

Social Trends

Australian society is constantly changing and so is our understanding about trends in our community. Many of these trends have significant implications for sport and recreation. Understanding these trends can help us to plan sport and recreation and to developing strategies or programs to encourage people target groups to become more involved in physical activity.

Characteristics of the Western Australian population¹

Characteristic	Western Australia
2003	
Total population	1.952 million
Male population	977 000
Female population	975 000
Indigenous (population projection)	63 700
Median age of total population	35.5 years
Median age of Indigenous population	20.9 years
2001 (only available in census years)	
Overseas born	28.5%
Born in Europe (including former USSR, United Kingdom and Ireland)	17.3%
Born in United Kingdom and Ireland	12.2%
Born in East and Southern Asia	5.4%

- The cultural diversity of Australia is increasing.² From 1947 to 2001, the proportion of Australia's population born overseas increased from 10 per cent to 23 per cent.³
- Over the past 100 years, the range of countries of birth has increased substantially.⁴
- In 2001, the proportion of Western Australians born overseas was the highest in the nation (28.5 per cent compared with 23.1 per cent of Australians).⁵
- People of more than 200 different nationalities live, work and study in Western Australia and as many as 170 different languages are spoken.⁶
- In 2002, a smaller proportion of Australians born in other countries (50.2 per cent compared to 64.4 per cent of those born in Australia) had participated in sport and physical activities during the 12-month survey period. The highest rate of participation was recorded for people born in main English speaking countries (68.9 per cent).⁷
- In order to increase participation rates of non-Australian born citizens, issues to be considered include lack of information, language and communication barriers, family and cultural tradition, and racism.⁸



Social Trends

Western Australian trends and population projections

One of the biggest changes to our population is that the number of older people is increasing. People are living longer as a result of better health outcomes, so the life expectancy of Australians continues to increase.⁹ This means that in coming decades, children are expected to make up a smaller proportion of the population, while the number of people aged 65 years and over is expected to increase.

Western Australian trends and population projections¹⁰

Population Characteristics	2003	2051
Total population	1.952 million	2.875 million
Population aged 0–14	20.4%	14.1%
Population aged 15–64	68.2%	59.1%
Population aged 65 and over	11.4%	26.9%
Population aged 80 and over	2.8%	10.4%
Median age of total population	35.5 years	46.8 years
Population living in capital cities	73.4%	77.8%

- Australians are living longer. Between 1993 and 2003, life expectancy at birth increased from 75 to 78.1 years for Western Australian males and from 81.1 to 83 years for Western Australian females.¹¹
- It is projected that the median age of Western Australians will increase significantly by 2051. It is predicted that by 2051, the proportion of those aged 65 years and over will increase to 26.9 per cent of the total population (up from 11.4 per cent in 2003). In contrast, the proportion of the Western Australian population aged between 0 and 15 years is projected to decrease from 20.4 per cent in 2003 to 14.1 per cent in 2051.¹²
- Studies have shown that as people get older, they become less active.¹³
- With increasing age, type of activity appears to influence participation in sport and physical activity.¹⁴
- For providers of sport and recreation, significant opportunities exist to capitalise on the growing mature aged population by developing and expanding the opportunities available for their participation.¹⁵
- The proportion of Australians living in rural areas has declined in recent years.¹⁶ The percentage of Western Australians living in capital cities is projected to increase from 73.4 per cent in 2003 to 77.8 per cent in 2051.¹⁷
- The overseas born population in Australia is highly urbanised.¹⁸ In Western Australia, the proportion of people born overseas living in major urban areas was 75.3% in 2001, compared to 59.1% of those born in Australia.¹⁹
- The change in Australia's demographic composition, an ageing society and an increasingly culturally diverse population are ensuring correspondingly diverse attitudes towards sports participation.²⁰

Social Trends

Changing family composition

Social changes have seen increasing diversity in the kinds of family structures that exist in Australia.²¹ The number of couple families with children is projected to either grow slowly or decline slowly. This trend is related both to the rapid increase in couple families without children, and the increase in one parent families, and is driven by ageing, the decline in fertility and increased marital break up.²²

Percentage increase in number of families by type in Western Australia from 1996 to 2001²³

Family type	Increase 1996 – 2001 (%)
One parent family	17.4
Couple family without children	12.9
Other family	6.4
Couple family with non-dependent children only	1.7
Couple family with dependent children*	1.4

*comprises couple families with children under 15; couple families with dependent students; and couple families with children under 15 and dependent students

- Between 1986 and 2001, the number of one parent families in Australia increased by 53 per cent, making it the fastest growing family type. In contrast, the number of couple only families in Australia increased by 3 per cent.²⁴
- In Australia, the proportion of couple families with children decreased from 54 per cent to 47 per cent of all families between 1986 and 2001. However, they remained the most common family type.²⁵

Marriages, divorces and parenthood in Western Australia

Between 1993 and 2003, the proportion of Western Australians that were married decreased, while the proportion that were divorced increased. In this period, the median age at marriage increased for both males and females. In addition, the median age of parents increased, while the total fertility rate per woman decreased.²⁶

Marriages, divorces and parenthood in Western Australia in 1993 and 2003

Western Australian statistics	1993	2003
Marriage and divorce²⁷		
Marriage rate (per 1000 population)	6.2%	4.9%
Divorce rate (per 1000 population)	2.8%	2.9%
Median age at marriage (males)	29.3 years	31.8 years
Median age at marriage (females)	26.5 years	29.5 years
Parenthood and fertility rates²⁸		
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.879	1.739
Median age of mothers	28.7 years	30.2 years

- Trends in divorce and remarriage have contributed to changing numbers of one-parent, step and blended families.²⁹
- Increased childlessness and greater longevity have contributed to an increase in the number of couple only families.³⁰
- The nature of couple families has changed with the increase in de facto partnering.³¹
- Studies have shown that single adults were the most likely to participate in sufficient levels of physical

Social Trends

activity for health benefits (64.9 per cent). This compares to 51.6 per cent of married/de facto adults and 55.1 per cent of adults that were separated/divorced.³²

- Adults with one or more children under 5 years of age were less likely to participate in sufficient levels of physical activity than those without children.³³
- Australians with children aged 5 to 14 years were more likely to be involved in a volunteer role in sport compared to those in other volunteer roles. Of the Australians with children aged 5 to 14 years, 14 per cent had some voluntary involvement in sport, compared with 7 per cent of Australians with no children in this age group.³⁴

Employment

Changes in labour force participation over time

Between 1971 and 2001, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of full time workers in Australia. In the same period, there was a significant increase in the proportion of females in the labour force, which mostly reflects their take-up of part time work.³⁵ There was also a significant increase in the proportion of employed persons with a bachelor degree or higher qualification.³⁶

Australian labour force characteristics in 1971 and 2001³⁷

Characteristic ³⁸	1971	2001
Total labour Force Participation	58.8	63.0
Female labour force participation	37.1	55.3
Employed persons in full time work	89.0	69.4
Employed persons with a bachelor degree or higher qualification	3.2	18.7

Between 1983 and 2003, the proportion of Australians in paid employment that was part time increased from 17 per cent to 29 per cent.³⁹

Western Australian labour force characteristics⁴⁰

Characteristic	2001– 02 (%)
Females (proportion of labour force)	43.3
Male participation rate	75.4
Female participation rate	57.6
Participation rate – females with children aged 0–4	46.3

In 2002–03, 30.2 per cent of all employed persons in Western Australia worked part time. Of the total Western Australians employed part time, 71.6 per cent were females.⁴¹

Social Trends

Hours and patterns of work

- Australia's workforce is changing. There is an increasing diversity of employment arrangements, more flexible working time patterns, and significant increases in the extent of part-time and casual employment.⁴²
- The hours per week worked by full time workers in Australia increased from 42 in 1982 to 44 in 2002. This largely reflects the growing number of Australians working more than 50 hours per week.⁴³
- In November 2003, 14 per cent of employees had worked shift work in the last four weeks.⁴⁴
- There has been a trend away from the traditional Monday to Friday working week and the '9 to 5' working day towards more diverse and flexible working arrangements.⁴⁵ The traditional weekend for leisure is therefore being eroded and sport and recreation facilities need to be available at other times.⁴⁶
- More sedentary work places and longer working hours restrict opportunities for physical activity.⁴⁷
- Lack of time has been identified as the main barrier to physical activity for both males and females.⁴⁸
- The social change resulting from a more flexible approach to work patterns, the growth in part time and casual employment and the effect of an ageing population will all contribute to an increase in the time available for Australians to participate in leisure activities.⁴⁹

Employment in sport and recreation

- In 2001, one per cent of employed Australians had their main job in a sport and physical recreation occupation. This represents an increase in employment of 21.6 per cent for sport and recreation occupations since 1996, compared to an increase of 8.7 per cent for all occupations.⁵⁰
- In 2001, a higher proportion of males (60.4 per cent) than females (39.6 per cent) were employed in sport and physical recreation occupations. In comparison, 54.8 per cent of all employed persons were male and 45.2 per cent were female in the same period.⁵¹
- Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of males employed in sport and recreation decreased slightly from 64.3 per cent to 60.4 per cent.⁵²
- Persons involved in sport and recreation occupations were more likely to have worked part time (less than 35 hours) than those employed in other occupations. Of the persons employed in sport and recreation, 52.0 per cent worked full time, compared to 64.6 per cent of persons employed in all occupations.⁵³

Social Trends

Employment status of parents in Australian families with children aged under 15⁵⁴

While some parents leave the labour force for an extended period to raise children, many continue to work, using 'family friendly' provisions where possible.⁵⁵

Family type and employment status	Proportion (%)
Couple families where both parents were employed	43
Couple families where one parent was employed	28
Couple families where neither parent was employed	11
One-parent families with parent employed	10
One-parent families with parent not employed	8
Total	100

- In Australia, men spend more hours in paid employment than women, while women continue to take on a greater proportion of childcare than men.⁵⁶
- Competing aspirations for family and career may result in women delaying having children until later in life or not having children at all.⁵⁷ In addition, women with children aged less than five years are more likely to be in the labour force than in the past, suggesting mothers may be returning to work sooner after the birth of children.⁵⁸
- In Western Australia, 6.5 per cent of survey respondents reported a lack of child-care as a barrier to physical activity.⁵⁹

Income and expenditure

Income

- Australia experienced significant growth in real income between 1992–93 and 2002–03. In this period, real net national disposable income per person grew by around 2.8 per cent a year.⁶⁰
- In Western Australia between 1992–93 and 2002–03, real gross state domestic income, per capita increased by 3.3 per cent.⁶¹
- In Australia, equivalised disposable household income (adjusted for the different income needs of households of different size and composition) increased by an average of 12 per cent in real terms, between 1994–95 and 2000–01.⁶² In 2000–01, the mean equivalised disposable household income in Western Australia (\$471) was similar to the national level (\$469).⁶³
- In Western Australia, despite increasing levels of income, government pensions and allowances were the main source of income for 24.2 per cent of households in 2000–01.⁶⁴
- Consumer debt in Australia has increased to record levels.⁶⁵
- Participation in organised sport and physical activity is influenced by the amount of disposable income available for sports participation.⁶⁶

Social Trends

Consumption expenditure

- In Australia, consumption grew throughout the 1990's. Between 1992–93 and 2002–03, real final consumption expenditure per capita rose by almost 2.3 per cent a year.⁶⁷
- Between 1992–03 and 2002–03, real per capita household consumption expenditure in Australia grew by 2.6 per cent per year. In that time, household expenditure on recreation and culture showed strong growth, increasing by an average of 4.7 per cent per year.⁶⁸

Household expenditure on sport and recreation products in Australia

- Sport, recreation and physical activities are facing increasing competition against many activities for individuals' time and money.⁶⁹
- During 1998–99, Australians spent \$4096.04 million on sport and physical recreation products, compared to \$13 020.7 million on other leisure products.⁷⁰
- In 1998–99, weekly expenditure on sports and physical recreation was 1.6 per cent of average weekly expenditure on all products, compared to 5 per cent for other leisure products.⁷¹ Other leisure products are categorised as food and beverage serving services, gambling, and miscellaneous other leisure products.⁷²
- The other leisure expense item recording the highest weekly expenditure (\$14.51) was meals served in restaurants, hotels and clubs. This amount was 41.4 per cent of the total for other leisure.⁷³

Household expenditure on selected sports and physical recreation products in Australia⁷⁴

Products	Average household expenditure per week	Total household expenditure per year
Sports and physical recreation services*	\$5.30	\$1968.3m
Sports, physical recreation and camping equipment	\$4.39	\$1630.4m
Sports and recreational vehicles**	\$1.33	\$493.9m
Total expenditure	\$11.03	\$4096.4m

* Includes hire of sports equipment, health and fitness studio charges, sporting club subscriptions, spectator admission fees to sport, sport facility hire charges and sports lessons.

** Includes bicycles and boats, their parts and accessories.

Social Trends

- Overall, the average weekly household expenditure on sports and physical recreation products was virtually unchanged from 1993–94 to 1998–99. However, this was the result of upward movements in some expenditure categories balancing the downward movements in others.⁷⁵
- In 1998–99, the highest household expenditure on sports and recreation products was recorded for sports facility hire charges (\$2.07 per week), swimming pools (\$1.29) and boats, their parts and accessories (\$1.21).⁷⁶
- Between 1993–4 and 1998–9, the greatest increase, in both absolute and relative terms was expenditure on boats, their parts and accessories, which increased by 146.9 per cent (in 1998–99 prices). Expenditure on sports lessons also recorded a substantial increase of 74 per cent in this period. In contrast, expenditure on sporting club subscriptions fell by 35.1 per cent (in 1998–99 prices) in the same period.⁷⁷
- People living in capital cities spent more on sports and physical recreation products than people living elsewhere.⁷⁸
- The diverse cultural and recreational services industries sector is expected to show reasonably strong growth in future years. Growth prospects for the sport and recreation industry in Australia are very positive.⁷⁹

Education

- Education levels are increasing in Australia. A greater proportion of students now complete years 11 and 12 of secondary school and there is also increased participation in a variety of non-school education and training options.⁸⁰
- Between 1982 and 2002, the proportion of Australian secondary students who stayed at school through to year 12 increased from 36 per cent to 75 per cent.⁸¹
- Between 1971 and 2001, the proportion of Australians aged between 20–64 years who held a higher education qualification increased from 3 per cent to 16 per cent.⁸²
- Young adults are remaining in education for longer, gaining economic independence later in life and forming long-term relationships at older ages.⁸³
- Studies have shown that the proportion of adults participating in recommended levels of physical activity increased as the level of education increased.⁸⁴

Volunteers

- The nature of volunteering is changing. Volunteers are increasingly more prepared to commit to a well-organised and professional organisation for a specific task and/or a finite period.⁸⁵
- Volunteers are faced with the same increased expectations, skill requirements and standards as paid personnel.⁸⁶
- Between 1995 and 2000, the rate of volunteering in Western Australia increased across all age groups, increasing from 25.5 per cent to 32.2 per cent of total persons. In both years, the age group 35–54 had the highest proportion of volunteers, with 37.2 per cent volunteering in 2000.⁸⁷
- Persons who were employed part time were more likely to volunteer than those employed full time (36.1 per cent compared to 34.7 per cent in 2000).⁸⁸
- Sport and recreation organisations had the highest number of volunteers (32 per cent of all volunteers) in Western Australia.⁸⁹ Of these, 60.2 per cent were male and 39.8 per cent were female.⁹⁰
- In 2000, sports volunteers were more likely than other volunteers to assist with more than one organisation. Of the sports volunteers, 18 per cent (compared to 11 per cent of other volunteers) assisted with three or more organisations.⁹¹

Social Trends

Health and lifestyle

Obesity

- The prevalence of overweight and obesity has steadily increased in Australia over the past few decades.⁹²
- In 2002, 35 per cent of Western Australian adults were overweight and 13 per cent were obese. They were 25 per cent more likely to be overweight and 20 per cent more likely to be obese than in 1999.⁹³
- The prevalence of overweight and obesity in 7 to 15 year old Western Australian children increased from 9.3 per cent of males and 10.6 per cent of females in 1985 to 21.7 per cent of males and 27.8 per cent of females in 2003.⁹⁴

Physical Activity and Leisure

In recent times, there has been heightened community and individual awareness of the benefits of physical activity.⁹⁵ However, there is overwhelming evidence of unacceptably low and declining levels of physical activity.⁹⁶

Physical activity levels of Western Australian adults⁹⁷

In 2002, 54.6 per cent of Western Australian adults participated in levels of physical activity considered sufficient for health benefits.

Level of activity	Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
Sufficiently active	52.2	57.2	54.6
Insufficiently active	34.2	29.4	31.8
Inactive	13.6	13.4	13.5

- In 1997, Australians spent more than half of their free time on passive leisure activities. Watching television accounted for 36 per cent of all free time.⁹⁸
- In 1997, while 99.1 per cent of Australians aged 15 and over had participated in a recreation and leisure activity in their free time, only 27.1 per cent participated in sport or outdoor activity.⁹⁹
- Between 1992 and 1997, time spent on outdoor or sporting activities decreased, particularly on the weekends (down, on average, 11 minutes for males and 8 minutes for females).¹⁰⁰
- There is some evidence to suggest that Australians are moving away from organised sport, citing a lack of time, increasing cost, loss of interest and injury concerns.¹⁰¹
- There is a trend away from traditional club based organised activities as more Australians seek their sport and recreation participation on an unstructured, fee for service basis.¹⁰²
- Generally, adult participation in many traditional physical activities decreased in Western Australia between 1999 and 2002. Team sports reported the largest decrease in participation (3.4 per cent) in this period.¹⁰³
- There is increased community expectation for higher standards of infrastructure and service delivery.¹⁰⁴

Social Trends

Physical activity levels in Western Australian children

- In the past decade, despite an increasing awareness of the importance of physical activity on young people's health and wellbeing, there has been a general reduction in activity levels, and an increase in overweight and obesity.¹⁰⁵
- There is some community concern that children are spending a lot of time on sedentary activities and too little time on physical activities.¹⁰⁶
- In 2003, 33 per cent of male students and just fewer than 50 per cent of female students spent ten or more hours per week on sedentary activities.¹⁰⁷ Sedentary activities include watching television or videos, playing computer games, reading, studying or talking on the phone.¹⁰⁸
- In 2003, while almost 30 per cent of Western Australian primary school students and 50 per cent of secondary school students reported no active play, over 90 per cent of all students reported doing some physical education and/or sport at school. Most students were very active 'quite often' or always' during physical education or sport.¹⁰⁹

Transport

- Globally, there has been a decrease in the physical energy people expend in every day living in the second half of the twentieth century. For example, there is more reliance on motorised transport and use of labour saving devices.¹¹⁰
- Car use in Perth metropolitan region is high by world standards. Western Australians make 63 per cent of personal trips by car as the driver.¹¹¹
- In 2003, approximately 50 per cent of Western Australian students aged between 7 and 15 reported 'no active transport' to and from school.¹¹²
- From the 1980's, the proportion of people who are overweight, obese or inactive has increased in parallel with increasing reliance on car transport.¹¹³ Around the world, planning is being undertaken to reduce the dependence on cars.¹¹⁴

Walking for Transport

- Walking for recreation was the most popular physical activity for Western Australian adults, with a participation rate of 69.6 per cent of females and 54.9 per cent of males. Walking for transport was the third most prevalent physical activity, with a participation rate of 28.1 per cent for females and 27.4 per cent for males.¹¹⁵
- Studies have shown that walking at recommended levels is associated with access to attractive open spaces. Those who achieved recommended levels of walking were more likely to live on a street that was aesthetically pleasing, with minor traffic, trees, sidewalks or a local shop.¹¹⁶
- The planning of communities needs to address issues as diverse as walking, pedestrian access, safe routes to schools, liveable communities, parklands and open space planning, sport and processes.¹¹⁷
- Recent policies towards neighbourhood planning provide for an urban structure of walkable mixed-use neighbourhoods where daily needs are within walking distance for most residents.¹¹⁸

Social Trends

Technology

- Increasingly, computers and the Internet are becoming a part of every day life for many Australians.¹¹⁹ Those who have access to the Internet are able to take advantage of an increasingly diverse range of activities and communicate with a broad range of people.¹²⁰
- Between 1994 and 2000, the number of households in Australia with home computers doubled, and between 1996 and 2000, the number of households with Internet access increased almost ninefold.¹²¹
- Of the 1 832 008 Western Australians excluding overseas visitors in 2001, 794 456 (43.4 per cent) used a computer at home.¹²²
- Of the 1 851 252 Western Australians in 2001, 704 428 (38.1 per cent) reported using the Internet either at home, work or elsewhere.¹²³
- Increased use of computers has led to less physical activity in work places.¹²⁴
- Technology is challenging physical activity as a main source of entertainment for young Australians and resulting in a diversity of lifestyle and leisure patterns.¹²⁵
- Television watching and computer use provide alternatives to physical activity.¹²⁶
- New and modified sports are emerging and spectator sports are changing to meet the requirements of television.¹²⁷
- Access to sporting events and information has spread on the Internet.¹²⁸
- Computer and information technology is now a core business tool that must be embraced by the sport and recreation organisations.¹²⁹

Environment

- The environments in which people work and live can permit or deter them from being physically active.¹³⁰
- Concerns about security and safety lead to restriction of movement outside the home environment.¹³¹

Facilities used for physical activity¹³²

In Western Australia, local streets and paths were the most common type of facility used for physical activity.

Most common facilities used for physical activity in Western Australia¹³³

Level of activity	Proportion (%)
Local streets/paths	57
Home	50
Public paths and ovals	17
Cycle/walking paths	14
Gymnasiums	14

Note that survey respondents could report for more than one type of facility.

Social Trends

Urban environment

- In Western Australia, a shift toward higher density development is emerging.¹³⁴
- There are signs that preferences are changing, and acceptance of smaller single residential lots and medium density housing is increasing, as people become more aware about housing affordability, urban sprawl and sense of community.¹³⁵
- Between 1991 and 2001, Australia's population increased by 12 per cent, while the number of occupied private dwellings increased by 21 per cent. This is largely due to demographic changes leading to smaller households.¹³⁶
- In 2001, 21.5 per cent of dwellings in Perth were high density.¹³⁷
- Between 1991 and 2001, the number of high-density dwellings increased by 30.5 per cent in Perth and 37.2 per cent in Australia. This compares to an increase of 26.1 per cent for single houses in Perth.¹³⁸
- The ageing population, together with smaller households, will increase the need for different types of housing and the overall stock of housing in the future.¹³⁹
- It is expected that most housing demand in the Perth metropolitan area over the next decade or two will continue to be outward, as opposed to consolidated or infill development.¹⁴⁰
- Smaller house blocks and apartment style living has led to less usable open space.¹⁴¹
- The range of urban planning and design trends, such as high/medium density urban infill and urban sprawl have implications for leisure and recreation planning in Western Australia.¹⁴

Environmental Resources

- While the population of greater Perth is projected to be some 2.39 million in 2031, the environment will face pressures from increasing urban development and associated infrastructure and transport requirements, developing industries and enhanced social services such as commercial and educational facilities.¹⁴³
- Recent government objectives aim to halve Western Australia's ecological footprint by the year 2020.¹⁴⁴
- There are increasing pressures on Perth's water resources.¹⁴⁵ Water supplies in the South West of Western Australia are reducing as a result of changes in climatic conditions, while the total demand for water is expected to increase considerably by 2020–21.¹⁴⁶
- Between 1993–94 and 1996–97, there was a 19 per cent increase in water consumption in Australia.¹⁴⁷
- In Western Australia, the Agriculture industry and households were the largest consumers of water, accounting for 40 per cent and 17 per cent of the state's total water consumption.¹⁴⁸
- Water conservation is important in ensuring a sustainable future for Western Australians.¹⁴⁹

Social Trends

Climatic changes

- The greenhouse effect is increasing temperatures worldwide and reducing rainfall in Western Australia's South West region.¹⁵⁰
- Australians are exposed to more ultraviolet (UV) radiation than in the past due to ozone depletion.¹⁵¹
- Australia has the highest incidence of skin cancer in the world. In the main, this is thought to stem from people spending more time out of doors, but is also caused by the increase in ultraviolet radiation.¹⁵²
- Given that sports are often undertaken at peak ultraviolet radiation times, sporting organisations have the potential to minimise ultraviolet exposure and provide an environment where policies and procedures can positively influence long term Sun Smart behaviour.¹⁵³
- Ways in which sporting organisations can improve sun protection include increasing shade, providing/encouraging sun protection, scheduling outdoor events away from peak ultraviolet times and educating participants.¹⁵⁴

Social Trends

Footnotes

- ¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. (No. 4102.0). Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p3.
- ² Active Australia. (2000). The Numbers Game: a description of organised sport and physical activity participants in Australia. Australian Sports Commission. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p6.
- ³ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p22.
- ⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2004). Year Book Australia 2004. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p107.
- ⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p3.
- ⁶ Government of Western Australia. (2004). Cultural Diversity in Western Australia. Office of Multicultural Interests. Perth, Western Australia. p1.
- ⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Participation in Sport and Physical Activities. (No. 4177.0). Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p4.
- ⁸ Active Australia. (2000). op. cit. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. pp15-16.
- ⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p16.
- ¹⁰ Ibid. p3.
- ¹¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2005). Demography, Western Australia. (No. 3311.5.55.001). p5. <http://www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats>
- ¹² Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p3.
- ¹³ McCormack, G., Milligan, R., Giles-Corti B. and Clarkson, J.P. (2003) Physical Activity Levels of Western Australians 2002: Results from the adult physical activity survey and pedometer study. Perth, Western Australia: Western Australian Government. p25.
- ¹⁴ Active Australia. (2000). op. cit. p10.
- ¹⁵ Government of South Australia. (2004). Targeting Mature Aged Participants. Office for Recreation and Sport. p4. <http://www.recsport.sa.gov.au>
- ¹⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Measures of Australia's Progress. (No. 1370.0). p25.
- ¹⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p3.
- ¹⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. (No. 4102.0). Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p9.
- ¹⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p23.
- ²⁰ Active Australia. op. cit. p6.
- ²¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p35.
- ²² Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Year Book Australia 2004. p115.
- ²³ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2001). Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Islands. (No. 2015.5). Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p47.
- ²⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p35.
- ²⁵ Ibid p36.
- ²⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2005). Demography, Western Australia. op. cit. pp6-7.
- ²⁷ Ibid. pp6-7.
- ²⁸ Ibid. p4.
- ²⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p36.
- ³⁰ Ibid. p36.
- ³¹ Ibid. p36.
- ³² McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p24.
- ³³ Ibid. p24.
- ³⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2000). Australia's Sports Volunteers, 2000. p8.
- ³⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p137.
- ³⁶ Ibid. p134.
- ³⁷ Ibid. p134.
- ³⁸ Ibid. p134.
- ³⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p110.
- ⁴⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p114.
- ⁴¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p104.
- ⁴² Australian Bureau of Statistics. (16/06/2005). Forms of Employment, Australia. (No. 6359.0). (on-line). <http://www.abs.gov.au>.
- ⁴³ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p111.
- ⁴⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (17/06/2005). Working Arrangements Australia. (No. 6342.0). (on-line). <http://www.abs.gov.au>.
- ⁴⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Measures of Australia's Progress. op. cit. p49.
- ⁴⁶ Sport and Recreation Tasmania, Department of Economic Development. (09/06/2005). Trends in Sport and Recreation: Recreational Planning Framework for West North West Tasmania: Information Module. p3. <http://www.development.tas.gov.au/sportrec/corporate/publications.htm>.
- ⁴⁷ Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. (2001). Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. Perth, Western Australia. p15
- ⁴⁸ McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p55
- ⁴⁹ Commonwealth of Australia. (17/06/2005). End Goal 2006: Moving the Sport and Recreation Industry to a Higher Growth Path. p21. <http://www.ausport.gov.au>
- ⁵⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2001). Employment in Sport and Recreation. (No. 4148.0). Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p3.
- ⁵¹ Ibid. p4.
- ⁵² Ibid. p4.
- ⁵³ Ibid. p6.
- ⁵⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p41.
- ⁵⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p41.
- ⁵⁶ Ibid. p40.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid. pp40-41.
- ⁵⁸ Ibid. p41.
- ⁵⁹ McCormack, G. et. al. op. cit. p55.
- ⁶⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (17/06/2005). Year Book Australia: Is Life in Australia Getting Better? Beyond GDP: Measures of economic, social and environmental progress. (on-line). www.abs.gov.au. p7.
- ⁶¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Measures of Australia's Progress. op. cit. p58.
- ⁶² Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p142.
- ⁶³ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Year Book Australia 2004. p183.
- ⁶⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p133.
- ⁶⁵ PKF Chartered Accountants and Business Advisors. (07/07/2005). Industry/Risk Bulletin April 2004: The retail industry. <http://www.pkf.com.au>
- ⁶⁶ Active Australia. op. cit. p6.

Social Trends

- ⁶⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Measures of Australia's Progress. op. cit. p55.
- ⁶⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (17/06/2005). Measures of Australia's Progress: National Income. (online). www.abs.gov.au. p5.
- ⁶⁹ Australian Sports Commission. (1999). The Australian Sports Commission – Beyond 2000. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p8.
- ⁷⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Household Expenditure on Sports, Physical Recreation and Other Leisure, Australia 1998-1999. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p2.
- ⁷¹ Ibid. p3.
- ⁷² Ibid. p38.
- ⁷³ Ibid. p3.
- ⁷⁴ Ibid. p17.
- ⁷⁵ Ibid. p7.
- ⁷⁶ Ibid. p17.
- ⁷⁷ Ibid. p8.
- ⁷⁸ Ibid. p9.
- ⁷⁹ Commonwealth of Australia. (17/06/2005). End Goal 2006: Moving the Sport and Recreation Industry to a Higher Growth Path. p21. <http://www.ausport.gov.au>
- ⁸⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p96.
- ⁸¹ Ibid. p92.
- ⁸² Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Australian Social Trends 2004. op. cit. p95.
- ⁸³ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p36.
- ⁸⁴ McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p24.
- ⁸⁵ Government of Western Australia. (2003) Strategic Directions for Western Australian Sport and Recreation 2003-2005. Department of Sport and Recreation. Perth, Western Australia. p24.
- ⁸⁶ Government of Western Australia. (2003) Strategic Directions for Western Australian Sport and Recreation 2003-2005. Department of Sport and Recreation. Perth, Western Australia. p24.
- ⁸⁷ Government of Western Australia. (2001). Volunteering in Western Australia: Trends and Patterns 1995 to 2000. Department of the Premier and Cabinet. Perth, Western Australia. p10.
- ⁸⁸ Ibid. p14.
- ⁸⁹ Ibid. p31.
- ⁹⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2000). Australia's Sports Volunteers. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p6.
- ⁹¹ Ibid. p13.
- ⁹² Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. (2001). Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. Perth. p10.
- ⁹³ McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p9.
- ⁹⁴ Hands, B., Parker, H., Glasson, C., Brinkman, S. & Read, H. (2004). Physical Activity and Nutrition Levels in Western Australian Children and Adolescents: Report. Perth, Western Australia: Western Australian Government. p14.
- ⁹⁵ Government of Western Australia. (2003). Strategic Directions for Western Australian Sport and Recreation 2003-2005. Department of Sport and Recreation. Perth, Western Australia. p20.
- ⁹⁶ Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. (2001). Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. op. cit. p9.
- ⁹⁷ McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p25.
- ⁹⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p77.
- ⁹⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview. (No. 4156.0). Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. p29.
- ¹⁰⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p77.
- ¹⁰¹ Australian Sports Commission. (1999). The Australian Sports Commission – Beyond 2000. p6.
- ¹⁰² Commonwealth of Australia. (17/06/2005). End Goal 2006: Moving the Sport and Recreation Industry to a Higher Growth Path. p21. <http://www.ausport.gov.au>
- ¹⁰³ McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p80.
- ¹⁰⁴ Government of Western Australia. (2003) Strategic Directions for Western Australian Sport and Recreation 2003-2005. Department of Sport and Recreation. Perth, Western Australia. p20.
- ¹⁰⁵ Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. (2001). Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. Perth, Western Australia. p13.
- ¹⁰⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p192.
- ¹⁰⁷ Hands, B. et al. op. cit. p12.
- ¹⁰⁸ Ibid. p12.
- ¹⁰⁹ Ibid. p34.
- ¹¹⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. pp76-77.
- ¹¹¹ Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. (2001), Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. Perth, Western Australia. p11
- ¹¹² Hands, B. et al. op. cit. p44.
- ¹¹³ Ibid. p11.
- ¹¹⁴ Western Australian Planning Commission, Department of Planning and Infrastructure (2004). Network City: Community Planning and Strategy for Perth and Peel, September 2004. p3.
- ¹¹⁵ McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p35.
- ¹¹⁶ Giles-Corti, B., and Donovan, R.J (2003). Relative Influences of Individual, Social Environmental, and Physical Environmental Correlates of Walking. American Journal of Public Health (Vol 93, No. 9), 1583-1587.
- ¹¹⁷ Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce (2001), Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. Perth, Western Australia. p21
- ¹¹⁸ Western Australian Planning Commission. (2002). Liveable Neighbourhoods: A Western Australian Government Sustainable Cities Initiative, Edition 2, June 2002. p4
- ¹¹⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p194.
- ¹²⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Measures of Australia's Progress. op. cit. p153
- ¹²¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p194.
- ¹²² Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2001). Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Islands. op. cit. p73.
- ¹²³ Ibid. p73.
- ¹²⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p77.
- ¹²⁵ Active Australia. op. cit. p6.

Social Trends

- ¹²⁶ Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. (2001). Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. Perth, Western Australia. p15.
- ¹²⁷ Australian Sports Commission. (1999). The Australian Sports Commission – Beyond 2000. p6.
- ¹²⁸ Commonwealth of Australia. (17/06/2005). End Goal 2006: Moving the Sport and Recreation Industry to a Higher Growth Path. p22. <http://www.ausport.gov.au>
- ¹²⁹ Government of Western Australia. (2003) Strategic Directions for Western Australian Sport and Recreation 2003-2005. Department of Sport and Recreation. Perth, Western Australia. p18.
- ¹³⁰ Bauman A., Bellew B., Vita P., Brown W., Owen N. (2002). Getting Australia Active: Towards Better Practice for the Promotion of Physical Activity (Summary). National Health Partnership. Melbourne. March 2002. p14.
- ¹³¹ Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. (2001). Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. Perth. p15.
- ¹³² McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p9.
- ¹³³ McCormack, G. et al. op. cit. p9.
- ¹³⁴ Western Australian Planning Commission, Department of Planning and Infrastructure. (2004). Network City: Community Planning and Strategy for Perth and Peel, September 2004. p1.
- ¹³⁵ Ibid. p96.
- ¹³⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2003). Australian Social Trends 2003. op. cit. p175.
- ¹³⁷ Ibid. p176.
- ¹³⁸ Ibid. p176.
- ¹³⁹ Western Australian Planning Commission, Department of Planning and Infrastructure (2004). Network City: Community Planning and Strategy for Perth and Peel, September 2004. p11
- ¹⁴⁰ Ibid. p105.
- ¹⁴¹ Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. (2001), Getting Western Australians More Active: A Strategic Direction Report from the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce. Perth, Western Australia. p15
- ¹⁴² Government of Western Australia. (2003) Strategic Directions for Western Australian Sport and Recreation 2003-2005. Department of Sport and Recreation. Perth, Western Australia. p26.
- ¹⁴³ Western Australian Planning Commission, Department of Planning and Infrastructure. (2004). Network City: Community Planning and Strategy for Perth and Peel, September 2004. p99.
- ¹⁴⁴ Ibid. p100.
- ¹⁴⁵ Western Australian Planning Commission, Department of Planning and Infrastructure. (2004). Network City: Community Planning and Strategy for Perth and Peel, September 2004. p100.
- ¹⁴⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (13/06/2005). Western Australian Statistical Indicators June 2004: Environment: Household Water Conservation and Use in Western Australia. (on-line). p8. <http://www.abs.gov.au>
- ¹⁴⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Measuring Australia's Progress. op. cit. p117.
- ¹⁴⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (13/06/2005). Western Australian Statistical Indicators June 2004: Environment: Household Water Conservation and Use in Western Australia. (on-line). p3. <http://www.abs.gov.au>
- ¹⁴⁹ Ibid. p8.
- ¹⁵⁰ Western Australian Planning Commission, Department of Planning and Infrastructure. (2004). Network City: Community Planning and Strategy for Perth and Peel, September 2004. p100.
- ¹⁵¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2004). Measuring Australia's Progress. op. cit. p133
- ¹⁵² Ibid. p134.
- ¹⁵³ Queensland Cancer Fund (12/06/2005). Sporting Organisations SunSmart Policy Guidelines. p2 (on-line). www.qldcancer.com.au
- ¹⁵⁴ Ibid. p7.