is also the need for a strategic information development plan. Such a plan would serve the role of describing the degree to which current information needs (e.g., flowing from current and emerging policy issues and community concerns) are met either through the ABS or other organisations and the type of information needed to address deficiencies and gaps. The information development plan would then identify the priority areas for attention, the gaps that should be addressed and the methods by which such information could best be gathered. NCCRS is planning to develop such a plan and this work will be undertaken in conjunction with users. For this to be achieved, it is essential that significant users of the data take a strategic and medium to long term view of their current and emerging statistical needs. In this context, the ABS will look particularly to SCORS and RSISG, as well as individual major users.

iii) Improve client access to Australian culture and recreation statistics, regardless of whether they are collected by the ABS or other organisations.

16. At present, a range of Government, sport industry and other organisations collect data and/or have access to administrative by-product data on Australia's sport and recreation sector. However, there is a lack of awareness across governments and the wider sector of the existence and nature of these data sources, despite the fact that these data sources may significantly contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of this nation's sport and recreation activities, and to the development of related policies and programs. In addition, the creation of an information development plan for the sector (as discussed above) depends on an understanding of all available data, not just ABS data.

17. For this reason, NCCRS is beginning to take on greater responsibility in relation to gaining and disseminating information about relevant Australian statistics regarding sport and recreation. By way of example, the NCCRS is currently in the early stages of collecting information on non-ABS data sources of relevance to the sector. Information being gathered about these data sources includes the scope of the survey and applicable methodologies.

SECTION C: Information on ABS Sport and Recreation Data Collections

18. The data collections described in this paper are grouped under the following headings, representing the major areas of interest:

- Participation in sports and physical activities;
- Exercise for recreation, sport or fitness;
- Attendance;
- Sporting facilities;
- Time use;
- Household expenditure;
- Gambling
- Funding for sport and physical recreation;
- Employment;
- Sport and recreation industries;
- General industry information; and
- Products (goods and services).

19. Generally, there is more than one source of information described under each of these headings. All publications referred to within this section are listed within the Appendix. These publications are usually held at public and tertiary institution libraries and can be purchased from the ABS. As well, main features from most of the publications are freely available through the Home page of the ABS web site. Note that if the required data tabulations are not available from the publications, the ABS can provide customised tabulations.

20. Data can be collected by a variety of methods. Some data are obtained via household surveys, in which individual people are asked questions about their own and/or their household's sport expenditure, involvement, employment, etc. Other data are obtained via business surveys, in which a sample of businesses within an industry or across all industries is asked for details about their income, expenses, employment and activities. Finally, data can be obtained from administrative sources, such as information derived from taxation records, Customs records or annual reports. Details provided in this paper on each data collection include information on which of these methods was used for that particular collection.

21. The statistics produced from these collections provide information about both the supply of, and demand for, sport and recreation in Australia. Supply data describe characteristics and outputs of businesses producing or providing sport and recreation goods and services. Demand data provide governments and businesses within the sport and recreation sector with information about participation in and consumption of sport and recreation goods and services. During the consultations which led to the publication of *Game Plan 2006*,⁷ it was apparent that the businesses contacted were as (or more) interested in demand data as in supply data.

22. The provision of a high quality national statistical service is a complex management exercise because of the diverse and changing nature of user requirements and, in most instances, the lead time required to develop collections. While it is not possible to satisfy all demands, the ABS seeks to plan for, and respond positively to, the demonstrated and highest priority needs of its users. At the same time, the ABS is constrained by the availability of funding so that additional data needs will often be met only with additional external funding or by reducing existing statistical work in the subject field. The ABS must also consider the load placed on providers of information for its collections.

⁷ This report was released by the Commonwealth Government in 2001. It presents a strategic national plan for the sport and leisure industry and was developed by an Industry Consultative Group.

23. The ABS maintains a three-year forward work program. In establishing its forward work program, the ABS is advised by the Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)⁸ and various user groups. The information obtained through these forums is supplemented with information obtained from: bilateral discussions with key clients; conferences and seminars; outposted statistical officers; and day-to-day contact with clients in the course of disseminating data.

24. The ABS planning process involves a cycle of planning, implementing and reviewing. Each year, relative priorities and competing resource requirements of all programs are formally and extensively considered by ABS senior management. The availability of data from alternative sources (such as a by-product of administrative processes and records) and the changing priorities and data needs, as anticipated by major users of ABS data, are significant influences in these review processes.

25. Most sections of this paper contain comments on topics not currently covered and/or areas of possible expansion of data collections. In most cases there is also a comment about current plans for the timing of future surveys. It follows, from the description of the ABS planning and review processes described above, that none of these comments should be taken as a firm commitment by the ABS to future collection activities; instead these comments represent the state of play currently and plans may change in the future. Furthermore, while the entries regarding the data collections discuss ways in which some of the collections could be expanded, additional funding is likely to be required to undertake any such additional activities. Finally, the information provided in this paper was current as of September 2002. Regular updates about new key ABS data releases of relevance to sport and recreation can be found on the Culture and Recreation theme page on the ABS Web site or through the quarterly newsletter produced by the NCCRS.⁹

⁸ ASAC was established under the Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975 to advise the Minister and the Statistician on statistical priorities and other statistical matters. A copy of the legislation and the latest ASAC Annual Report can be found under 'About the ABS' on the ABS Web site.

⁹ The NCCRS newsletter is available on the Culture and Recreation theme page on the ABS Web site. Alternatively, to subscribe to and receive a copy of the newsletter by mail or email, send an email noting your request to nccrs@abs.gov.au.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Adults

26. From 1993 until November 2000, adult participation data were collected on a quarterly user-funded ABS general household survey vehicle, the Population Survey Monitor (PSM). Since 1995–96, the four quarterly surveys undertaken each financial year have been compiled into annual files and the resulting estimates have been published each year (ABS Cat. no. 4177.0). The core data collected in each survey provided information on:

- whether an individual participated in sport or physical activity in the last 12 months;
- types of sports or physical activities;
- whether the activity was organised by a club or an association;
- frequency of participation in each activity;
- whether participated as a player/participant or in non-playing roles;
- participation rates in States and Territories, and capital cities compared with other areas; and
- characteristics of participants, such as age, sex, birthplace, labour force status, household type and income.

27. Changing user requirements and ABS procedures led to changes in methodology over the years, with the result that comparable data on participation in organised sport and physical activities are available from 1996–97 to 1999–2000, and comparable data on participation in any (organised or non-organised) sport and physical activities are available for 1998–99 and 1999–2000.

28. The ABS is no longer conducting the PSM, but this topic has been included as a supplement to the General Social Survey (GSS) which was conducted in the first half of 2002 (with the data available in 2003). This means that sports participation (and non-participation) will be able to be analysed alongside a range of other characteristics measured in the GSS, such as self-assessed health status, feelings of safety at home, contact with family and friends, sports attendance and attendance at cultural venues such as libraries, museums and cinemas.

29. Beyond 2002, the timing and frequency of collection of data on this topic have yet to be determined.

Children

30. In April 2000, the ABS conducted a survey on children's participation in culture and leisure activities (ABS Cat. no. 4901.0) which provided information on:

- whether children (aged 5 to 14 years) participated in organised sport outside of school hours in the last 12 months;
- sports participated in (up to three sports recorded for each child), from which details on the most popular sports for boys and girls were derived;
- whether participated in selected cultural activities (e.g., playing a musical instrument) in the last 12 months;
- whether participated in selected leisure activities (e.g., TV watching, skateboarding, playing computer games, art and craft activities) in the last 2 weeks;
- frequency of participation in organised sport, selected cultural activities and selected leisure activities;
- hours spent participating in selected cultural activities and selected leisure activities; and
- characteristics of participants, such as age, sex, birthplace, birthplace of parents, household composition, labour force status of parents, State or Territory, capital city or other area.

31. The ABS is planning to next collect the data on the Monthly Population Survey in April 2003. The frequency beyond this is yet to be determined.

Indigenous Australians

32. The Indigenous Social Survey (ISS) is being conducted in the second half of 2002 and is expected to be repeated approximately six-yearly. Questions on participation in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport (including as a coach, umpire or in other roles) in the 12 months prior to interview have been included in the survey. Like the GSS (see paragraph 28), the ISS will provide data on a range of other social topics, which will provide an important context for analysis of the sport and exercise data. Results from the ISS are expected to be published by the end of 2003.

People with disabilities

33. The Disability, Ageing and Carers survey conducted in 1998 (ABS Cat. no. 4430.0) asked respondents whether they had participated in sport or physical recreation in the 12 months before interview. Information about participants (or non-participants) can be analysed alongside characteristics such as age, sex, labour force status, type of restriction (i.e., activities which the disabled person is unable to do), severity of restriction, main condition causing the disability, and source of assistance (e.g., relatives or formal care). The next survey on this topic is being conducted in 2003 and the questions on sport and physical recreation are again being included.

Topics not covered

Membership

34. No questions are asked, in any of the collections described above, to determine whether participants are members of traditional sporting organisations or commercial sports providers. Testing and design of questions on these concepts in the last few years have failed to find a satisfactory method of obtaining reliable data on this concept through household surveys. An alternative way may be through gaining details from the sporting organisations themselves.

Youth participation

35. No data are being collected on participation of people aged 15 to 17 years. If there was substantial interest in measures of participation in sports and physical activities for all people aged 5 years and over, the ABS would consider how best to meet this need, subject to resource availability.

Motivations

36. Reasons for participation and non-participation were collected on early PSM surveys. 'Lack of time' was the main reason given for non-participation when the question was asked in the PSM in 1995, and this is usually the case in surveys that ask such a question. However, the decision to participate or not participate in an activity may be the result of a complex mix of reasons, and such subjective information is difficult to capture in a cross-sectional survey with limited space to devote to any one issue. Analysis of data from the periodic ABS Time Use surveys (see page 14) may provide some insights on this issue.

Use of facilities

37. Use of facilities, including various types of outdoor spaces, was another topic collected on early PSM surveys but the topic was difficult to conduct in a way that would provide useful information within a limited amount of survey time. If this topic were to be considered for collection in the future, clients would need to specify the policy-related needs for such data to allow the ABS to develop appropriate questions.

Small area data

38. One of the most frequent requests received by the ABS from sport and recreation clients is for participation data for suburbs, council areas or regions in a State or Territory. Such data cannot be provided from a survey with the sample size used in the PSM or GSS. However, while the Census (see page 20) does not provide information on participation in sport and recreation, it is possible to obtain information about the characteristics of the populations in the regions or small areas of interest to clients from this data source. Then, assuming there are no significant regional variations, broad and indicative inferences can be made about likely levels of sport participation in those areas by comparing the demographic characteristics of the people in the area with those of sport participants in that State or Territory, as determined by a participation survey. Lack of reliable and widespread administrative data sources means that more complex synthetic estimation is unlikely to be viable. In 1999, RSISG commissioned the ABS to investigate the feasibility and reliability of producing synthetic estimates at the regional level. The main finding of the investigation was that the cost of preparing a model and producing a preliminary synthetic estimate could be in the order of \$50,000 and the outcome of the research may be that no reliable synthetic estimate could be produced. More recently the ABS, again at the request of RSISG, investigated the possibility of obtaining regional estimates of sports participation by combining PSM samples over two or more years. However, results of this investigation were not promising.

Expenditure

39. During the mid-1990s the Population Survey Monitor collection on participation in sport and physical activities obtained information on participants' expenditure on various items. These data proved useful in studies aimed at estimating the economic impact of sport and recreation on the Australian economy.

40. During testing of the adult participation topic, which was included as a supplement to the 2002 GSS, participants in each type of sport or physical activity were asked about expenditure on:

- membership fees;
- other fees for participation;
- clothing and equipment;
- travel; and
- other expenditure.

41. The questions were found to fit poorly in terms of the length and context of the GSS and were not included in the final survey. (Note that information on another source of expenditure data is in paragraphs 70 to 72 of this paper.)

EXERCISE FOR RECREATION, SPORT OR FITNESS

People aged 15 years and over

42. Information about people's levels of exercise has been collected in the ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and numerous non-ABS surveys. National Health Surveys were conducted in 1989–90 and 1995 (ABS Cat. no. 4364.0), as well as most recently in 2001. The exercise questions that were asked in the 1995 NHS were asked of people aged 15 and over and related to the two weeks prior to interview. They provided information on:

- whether respondents walked for recreation, sport or fitness; number of times walked; total time spent walking; and average length of walking session;
- whether respondents did any moderate exercise for recreation, sport or fitness; number of times moderate exercise was undertaken; total time spent in moderate exercise; and average length of moderate exercise sessions;
- whether respondents did any vigorous exercise for recreation, sport or fitness; number of times vigorous exercise was undertaken; total time spent in vigorous exercise; and average length of vigorous exercise sessions; and
- overall exercise level (sedentary, low, moderate, high) which was derived from the responses to the items above.

43. These data could be analysed alongside other information collected in the NHS, such as:

- i) demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents and their households;
- ii) health risk factors such as alcohol consumption, body mass, dietary indicators and smoking; and
- iii) a range of health status indicators including asthma, diabetes, disability and injuries.

44. The most recent NHS was conducted throughout 2001 and first results are expected to be published in October 2002. The same exercise questions as used in 1995 were included. The survey is planned to be conducted approximately every three years from 2001. The ABS has received a proposal from a client to conduct a Health Measurement Survey, which would include physical and pathology data, in conjunction with the 2004 NHS. However, funding has yet to be allocated.

Indigenous Australians

45. In 2001 many of the National Health Survey questions were asked of an additional sample of Indigenous Australians. The additional sample is of sufficient size to enable the publication of some data for that population group. In 2001 the exercise questions were asked of the additional Indigenous Australian sample in all but the remote areas of Australia, where testing found the questions to be unsuitable. About 80% of the Indigenous Australian population will be represented by the exercise information collected. It is planned that a selection of NHS questions will be asked for an additional sample of Indigenous Australians every six years from 2004.

Topics not covered

46. Issues regarding exercise data (which are not unique to the NHS) include the treatment of occupational and incidental physical activity, and the development of an Australian and international standard for collection of physical activity data. The ABS is involved in, or monitoring, the work of committees undertaking work on these topics, and will consider introducing standard question modules to future NHSs if appropriate.

47. There is much interest in the physical activity levels of children. While the ABS currently has no plans to collect such data, it is interacting with and providing advice to several health and education researchers who are collecting and monitoring data on children's physical activities.

ATTENDANCE

People aged 18 and over

48. Data on attendance at sporting matches or competitions (excluding junior and school sport) have been collected on the Monthly Population Survey in 1995 and 1999 (ABS Cat. no. 4174.0).

49. The more recent of those two collections provided information on:

- whether respondents aged 18 or over attended any sporting matches or competitions during the 12 months before interview;
- main five sports attended;
- attendance at motor sports, horse races, harness races or dog races in the 12 months before interview;
- frequency of attendance at main sports, motor sports, horse races (excluding harness races), harness races and dog races;
- characteristics of attendees, such as age, sex, birthplace, labour force status, educational attainment and household type; and
- attendance rates and most attended sports in States and Territories, and capital cities compared with other areas.

50. This topic has been collected again on the General Social Survey in 2002. Results of that survey will be published in 2003. Collection on this multi-topic vehicle will mean that attendance data can be analysed against data on sports participation, attendance at cultural venues such as libraries, museums and cinemas, and a range of other characteristics, such as self-assessed health status, feelings of safety at home, and contact with family and friends. Beyond 2002 the timing and frequency of future collections of data on this topic have yet to be determined.

Indigenous Australians

51. The Indigenous Social Survey (ISS) is being conducted in the second half of 2002 and is expected to be repeated approximately six-yearly. Questions on whether respondents had been to any sporting matches or competitions as a spectator in the twelve months prior to interview have been included in the survey. Results from the ISS are expected to be published by the end of 2003.

People with disabilities

52. The Disability, Ageing and Carers survey conducted in 1998 (ABS Cat. no. 4430.0) asked respondents whether they had attended a sporting event as a spectator in the 12 months before interview. Information about spectators (or non-spectators) can be analysed alongside characteristics such as age, sex, labour force status, type of restriction (i.e., activities which the disabled person is unable to do), severity of restriction, main condition causing the disability, source of assistance (e.g., relatives or formal care), and whether they attended or visited a range of cultural venues, such as libraries and museums. The survey is being repeated in 2003 and the questions on sport and physical recreation are again being included.

Topics not covered

53. Client feedback to date suggests that there are no unmet needs related to attendance data.

SPORTING FACILITIES

Use by participants in sports and physical activities

54. Refer to the details on topics not covered under the 'Participation' heading (paragraph 37).

In Indigenous communities

55. Information about various aspects of Indigenous Australian communities was collected in the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) (a survey funded by ATSIC) in the second quarter of 2001.

56. Indigenous communities with populations of 50 or more were asked:

- whether they have any
 - sports grounds
 - outdoor courts
 - indoor or covered sporting facilities
 - swimming pools
 - other buildings used for sport
 - other community sporting facilities; and
- frequency of use of these facilities.

57. The first release of 2001 CHINS data occurred in May 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 4710.0). The survey was previously conducted in 1999 but contained no information about sporting facilities. The conduct of future CHINS will depend on demand and availability of user funding.

Construction of facilities

58. The Building Approvals Survey (ABS Cat. no. 8731.0) presents monthly details of building work approved. Non-residential buildings are classified by their intended major function, such as 'Shops', 'Factories' and 'Offices'. One of these categories is 'Entertainment and recreational'. This includes museums, libraries, clubs, theatres, cinemas, public halls, gymnasia, grandstands, squash courts, and sports and recreation centres. For these types of buildings, the survey provides monthly and financial year data on:

- number of building jobs approved;
- value of buildings approved;
- value of buildings approved broken down by public or private sector ownership of the completed project; and
- value of buildings approved broken down by State/Territory in which construction is to take place.

59. On a consultancy basis it is possible to obtain approvals data for the sport and recreation component of the Entertainment and recreational category of buildings approved.

60. The Entertainment and recreational category is also used to classify non-residential buildings in the Building Activity Survey (ABS Cat. no. 8752.0). This survey provides financial year and quarterly data on:

- value of work commenced during the period, work under construction at the end of the period, work completed during the period, work done during the period and work yet to be done at the end of the period;
- the above values broken down by public or private sector ownership of the completed projects; and
- the above values broken down by State/Territory in which construction is taking place.

61. Within the Entertainment and recreational category for this survey, sporting facilities are not able to be separately identified from cultural facilities.

62. The Engineering Construction Survey (ABS Cat. no. 8762.0) provides information about construction of facilities not classified as buildings. The facilities are classified by their main function, including a Recreation category, which includes golf courses, playing fields, racecourses, stadia, swimming pools, landscaping and park construction. The survey provides financial year and quarterly data on:

- value of work commenced during the period, work done during the period and work yet to be done;
- the above values broken down by public or private sector ownership of the completed projects; and
- the above values broken down by public or private sector construction activity.

Topics not covered

A list of all facilities and their locations

63. The ABS does not maintain a list of the number and location of various sorts of sporting and recreation facilities. Producing and maintaining such a list is not a role of the ABS. However, using the Australian Taxation Office's Australian Business Register (ABR), the ABS may be able to provide counts of single-location businesses classified to ANZSIC 9312 Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c., for postcode groupings. Clients would need to bear in mind, however, that the ABR may have a record of the postcode of a business's office, which may not be the same as the postcode of the sports facility operated by the business. Further, this list would be incomplete to the extent that facilities owned by schools, local councils, community groups or businesses principally involved in other activities would not be reflected in such information.

In Indigenous communities

64. During development of the 2001 CHINS survey, clients in sport and recreation departments expressed a need for data on the condition (i.e., state of repair) of facilities. Questions on condition were not included due to the lack of an accepted standard for assessment. If another survey is funded in the future, decisions on re-inclusion of the existing question module on sporting facilities, and any potential expansion to cover the condition of facilities, will partly depend on the extent to which 2001 data are used.

TIME USE

65. Time Use surveys were conducted by the ABS in 1992 and 1997 to obtain information about the way people aged 15 years and over allocate time to different kinds of activities, including sport and recreation activities, such as:

- visiting entertainment and cultural venues;
- attendance at sports events;
- sport and outdoor activities;
- games, hobbies, arts and crafts;
- reading;
- listening to, watching or otherwise using audiovisual media; and
- other free time activities, such as relaxing and playing with pets (1997 only).

66. Average time and total time spent on these activities can be analysed against numerous other data items related to the participants, including:

- age, sex, birthplace and main language spoken at home;
- family composition;
- whether the activity was a main activity or a secondary one (i.e., done at the same time as the main activity);
- educational qualifications;
- labour force status;
- income;
- disability status;
- whether a person feels they are rushed for time, and why (1997 only);
- whether a person feels they have too much time, and why (1997 only);
- for whom the activity was done (1997 only);
- where the activity took place; and
- with whom the activity was undertaken.

67. The Time Use Survey (ABS Cat. no. 4153.0) also provides an estimate of the number of participants in any particular activity on an average day. The survey does not provide a participation rate within a specified reference period. The estimate of number of participants will be fairly accurate for activities which are undertaken daily, but does not provide an accurate representation of the number of participants over time in activities which tend to be undertaken occasionally or irregularly, such as attendance at amusement parks.

68. The Time Use Survey is not designed to determine hours of work of people in sport and recreation occupations and industries compared with those in other occupations and industries. Nor does it provide much information on the extent to which people are undertaking unpaid work related to sport and recreation. For example, time spent transporting children to and from sports training is included with transport to and from schools and child care centres. Some data on voluntary work undertaken for sports community organisations may be available through use of the 'for whom' data item in 1997, and a specific item in 1992 'Voluntary administration and support activities for sport and outdoor activities'. The average time spent per person per day can be aggregated to the number of hours per year (72.6 million hours in 1992). However, the sample size is likely to limit the amount of detail available. Data collections which better serve these needs are described under the Employment heading (see page 20).

69. The ABS is currently considering the timing of the next Time Use Survey which is tentatively planned in respect of 2005–06, subject to survey priorities and budgets.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

70. The ABS Household Expenditure Survey (HES) collects information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of residents in private dwellings in Australia. Expenditure information for both expenditure common to all household members (e.g., health service payments) and irregular or infrequent expenditure (e.g., household appliances and holidays overseas) is collected during a personal interview with varying recall periods used for the different items. All other expenditure is captured from diaries in which survey participants record all their expenditure over a two-week period. Collection of data for this survey is spread over a one-year period in order to reduce seasonality effects.

71. Expenditure items of interest for analysis of sport and recreation in the 1998–99 HES (ABS Cat. no. 6535.0) included:

- sports equipment and repairs;
- sporting club subscriptions;
- fees and charges to participate in sport and recreation;
- sports lessons;
- sports and recreation equipment hire;
- recreational equipment and repairs;
- spectator admission fees to sport;
- in-ground swimming pool and pool chemicals;
- boats, parts and accessories, registration and insurance;
- camping and caravanning;
- lotto type games, instant lotteries and lottery tickets;
- TAB, on course betting, etc.;
- poker machines and ticket machines; and
- casino games and other gambling.

72. The next HES is planned for 2003–04.

Topics not covered

73. HES data do not provide a breakdown of expenditure by type of sport or physical activity in which respondents participate. With the aim of partially meeting the needs for such data, a test version of the adult participation survey described earlier in this paper included questions on expenditure. Further detail about the questions and the outcome of testing is included under the 'Participation' heading (see paragraphs 39 to 41).

GAMBLING

Participation in gambling

74. On several occasions between March 1994 and May 1997, data on adult participation in gambling were collected on the user-funded, quarterly Population Survey Monitor run by the ABS. Data were collected on:

- types of gambling undertaken in the last week, such as lotteries, gambling at clubs or pubs, racing (on course or at the TAB) and casino gaming;
- demographic characteristics of participants in gambling, such as age, sex, birthplace and household composition; and
- labour force status.

75. In early 2002, the ABS tested questions on adult participation in gambling for possible inclusion in a supplement to the Survey of Income and Housing Costs (SIHC). The purpose of the supplement was to explore social issues associated with gambling that go beyond the health and recreation dimensions of gambling. Some of the data items included in the first round of testing included:

- whether the person selected in the survey had gambled in the last 12 months;
- type of gambling activity undertaken in the last month, e.g., lotteries, racing, casino gaming and gaming machines;
- expenditure on each type of gambling undertaken in the last month;
- frequency of undertaking each type of gambling in the last month;
- reasons for gambling;
- time spent on each type of gambling in the last month;
- negative effects of gambling on the gambler; and
- whether persons identified in the survey as 'problem gamblers' had sought help for their gambling.

76. However, several problems were encountered which led to a decision to drop these proposed questions from the SIHC. These included methodological issues (e.g., whether reliable answers could be obtained if other household members were present during the interview), as well as definitional issues (e.g., what is a 'problem gambler'?).

77. It is possible that questions on gambling could be included on future ABS survey vehicles but no decisions have yet been made on this.

Time spent on gambling

78. Data are available from the ABS Time Use Survey on time spent on 'Games of chance/gambling'. More information about the survey can be found under the Time Use heading (see paragraphs 65 to 69).

Household expenditure on gambling

79. Data are available from the ABS Household Expenditure Survey on expenditure on:

- lotto type games, instant lotteries and lottery tickets;
- TAB, on course betting, etc.;
- poker machines and ticket machines; and
- casino games and other gambling.

These data should be used with caution as expenditure on gambling tends to be significantly understated by respondents.

80. More information on the survey can be found under the Household Expenditure heading (see paragraphs 70 to 72).

Gambling industries

81. The ABS regularly collects information about gambling industries, including casinos, lotteries, TABs and bookmakers; and hospitality industries which provide gambling facilities, such as clubs and pubs. More information about such data collections can be found under the Gambling Industries (see page 30) and Hospitality Industries (see page 32) headings in the Industries section of this report.

Government revenue from gambling

82. Governments, particularly State and Territory governments, earn a proportion of their revenue from taxes on gambling. Details on the amount of revenue earned through taxes on gambling, and contribution to the total taxation revenue of each government, are published by the ABS annually (ABS Cat. no. 5506.0). The latest publication, in respect of the 2000–01 financial year, was released in April 2002.

FUNDING FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION

From government sources

83. Commissioned by the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport, the ABS has developed a collection of data on funding provided by the three levels of government to support sport and recreation in relation to 2000–01. Administrative by-product data (e.g., as shown in budget papers and annual reports) are being used to measure funding provided by State, Territory and Commonwealth governments every year. A survey of local government funding has been conducted to collect data for 2000-01. Results will be published late in 2002 (Cat. no. 4147.0). Whether this collection is repeated is dependent on the availability of user funding for this collection. The establishment of new procedures within the ABS for the collection of Local Government Finance Statistics, after a review in 2001, may result in improved efficiencies in data collection from local governments in years to come.

84. For 2000-01, information was gathered on:

- the purpose of funding, using a classification based on the Australian Culture and Leisure Industry Classifications (ABS Cat. no. 4902.0);
- amounts of capital and recurrent funding; and
- for Commonwealth, State and Territory governments, funding provided by sport and recreation authorities and other authorities.

85. Sport and physical recreation businesses were asked about their sources of income, including government funding, in the industry surveys being conducted in respect of 2000–01 (see the Industries section from page 23 onwards for further information about these surveys).

However, the scope of these surveys is limited to employing businesses (so funding assistance for individual amateur athletes and non-employed clubs will not be measured); as well, the industry surveys may only be run every six years.

From non-government sources

86. A Business Sponsorship Survey (ABS Cat. no. 4144.0) was conducted by the ABS in respect of 1996–97, with funding from the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council and the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts.

87. Information included:

- number of businesses sponsoring each of the following activities, by size of business (small, medium and large)
 - sport
 - art and cultural activities
 - education
 - trade shows and conferences
 - other;
- value of sponsorship of each type of activity, by size of business;
- benefits received from sport sponsorship, by size of business; and
- benefits received from art and cultural activities sponsorship, by size of business.

88. In 2001, the Business Generosity Survey was conducted (ABS Cat. no. 8157.0); the form was sent to an economy-wide (excluding Agriculture) sample of 9,000 employing businesses. This survey was commissioned by The Prime Minister's Community Business Partnership. The aim of the Partnership is to develop and promote a culture of corporate and individual social responsibility in Australia.

89. The Business Generosity Survey collected information in respect of 2000–01 on:
- value and type (money, goods, services) of donations to each the following activities
 - arts and culture
 - health
 - community service and welfare
 - sports and recreation
 - environment
 - education and training
 - other (which may be further classified);
 - barriers to making any or additional donations;
 - value and type of resources contributed to ‘business to community projects’ undertaken in each of the activities listed above;
 - barriers to entering into any or additional business to community projects;
 - value and type of sponsorship of each the activities listed above;
 - barriers to undertaking any or additional sponsorship.

90. Because this survey was undertaken in conjunction with EAS, the data set produced will identify structural information regarding the type of businesses which undertake these activities, which industries, the size of the businesses and other business characteristics.

91. The survey is intended to be a one-off initially but, depending on the usage of the data and funding availability, it may be repeated.

92. Sport and physical recreation businesses were asked about their sources of income, including sponsorships and donations, in the industry surveys that were conducted in respect of 2000–01. See the Industries section from page 23 onwards for further information about these surveys. However, the scope of these surveys is limited to employing businesses (so funding assistance for individual amateur athletes and non-employed clubs will not be measured).

Topics not covered

93. The government funding data collection is being developed in response to a longstanding need, expressed by SRMC and its sub-committees, for this information. It is too early to say what gaps will remain once the collection has been established, especially given that the frequency of collection (which is dependent on user funding) is uncertain at the time of writing.

94. As noted above, the Business Generosity Survey is, at this stage, a one-off survey. Previous surveys on corporate sponsorship of the sport and the arts have been conducted by the ABS with funds from the organisations indicated above. If the data from the Business Generosity Survey are found to be useful, and a repeat of the survey is desirable, user funding will again be required.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in main job

95. The Census of Population and Housing is conducted every five years and was last conducted in 2001. Because every household in Australia completes a Census form, a much finer level of geographical, industry and occupation detail can be disseminated from the Census than from any sample survey.

96. The Census provides information on:

- each employed person's occupation (to the most detailed (6-digit) level of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)) in the main job the person held (if any) in the week before Census night; and
- the industry (to the most detailed (4-digit) level of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)) of their place of employment.

97. There are numerous occupations and industries related solely to sport and recreation at this fine level of detail; thus the Census can provide information about people whose main job is in sport and recreation in comparison with those with main jobs elsewhere in the economy. Such information includes:

- age, sex and household composition;
- country of birth and language mainly spoken at home;
- whether of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin;
- area of residence (to local government area);
- income;
- hours of work;
- method of travel to work; and
- highest educational qualification.

98. Compared with the Census, the Labour Force Survey (ABS Cat. no. 6203.0) provides a more frequent (quarterly), but less detailed, report of the industry and occupation of the job in which each employed respondent worked in the week before interview, in which he or she usually worked the most hours. Industries of employment are coded to ANZSIC Group (3-digit) level; thus data on main job employment are available for ANZSIC groups 931 Sport, 932 Gambling services and 933 Other recreation services, as well as hospitality industry groups such as 574 Clubs (Hospitality). Occupations are coded to ASCO Unit Group (4-digit) level. There are 18 Unit Groups that completely or mainly comprise sport and recreation occupations, covering about two-thirds of the occupations related to sport and recreation which are included in the Occupation Classification of the ACLC. As with all sample surveys, however, the accuracy of estimates to the finest level of detail may be limited; this is even more so when one attempts to analyse industry or occupation by other data items in the Labour Force Survey, such as age, sex, birthplace and household composition.

99. Labour force data from the 2001 Census were released in September 2002.

Earnings in employment

100. In the Employee Earnings and Hours Survey (ABS Cat. no. 6306.0), conducted about every two years, a sample of approximately 7,000 employers is asked for information about approximately 53,000 employees. The employer's industry is coded to ANZSIC Subdivision (2-digit) level and employees' occupations are coded to ASCO Unit Group (4-digit) level.

101. Information available includes:

- average weekly ordinary time, overtime and total earnings;
- earnings and hours in States and Territories;
- earnings and hours in the private and public sectors;
- sex;
- status of employee (working proprietor, managerial/executive, supervisor, other);
- type of employee (permanent, temporary or casual);
- employer size; and
- methods of setting pay (awards only, or registered or unregistered collective or individual agreements).

102. In the 2002 survey the 'type of employee' information is likely to be:

- i) employee entitled to paid holiday and/or sick pay;
- ii) employee on a fixed term contract;
- iii) employee receives a casual loading; and
- iv) employee works full-time or part-time.

103. It is also likely that the data collected on methods of setting pay will be expanded to include:

- State or federal awards;
- union signatory to agreement; and
- receives safety net adjustment.

104. The ABS cautions that because of the sampling methodology used for this survey to arrive at a sample of employees, it is not possible to ensure that the representation of all the subgroups of interest in the sample accurately reflects their representation in the population. In particular, caution should be taken if using the estimates as a time series (especially estimates relating to occupation). See also paragraphs 179 to 191 for general industry information, including quarterly information about labour costs in the cultural and recreational services industries.

Employment in sport and recreation industries

105. The Census and Labour Force Survey collect data on main job employment as reported by people in Australia. The industry surveys described later in this paper (from page 23), and the Employee Earnings and Hours Survey described above, collect data on employment in sport and recreation industries as reported by employing businesses in those industries. People whose work in a sport and recreation industry is not their main job will be included in the employment reported in the employer-based surveys. Some data on volunteers working for employing businesses in sport and recreation industries are also collected in the industry surveys. However, paid and unpaid work undertaken for non-employing organisations (such as most sport and recreation clubs) is out of scope of the industry surveys.

Paid and unpaid involvement

106. People doing work to support spectator and participative sport organisations often do this work as a second job, for no pay, for a token amount of pay or for payment in kind. Such forms of work are not usually identified in the main vehicles for collection of labour force data, i.e., the Labour Force Survey and the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing. Because of the importance of these forms of work to culture, sport and recreation, a 'Work in Culture and Leisure Activities' survey has been conducted by the ABS approximately every three or four years.

107. The most recent data collection (i.e., 2001) included information on:

- whether respondents aged 15 years or over had any paid involvement in sport and physical recreation, unpaid involvement only or no involvement in sport and recreation, in the 12 months prior to interview;
- whether involved respondents had playing and/or non-playing roles;
- type of non-playing involvement, i.e., as coach, instructor or teacher; referee or umpire; committee member or administrator; scorer, timekeeper, medical personnel or other role;
- hours per week and weeks per year spent in each involvement role;
- amount paid for each involvement role;
- whether respondents had obtained qualifications related to non-playing roles;
- whether any of the work in non-playing roles related to school or junior sport;
- characteristics of involved (and not involved) people, such as age, sex, birthplace, and labour force status; and
- involvements in States and Territories, and capital cities compared with other areas.

108. These data, or similar, have also been collected as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey in 1993 and 1997. The 2001 data were published in January 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 6285.0).

109. The future frequency of this survey is yet to be determined.

110. Voluntary Work Surveys (ABS Cat. no. 4441.0) have been conducted by the ABS in 1995 and 2000. Information from the Voluntary Work Survey complements the findings of the Work in Culture and Leisure Survey by providing information on:

- number of sport and recreation voluntary involvements (i.e., for each volunteer, the number of organisations for which voluntary work is done);
- the number of sport and recreation voluntary involvements compared with other types of voluntary involvement;
- the characteristics of people who volunteer for sport and recreation organisations;
- current reasons for being a sport and recreation volunteer;
- type of voluntary activity performed for sport and recreation organisations; and
- type of expenses incurred and whether reimbursement is available.

111. The future frequency of the Voluntary Work Survey has yet to be determined.

Topics not covered

112. During development of the 2001 Work in Culture and Leisure Activities survey, interest was expressed in the analysis of non-playing involvement by type of sport or physical activity. A much larger sample size and more survey time would be required to provide such estimates.

SPORT AND LEISURE INDUSTRIES

113. As part of its overall strategy to provide statistics about the services sector, the ABS has in place a Service Industries Survey (SIS) program. The objective of the program is to provide a comprehensive statistical picture of selected service industries on a rotating basis. Thus, the purpose of these collections is to provide information on the size, structure and nature of the industry under study. The range of data collected includes detailed information on the sources of income, the expenses of the business, the make up of employment (e.g., full time and part time, male and female, occupational groupings, etc.) and invariably a range of other measures relevant to the specific industry. These data are at the Australian level but a subset of State and Territory data are also generally collected.

114. The industry scope of each collection is usually based on ANZSIC. However, where there is an accepted alternative industry classification (e.g., ACLC IC), data can also be produced on this industry basis. In addition, the program has also conducted collections on a broad activity basis (e.g., gambling industries, community services industries) covering businesses in many ANZSIC industries with similar activities.

Horse and dog racing industry (ACLC Industry Classification Group 31)

115. As part of its SIS program, the ABS conducted a sample survey in 1994–95 of all employing business units whose main activity is the operation of racing facilities such as track, stables and kennels for thoroughbred horse, harness and greyhound racing. In addition, racing administrative bodies are included. The survey excluded non-employing trainers and trainers whose main activity is other than horse and dog racing (e.g., agriculture). The scope of the survey also excluded the operation of gambling services on horse and dog racing, which is covered by the surveys on gambling industries.

116. The 1994–95 survey provided information on:

- income and sources of income;
- expenditure and items of expenditure;
- employment, and main occupations of employees;
- profitability; and
- industry gross product.

117. A similar sample survey was conducted in respect of 2000–01, with results expected to be released in October 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 8686.0). For the 2000–01 survey, racing administrative bodies have also been included and the main data items can be dissected by the three types of racing (thoroughbred horse, harness and greyhound), and by the types of racing business (clubs, administrative bodies, trainers and other businesses).

118. Plans are still in discussion stage within ABS regarding the next detailed survey of this industry. At this point in time, it is proposed that it be conducted in respect of 2006–07.

119. In addition to SIS, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax are being produced for ANZSIC 9311 Horse and dog racing (similar to ACLC Industry Classification Group 31) using ABS-collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). Estimates have been published in respect of 1998–99 and 1999–2000 and it is planned that the data will be produced annually. The relative standard errors associated with the estimates for this industry are very high.

Possible expansion

120. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. These and other non-tax related investigations may lead to SIS surveys also including:

- non-employing businesses for detailed industry collections; and
- all horse and dog trainers (where that is the principal economic activity) to obtain basic income information on their activity. However, profitability and industry value added measures could not be derived.

Sports and physical recreation venues industries (ACLC Industry Classification Group 32)

121. As part of its Service Industries Survey (SIS) Program, the ABS conducted a sample survey in 1994–95 of all employing business units whose main activity was the operation of sports and physical recreation venues. In addition, government organisations were also surveyed to identify basic information on their operation of sports and physical recreation venues. The survey excluded fitness centres owned and operated within corporations whose main activity was not related to the provision of a sports and physical recreation venue. It also excluded venues whose main activity was the presentation of performing arts (e.g., some Entertainment Centres).

122. The 1994–95 survey provided information on:

- income and sources of income;
- expenditure and items of expenditure;
- employment, and main occupations of employees;
- volunteers;
- profitability; and
- industry gross product.

123. A similar sample survey was conducted in respect of 2000–01, with results expected to be released in October 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 8686.0). For the 2000–01 survey, the main data items can be dissected by the type of venue (i.e., health and fitness centres vs. other sports and physical recreation venues).

124. Plans are still in discussion stage within ABS regarding the next detailed survey of this industry. At this point in time, it is proposed that it be conducted in respect of 2006–07.

125. In addition to SIS, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax are being produced for ANZSIC 9312 Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. (which equates to ACLC Industry Classification Group 32) using ABS-collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). Estimates have been published in respect of 1998–99 and 1999–2000 and it is planned that the data will be produced annually.

Possible expansion

126. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. These and other non-tax related investigations may lead to SIS surveys also including:

- non-employing venues for detailed industry collections; and
- venues whose main activity is non-sporting in the survey if they had 'significant' sporting activity. In this case, basic information could be gathered for the sporting activity but profitability and industry value added measures could not be derived.

Sports and physical recreation services industries (ACLC Industry Classification Group 33)

127. As part of its Service Industries Survey (SIS) Program, the ABS conducted a sample survey in 1994–95 of all employing business units whose main activity was the operation of: sports and physical recreation administrative organisations; sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals; and sports and physical recreation support services. The survey excluded hospitality clubs where the main activity was the provision of hospitality services, even if there was a presence of sporting club activity.

128. The 1994–95 survey provided information on:

- income and sources of income;
- expenditure and items of expenditure;
- employment, and main occupations of employees;
- volunteers;
- profitability; and
- industry gross product.

129. A similar sample survey was conducted in respect of 2000–01, with results expected to be released in October 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 8686.0). For the 2000–01 survey, separate data may be available for: sports and physical recreation administrative organisations; sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals; and sports and physical recreation support services. The survey excluded the other industry in ACLC Industry Classification Group 33 – namely, businesses carrying out outdoor recreation guiding operations – because of problems associated with obtaining a consistent list of organisations carrying out these activities.

130. Plans are still in discussion stage within ABS regarding the next detailed survey of this industry. At this point in time, it is proposed that it be conducted in respect of 2006–07.

131. In addition to SIS, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax are being produced for ANZSIC 9319 Sports and services to sports n.e.c. (which equates to the parts of ACLC Industry Classification Group 33 for which data were collected in SIS) using ABS-collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). Estimates have been published in respect of 1998–99 and 1999–2000 and it is planned that the data will be produced annually.

Possible expansion

132. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. These and other non-tax related investigations may lead to SIS surveys also including:

- non-employing businesses for detailed industry collections; and
- units carrying out outdoor recreation guiding operations by accessing membership and licensing lists. Whether the full economic data can be obtained for such organisations needs further investigation.

Sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing industry (ACLC Industry Classification 341)

133. The sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing industry comprises businesses whose main activity is the manufacturing of such goods. In addition to the businesses in this industry, there may be other businesses which manufacture sports and physical recreation goods. However, if this is not their main activity these businesses are not classified, in either the ACLC Industry Classification or ANZSIC, as part of the sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing industry. Thus, data for ANZSIC 2942 Toy and sporting good manufacturing will not include income or expenses related to the production of sporting goods that are manufactured by other industries. However, data on the production of a wide range of goods, regardless of their industry of manufacture, are available, as described in the Products section of this paper (see page 36 onwards).

134. ANZSIC, on the whole, classifies manufacturing businesses according to the materials or processes used. In contrast, the ACLC Industry Classification classifies manufacturing businesses according to the intended purpose of the manufactured items. Thus, businesses classified to ACLC Industry Classification class 341 are mainly engaged in producing a wide range of sport-related goods including sports clothes, sports shoes, weightlifting equipment and synthetic sports surfaces. However, many of these businesses would not be classified to ANZSIC 2942 Toy and sporting good manufacturing, but would be classified to a range of disparate ANZSIC classes and grouped with other businesses involved in clothing, footwear, metal, chemical, rubber or plastic product manufacturing. The annual ABS Manufacturing Industry Survey is based on ANZSIC and it is unlikely that the ABS will produce industry data for ACLC Industry Classification class 341.

135. The Manufacturing Industry Survey has produced, for a number of years, annual information for ANZSIC 2942 Toy and sporting good manufacturing industry on:

- employment;
- wages and salaries;
- turnover;
- industry value added;
- turnover per person employed; and
- industry value added per person employed.

136. Other measures such as operating profit before tax have only been available at higher levels of the ANZSIC hierarchy. However, with a change in methodology from the 2000–01 survey onwards, data on inventories, capital expenditure and operating profit before tax will also be available at the ANZSIC class (4-digit) level.

137. The 1999–2000 publication was released in October 2001 (ABS Cat. no. 8221.0). Publications for each of the States are also released annually.

138. In addition to the Manufacturing Industry Survey, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax are being developed for ANZSIC 2942 using ABS-collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry. Estimates for manufacturing were first published in respect of 1999–2000 (released in December 2001) and it is planned that the data will be produced annually.

Possible expansion

139. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. These and other non-tax related investigations may lead to manufacturing industry estimates also including:

- non-employing businesses; and
- an expansion of data output for the sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing industry if a discrete list of businesses involved in the activity can be identified.

Sports and physical recreation goods wholesaling industry (ACLC Industry Classification 342)

140. The sports and physical recreation goods wholesaling industry comprises businesses whose main activity is the wholesaling of such goods. In addition to the businesses in this industry, there may be other businesses that wholesale sports and physical recreation goods. However, if this is not their main activity these businesses are not classified, in either the ACLC Industry Classification or ANZSIC, as part of the sports and physical recreation goods wholesaling industry. Thus, data for ANZSIC 4793 Toy and sporting good wholesaling will not include income or expenses related to the wholesale sales of sporting goods which are sold by other industries. However data on the wholesale sales of a wide range of goods, regardless of their industry of wholesaling, are available, as described in the Products section of this paper (see page 36 onwards).

141. ANZSIC, on the whole, classifies wholesaling businesses in a similar way to manufacturing businesses. Thus, there are industry classes such as clothing wholesaling, footwear wholesaling, building supplies wholesaling, and machinery and equipment wholesaling n.e.c. which may include businesses mainly engaged in the wholesaling of sports clothes, sports footwear, synthetic indoor sports surfaces and weightlifting machinery respectively. As the ACLC Industry Classification classifies wholesaling businesses according to the intended purpose of the items that are mainly sold by the business, such businesses would be classified to ACLC Industry Classification class 342. However, the ABS Wholesale Industry Survey is based on ANZSIC, and the ABS has no plans to produce industry data for ACLC Industry Classification class 342.

142. In recent years, the Wholesale Industry Survey has been conducted in respect of 1991–92 and 1998–99. These surveys produced information for ANZSIC 4793 Toy and sporting good wholesaling industry on:

- employment, by sex and by hours of work (full-time or part-time);
- selected income items;
- selected expense items;
- operating profit before tax;
- operating profit margin; and
- opening and closing inventories.

143. The 1998–99 publication was released in October 2000 (ABS Cat. no. 8638.0). Surveys are conducted infrequently and it is unknown when the next survey will be conducted.

144. In addition to the Wholesale Industry Survey, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax are being produced for ANZSIC 4793 using ABS-collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). Estimates have been published in respect of 1998–99 and 1999–2000 and it is planned that the data will be produced annually.

Possible expansion

145. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. If a Wholesale Industry Survey is to be conducted again, these and other non-tax related investigations may lead to wholesaling industry estimates also including:

- non-employed businesses; and
- an expansion of data output for the sports and physical recreation goods wholesaling industry if a discrete list of businesses involved in the activity can be identified.

Sports and physical recreation goods retailing industry (ACLC Industry Classification 343)

146. The sports and physical recreation goods retailing industry comprises businesses whose main activity is the retailing of such goods. In addition to the businesses in this industry there may be other businesses which retail sports and physical recreation goods. However, if this is not their main activity, these businesses are not classified, in either the ACLC Industry Classification or ANZSIC, as part of the sports and physical recreation goods retailing industry. Thus, data for 5241 Sport and camping equipment retailing will not include income or expenses related to the retail sales of sporting goods that are sold by other industries. In particular sales of such goods by department stores are not included in the industry data for ANZSIC 5241, as department stores are classified to another ANZSIC class. However data on the retail sales of a wide range of goods, regardless of their industry of retailing, are available, as described in the Products section of this paper (see page 36 onwards).

147. ANZSIC, on the whole, classifies retailing businesses in a similar way to manufacturing businesses. Thus, there are industry classes such as footwear retailing that may include businesses mainly engaged in the retailing of sports footwear. As the ACLC Industry Classification classifies retailing businesses according to the intended purpose of the items that are mainly sold by the business, such businesses would be classified to ACLC Industry Classification class 343. However, the ABS Retail Industry survey is based on ANZSIC, and the ABS has no plans to produce industry data for ACLC Industry Classification 343.

148. Over the past decade, the Retail Industry Survey has been conducted in respect of 1991–92 and 1998–99. These surveys produced the following information for ANZSIC classes 5241 Sport and camping equipment retailing, 5242 Toy and game retailing, and 5245 Marine equipment retailing, which are the ANZSIC retail industries which are mainly engaged in selling sport and recreation goods. Information included:

- employment, by sex and by type (working proprietors, full-time employees, part-time employees);
- selected income items;
- selected expense items;
- number of retail locations and floorspace;
- operating profit before tax;
- operating profit margin; and
- opening and closing inventories.

149. The 1998–99 publication was released in October 2000 (ABS Cat. no. 8622.0). Surveys are conducted infrequently and the next survey is expected to take place in 2004–05.

150. In addition to the Retail Industry Survey, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax are being produced for all retail ANZSIC classes using ABS-collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). Estimates have been published in respect of 1998–99 and 1999–2000 and it is planned that the data will be produced annually.

Possible expansion

151. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. These and other non-tax related investigations may lead to the retail industry estimates also including:

- non-employed businesses; and
- an expansion of data output for the sports and physical recreation goods retailing industry if a discrete list of businesses involved in the activity can be identified.

Gambling industries (ACLC Industry Classification Group 41)

152. As part of its Service Industries Survey program the ABS has conducted a sample survey in 1994–95 and 1997–98 and 2000–01 of all employing business units whose main activity was the operation of casinos, lotteries, TABs, bookmaking or other like activities. Importantly, the industry group does not include clubs, pubs, taverns and bars, which have substantial gambling activity through the operation of poker and gaming machines. Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars are classified to the hospitality industries (see below). In addition, a survey of Casinos (ABS Cat. no. 8683.0) has been conducted annually since 1994–95.

153. The Gambling Industries surveys (ABS Cat. no. 8684.0) provide information on:

- income and sources of income;
- expenditure and items of expenditure;
- employment, and main occupations of employees;
- profitability; and
- industry gross product.

154. As highlighted, these industry data do not include the majority of poker and gaming machine activity. Thus, to obtain a more complete level of gambling activity, surveys of businesses in the clubs, pubs, taverns and bars industries are conducted in tandem with surveys of businesses in the gambling industry and results are included in the Gambling Industries publication. While these surveys will result in estimates of total gambling income by type of gambling, there are no counterbalancing expenses (except for gambling taxes) with which to derive a profit estimate for all gambling activity.

155. The main data items in the 2000–01 survey can be dissected by the types of gambling industry (i.e., casinos, lotteries, TABs, bookmakers and other gambling operators). Information for casinos also includes a dissection of gambling takings (other than from keno, poker and gaming machines) received from overseas players ('premium' and 'rated') and Australian players, where it is possible for respondents to provide such estimates.

156. Plans are still in discussion stage within ABS regarding the next detailed survey of this industry. At this point in time, it is proposed that it be conducted in respect of 2003–04.

157. In addition to SIS, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax are being produced for ANZSIC classes 9321 Lotteries, 9322 Casinos and 9329 Gambling services n.e.c. (which total to ACLC Industry Classification Group 41) using ABS-collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). Estimates have been published in respect of 1998–99 and 1999–2000 and it is planned that the data will be produced annually.

Possible expansion

158. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. These investigations may lead to SIS surveys also including non-employing businesses (e.g., bookmakers and other small businesses) where that is their main activity for detailed industry collections.

159. In addition, users interested in only total gambling turnover should access national, as well as State and Territory information, compiled and released by the Tasmanian Gaming Authority. The ABS may use these data as an administrative by-product source for future gambling surveys.

160. Amusement industries (ACLIC Industry Classification Group 42)

161. This industry group includes businesses whose main activity is the operation of amusement and theme parks, amusement arcades and centres, or other amusement operations such as side show concession operation. Difficulties in surveying the industry group arise through differing interpretations of the definitions of amusement and theme parks and amusement arcades and centres, and the lack of a definitive list of such businesses.

162. In 1994–95 the ABS conducted a survey of employing businesses in the ANZSIC class 9330 Other recreation services. These businesses included circuses, dance halls, historic railways and other like businesses. This survey provided information on:

- income and sources of income;
- expenditure and items of expenditure;
- employment; and
- profitability.

163. An ABS survey was conducted in respect of 2000–01 of significant employing businesses operating amusement and theme parks and employing businesses in the amusement arcades and centres industry. In addition to the information listed above, the new survey provided information on number and seasonality of visits to amusement parks. Results of the 2000–01 survey were released in April 2002 in Selected Amusement and Leisure Industries (ABS Cat. no. 8688.0).

164. Plans are still in discussion stage within ABS regarding the next detailed survey of this industry. At this point in time, it is proposed that it be conducted in respect of 2006–07.

165. As indicated above, these industries, along with a range of other businesses such as circuses, dance halls and historic railways, are included in the ANZSIC class 9330 Other recreation services. From 1998–99, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax have been produced for ANZSIC 9330 using ABS collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). It is anticipated that these estimates will be produced annually.

Possible expansion

166. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. These investigations may lead to SIS surveys also including non-employing businesses for detailed industry collections.

Hospitality industries (ACLIC Industry Classification Group 43)

167. This industry group includes businesses whose main activity is the operation of pubs, taverns and bars, cafes and restaurants or hospitality clubs. Clubs mainly engaged in the provision of sporting facilities or services are excluded from this industry group; these are included in the sporting industries described earlier. However, many hospitality clubs also provide sporting facilities, and these are described below as 'sporting hospitality clubs'.

168. The ABS has conducted sample surveys of the hospitality industries in respect of 1986–87, 1991–92, 1994–95 and 1997–98. Information from these surveys included:

- income and sources of income;
- expenditure and items of expenditure;
- employment, and main occupations of employees;
- number of poker or gaming machines;
- membership (for clubs);
- profitability; and
- industry gross product.

169. For clubs, pubs, taverns and bars the industry data can also be dissected according to whether the businesses have or don't have gambling facilities. Data for cafes and restaurants (last conducted in respect of 1998–99) can be dissected by type (e.g., licensed, BYO, unlicensed, etc). Data for hospitality clubs can be dissected by whether or not they are sporting hospitality clubs.

170. A similar sample survey was conducted in respect of 2000–01 for the clubs, pubs, taverns and bars industries and the data from that survey were released in June 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 8687.0).

171. Plans are still in discussion stage within ABS regarding the next detailed survey of these industries. At this point in time, it is proposed that it be conducted in respect of 2003–04.

172. The ANZSIC classes for these industries are 5720 Pubs, taverns and bars, 5730 Cafes and restaurants and 5740 Clubs (Hospitality). From 1998–99, experimental estimates of total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax have been produced for these industries using ABS collected data (from the annual Economy Wide Survey) and aggregated annual income tax data for remaining units in this industry (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). It is anticipated that these estimates will be produced annually.

Possible expansion

173. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. These investigations may lead to SIS surveys also including non-employing businesses for detailed industry collections.

Outdoor leisure industries (ACLC Industry Classification Group 44)

174. This industry group includes businesses whose main activity is the operation of caravan and camping grounds or scenic and sightseeing tours. While the coverage of caravan and camping grounds is relatively easy to obtain, a definitive list of businesses in the scenic and sightseeing tours industry is much more difficult, particularly as a large proportion of businesses are known to be sole person businesses.

175. As part of its Service Industries Survey (SIS) program, accommodation industry surveys have been conducted for 1986–87, 1991–92, 1995–96, 1997–98 and 2000–01, of which caravan and camping grounds are a component. Data for caravan and camping grounds in these surveys includes:

- income and sources of income;
- expenditure and items of expenditure;
- employment;
- profitability; and
- industry gross product.

176. Information on caravan and camping grounds is included in the Accommodation Industry publication (ABS Cat. no. 8695.0).

177. The accommodation industry survey is usually conducted every 3 years with the next survey scheduled for 2003–04. There are no current plans to conduct a survey of businesses in the scenic and sightseeing tours industry.

Possible expansion

178. A survey of the scenic and sightseeing tours industry could be conducted if a distinct source of businesses in this industry was identifiable and it was seen to be of sufficient priority.

GENERAL INDUSTRY INFORMATION

Business operations and industry performance

179. The industry surveys described on the preceding is examine components of the sport and recreation industry in detail. Annually, the ABS produces a summary of industry performance in which the sport and recreation industry as a whole (as defined by ANZSIC) can be compared with most other industries in the Australian economy (ABS Cat. no. 8140.0). Estimates of income, expenditure, profit, assets, liabilities, employment, capital expenditure and industry value added are published in time series tables (last five years) for ANZSIC divisions, and selected items are published for ANZSIC subdivisions, including subdivision 93 Sport and recreation. More detailed data are available on a consultancy basis. The estimates are obtained via the Economic Activity Surveys (EAS) run by the ABS.

180. In recent years the above publication had included experimental estimates for selected industries using a combination of EAS and business income tax data. These have been improved each year and are now the subject of a separate publication (ABS Cat. no. 8155.0). EAS/Tax estimates at the ANZSIC sub-division (2-digit) level are no longer regarded as 'experimental' and, from 1998–99, experimental estimates are being produced for numerous industries at the ANZSIC class (4-digit) level. Data relevant to sport and recreation have been mentioned in each of the preceding industry pages of this report.

181. Importantly, the Economic Activity Survey provides a good infrastructure upon which to collect supplementary information, if required by data users, as demonstrated by the Business Generosity Survey (described under the 'Funding' heading).

182. The ABS is currently investigating how best to use data within the new tax system. It is possible that, in the future, aggregated ATO BAS data may be able to be used to increase the information and level of detail available for business indicators.

Business indicators

183. The Quarterly Economic Activity Survey (QEAS) has recently commenced and has taken the place of all or part of three quarterly surveys previously run by the ABS: the Survey of Inventories, Sales and Services; the Survey of Company Profits; and the private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings. The main purpose of these surveys, and their replacement, is to provide estimates which feed into the quarterly national accounts.

184. QEAS represents all private sector employing businesses other than those classified to a agriculture, forestry and fishing and a small number of other industries. For businesses in the cultural and recreational services industries, employing 20 or more people, the survey provides information on:

- income from sales of goods and services;
- other income;
- labour costs;
- other expenses; and
- profits.

185. A smaller range of data is available for businesses employing less than 20 people. In general, data will be available to ANZSIC 2-digit level, including subdivision 93 (Sport and recreation). This was also the case for the surveys being replaced by QEAS. The first data from the new survey were released in January 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 5676.0).

Business expectations

186. The quarterly Business Expectations Survey (5250.0) provides estimates of future economic activity based on the business expectations of senior executives, managers and proprietors of businesses operating in Australia. The survey covers employing businesses in all industries and sectors of the Australian economy except general government and agriculture, forestry and fishing.

187. Businesses are asked about their expectations, on a range of indicators, for the next quarter (compared with the current quarter), and for the current quarter of the following year (compared with the current quarter). The indicators are:

- operating income;
- selling prices;
- profits;
- capital expenditure;
- inventories;
- employment;
- wage costs;
- non-wage labour costs;
- other operating expenses; and
- total operating expenses.

188. Expected aggregate percentage, and percentage weighted net balance (percentage of businesses expecting an increase minus the percentage of businesses expecting a decrease) are published for ANZSIC divisions and are available for ANZSIC subdivisions, including 93 (Sport and recreation).

Private new capital expenditure

189. Most of the industry surveys described in the previous pages collect information about capital expenditure by businesses during the reference period of the surveys. In addition the ABS conducts a quarterly survey of New Capital Expenditure (ABS Cat. no. 5625.0) which collects data on actual and expected new capital expenditure by private employing businesses for selected industries, including cultural and recreational services industries.

190. The survey provides information on:

- actual and expected expenditure on buildings and structures;
- actual and expected expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery; and
- comparisons of expected against actual expenditure over a 12 month period.

191. Most of these data are available at the ANZSIC 2-digit level (e.g., 93 Sport and recreation) and may be available at the 3-digit level subject to confidentiality checks (although with lower reliability).

PRODUCTS (goods and services)

Manufacturing industry – commodities produced

192. In an annual survey the ABS asks manufacturing establishments to report the value of sales or 'transfers out' of specified products that they had manufactured or that had been manufactured on commission for them. The value of sales and transfers out relates to:

- the sales of goods produced by the business;
- the sales of goods produced for the business on a commission basis;
- transfers of goods to other establishments of the same business or to related businesses; and
- installation and delivery charges not separately invoiced to customers.

193. The manufactured products are classified according to the Manufacturing Input-Output Commodity Classification (MIOCC), which is based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Commodity Classification (ANZSCC). The MIOCC covers the full range of manufacturing commodities produced and presents data at a broader level (in most cases) than the ANZSCC. The ANZSCC comprises approximately 2,500 commodity categories, while the MIOCC comprises approximately 1,000 categories.

194. Nevertheless, data are published for numerous products of relevance to sport and recreation, including:

- sporting equipment and accessories (including fishing gear and gloves specially designed for use in sport);
- sports footwear and rubber thongs;
- sweatsuits, tracksuits, jogging suits, leisure suits and jumpsuits;
- swimwear;
- boats (including rowing or sail), yachts, canoes, dinghies and other vessels, for pleasure or sport;
- caravans, camper trailers and similar vehicles;
- articles for funfair, table or parlour games (including articles and accessories for billiards, snooker or pool, pin tables, special tables for casino games, and bowling alley tables);
- roundabouts, swings, shooting galleries and other fairground amusements; and
- toys and puzzles, and parts (e.g., dolls' carriages, scooters, model assembly kits; excluding fur or leather).

195. Until the 1998–99 reference period, data were published annually (ABS Cat. no. 8365.0). This publication is no longer produced but the data are still being collected and are available on request.

196. The published data do not identify the industries that sell the manufactured commodities. For example, it is not possible to tell what proportion of the sales of sporting equipment and accessories were made by manufacturing establishments classified to ANZSIC 2942 Toy and sporting good manufacturing. Such information is not compiled routinely but may be available on a consultancy basis.

197. In addition, the sample design may lead to under-reporting of the sales of some commodities because the sample design is based on a sample of manufacturers classified by industry (who then report a value for all of the individual commodities that they sell or transfer out), rather than being based on a list of manufacturers of the various commodities. The sample is also oriented towards larger businesses. As a result, it is possible that where the value of sales and transfers out for a particular commodity is shown as nil, this could be purely because no manufacturers of that commodity were selected in the industry-based sample. Commodities with a minimal value of sales and transfers out could be purely of this size for similar reasons. The effect is particularly important where either there are few producers of a commodity or there are many producers of the commodity but they are all (or mainly) small in size.

Possible expansion

198. MIOCC is based on the Input-Output Product Classification (IOPC), which is, in turn, based on ANZSCC. In 2001 the ANZSCC was superseded by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification (ANZSPC) (ABS Cat. no. 1254.0.55.001), which is a classification of goods and services. The development of the Product Classification of the ACLC was conducted in parallel with the development of the ANZSPC, and influenced its content. This has led to there being more product codes relevant to sport and recreation in ANZSPC than there were in ANZSCC. It remains to be seen whether this leads to any changes to MIOCC which have an impact on sport and recreation statistics.

199. The ABS conducts additional manufacturing production surveys in response to user demand (accompanied by funding) subject to certain conditions (e.g., the data are required for government policies or programs). These surveys usually collect data on the quantity of goods produced; however, the value has been collected for goods where quantity is not a useful measure. Examples of the products that are currently being covered by these collections are various types of women's clothing, clay bricks, cement, gas fires, electric space heaters, sawn timber and woodchips. This is an option that might be considered for products that do not fit neatly into the MIOCC (e.g., sports surfaces).

Wholesale industry – commodity sales

200. The Wholesale Industry Survey, described in the Industries section of this paper (see page 28), incorporates a collection of data on the income and sales margins of commodities sold by businesses in the wholesaling industry. The commodity classification used in the 1998–99 Wholesale Industry Survey was formed by aggregating the 1100 or so products in the Input-Output Product Classification, taking into account how products sold by wholesale businesses are grouped in records, and the need to comply with international standards. Thus, the commodities for which data were collected are at a broader level than those in most other commodity classifications used in the ABS.

201. Income and sales margin data are published for some products of relevance to sport and recreation, such as:

- bicycles and ride-on toys;
- camping equipment;
- fishing tackle and bait supplies;
- other sporting goods;
- other toys and games; and
- swimwear, tracksuits and other sportswear.

202. The 1998–99 publication was released in October 2000 (ABS Cat. no. 8638.0). Surveys are conducted infrequently and it is unknown when the next survey will be conducted.

Possible expansion

203. The Wholesale Industry Survey commodity classification is based on the Input-Output Product Classification (IOPC) which is, in turn, based on ANZSCC. As indicated on the preceding page the ANZSCC has been superseded by the ANZSPC, and it remains to be seen whether this leads to any changes to the Wholesale Industry Survey commodity classification which have an impact on sport and recreation statistics.

204. A greater limitation is the irregularity of this survey's occurrence.

Retail industry – commodity sales

205. The Retail Industry Survey, also mentioned in the Industries section of this paper (see page 29), incorporates a collection of data on the sales income and gross margin of commodities sold by businesses in the retail industry. The commodity classification used in the 1998–99 Retail Industry Survey was formed by aggregating the 1100 or so products in the Input-Output Product Classification, taking into account how products sold by retail businesses are grouped in records, and the need to comply with international standards.

206. Sales income and gross margin data are published for several products of relevance to sport and recreation, such as:

- camping equipment;
- fishing tackle and bait supplies;
- other sporting goods;
- running and jogging shoes;
- other sports footwear;
- hiking boots;
- swimwear, tracksuits and other sportswear
- new caravans and camping trailers;
- used caravans and camping trailers;
- new boats, outboard motors and boat trailers;
- used boats, outboard motors and boat trailers;
- bicycles;
- ride-on toys; and
- other toys and games.

207. An interesting feature of the publication from this survey (ABS Cat. no. 8638.0) is the inclusion of tables showing which industries have sold which commodities.

208. For example, one table shows that only 11.0% of running and jogging shoe sales income is earned by businesses classified to ANZSIC 5241 Sport and camping equipment retailing. Of the remainder, 59.9% is earned by 5222 Footwear retailing businesses, 13.6% by 5210 Department stores, 12.4% by 5221 Clothing retailing businesses, and 3.1% by other retailers. Another table shows that businesses classified to ANZSIC 5241 Sport and camping equipment retailing earn 37.6% of their income from the sale of 'other sporting goods', 18.6% from bicycles, 12.6% from camping equipment, 7.4% from fishing tackle and bait supplies, and so on.

209. The 1998–99 publication was released in November 2000 (ABS Cat. no. 8624.0). Surveys are conducted infrequently (earlier surveys were conducted in 1981–82 and 1991–92). The next survey is expected to take place in 2004–05.

Possible expansion

210. The Retail Industry Survey commodity classification is based on the Input-Output Product Classification (IOPC) which is, in turn, based on ANZSCC. As indicated on the preceding pages the ANZSCC has been superseded by the ANZSPC, and it remains to be seen whether this leads to any changes to the Retail Industry Survey commodity classification which have an impact on sport and recreation statistics. A greater limitation is the irregularity of this survey's occurrence.

International merchandise trade

211. International merchandise trade statistics are compiled using information provided to the Australian Customs Service (Customs) by importers, exporters or their agents. This information is supplied to the ABS by Customs on a regular basis and is used to produce statistics on goods imported to, and exported from, Australia.

212. The statistics produced include: value, quantity, gross weight and (for import clearances only) duty paid. They are classified by:

- commodity;
- country of origin (imports) or final destination (exports);
- Australian State/Territory and port in which goods are discharged for imports, and State/Territory of final destination, for both imports and import clearances; State/Territory of origin, and State/Territory and port of loading for exports;
- overseas port of loading for imports, and overseas port of discharge for exports;
- mode of transport (sea, air or post); and
- duty rate, nature of tariff and treatment code (import clearances).

213. International merchandise trade statistics are available on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

214. The commodity classifications used to classify goods that are imported or exported contain thousands of codes, many of which are relevant to sport and recreation. Data to this level of detail are only available on a consultancy basis. Thus, each year part of the money paid by SCORS/RSISG to the ABS funds the extraction, and loading to NSRIDD, of import and export data classified into 'commodity groups' such as (those listed below were the top export commodity groups in 1999–2000):

- boating, yachting and surfing;
- horses and riding;
- coin-operated games;
- funfair, table and parlour games;
- golf;
- sports footwear (including skates);
- fishing and shooting;
- gym equipment;
- swimwear;
- caravans and camping;
- racquets, bats and balls; and
- bicycles.

215. Through the use of data available from the new tax system, the ABS is currently working on enhancing the range and quality of trade statistics by classifying them by the industry of the exporter or importer of the goods. An information paper about this new development is expected to be released shortly.

International trade in services

216. In addition to international trade in merchandise, there is also international trade in services related to sport and recreation. Australia's exports of sport and recreation services include gross receipts from overseas tours by Australian sporting teams, prize moneys earned overseas by Australian sportspersons, appearance fees paid to Australian sportspersons, and management and entrepreneurial services provided by Australian residents to non-residents. Similarly, amounts paid in Australia to non-residents in the form of prize money, appearance fees or management fees represent an import of sport and recreation services.

217. Australia's international trade in sport and recreation services is relatively small and is not separately identified in ABS statistics. Rather it is included in the category 'other personal, cultural and recreational services' in ABS output (ABS Cat. no. 5363.0), which is published annually. This category contributed only 0.3% to Australia's exports of services and 0.2% to Australia's imports of services in 2000–2001.

218. Other types of services are related to sport and recreation. For example, Australia's exports of transportation services includes non-residents travelling to Australia on Australian airlines to participate in sporting events. However, the ABS does not attempt to classify transportation services by such purposes. Estimates of travel services are classified by broad purpose of visit (business and personal, with personal further split into education and other personal) but travel for sporting purposes is not identified separately. Similarly, estimates of architectural and engineering service debits and credits are not split according to the type of project for which these services were required (e.g., sports stadia).

Possible expansion

219. The ABS aim in measuring international trade in services is to provide sufficient information for compiling Australia's quarterly balance of payment statistics. If resources were available, the practicalities of extending the survey of International Trade in Services to provide the sorts of data described in the previous paragraph could be investigated if they were considered to be of high priority.

Input-output product details

220. One of the main reasons for collection of economic data by the ABS is the production of the Australian National Accounts. As part of the national accounts, the ABS produces Input-Output tables and provides detailed information for each item in the Input-Output Product Classification (IOPC), about the value of supply of that product in a financial year, its source (Australian production or imports) and the value of exports.

221. The IOPC contains about 1100 codes covering all goods and services produced in Australia, and has links to both ANZSIC and ANZSCC. The data are obtained from many of the collections described on the preceding pages, so the goods items for which data are reported are the same as those listed in the manufacturing and retail commodity pages and the services supply items are slightly more detailed than the ANZSIC classes for sport and recreation.

222. Because of the need to wait for completion of a large number of surveys before the national accounts input-output tables can be compiled they are released some time after the reference year to which they relate. The most recent data, in respect of 1996–97, were released in March 2001 (ABS Cat. no. 5215.0), and 1998–99 data are due for release in December 2002.

223. An important use of these data is illustrated in Chapter 1 of *Sport and Recreation—A Statistical Overview* (1997) (ABS Cat. no. 4156.0). There the details of production of goods and services by industries outside of the Sport and Recreation sub-division of ANZSIC were incorporated into an estimate of the wider sport and recreation sector's contribution to gross domestic product.

APPENDIX: Publications

Australian Bureau of Statistics publications

Catalogue no:	Title of publication
1254.0.55.01	Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification
1220.0	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition
1292.0	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
4144.0	Business Sponsorship
4153.0	How Australians Use Their Time
4156.0	Sport and Recreation – A Statistical Overview
4160.0	Measuring Social Well-being
4174.0	Sports Attendance
4177.0	Participation in Sport and Physical Activities
4364.0	National Health Survey: Summary of Results
4430.0	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings
4441.0	Voluntary Work
4710.0	Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities
4901.0	Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities
4902.0	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications
5215.0	Input-Output Tables Product Details
5250.0	Australian Business Expectations
5363.0	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position
5506.0	Taxation Revenue
5625.0	Private New Capital Expenditure
5676.0	Business Indicators
6203.0	Labour Force
6285.0	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity
6306.0	Employee Earnings and Hours
6535.0	Household Expenditure Survey – Detailed Expenditure Items
8140.0	Business Operations and Industry Performance
8155.0	Australian Industry
8157.0	Generosity of Australian Businesses
8221.0	Manufacturing Industry
8365.0	Manufacturing Production – Commodities Produced
8622.0	Retail Industry
8624.0	Retail Industry – Commodity Sales
8638.0	Wholesale Industry
8655.0	Cafes and Restaurants Industry
8683.0	Casinos
8684.0	Gambling Industries
8686.0	Sports Industries
8687.0	Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars
8688.0	Selected Amusement and Leisure Industries
8695.0	Accommodation Industry
8752.0	Building Activity
8762.0	Engineering Construction Activity

Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council (SRMC) Publications

Sport and Recreation in Australia — a summary of available data in brochure form
Sport and Recreation Employment in Australia — data from the 1996 Population Census