

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples – Aspects of Sport and Recreation

A report prepared for the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport Research Group by the National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Preface

This report covers aspects of sport and recreation relating to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia. The report draws together data from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey, the 2001 National Health Survey, and the 2001 Population Census.

Information is shown for attendance and participation in sporting events and activities; sport and recreation facilities located in Indigenous communities; exercise levels and health status; and the occupations, industry and qualifications of Indigenous people involved in the sport, recreation and leisure sectors.

The breadth and quality of information collected from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is dependent on the high level of cooperation received from Indigenous Australians and their communities. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated and without it, the range and quality of statistical information published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics would not be possible.

Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act, 1905*.

Related publications

ABS publications that may be of interest are shown below. Summary information from these is available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Australia, 2002
(cat. no. 4714.0).

Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4710.0).

National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, Australia, 2001
(cat. no. 4715.0).

The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Australia, 2003 (cat. no. 4704.0).

Population characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001
(cat. no. 4713.0).

Population distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001
(cat. no. 4705.0).

Introduction

The collection and compilation of data about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Australia has been a priority area of the Australian Bureau of Statistics for some time. This has been especially so over the past ten years, during which time the ABS has conducted a number of surveys to measure characteristics of the Indigenous population.

The ABS has recognised that appropriate procedures need to be used to successfully engage the Indigenous community during the collection of statistical information. These procedures have been developed, implemented and refined since the Indigenous population was first officially included in the Population Census in 1971, and include:

- extensive liaison and negotiation with peak organisations and community councils;
- the development of culturally appropriate questions; and
- the employment of Indigenous people to collect the information.

As well as the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, recent special purpose surveys designed to measure the social and economic characteristics of the Indigenous population have also been conducted, including:

- the Indigenous components of the National Health Survey (the most recent conducted in 2001);
- the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey; and
- the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (which built on the first major Indigenous survey conducted in 1994).

The collection of statistical data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the interpretation of the resulting information does provide a number of challenges. Users of the information need to be aware of the issues and consider these in any policy or decision-making processes.

Further information on population measurement issues relating to the Indigenous population is contained in the following publications:

- *Population Distribution Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001*, (cat. no. 4705.0).
- *Occasional Paper: Population Issues, Indigenous Australians, 1996*, (cat. no. 4708.0).

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)

The NATSISS was conducted in 2002 to provide a wide range of information about the wellbeing, social circumstances and outcomes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It included some similar questions to those included in the General Social Survey (GSS) on participation in sport and physical activity, as well as questions on a range of social indicators of particular relevance to the target population. It is important to note that the GSS included people aged 18 years and over, whereas the NATSISS covered those aged 15 years and over. To enable a valid comparison of the rates of participation in sport and physical activity, table 1 shows data from both surveys for those aged 18 years and over. Table 2 and subsequent tables present data for the Indigenous population aged 15 years and over. Unless otherwise stated, all tables include people involved in both playing and non-playing roles. Non-playing roles include coaches, officials, umpires and administrators.

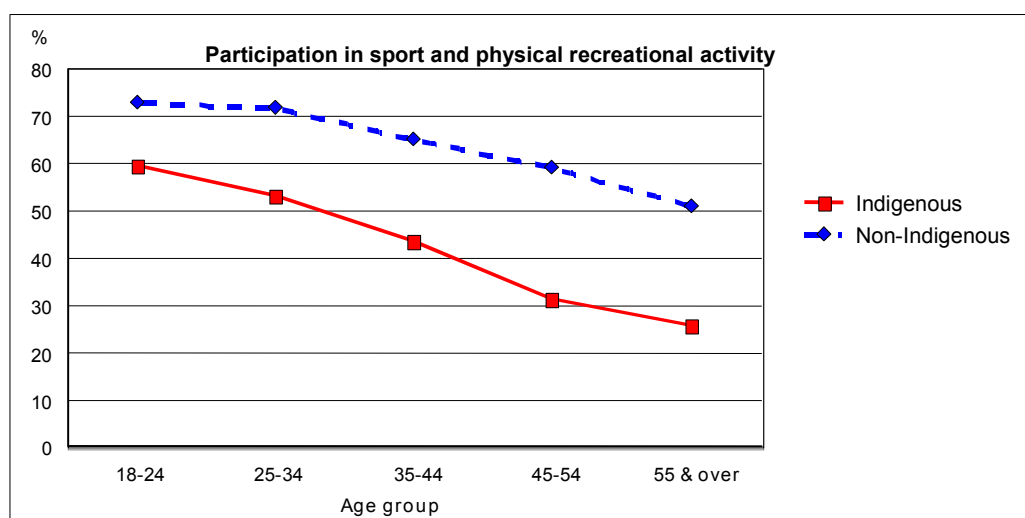
Table 1: Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians aged 18 years and over, participation in sport and physical recreation activities(a) - 2002

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Participated (‘000)	Did not participate (‘000)	Participation rate (%)	Participated (‘000)	Did not participate (‘000)	Participation rate (%)
18-24	30.9	21.0	59.5	1366.2	503.0	73.1
25-34	38.0	33.1	53.4	2054.6	793.6	72.1
35-44	25.3	32.5	43.8	1899.2	1007.7	65.3
45-54	12.1	26.3	31.5	1565.2	1065.0	59.5
55 and over	8.3	23.9	25.7	2100.7	1998.5	51.2
Total	114.5	136.9	45.6	8985.9	5367.9	62.6

(a) In the last 12 months.

Source: ABS 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and ABS 2002 General Social Survey.

The overall participation rate of the Indigenous population was less than half (46%), compared with almost two thirds (63%) of the non-Indigenous population. For both populations, participation drops with age, however, there is a much greater difference between the participation levels of Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in the older age groups. For example, for those aged 18–24 years there is a difference of 14 percentage points, compared with a difference of 28 percentage points for those aged 45–54 years. For those aged 45 years and over, the rate of participation of Indigenous people is less than half of that of the non-Indigenous population.



Participation rates in the states and territories varied from 64% in the Australian Capital Territory to 45% in New South Wales. As well as the ACT, Tasmania (56%), Western Australia (53%) and Queensland (52%) recorded rates above the national average of 49%. Rates in the other states were Northern Territory 49%, Victoria 47% and South Australia 46%.

Detailed data on participation and age for each state and territory are shown in the table in appendix 1.

Table 2: Indigenous Australians aged 15 years and over, participation in sport and physical recreation activities(a) - 2002

	Participated in sport/recreation activity ('000)	Did not participate in sport/recreation activity ('000)	Participation rate (%)
15-24	55.5	27.3	67.0
25-34	38.0	33.1	53.4
35-44	25.3	32.5	43.8
45-54	12.1	26.3	31.5
55 and over	8.3	23.9	25.8
Total	139.1	143.1	49.3

(a) In the last 12 months.

Source: ABS 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Participation role

The data in Table 3 show that of the 139,100 Indigenous participants in sport and physical recreation, 93% were players or participants, 17% were involved as a coach, instructor or teacher, 13% as a referee, umpire or official, 12% as committee member or administrator and 7% in some other capacity.

Table 3: Indigenous peoples' participation in sport and physical recreation activities(a)(b) by role, states and territories - 2002

	Player or participant	Coach, instructor or teacher	Referee, umpire or official	Committee member or administrator	Other capacity	Total participants	Did not participate
	('000)						
NSW	34.2	7.0	4.0	2.6	*0.7	37.7	46.0
Vic.	7.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	*0.3	8.3	9.2
Qld.	38.3	4.5	3.4	4.2	2.5	39.7	36.4
SA	6.5	1.4	1.3	*0.9	*0.2	7.2	8.5
WA	19.8	3.0	2.7	2.2	0.8	20.8	18.8
Tas.	5.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	*0.3	6.1	4.8
NT	16.3	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.6	17.6	18.6
ACT	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	*0.1	1.6	0.9
Aust.	129.9	23.2	17.6	16.1	9.6	139.1	143.1

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

(a) Respondents may have indicated more than one response.

(b) In the last 12 months.

Source: ABS 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Non-participants

The data in Tables 4 and 5 show three factors related to non-participation in sport/physical recreation activity (employment status, access to motor vehicles and difficulty in getting to places needed).

Of those who were employed, 60% participated in sport or recreational physical activities, compared with 54% of those who were unemployed and 35% of those who were not in the labour force.

The rates of participation were broadly similar in all states and territories, although a higher proportion of employed people in the ACT participated in sport/physical activity. The rates of participation for unemployed people in the NT (39%) and those in NSW who were not in the labour force (20%) were well below the national averages (54% and 35% respectively).

Table 4: Participation(a)(b) in sport/physical recreation activities by employment characteristics of Indigenous people, states and territories - 2002

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Participated in sport/recreation activity									
	('000)								
Total employed	21.7	4.7	21.8	4.4	11.9	3.5	9.5	1.1	78.5
Unemployed	7.3	*1.0	6.8	0.9	3.1	0.8	0.9	*0.1	20.9
Not in the Labour Force	8.7	2.6	11.1	2.0	5.9	1.8	7.2	0.4	39.7
Did not participate in sport/recreation activity									
Total employed	15.5	3.3	13	3.1	7.8	2.0	6.8	0.5	51.9
Unemployed	7.0	1.1	5.1	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.4	*0.1	17.9
Not in the Labour Force	23.6	4.8	18.3	4.4	9.4	2.2	10.3	0.4	73.3
Participated in sport/recreation activity									
	(%)								
Total employed	58.4	58.4	62.7	58.6	60.4	63.8	58.1	70.9	60.2
Unemployed	51.1	*47.1	57.1	46.6	65.8	57.5	39.2	*59.5	53.8
Not in the Labour Force	27.0	35.8	37.7	30.9	38.5	45.3	41.2	51.4	35.2
Did not participate in sport/recreation activity									
Total employed	41.6	41.6	37.3	41.4	39.6	36.2	41.9	29.1	39.8
Unemployed	48.9	52.9	42.9	53.4	34.2	42.5	60.8	*40.5	46.2
Not in the Labour Force	73.0	64.2	62.3	69.1	61.5	54.7	58.8	48.6	64.8

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

(a) Includes people involved in non-playing roles, such as coaches, officials, umpires and administrators.

(b) Participation in the last 12 months.

Source: ABS 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

The participation rate for those who had access to a motor vehicle was slightly higher than for those without access (53% and 45% respectively). Motor vehicle access was also more of a factor in non-participation in NSW, WA and the NT, where the difference varied from 13 percentage points for WA to 16 percentage points in NSW, compared with the national difference of 9 percentage points.

Difficulty in getting to places appears to have a slightly more noticeable effect on participation than access to motor vehicles. This was particularly noticeable for NSW, where 48% of those who could easily get to the places they needed participated in sport/physical activity, compared with 31% of those who had difficulty getting to places they needed.

Table 5: Participation(a)(b) in sport/physical recreation activities by access to transport characteristics of Indigenous people, states and territories - 2002

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Participated in sport/recreation activity									
	('000)								
Access to motor vehicle(s)	24.7	5.3	20.8	4.5	12.5	4.6	8.6	1.2	82.2
No access to a motor vehicle	13.1	2.9	18.9	2.7	8.3	1.5	8.7	0.4	56.6
Can easily get to the places needed	29.5	6.5	27.3	5.0	14.6	4.9	12.8	1.3	102.0
Cannot or often have difficulty getting to places needed	2.2	*0.4	3.7	*0.8	2.4	0.3	3.1	*0.1	13.0
Did not participate in sport/recreation activity									
Access to motor vehicle(s)	22.9	5.3	20.2	4.5	8.9	3.4	6.2	0.6	72.0
No access to a motor vehicle	23.2	3.8	16.2	4.0	9.9	1.3	11.7	0.3	70.5
Can easily get to the places needed	32.0	6.0	24.8	5.6	11.5	3.6	11.7	0.7	95.9
Cannot or often have difficulty getting to places needed	5.0	1.5	5.3	1.2	2.9	*0.4	3.5	*0.1	19.8
Participated in sport/recreation activity									
	(%)								
Access to motor vehicle(s)	51.9	50.0	50.7	50.1	58.5	57.1	58.1	68.0	53.3
No access to a motor vehicle	36.0	43.5	53.8	40.5	45.7	53.4	42.6	54.6	44.5
Can easily get to the places needed	48.0	52.2	52.3	47.2	55.9	57.8	52.2	65.5	51.5
Cannot or often have difficulty getting to places needed	30.6	*22.7	41.4	*38.7	45.6	43.1	47.1	*45.7	39.7
Did not participate in sport/recreation activity									
Access to motor vehicle(s)	48.1	50.0	49.3	49.9	41.5	42.9	41.9	32.0	46.7
No access to a motor vehicle	64.0	56.5	46.2	59.5	54.3	46.6	57.4	45.4	55.5
Can easily get to the places needed	52.0	47.8	47.7	52.8	44.1	42.2	47.8	34.5	48.5
Cannot or often have difficulty getting to places needed	69.4	77.3	58.6	61.3	54.4	*56.9	52.9	54.9	60.3

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

(a) Includes people involved in 'non-playing roles', such as coaches, officials, umpires and administrators.

(b) Participation in the last 12 months.

Source: ABS 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey

The 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) collected information on the facilities available in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities; sport was one of the facilities on which information was collected. The survey found that a total of 85% of people (80,800) living in communities with a population of 50 or more, had access to sporting facilities in their community. This reflects the fact that nearly two thirds (65%) of discrete Indigenous communities of this size had such facilities. Larger communities were more likely to have these facilities (e.g. 88% of communities with a usual population of 200 or more had at least one sporting facility, compared with 34% of communities with a usual population of 50-99). The type of facilities most commonly reported were outdoor courts for games such as basketball, netball and tennis (83%) and sports grounds (78%).

Table 6: Access to sporting facilities, Discrete Indigenous communities - 2001

	Communities with a population of				Reported usual population
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	Total	
Community sporting facilities	(No.)				
Sports grounds	18	34	114	166	72,788
Outdoor courts	27	44	105	176	69,379
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	2	4	23	29	19,316
Swimming pools	1	2	19	22	13,719
Other buildings used for sport	4	9	42	55	27,781
Other community sporting facilities	-	-	9	9	6,790
Total with sporting facilities(a)	35	51	127	213	80,841
No sporting facilities	62	29	17	108	12,799
All communities(b)	102	80	145	327	94,996

(a) Components do not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

(b) Includes 'Whether community has sporting facilities' not stated.

Source: Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, 2001 (cat. no. 4710.0).

People living in discrete Indigenous communities in Queensland were the most likely to have access to at least one type of sporting facility (89% of communities). Those in New South Wales were the least likely to have access to sporting facilities (47%).

Table 7: Access to sporting facilities by state or territory, Discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more - 2001

State or territory	Number of communities with sporting facilities							All communities(a)
	Sports grounds	Outdoor courts	Indoor or covered sporting facilities	Swimming pools	Other buildings used for sport	Other community sporting facilities	No sporting facilities	
NSW	13	14	3	1	4	1	26	49
Qld.	27	29	7	5	17	2	5	44
SA	17	17	2	1	6	1	8	26
WA	41	56	2	8	12	-	21	81
NT	66	58	15	7	15	5	48	124
Aust.(b)	166	176	29	22	55	9	108	327

- Nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).

(a) Includes 'Whether community has sporting facilities' not stated.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania have been included in Australia. The ACT had no discrete Indigenous communities.

Source: Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, 2001 (cat. no. 4710.0).

2001 National Health Survey

Australia's Indigenous population is, on average, considerably younger than the non-Indigenous population. As there is often a relationship between health-related issues and age, it can consequently be misleading to compare Indigenous and non-Indigenous health outcomes. To overcome this, the data in Tables 8 and 9 below have been age standardised to adjust for the different age compositions of the populations.

Table 8 shows that Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations reported similar levels of high-level exercise (less than 10%) and the same levels (24%) for moderate exercise. However, a higher proportion of the Indigenous population was sedentary (undertook no exercise) than the non-Indigenous population (42% compared with 30%).

Among the Indigenous population, more males (28%) than females (20%) undertook moderate exercise, while females had higher rates of low exercise (36% compared with 23% for males). Similar proportions of males and females were sedentary (43% and 40% respectively). Among the non-Indigenous population, males had a higher level of high-level exercise than females (10% and 4% respectively). However, both sexes had similar levels of moderate exercise or no exercise.

Table 8: People aged 15 years and over (a): Level of exercise by Indigenous status by sex, Australia(b)(c) - 2001

Level of exercise	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
			(%)			
High	2	*4	*5	10	4	7
Moderate	28	20	24	26	23	24
Low (b)	23	36	30	35	43	39
Sedentary (c)	43	40	42	29	31	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Age-standardised rates.

(b) Non-remote areas of Australia only.

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

(d) Comprises level of exercise 'low' and 'sedentary (very low)'.
(e) Comprises level of exercise 'sedentary (no exercise)'.

*Estimate has a relative standard error of 25%-50% and should be used with caution. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: ABS 2001 National Health Survey.

Table 9 shows that the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations had a similar distribution of rates across the different types of exercise. The highest rate for both populations was for "walking only" during the reference period (26% of Indigenous people and 27% of non-Indigenous people). This was followed by limited combinations of activity (17% and 23% respectively); moderate or vigorous exercise only (11% and 13% respectively) and; walking and moderate and vigorous (4% and 7% respectively).

Total exercise rates show that the Indigenous population had a lower rate of exercise overall (58%) and a higher rate of no exercise (42%). In comparison, 70% of the non-Indigenous population reported doing some form of exercise, while 30% did no exercise over the reference period.

Table 9: People aged 15 years and over(a): Type of exercise by Indigenous status by sex, Australia(b)(c) - 2001

Type of exercise	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(%)					
Walking only	20	32	26	22	31	27
Moderate or vigorous exercise only(d)	14	8	11	17	10	13
Limited combinations of activity(e)	18	16	17	24	23	23
Walking and moderate and vigorous exercise	*6	3	4	8	5	7
Total Exercise	57	60	58	71	69	70
No exercise	43	40	42	29	31	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Age-standardised rates.

(b) Non-remote areas of Australia only.

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

(d) Comprises type of exercise 'moderate only' and 'vigorous only' categories.

(e) Comprises type of exercise 'walking and moderate', 'walking and vigorous', 'moderate and vigorous' categories.

*Estimate has a relative standard error of 25%-50% and should be used with caution. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: ABS 2001 National Health Survey.

2001 Census of Population and Housing

Population characteristics of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over

According to the most recent Census of Population and Housing, there were 249,100 Indigenous Australians aged 15 years and over in 2001. Of these, 120,500 or 48% were male and 128,600 or 52% were female. These proportions were similar to those of the non-Indigenous population of 49% males and 51% females.

Indigenous people comprised 23% of people aged 15 years and over in the Northern Territory. In all other states and territories, Indigenous people comprised less than 3% of those populations with the proportion in Victoria being the lowest. New South Wales (71,900) and Queensland (67,400) were the states with the highest usual residence counts of Indigenous Australians. The Australian Capital Territory had the lowest count with 2,200 Indigenous people.

The Indigenous population has higher proportions of younger people and lower proportions of older people than the non-Indigenous population. Of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, nearly a third (30%) were aged 15-24 years, nearly one-half (46%) were aged 25-44 years, while under one-quarter (24%) were aged 45 years and over. For the non-Indigenous population, the highest proportions of people were aged 45 years and over (45%), while the 15-24 year age group had the lowest proportion (17%). The 25-44 year age group accounted for 38% of the non-Indigenous population aged 15 years and over.

Table 10: Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over(a), by sex and State or territory of usual residence on census night - 2001

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age group (years)	(No.)					
15-24	37,795	37,425	75,220	1,217,540	1,178,576	2,396,116
25-44	54,479	59,557	114,036	2,594,845	2,688,930	5,283,775
45 and over	28,220	31,597	59,817	3,035,953	3,291,143	6,327,096
State or territory of usual residence						
NSW	34,921	37,011	71,932	2,303,883	2,409,959	4,713,842
Vic.	7,468	7,842	15,310	1,722,492	1,825,185	3,547,677
Qld.	32,509	34,913	67,422	1,272,951	1,320,451	2,593,402
SA	6,963	7,425	14,388	552,111	579,768	1,131,879
WA	17,098	18,423	35,521	664,681	680,372	1,345,053
Tas.	4,644	4,951	9,595	165,062	175,343	340,405
NT	15,712	16,843	32,555	51,988	46,201	98,189
ACT	1,097	1,092	2,189	114,331	120,660	234,991
Total(b)	120,494	128,579	249,073	6,848,338	7,158,649	14,006,987

(a) Excludes people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Included 'Other territories'.

Source: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Employment in Sport and Recreation

The census collected information relating to a person's main job - the one in which they usually worked the most hours - in the week before the census. In the 2001 census, 100,400 Indigenous people stated they were employed. Of these, 1% (1,100) reported being employed in a sport and physical recreation related occupation. This represents a 16% increase in Indigenous participants in these occupations since 1996, compared with an increase of 22% in all occupations over the same period. The majority (61%) of Indigenous workers in sport and physical recreation occupations were aged less than 35 years, 31% were aged 15-24 years and 30% aged 25-34 years. Similarly, 26% of all Indigenous workers were aged 15-24 years, and 29% were aged 25-34 years.



Over one third (32%) of Indigenous people employed in sport and physical recreation occupations, reported Queensland as their usual place of residence, 29% were usual residents of New South Wales, while 10% lived in the Northern Territory. These proportions were similar to those reported for all occupations. The largest difference occurred in Western Australia where 10% of Indigenous people were employed in sport and physical recreation occupations, compared with 14% of those employed across all occupations.

Table 11: State and territory distribution of employed Indigenous people by occupation (a) - 2001

State or territory	Sport and recreation occupations		All occupations	
	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
NSW	323	28.7	28,391	28.3
Vic.	98	8.7	6,856	6.8
Qld.	354	31.5	29,249	29.1
SA	59	5.2	5,506	5.5
WA	110	9.8	14,463	14.4
Tas.	52	4.6	4,454	4.4
NT	114	10.1	10,153	10.1
ACT	18	1.6	1,273	1.3
Aust.	1,135	100	100,393	100

(a) Due to the randomised adjustment of census data, data in this table may not add to totals used in other tables.

Source: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

The most common sport and physical recreation occupations of Indigenous people were Greenkeeper (300 people), Park ranger (200) and Fitness instructor (100). This is similar to those for non-Indigenous workers, for whom the most common sport and physical recreation occupation was Fitness instructor (12,400 people) followed by Greenkeeper (11,900) and Sports coach (7,500).

Table 12: Indigenous people aged 15 years and over employed in sport and physical recreation occupations - 2001(a)

Occupation	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous (No.)
Greenkeeper(b)	262	11,666
Park ranger	159	1,447
Fitness instructor(c)	121	12,241
Recreation officer	94	3,748
Footballer	73	1,313
Stud hand or stable hand	43	3,450
Sports coach	41	7,498
Sports umpires and officials	36	4,122
Other sportsperson	34	3,879
Sports development officer	34	639
Sport and recreation managers	31	4,477
Environment, parks and land care manager	29	2,303
Animal trainer(d)	28	3,098
Boat builder and repairer(e)	26	3,186
Ticket collector or usher	23	3,178
Other sports-related occupations	23	3,823
Jockey	22	1,101
Veterinary nurse	21	4,836
Veterinarian	14	4,993
Sportspeople, coaches and related support workers, nfd	11	785
Natural and physical science professionals, nec	10	95
Total sport and physical recreation occupations	1,135	81,878
Total employed(f)	100,393	8,198,213

(a) To ensure confidentiality, cells may contain random adjusted figures. Small estimates should be used with caution.

(b) Comprises Greenkeepers n.f.d., Greenkeeper and Apprentice greenkeeper.

(c) Comprises Fitness instructors and related worker n.f.d and Fitness instructor.

(d) Comprises Animal trainers n.f.d, Horse trainer and Animal trainers n.e.c.

(e) Comprises Boat builder and repairer and Apprentice boat builder and repairer.

(f) Includes Not stated and Inadequately described.

Source: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

In 2001, there were 4,000 Indigenous people employed in sport and recreation industries, representing 4% of all employed Indigenous people. Employment in Clubs accounted for 13% of those in sport and recreation industries, while Recreational parks and gardens accounted for 10%. Sports and services to sports; and Sports grounds and facilities each employed between 200 and 300 Indigenous people. Approximately 13% of Indigenous people working in the selected sport and recreation industries were employed in one of the sport and physical recreation occupations listed in Table 12.

Table 13: Indigenous people employed in selected industries - 2001(a)

Industries	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	(No.)	
Clubs (hospitality)	502	44,086
Recreational parks and gardens	379	7,545
Sports and services to sports	291	31,117
Sports grounds and facilities	225	25,735
Boatbuilding	76	7,364
Horse and dog racing	73	8,456
Horse farming	18	2,761
Other leisure industries(b)	2,250	284,898
Other sport and recreation(c)	155	10,064
Total selected sport and recreation industries	3,969	422,296
Other industries	92,552	7,585,533
All industries	100,393	8,007,829

(a) To ensure confidentiality cells may contain randomised adjusted figures. Small estimates should be used with caution.

(b) Comprises: Toy and sporting good manufacturing; Toy and sporting good wholesaling; Sport and camping equipment retailing; Toy and game retailing; Marine equipment retailing; Trailer and caravan dealing; Recreational goods retailing undefined; Pubs, taverns and bars; Cafes and restaurants; and Gambling services.

(c) Comprises: Sport undefined; Sport and recreation undefined; and Other recreation services.

Source: ABS 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Non-school qualifications

In 2001, there were 200 Indigenous people with sport and recreation related non-school qualifications, of whom 55% were male and 45% were female. Females represented a smaller proportion of workers with qualifications in sport and recreation in the Indigenous population than in the non-Indigenous population (where 52% were males and 48% were females).

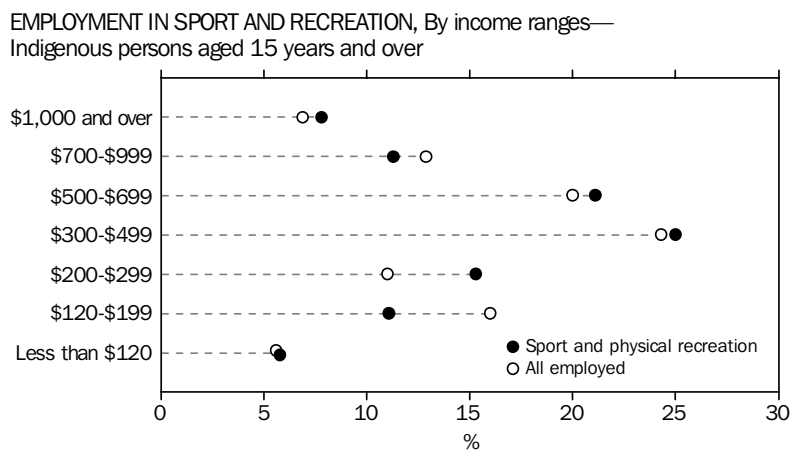
Table 14: Non-school qualifications, major fields of study - 2001

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(No.)					
Sport and recreation activities	41	18	59	2,783	575	3,358
Sports coaching, officiating and instruction	39	45	84	3,758	5,207	8,965
Other Sport and recreation	50	42	92	2,669	2,889	5,558
Total Sport and recreation	130	105	235	9,210	8,671	17,881
Other fields of study	36,479	32,652	69,154	3,423,025	2,820,148	6,243,171
Total	36,609	32,757	69,389	3,432,235	2,828,819	6,261,052

Source: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Income

A similar proportion of those in sport and physical recreation occupations received a weekly income of \$1,000 or more (8% compared with 7% of all employed Indigenous people). A quarter of people employed in sport and recreation occupations received a weekly income of \$300-\$499. This is similar to the 24% of all employed Indigenous people who received a weekly income of \$300-\$499.



More detailed information on the classifications used in the census is available in the *Census Dictionary, 2001* (cat. no. 2901.0). Industry and occupation are classified according to the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). More detailed information on fields of study is available in the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED). All classifications are available on the ABS website.

Appendix 1: NATSISS – Participation(a) in sport or physical recreation activities, by age and sex, states and territories - 2002

	Age group (years)											Total	
	Participated in sport/physical activity in last 12 months						Did not participate in sport/physical activity in last 12 months						
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over		Total
Males	('000)												
NSW	8.7	6.0	4.2	*2.1	*1.0	22.1	*3.4	3.2	4.2	3.6	4.0	18.4	
Vic.	1.7	1.3	0.7	*0.5	*0.4	4.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	3.9	
Qld.	8.7	5.6	4.0	1.6	*1.4	21.3	2.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.2	14.6	
SA	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	**0.1	4.0	*0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.5	
WA	4.4	3.1	1.9	1.2	*0.5	11.1	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	7.6	
Tas.	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.2	
NT	4.4	3.3	1.5	*0.6	*0.4	10.3	*1.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	7.2	
ACT	0.3	0.3	0.1	*0.1	*0.0	0.9	*0.1	*0.0	0.1	*0.1	*0.1	0.4	
Aust.	31.3	21.3	13.7	6.9	4.2	77.3	9.9	12.1	13.7	11.6	10.6	57.9	
Females													
NSW	5.7	4.5	3.2	*1.0	1.2	15.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.2	27.6	
Vic.	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	5.2	
Qld.	7.0	4.9	3.2	1.9	*1.4	18.3	4.4	5.8	5.0	3.4	3.3	21.8	
SA	1.3	1.0	0.4	*0.3	*0.2	3.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	5.0	
WA	3.8	2.6	2.0	0.9	*0.5	9.7	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	11.1	
Tas.	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.6	
NT	3.4	1.7	1.5	*0.4	*0.3	7.3	2.0	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	11.3	
ACT	0.3	0.2	0.1	*0.1	*0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	*0.1	*0.1	0.5	
Aust.	24.2	16.7	11.6	5.2	4.1	61.8	17.4	21.0	18.8	14.7	13.3	85.2	
Persons													
NSW	14.4	10.5	7.4	3.2	2.3	37.7	9.5	9.5	10.2	8.7	8.2	46.0	
Vic.	3.2	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	8.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	9.2	
Qld.	15.7	10.5	7.2	3.6	2.7	39.7	6.6	9.4	8.3	6.6	5.5	36.4	
SA	3.3	2.1	1.0	0.6	*0.3	7.2	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.5	8.5	
WA	8.2	5.7	3.8	2.1	*1.0	20.8	3.4	4.4	4.2	3.4	3.4	18.8	
Tas.	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	6.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	4.8	
NT	7.8	5.0	3.1	*1.0	*0.7	17.6	3.2	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.1	18.6	
ACT	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	*0.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	
Aust.	55.5	38.0	25.3	12.1	8.3	139.1	27.3	33.1	32.5	26.3	23.9	143.1	

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

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

(a) Includes people involved in 'non-playing roles', such as coaches, officials, umpires and administrators.

Source: ABS 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.