ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND
COMMUNITY BENEFITS OF THE

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RACING INDUSTRY

ier
FOCUSED THINKING

PREPARED BY IER | JANUARY 2025

RACING SA

Greyhound RACING SA

HARNESS RACING SA

HOMES & RENOVATIONS
Insurance Brokers
OBE DERBY PARK

Contents

KEY FINDINGS 08

INTRODUCTION 14

ECONOMIC IMPACTS 18

EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPLY 22

RACING'S PARTICIPANTS AND ANIMALS 28

THE TRAINING INDUSTRY 40

RACING CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS AND AUTHORITIES 54

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT 68

REGIONAL SUMMARIES 78

APPENDIX 92

YEAR 23/24

THOROUGHBRED SUMMARY

RACINGSA

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ECONOMIC IMPACTS

$515.4M
ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE STATE ECONOMY

DIRECT IMPACT	$201.9m
INDIRECT IMPACT	$313.5m

3,462
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT JOBS SUSTAINED

DIRECT IMPACT	1,911
INDIRECT IMPACT	1,551

THE PEOPLE

INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED WITHIN THE INDUSTRY

8,878 PARTICIPANTS

1,677 EMPLOYEES

1,281 VOLUNTEERS

TOTAL | 11,836

RACING CLUBS

25 THOROUGHBRED RACING CLUBS

RACING MEETINGS

183 TOTAL RACE MEETINGS

ATTENDANCES

167,275 TOTAL ATTENDANCES

HORSES IN TRAINING

3,138 TOTAL HORSES IN TRAINING

BROODMARES COVERED

659 TOTAL MARES COVERED

LIVE FOALS

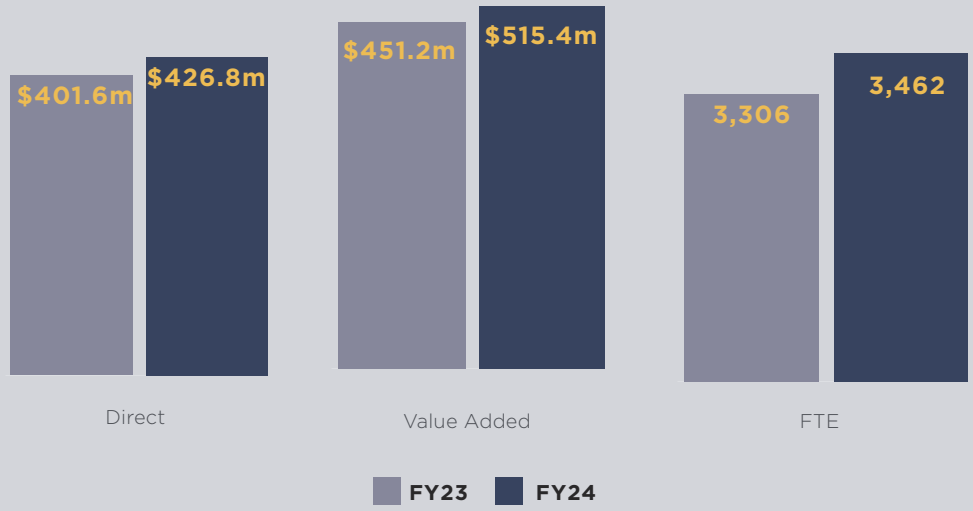
439 TOTAL FOALS REGISTERED

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN THOROUGHBRED RACING INDUSTRY GENERATES MORE THAN $515M IN ECONOMIC VALUE

ECONOMIC IMPACT BY REGION

ADELAIDE	$319.0m	2,073
EYRE	$18.8m	134
MURRAYLANDS	$53.9m	361
NORTHERN	$16.4m	116
OUTER ADELAIDE	$67.7m	482
SOUTH EAST	$25.1m	190
YORKE AND LOWER NORTH	$14.5m	106

THOROUGHBRED KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



YEAR 23/24

GREYHOUND SUMMARY

Greyhound RACING SA

ier FOCUSED THINKING

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

$135.3M
ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE STATE ECONOMY

DIRECT IMPACT	$53.9m
INDIRECT IMPACT	$81.4m

949
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT JOBS SUSTAINED

DIRECT IMPACT	546
INDIRECT IMPACT	403

THE PEOPLE

INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED WITHIN THE INDUSTRY

940 PARTICIPANTS

490 EMPLOYEES

254 VOLUNTEERS

TOTAL | 1,684

RACING CLUBS

5
GREYHOUND RACING CLUBS

RACING MEETINGS

455
TOTAL RACE MEETINGS

ATTENDANCES

73,910
TOTAL ATTENDANCES

GREYHOUNDS IN TRAINING

1,827
TOTAL GREYHOUNDS IN TRAINING

BREEDING FEMALES COVERED

45
TOTAL BREEDING FEMALES COVERED

PUPS

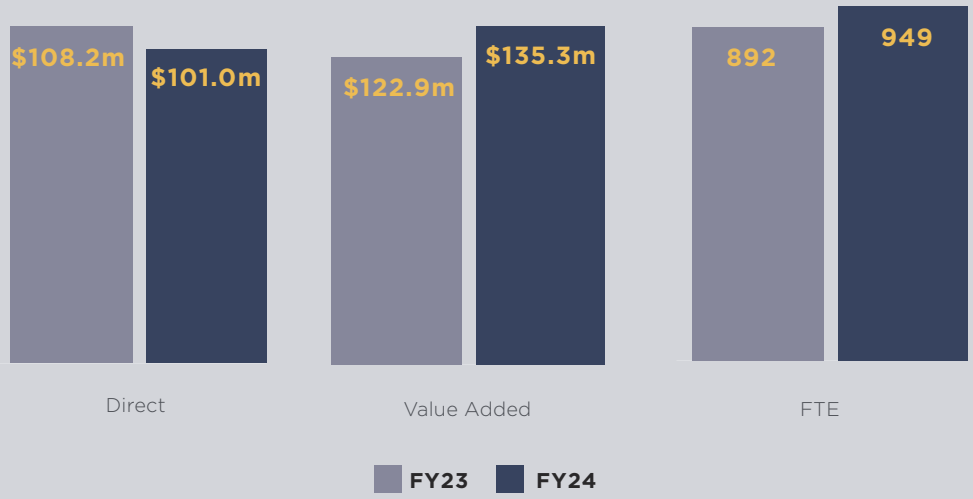
312
TOTAL PUPS REGISTERED

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GREYHOUND RACING INDUSTRY GENERATES MORE THAN $135M IN ECONOMIC VALUE

ECONOMIC IMPACT BY REGION

	ECONOMIC IMPACT	FTE JOBS
ADELAIDE	$96.0m	672
EYRE	$1.0m	6
MURRAYLANDS	$9.2m	64
NORTHERN	$2.0m	13
OUTER ADELAIDE	$15.2m	112
SOUTH EAST	$10.0m	69
YORKE AND LOWER NORTH	$1.9m	13

GREYHOUND KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



YEAR 23/24

HARNESS SUMMARY

HARNESS RACING SA

ier FOCUSED THINKING

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

$76.4M
ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE STATE ECONOMY

DIRECT IMPACT	$31.2m
INDIRECT IMPACT	$45.2m

591
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT JOBS SUSTAINED

DIRECT IMPACT	368
INDIRECT IMPACT	223

THE PEOPLE

INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED WITHIN THE INDUSTRY

979 PARTICIPANTS

448 EMPLOYEES

488 VOLUNTEERS

TOTAL | 1,915

RACING CLUBS

8
HARNESS RACING CLUBS

RACING MEETINGS

135
TOTAL RACE MEETINGS

ATTENDANCES

30,900
TOTAL ATTENDANCES

HORSES IN TRAINING

783
TOTAL HORSES IN TRAINING

BROODMARES COVERED

52
TOTAL BROODMARES COVERED

LIVE FOALS

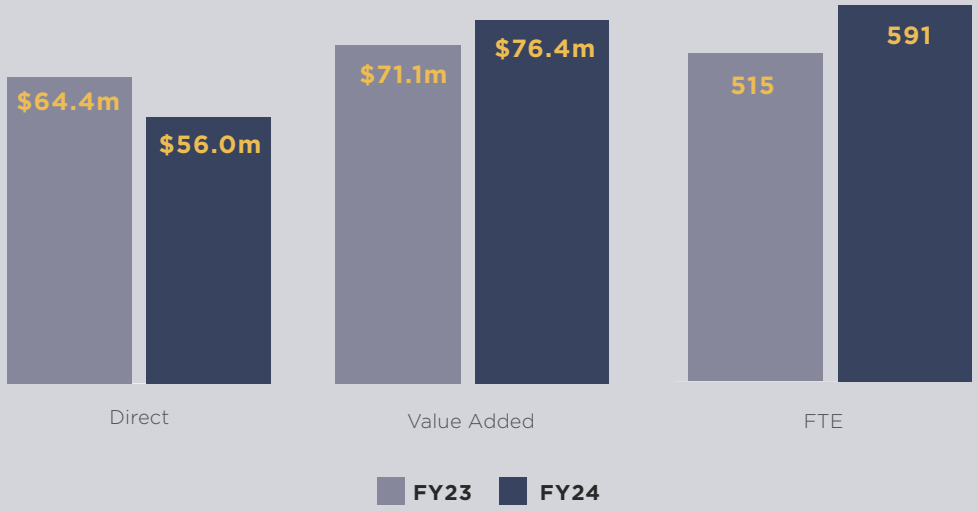
52
TOTAL FOALS REGISTERED

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HARNESS RACING INDUSTRY GENERATES MORE THAN $76M IN ECONOMIC VALUE

ECONOMIC IMPACT BY REGION

ADELAIDE	$53.2m	397
EYRE	$0.4m	3
MURRAYLANDS	$0.9m	6
NORTHERN	$3.9m	31
OUTER ADELAIDE	$10.8m	85
SOUTH EAST	$5.0m	48
YORKE AND LOWER NORTH	$2.2m	20

HARNESS KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



KEY FINDINGS

In 2023/24 the South Australian racing industry was responsible for **generating more than $727 million in value added contribution** to the South Australian economy – **36% of which directly benefits regional economies**

In 2023/24, the South Australian racing industry generated total direct spending of $583.9 million. This expenditure was responsible for creating a direct value added impact (in terms of wages, salaries and profits) of $287.0 million. However, the flow-on effects linked to this expenditure increase the size of the industry's value added contribution to over $727.1 million.

Overall 64% of the total value added impact occurred in metropolitan areas of South Australia, with the Outer Adelaide (12.9%) and Murraylands (8.8%) regions representing the largest regional areas of racing related economic activity.

The economic output generated by the South Australian racing industry was directly responsible for sustaining 2,825 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs across the state. When flow-on employment impacts are considered, the total FTE impact generated by the South Australian racing industry rose to 5,002 jobs. This total represents the employment sustained within the industry, as well as the employment that is sustained in supply industries who meet the demand created by racing industry activity.

DIRECT SPENDING IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total Direct Expenditure[1]	$426.8m	$101.0m	$56.0m	$583.9m

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total Value Added[2]	$515.4m	$135.3m	$76.4m	$727.1m
% of Industry Value Added	70.9%	18.6%	10.5%	
Total Household Income[3]	$280.5m	$75.4m	$43.4m	$399.3m
Total FTE Employment	3,462	949	591	5,002

[1] Direct expenditure is defined as expenditure associated with producing foals and pups (breeding & rearing), preparing racing horses and greyhounds (training), racing customer expenditure and expenditure by Racing South Australia, Greyhound Racing South Australia, Harness Racing South Australia and racing clubs on operating the industry. Direct expenditure is counted at the point at which it leaves the racing industry and reaches the broader economy.

[2] Value added contribution is defined as the value of sales less the value of inputs used in production, i.e. it is equal to the income (wages, salaries and profits) generated in production

[3] Household Income is defined as being wages and salaries (before tax) earned from employment generated by the racing industry

Of the **5,002 FTE jobs sustained** by the South Australian racing industry around **56% are the direct result of the racing industry activity** whilst the remainder support down-the-line industries that **produce and supply goods and services** for racing in South Australia

In 2023/24, more than 272,000 attendances were recorded at thoroughbred, harness and greyhound race meetings in South Australia.

More than 55% of these attendances were made at racecourses within the Adelaide metropolitan areas, with Murraylands (11.1%) and South East (11.1%) regions representing the largest volume of attendances outside Adelaide.

Participants are the lifeblood of the racing industry. They provide the investment, time, skills and passion that underpins horse and greyhound racing in the state. In total, there are over 13,280 individuals who participate in the South Australian racing industry. Many of these people enjoy gainful employment of their specific skillset where they may find limited opportunities otherwise - particularly in the breeding, training and racing related disciplines. Furthermore, many participants hold more than one role within the industry.

The industry is supported by over 2,000 volunteer roles who provide their time and resources. For many of these people, local racing clubs and participants are an important part of their community and provide valuable opportunities to stay active and engage with their community.

AT A GLANCE

RACING ACTIVITY

38 Racing Clubs

THOROUGHBRED	25
GREYHOUND	5
HARNESS	8

756 TAB Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED	174
GREYHOUND	447
HARNESS	135

17 Non-TAB Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED	9
GREYHOUND	8
HARNESS	0

7,697 Total Races

THOROUGHBRED	1,428
GREYHOUND	5,144
HARNESS	1,125

There are about **15 race meetings held in South Australia** every week providing live entertainment to **more than 272,000 attendees each year**

272,085 Attendances

THOROUGHBRED	167,275
GREYHOUND	73,910
HARNESS	30,900

804 Live Foals/ Pups Bred

THOROUGHBRED	439
GREYHOUND	312
HARNESS	52

5,748 Horses and Greyhounds in Training

THOROUGHBRED	3,138
GREYHOUND	1,827
HARNESS	783

AT A GLANCE

THE PEOPLE

446 Breeders

THOROUGHBRED	204
GREYHOUND	123
HARNESS	119

9,610 Owners & Syndicate Members

THOROUGHBRED	8,349
GREYHOUND	595
HARNESS	666

693 Trainers

THOROUGHBRED	277
GREYHOUND	222
HARNESS	194

1,398 Racing Club & Industry Staff

THOROUGHBRED	1,039
GREYHOUND	275
HARNESS	83

1,133 Staff employed by participants

THOROUGHBRED	637
GREYHOUND	215
HARNESS	281

There are **15,443 roles occupied** in the South Australian racing industry as an **employee, participant or volunteer.** More than **50% of these roles** in racing are in **regional communities**

140 Jockeys & Drivers

THOROUGHBRED	48
HARNESS	92

2,023 Volunteers

THOROUGHBRED	1,281
GREYHOUND	254
HARNESS	488

Historical snapshot

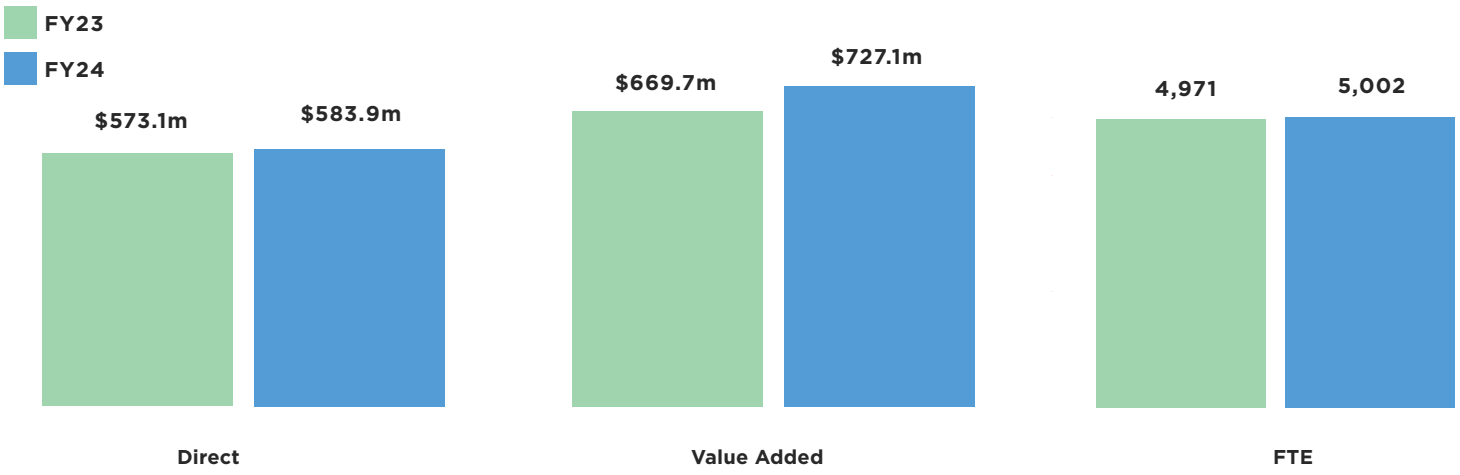
A SUMMARY OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS COMPARED TO PREVIOUS STUDIES

The following charts illustrate the key economic indicators across previous South Australian size and scope studies since 2022/23.

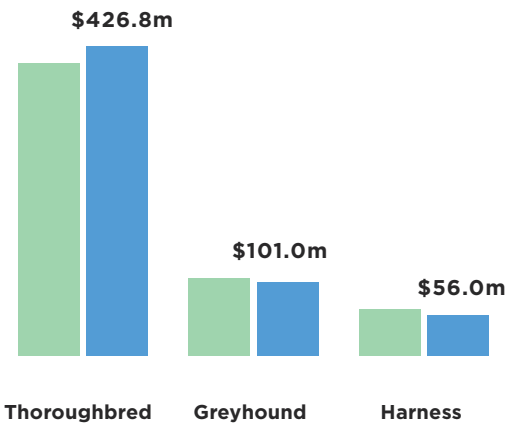
In 2023/24 there has been growth in both Value Added and FTE's for each of the three codes. Looking at the total direct expenditure it is evident that there was an increase for Thoroughbreds which has offset slight declines seen in Greyhound and Harness racing industries.

By comparing the year-on-year analysis across the key economic indicators, trends and benchmarking can be completed in order to assess the performance and health of the racing industry across the codes as well as an aggregate level for South Australia.

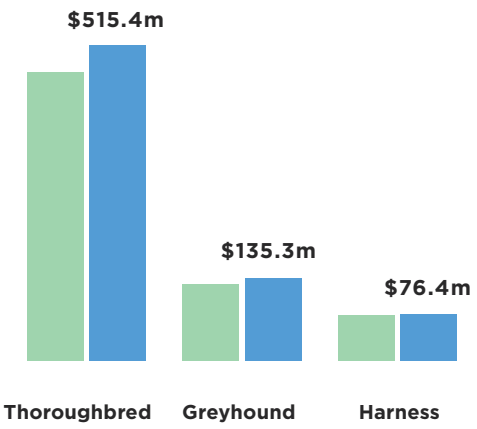
AGGREGATE KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



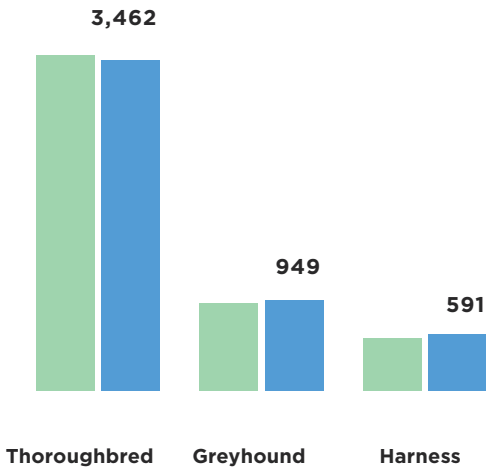
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE BY CODE



TOTAL VALUE ADDED BY CODE



TOTAL FTE BY CODE



INTRODUCTION

In July 2024, the three codes of racing commissioned a study into the size and scope of racing in South Australia. The last three code size and scope study was undertaken in 2022/23.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study aims to quantify the economic, employment and social contribution that the South Australian racing industry generates within the state of South Australia. The report focuses on the whole of state impacts as well as looking at specific outcomes for regional areas. The key focus of the study is to investigate the following outcomes attributable to the racing industry:

- The full-time equivalent employment generated by racing industry activities in South Australia
- The number of participants (i.e. trainers, breeders etc.) in the industry
- The total direct expenditure contribution that the industry makes, in its current form, to the South Australian economy
- The value added contribution that the industry generates within the South Australian economy
- The social and community importance of thoroughbred, harness and greyhound racing – particularly in regional parts of the State

STUDY METHODOLOGY

In assessing the size and scope of the racing industry, the study will take into account a number of the traditional measures adopted by the racing industry (such as breeding and training activities, attendance and wagering) as well as calculating a number of economic measures.

For the purpose of this study, the racing industry is defined as covering the full spectrum of activities associated with the conduct of thoroughbred, harness and greyhound racing in South Australia.

The data that underpins this study has been gathered from a number of sources. These are outlined below:

- Racing SA, Greyhound Racing SA (GRSA) and Harness Racing SA (HRSA) provided financials, wagering data and data related to racing activities
- Racing clubs provided financial data as well as data relating to their club and raceday operations
- Australian Stud Book, OzChase, RISE Racing Pty Ltd provided breeding and training related data
- Racing Australia provided thoroughbred racing and participant data
- IER also interviewed a number of breeders, trainers and owners in order to build a profile of the cost of production and preparation of racing horses and greyhounds.

Throughout the report, data has been presented at the State and regional level. The regional level analysis is based on key areas of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Statistical Division level framework used in previous reporting, recreated using the LGA structure.

This study also provides an estimate of the number of people involved in racing as a licensed participant, volunteer or employee. There is some level of duplication in some of the participation categories resulting from an inability to de-duplicate individual databases. Conversely, it is widely acknowledged that there is a cohort of individuals, involved in racing, who are not accounted for in any official database (i.e. members of micro syndicates, members of companies or trusts which have ownership in racing horses and greyhounds). As such, when the report presents a sub-total of the participants in racing, these factors above should be considered.

ECONOMIC METHODOLOGY

The development of an economic model of the South Australian racing industry requires a strong understanding of the internal and external flows of money. Through the model, duplicate expenditures have been identified within this monetary framework and excluded from the total expenditure calculations. In this regard, the key is to identify the final expenditures - ensuring not to count the same expenditures as they flow between internal racing industry transactions.

This study measures the economic contribution made by the racing industry in South Australia. The final expenditure profile of the racing industry is based on the following key inputs:

- production (breeding related activities) of racing horses and greyhounds – the expenditure generated by the breeding sector in maintaining mares, breeding females, foals and pups.
- preparation (training related activities) of horses and greyhounds for racing the expenditure by owners and trainers on training services as well as other non-training related expenses such as major veterinary, transport etc.
- racing club and industry expenditure - the expenditure generated by racing clubs and peak racing authorities on running their operations, businesses and events
- other wagering operator expenditure - the net wagering revenues that flow to the Government (through wagering taxes) as well as expenditure by wagering operators to fund their operations in South Australia
- racing customer off-track expenditure – expenditure made by racegoers, off-track, as part of their attendance at the races

The economic model used within this study follows three key steps:

1 Gathering Industry Expenditure This has been explained in more detail previously; however, this is the most important step as a failure to accurately generate the expenditure profile of the industry only leads to a multiplication of this error throughout the latter parts of the economic methodology.

2 Categorisation of industry expenditure into ANZSIC classifications The 'racing industry' does not exist within the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) structure. For modelling purposes, it is necessary to allocate direct expenditures to the appropriate industry sectors. The majority of expenditures are classified within their relevant ANZSIC codes. A number of horse and greyhound racing activities are contained within ANZSIC classification R – Arts and Recreation Services, specifically within the following sectors:

a. R9114 - Sport and Physical Recreation Administration,
b. R9121 - Horse and Dog Racing Activities,
c. R9129 - Training and Racing Activities,
d. R9209 - Other Gambling (Racing).

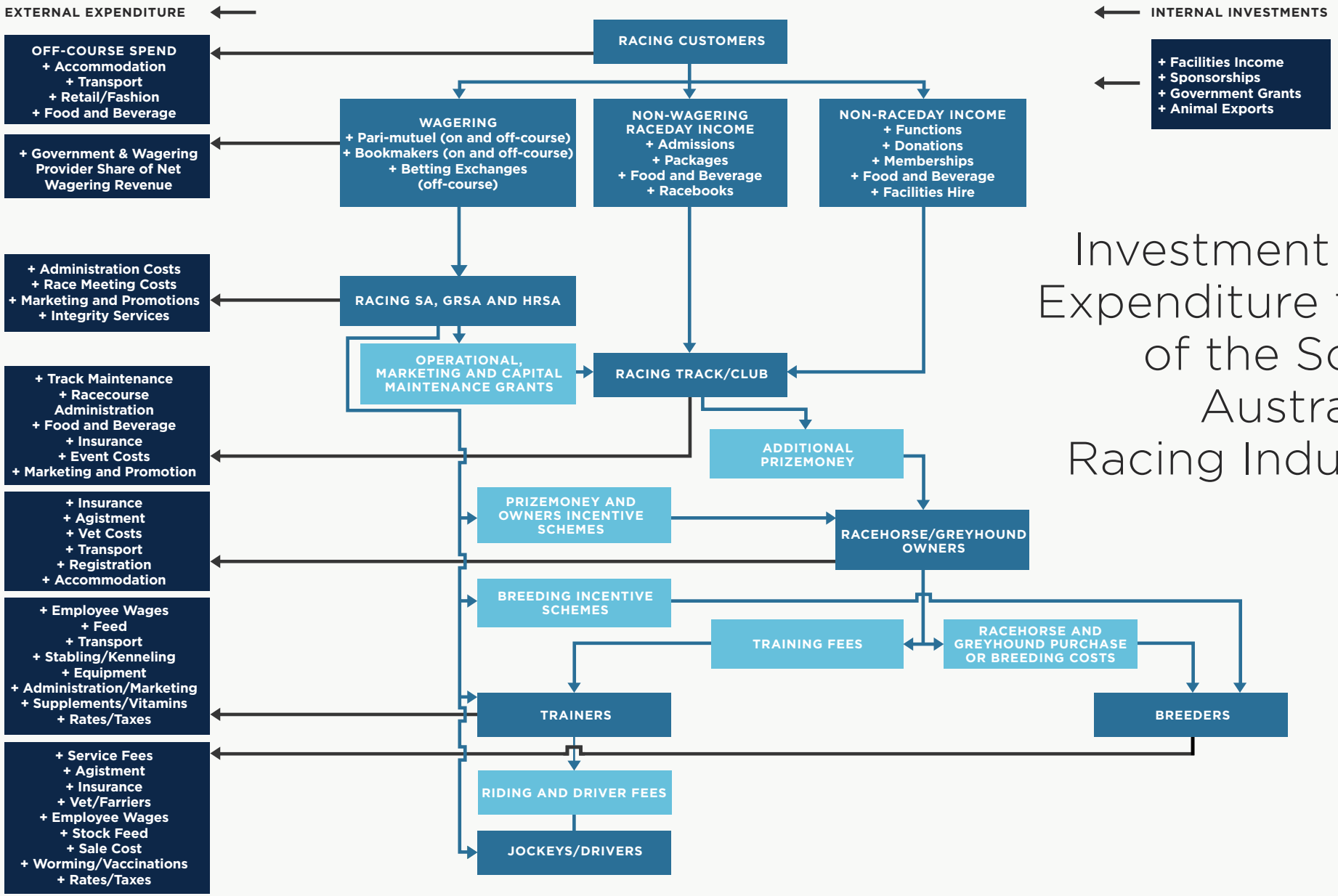
3 Economic modelling IER has utilised an input output methodology for the calculation of economic impacts associated with the racing industry in South Australia. The input output model provides direct and indirect impacts in relation to value added, income and employment.

Value added and employment are units of measurement that are based on economic multipliers derived from the national accounts. It is based on the level of value added and employment that is created within specific industry sectors in order to meet final demand expenditure.

In some regions, the report illustrates racing and economic activity despite the fact that one or more codes do not race in that region. This is generally a result of participation (i.e. ownership) and wagering occurring in those regions.

Please note: some tables in this report may not add up due to rounding.

Investment and Expenditure flow of the South Australian Racing Industry



THE sportsbet DECK
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Direct Spending by the South Australian racing industry

The calculation of economic impacts, as identified in this study, is predicated on determining the extent to which the South Australian racing industry contributes to the state economy. This is achieved by identifying the value of direct (or final) expenditures within the state as well as the subsequent direct and indirect flow-on impacts on the economy.

In 2023/24, the South Australian racing industry generated $583.9 million in direct expenditure. The calculation of direct expenditure is based on the final expenditures of the racing industry – or put another way – the point at which the expenditure leaves the internal racing industry and hits the broader economy. For instance, a raceday attendee who spends money at the bar at a racing event is generating expenditure within the racing industry. However, this expenditure is used by the racing club to fund its operations and it is at this level where final expenditures are captured (i.e. the customer funds the racing club's expenditure on wages, marketing and operations).

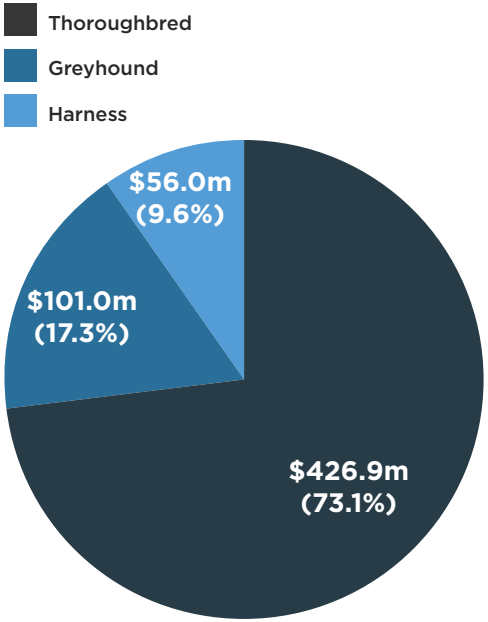
The South Australian racing industry is responsible for **generating $583.9 million in expenditure** in South Australia. Close to 59% of this expenditure was **generated in metropolitan parts of the state.**

The breakdown of final expenditures is outlined below:

Sources of Final Expenditure	Funded by	Amount	% of Final Expenditure
Production of racing horses and greyhounds (Breeding)	+ Private investment + Service fees revenue + Industry bonuses & incentives	$22.0m	3.8%
Preparation of racing horses and greyhounds (Training)	+ Private investment + Prizemoney + Industry bonuses & incentives	$167.8m	28.7%
Racing Club & Industry Expenditure	+ Wagering product fees + Raceday revenues + Sponsorship & membership + Non-raceday revenues + Nominations	$173.2m	29.7%
Other Wagering Operator Expenditure	+ Taxation on wagering revenue generated by the Racing South Australia product	$186.7m	32.0%
Racing customer expenditure off-course	+ Private investment	$34.1m	5.8%
Total		$583.9m	

Thoroughbred racing is responsible for generating more than 73% of the final expenditures. Close to 57% of this expenditure was in metropolitan parts of the state. Greyhound racing is responsible for generating more than 17% of the final expenditures. Close to 64% of this expenditure is in metropolitan parts of the state. Harness racing is responsible for generating 10% of the final expenditures. Over 65% of this expenditure is in metropolitan parts of the state.

DIRECT SPENDING BY CODE ($MIL)



Economic Contribution of the Industry

The South Australian racing industry is responsible for generating a real gross value added contribution of $727.1 million for the South Australian economy. Real gross value added is the generally accepted measure of the value of production from economic activity. It is the sum of value added by all industries in a region (in this case, all regions of South Australia). In any period of time, the value added contribution in an industry equates to the value of sales less the value of inputs used in production. This means value added is equal to the income (wages, salaries and profits) generated in the course of production.

The real gross value added calculation uses constant prices (prices in a selected year), hence it does not allow for general price level changes (inflation). Also, the calculation makes no allowance for capital used in production (depreciation).

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRY ($MIL)

Generally, the level of economic activity will not always proportionally follow the final expenditures, as regional areas generally have higher import penetrations than metropolitan areas – i.e. a lot of the expenditure is on product imported from the metropolitan area. As such, the model takes into consideration these leakages between regions.

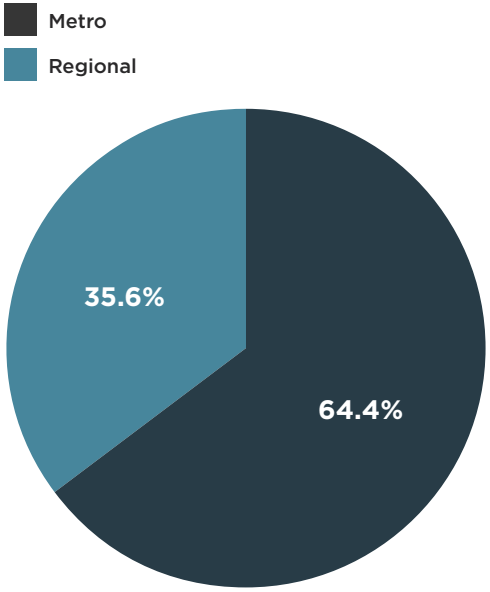
When considering the value added contribution of $727.1 million generated by the South Australian racing industry, it is important to note that it is made up of:

- Direct value added ($287.0 million) - this represents the amount of income included in the direct in scope expenditure. It is the amount of gross wages and salaries in the racing industry and the direct provision of services to racing activity, plus the gross operating surplus (profits, interest payment and direct taxes) directly created in supply these services and product. This is also equal to the direct in scope expenditure less the purchases that the provider of the goods and services makes in providing the goods and services (both supplied from within the region, as well as externally (i.e. imported).

- Indirect (Induced) value added ($440.1 million) – represents the value added activity (wages, salaries and gross operating surplus) generated to support the purchases made in providing the inputs to the providers of the direct services, along with the value added impact in providing households with goods and services as they spend their wages, and the trickle on effect of this.

The direct value added impacts are calculated using the ratios within each of the relevant ANZIC Industry classification sectors identified within the input output table. The calculation of the indirect (induced) effects, which are allocated to the industry in which the impact occurs, is undertaken by running an impact assessment, and tracing the whole of economy effect of the expenditure patterns linked to the racing industry.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RACING INDUSTRY ECONOMIC IMPACT BY REGION



Participants in the South Australian racing industry

The concept of 'participation in racing' is broader than simply considering those employed in the industry. Participants include employees (full-time, part-time and casual employees of the industry), trainers, breeders, owners (as investors in the industry), jockeys, drivers, stablehands and volunteers who have varying levels of engagement, from occasional to full-time.

Participants are the lifeblood of the three codes of racing. For the majority of participants, involvement is part business and part hobby. Passion drives many to pursue the challenges and opportunities available in the racing industry. For some participants however, the racing industry is their livelihood - their occupation.

Many of these people find meaningful employment of their specific skillset where they may find it difficult otherwise. This is especially true in relation to the trainers, breeders and those skilled in preparing or caring for racing horses and greyhounds. Additionally, there are many supply businesses for whom the racing industry provides the market for which to sell their goods or services.

The ownership consideration across the codes is considered as per the below definitions:
- Thoroughbred - the number of individuals and syndicate members who own a horse and have raced during the defined period in South Australia.
- Harness - the number of individual owners, including syndicate or partnership members who own a horse that has raced in South Australia during the defined period.
- Greyhound - this is a count of SA owners (individual or syndicate) of a South Australia registered Greyhound valid during the specified date range.

Over 10,700 breeders, owners and trainers provide the capital and the skills to produce and prepare racing horses and greyhounds for racing. These participants drive a chain of activity which leads to the production of a racing product that is consumed by audiences on almost every day of the year.

There are 2,000 individuals who volunteer their time and skills in a variety of roles within the industry. In the participant space, this often includes family members - for many of whom, this family connection goes back many generations.

In total, there are 15,443 roles occupied in the South Australian racing industry as a participant, employee or volunteer. Over 50% of the South Australian roles occupied are in regional parts of the State.

TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Breeders	204	123	119	446
Owners & Syndicate Members	8,349	595	666	9,610
Trainers	277	222	194	693
Racing Club & Industry Staff (FT, PT, Casual)	1,039	275	83	1,398
Breeders Staff	156	88	60	304
Stable/Kennel Employees	481	127	221	829
Jockeys & Drivers	48	0	92	140
Racing club volunteers	615	47	81	743
Volunteers assisting participants	666	207	407	1,280
Total	11,836	1,684	1,923	15,443

Note: There is some level of duplication in some of the participation categories resulting from an inability to de-duplicate individual databases.

IER

TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Employment Generated by Racing in South Australia

The South Australian racing industry, like racing jurisdictions all over Australia, relies on a large number of part-time and casual roles. As such, the FTE employment is significantly lower than the headcount of employees within the industry.

In 2023/24, the economic activity generated by the South Australian racing industry directly sustained 2,825 full-time equivalent positions in South Australia. In addition to the direct employment impact, the activities of the racing industry also help to sustain a further 2,177 FTE jobs in support industries. Therefore, the total direct and indirect employment impact generated by the South Australian racing industry was 5,002 FTE jobs.

The FTE positions that are sustained by the South Australian racing industry resulted in $399.3 million in wages and salaries for the people employed directly within the industry as well as those employed in down the-line industries that receive increased demand as a result of racing activity. Some examples of the other industries that are stimulated by racing include; veterinary, feed, retail, tourism, accommodation, transport, manufacturing and construction.

TOTAL FTE JOBS SUPPORTED BY THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RACING INDUSTRY

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

The Supplier Network

The South Australian racing industry is supported by a large supplier network in a mutually beneficial way. For many suppliers of goods and services, a strong racing industry forms an important part of the critical mass of their client base. Many offer specific skills, and customised products that are relevant only to this industry. The supplier network broadly contains those providing a direct service or product to the industry as well as those down-the-line businesses who provide the raw materials and manufacturing that drive the products on offer.

The South Australian racing industry generates some of its most significant impacts in the following industry sectors:

ANZSIC Sector	Key Impacts	Driven by
Professional, Scientific & Technology Services	+ Total value added - $78.0m + Total FTE jobs - 617	+ Veterinary Services + Scientific Research Services + Management & Related Consulting Services
Ownership of dwellings	+ Total value added - $71.3m + Total FTE jobs - 0	+ Farming/ Breeding properties
Finance & Insurance service	+ Total value added - $51.3m + Total FTE jobs – 117	+ Finance and insurance activities

INDIRECT
DIRECT
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RACING INDUSTRY
Video & Photography
Water Suppliers
Sand, Soil & Surf Suppliers
Catering Companies
Doctors & Vets
Local Feed Suppliers
Infrastructure Hire
Vitamin & Supplement Suppliers
Education Providers
Petrol Stations
Wagering Staff
Local Tradespeople
Bookmaker Agency Staff
Sports Media
Professional Services (i.e. Accounting)
Local Hardware Stores
Local Cleaners
Horse & Greyhound Transport
Trainers, Pre-trainers
Breeders
Race Callers & Stewards
Agistment Operators
Kennel & Stable Employees
Gear Suppliers (i.e. saddles, blankets)
Feed Suppliers
Trailer & Float Suppliers
Insurances

The Breeding Industry

NUMBER OF BREEDERS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	64	34	56	154
Eyre	13	1	2	16
Murraylands	22	18	0	40
Northern	8	3	6	17
Outer Adelaide	61	53	20	134
South East	27	12	26	65
Yorke and Lower North	9	2	9	20
Total	204	123	119	446

*Includes part owners of broodmares/breeding females and stallions/sires

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED BY BREEDERS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	49	24	28	102
Eyre	10	1	1	12
Murraylands	17	13	0	30
Northern	6	2	3	11
Outer Adelaide	46	38	10	94
South East	21	9	13	42
Yorke and Lower North	7	1	5	13
Total	156	88	60	304

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

There are **446 individuals** who either breed, or have an ownership interest in a broodmare, broodmatron, stallion or sire. They are supported by **304 employees and 559 volunteers** – meaning that the industry is supported by **more than 1,300 people directly involved in breeding activities** across the three codes.

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

The breeding sector provides and replenishes the racing horses and greyhounds for the South Australian racing industry. There are 446 registered breeders in South Australia across the three codes of racing. At the top end of the breeding sector, large stud farms employ many staff and produce large numbers of foals each year. At the other end of the scale, there are a large number of hobby breeders also producing foals and pups.

Breeders include those whose core activity is to manage the breeding process as well as those whose involvement is as an investor (through part ownership of a broodmare, broodmatron, stallion or sire). It is important to note that it is possible that the number of breeders is likely to be understated given that only the syndicate member (of a breeding animal with shared ownership) is recorded as a registered breeder.

Breeders derive the majority of their income from service fees, agistment and the public and private sale of their stock. In the thoroughbred sector, breeders may occasionally also lease shares in their bloodstock. This particular sector of the industry has great potential to generate economic impacts for the state, as breeders often sell their stock to interstate and overseas buyers, at sales events – generating export revenue for the State. A strong racing industry is an important pre-cursor for a strong breeding sector.

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS ASSISTING BREEDERS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	97	27	72	196
Eyre	20	1	3	23
Murraylands	33	14	0	47
Northern	12	2	8	22
Outer Adelaide	91	42	26	160
South East	41	10	34	84
Yorke and Lower North	14	2	12	27
Total	306	98	155	559

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Producing Racing Animals

NUMBER OF STALLIONS & SIRES

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	1	1	2	3
Eyre	0	0	0	0
Murraylands	3	0	0	3
Northern	0	0	0	0
Outer Adelaide	8	0	2	11
South East	0	1	0	1
Yorke and Lower North	2	0	0	2
Total	14	2	4	20

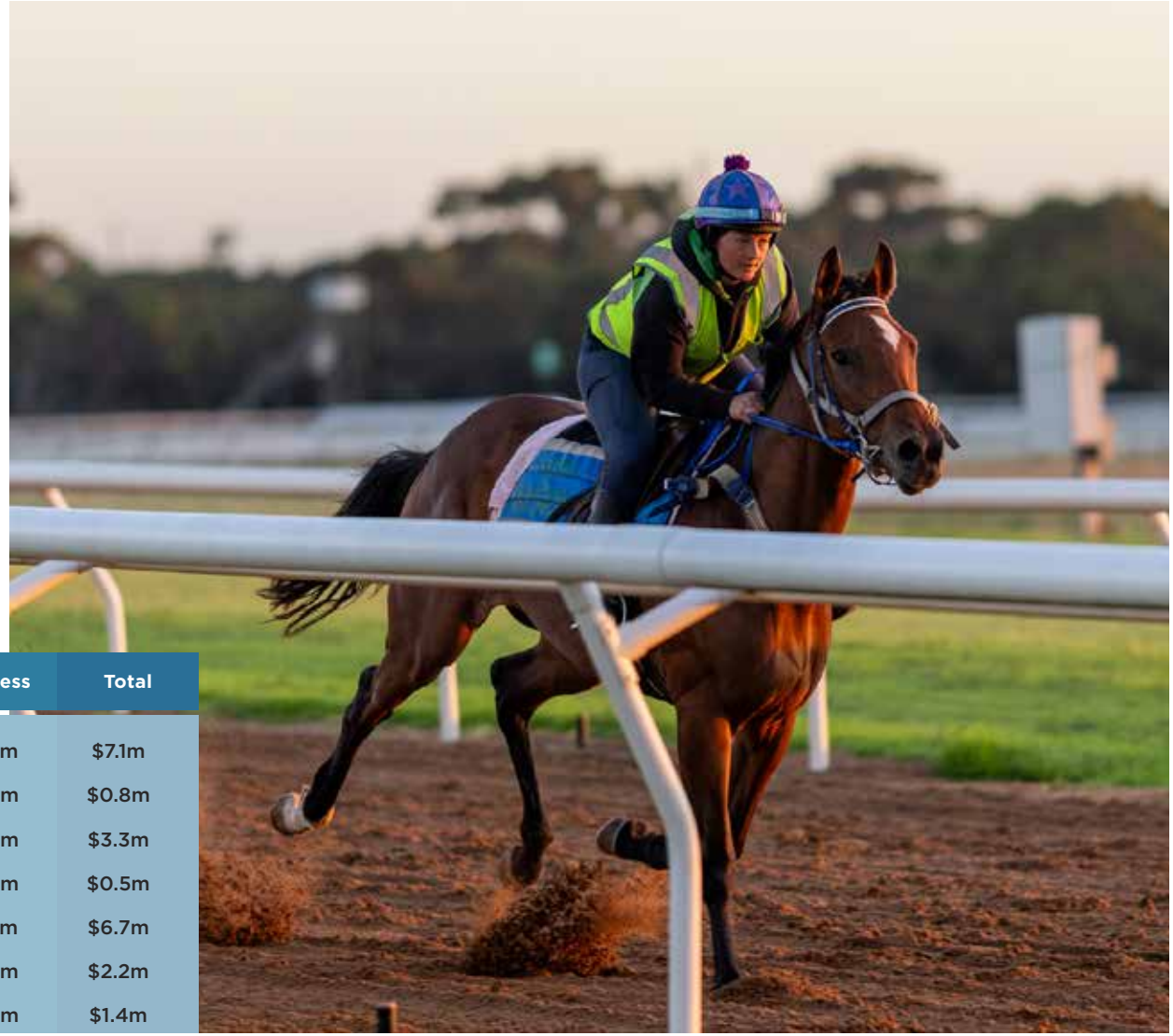
NUMBER OF BROODMARES/BREEDING FEMALES COVERED

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	203	20	8	230
Eyre	29	0	0	29
Murraylands	117	3	11	131
Northern	17	1	0	17
Outer Adelaide	185	17	33	235
South East	63	4	0	67
Yorke and Lower North	45	1	0	46
Total	659	45	52	756

NUMBER OF FOALS/PUPS PRODUCED

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	135	145	22	302
Eyre	20	0	0	20
Murraylands	78	2	0	80
Northern	11	6	0	17
Outer Adelaide	123	138	18	279
South East	42	18	12	73
Yorke and Lower North	30	4	0	34
Total	439	312	52	804

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.



COST OF PRODUCING RACEHORSES AND GREYHOUNDS ($MIL)

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	$5.6m	$0.9m	$0.6m	$7.1m
Eyre	$0.8m	$0.0m	$0.0m	$0.8m
Murraylands	$3.3m	<$0.1m	$0.0m	$3.3m
Northern	$0.5m	<$0.1m	$0.0m	$0.5m
Outer Adelaide	$5.3m	$0.8m	$0.5m	$6.7m
South East	$1.7m	$0.1m	$0.4m	$2.2m
Yorke and Lower North	$1.4m	<$0.1m	$0.0m	$1.4m
Total	$18.6m	$1.9m	$1.5m	$22.0m

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Economic Contribution of the Breeding Industry

In 2023/24, breeders in the South Australian racing industry spent more than $22.0 million on the production of racing stock. In calculating the expenditure incurred by breeders, a number of factors must be considered.

Essentially, breeders incur costs on the maintenance of broodmares, broodmatrons, stallions and sires as well as in the process of breeding and care for foals and pups. In addition to this, breeders also incur costs for:

+ Sales commission on yearlings sold at auction
+ Bloodstock insurance
+ Business related expenditure
+ Sales and marketing related expenditure
+ Infrastructure and maintenance

In some instances, breeders incur all of these expenses themselves, whilst in other situations, breeders may send their foals or pups to professional service providers (such as those who provide whelping, foaling, education and yearling preparation services).

The expenditure figures outlined in this section have been derived through a combination of industry level consultation and primary research amongst breeders in each code across South Australia. For thoroughbreds and standardbreds, the cost of production is assessed for both a private breeder and a commercial farm in recognition of the fact that there are different expenditure profiles associated with both. Additional costs are taken into consideration for horses being prepared for a yearling sale.

From an industry perspective, it is important to acknowledge that there are different costs associated with broodmares and broodmatrons depending on their breeding activity in a given year. For example, mares and broodmatrons that are not bred with in a given year, still incur expenditure despite not producing a foal or pup, and as such need to be included in the assessment.

COST OF PRODUCING RACEHORSES & GREYHOUNDS ($MIL)

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Over 87% of all breeding related expenditure occurs in four South Australia regions. The Adelaide (32.4%), Outer Adelaide (30.3%), Murraylands (15.0%) and South East (10.0%) regions are the most active breeding areas in the State.

From a racing code perspective, the most significant amount of breeding related expenditure is incurred in the following regions

THOROUGHBRED RACING

In 2023/24, there were 659 broodmares covered in South Australia, producing 439 foals. This thoroughbred breeding activity is responsible for generating more than $18.6 million in the production and care of racing stock.

Adelaide	$5.6m (30.3%)
Outer Adelaide	$5.3m (28.6%)
Murraylands	$3.3m (17.6%)

GREYHOUND RACING

In 2023/24, there were 45 breeding females covered in South Australia, producing 312 pups. This greyhound breeding activity is responsible for generating close to $1.9 million in the production and care of greyhound racing stock.

Adelaide	$0.9m (46.2%)
Outer Adelaide	$0.8m (43.6%)
South East	$0.1m (6.1%)

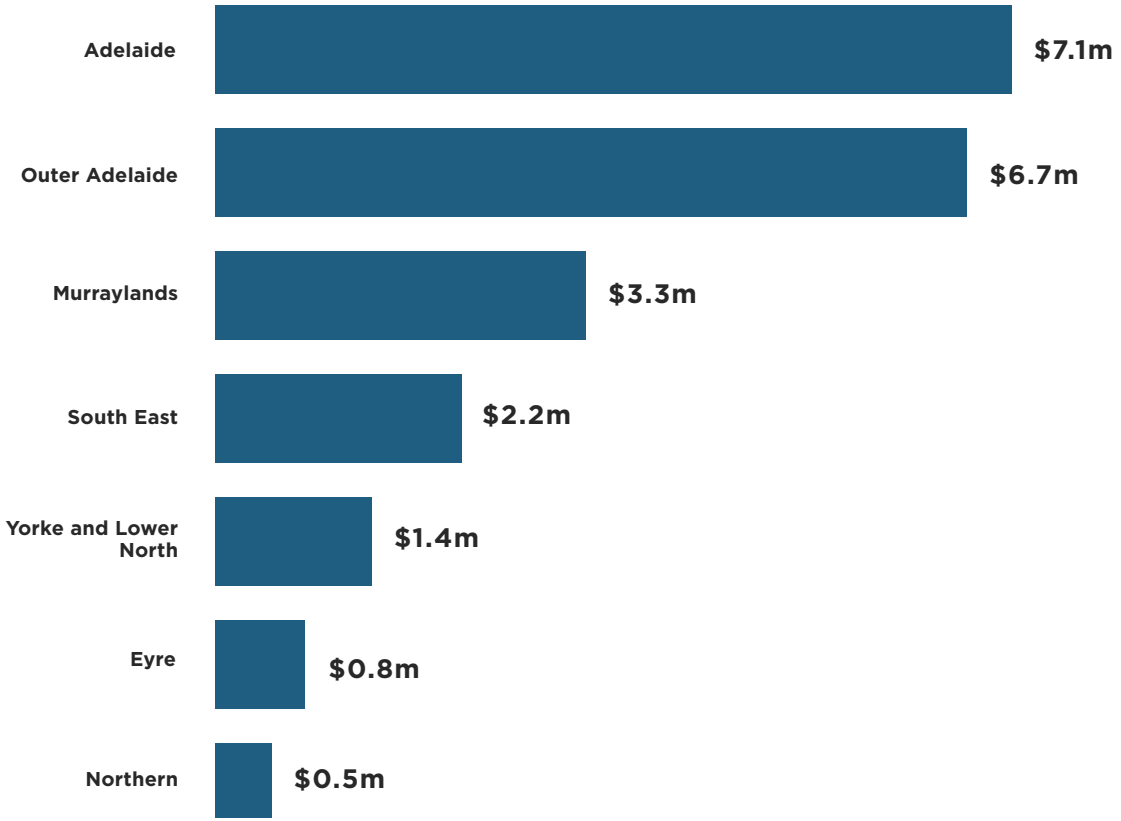
HARNESS RACING

In 2023/24 there were 52 broodmares covered in South Australia, producing 52 foals. This standardbred breeding activity is responsible for generating more than $1.5 million in the production and care of broodmatrons and pups.

Adelaide	$0.6m (41.3%)
Outer Adelaide	$0.5m (34.8%)
South East	$0.4m (23.7%)

The chart illustrates the total expenditure, by region, on thoroughbred, greyhound and harness breeding activities generated in South Australia.

EXPENDITURE BY THE BREEDING SECTOR



CAVALIER BAROSSA JOCKEY CLUB
18

Case study

GAWLER & BAROSSA JOCKEY CLUB AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

The Gawler and Barossa Jockey club this year were awarded the Racing SA Outstanding Achievement by a Club in recognition of their engagement with charities, not for profits and the local community.

Some highlights of the activity in this area include hosting events for local charitable causes such as the Cancer Council's Biggest Morning Tea, the Salvation Army's Hope Cup and The Smith Families VIEW Club.

The club has raised much needed funds for the McGrath Foundation which saw the Gawler Racecourse go pink to align with the Pink Test at the Sydney Cricket Ground. The club donated more than $3,000 by contributing a portion of every hospitality package sold, raffle proceeds and patron donations at the event.

The club donates part of the proceeds from the normal race day raffles to the Royal Flying Doctors service and provides numerous race day vouchers to local clubs and schools for their own fundraising activity.

The local sporting clubs gather at the race club for their annual presentation evenings each season, with clubs such as the Angle Cale Cricket Club, Para Hills East Soccer Club and Gawler Centrals Football & Netball Club all sponsored by the Gawler & Barossa Jockey Club.

The Training Industry

NUMBER OF TRAINERS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	74	66	95	235
Eyre	24	0	1	25
Murraylands	43	36	2	81
Northern	19	2	18	39
Outer Adelaide	76	87	41	204
South East	38	24	29	91
Yorke and Lower North	3	6	8	17
Total	277	222	194	693

NUMBER OF STABLE/KENNEL EMPLOYEES

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	156	38	115	308
Eyre	41	0	1	42
Murraylands	59	21	2	81
Northern	40	1	18	60
Outer Adelaide	124	50	39	213
South East	50	14	33	97
Yorke and Lower North	12	4	13	29
Total	481	127	221	829

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS ASSISTING TRAINERS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	96	32	123	252
Eyre	31	0	1	32
Murraylands	56	18	3	76
Northern	25	1	23	49
Outer Adelaide	99	43	53	195
South East	49	12	38	99
Yorke and Lower North	4	3	11	18
Total	360	109	252	721

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Trainers play an integral role in the racing 'service' industry. Training services generally incorporate pre-and race training, trailing and raceday management of racing horses and greyhounds. In the majority of cases, owners of racehorses fund the training operations through the payment of a daily training fee. The majority (but not all) of the costs associated with the care and preparation of racehorses is covered by this daily fee. In the greyhound racing code, trainers' income is mostly generated through an agreement which sees them take a 50% share of prizemoney won.

During the 2023/24 racing season, there were more than 690 horse and greyhound trainers providing services to owners. Owners of horses and greyhounds can be based in South Australia, interstate or may reside overseas. These trainers were also supported by over 700 volunteers. The majority of these trainers operate in regional parts of the State.

Overall, there were over 5,700 racing horses and greyhounds in training in South Australia in 2023/24.

Adelaide (35.3%), Murraylands (27.6%) and Outer Adelaide (19.6%) represent the largest areas of thoroughbred training activity.

In the Greyhound racing industry, Outer Adelaide (57.6%), South East (13.8%) and Adelaide (13.0%) are the major regions in the Industry.

As for the Harness racing industries, Adelaide (53.5%), Outer Adelaide (24.2%) and South East (9.2%) make up most of the training activity.

NUMBER OF HORSES AND GREYHOUNDS IN TRAINING

7
sportsbet
CLIMBING STAR
2
sportsbet
LAMME
12
sportsbet
ESTRELLA

ANGLE
PARK
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
TAB
6

Ownership

OWNERS & SYNDICATE MEMBERS OF RACING HORSES AND GREYHOUNDS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	4,805	355	354	5,513
Eyre	427	1	5	433
Murraylands	430	44	7	482
Northern	487	22	74	583
Outer Adelaide	1,132	107	91	1,330
South East	788	40	108	936
Yorke and Lower North	280	26	27	333
Total	8,349	595	666	9,610

NUMBER OF TAB RACE STARTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	5,515	16,877	7,087	29,479
Eyre	1,195	0	0	1,195
Murraylands	2,050	7,072	0	9,122
Northern	695	0	851	1,546
Outer Adelaide	1,644	0	125	1,769
South East	2,018	8,154	614	10,786
Yorke and Lower North	1,179	0	0	1,179
Total	14,296	32,103	8,677	55,076

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

NUMBER OF NON-TAB RACE STARTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	0	292	0	292
Eyre	158	0	0	158
Murraylands	0	0	0	0
Northern	171	0	0	171
Outer Adelaide	0	0	0	0
South East	0	0	0	0
Yorke and Lower North	0	0	0	0
Total	329	292	0	621

TOTAL RACE STARTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	5,515	17,169	7,087	29,771
Eyre	1,353	0	0	1,353
Murraylands	2,050	7,072	0	9,122
Northern	866	0	851	1,717
Outer Adelaide	1,644	0	125	1,769
South East	2,018	8,154	614	10,786
Yorke and Lower North	1,179	0	0	1,179
Total	14,625	32,395	8,677	55,697

Owners race for **more than $72 million in prizemoney** that is on offer across the three codes

Owners play a significant role in the funding model of the racing industry. They provide much of the capital outlay and day-to-day funding for the purchase and preparation of racing horses and greyhounds. In 2023/24 there were more than 9,600 individuals with an ownership interest in thoroughbred, harness and/or greyhound racing in South Australia. More than half of South Australian owners reside in the metropolitan area within South Australia. Adelaide (57.4%) and Outer Adelaide (13.8%) are home to the largest portion of owners across the three codes.

The investment by owners provides a critical funding source for breeders and trainers and is critically important to a successful racing industry. It is important, however, to note that the social and competition elements are also a motivation for participation. Many owners are involved in the racing industry, at least in part, as a hobby or leisure pursuit. However, a strong industry provides owners with the opportunity to realise returns on their investment through the prizemoney on offer.

OWNERS OF RACING HORSES & GREYHOUNDS

South Australia owners and trainers spent **close to $167.8 million** in 2023/24 preparing **racing horses and greyhounds for racing.** The regional areas account for **60% of this economic activity.**

Economic Contribution of the Training Industry

In 2023/24, owners of racehorses and greyhounds trained in South Australia spent close to $167.8 million on the preparation of their horses and greyhounds for racing. The calculation of expenditure on the preparation of racehorses and greyhounds takes into account the various training and non-training related expenditures incurred by owners and trainers.

The development of expenditure profiles within each region is based upon the number of racehorses and greyhounds in training. It also takes into consideration the differing training costs at various stages of the lifecycle of the animal. For instance, expenditure during the education stage of a racehorse is different to expenditure on an established 3-year-old racehorse. It is also important that this assessment takes into consideration non-South Australia owned racing horses and greyhounds which are trained in the state. Developing expenditure profiles on a 'per horse/ greyhound in training' basis, ensures that they are also included in the assessment.

The expenditure figures outlined in this section have been derived from a combination of industry level consultation and surveying of a sample of owners and trainers in South Australia. The analysis of the expenditure on the preparation of horses/greyhounds includes items such as training fees, insurance, vitamins and supplements, veterinarian fees, gear hire/ purchase and racing/ trialling fees, amongst others. It also picks up expenditure items incurred directly by owners that may not be covered on the trainers' bill.

* Note – This figure does not cover costs of breeding or acquiring racing animals

COST OF PREPARING RACEHORSES & GREYHOUNDS ($MIL)

Overall, over 60% of the expenditure on training activities occurs in regional areas of the state. Regionally, Outer Adelaide (21.9%), Murraylands (21.0%) and South East (6.9%) make up the largest training areas outside of Adelaide (39.9%).

From a racing code perspective, the most significant amount of training related expenditure is incurred in the following regions:

THOROUGHBRED RACING

Thoroughbred training activity is responsible for generating more than $131.8 million in expenditure impacts in South Australia.

Adelaide	$53.0m (40.2%)
Murraylands	$33.4m (25.4%)
Outer Adelaide	$23.8m (18.1%)

GREYHOUND RACING

Greyhound training activity is responsible for generating more than $12.8 million in expenditure impacts in South Australia.

Outer Adelaide	$7.4m (57.6%)
South East	$1.8m (13.8%)
Adelaide	$1.7m (13.0%)

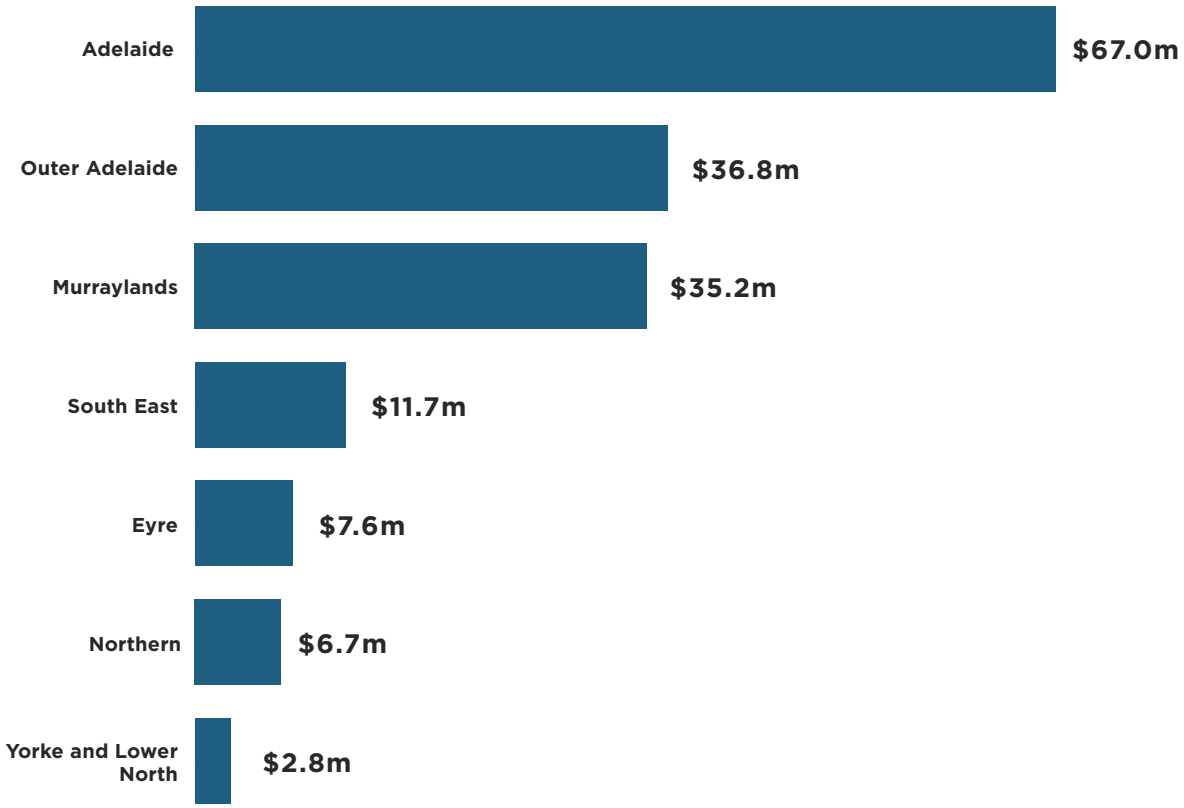
HARNESS RACING

Standardbred training activity is responsible for generating close to $23.1 million in expenditure impacts in South Australia.

Adelaide	$12.4m (53.5%)
Outer Adelaide	$5.6m (24.2%)
Northern	$2.1m (9.2%)

The chart illustrates the total expenditure, by region, on thoroughbred, harness and greyhound training activities generated in South Australia.

EXPENDITURE BY THE TRAINING SECTOR



Case study

GREYHOUNDS SOUTH AUSTRALIA EXPANDS RELATIONSHIP WITH NOVITA

Greyhound Racing South Australia are proud to have expanded their long-standing relationship with Novita; one of South Australia's largest providers of disability supports, services and equipment.

GRSA have long hosted four bingo fundraising sessions per week in Chasers Restaurant with funds supporting Novita's work to develop kids, young people and adults reach their potential. This partnership has recently extended to working with Novita clients through a Transition to Work program aimed at supporting young people living with a disability gain employment.

Working alongside GRSA's maintenance team, the Transition to Work program includes performing operational, maintenance and gardening tasks at the Angle Park venue.

The program provides these young people a chance to learn a core set of skills, which can be applied to a wide range of roles and industries, as well as becoming better communicators, as they strive to reach their employment goals.

GRSA CEO Brenton Scott stated "it is an honour to form stronger ties with Novita, an organisation that plays a critical role in making the South Australian community richer. Through Novita, we view it as a great privilege to be able to provide opportunities to assist young South Australians reach their potential and we look forward to further expansions of this support in the not too distant future".

ANGLE PARK
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
TAB
TAB
novita

RACING CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS AND AUTHORITIES

NUMBER OF TAB RACING CLUBS

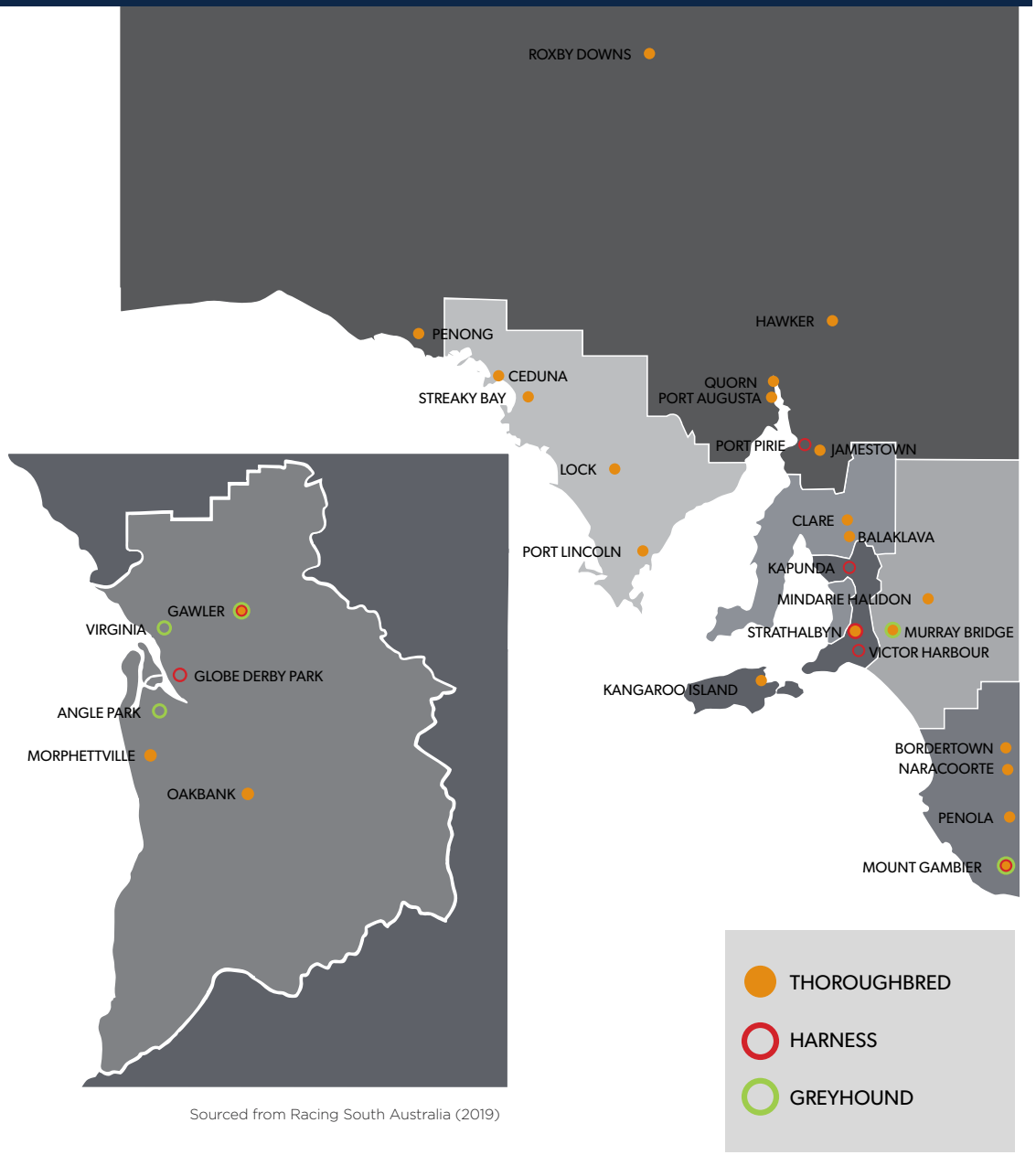
	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	2	2	2	6
Eyre	1	0	0	1
Murraylands	1	1	0	2
Northern	1	0	1	2
Outer Adelaide	3	0	3	6
South East	4	1	1	6
Yorke and Lower North	2	0	1	3
Total	14	4	8	26

* Note - A TAB club is classified as holding TAB race meetings throughout the racing season.

NUMBER OF NON-TAB RACING CLUBS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	0	1	0	1
Eyre	4	0	0	4
Murraylands	1	0	0	1
Northern	5	0	0	5
Outer Adelaide	0	0	0	0
South East	1	0	0	1
Yorke and Lower North	0	0	0	0
Total	11	1	0	12

Race Track Locations



Sourced from Racing South Australia (2019)

TOTAL RACE MEETINGS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	63	247	101	411
Eyre	18	0	0	18
Murraylands	23	104	0	127
Northern	15	0	19	34
Outer Adelaide	23	0	2	25
South East	26	104	13	143
Yorke and Lower North	15	0	0	15
Total	183	455	135	773

TOTAL RACES

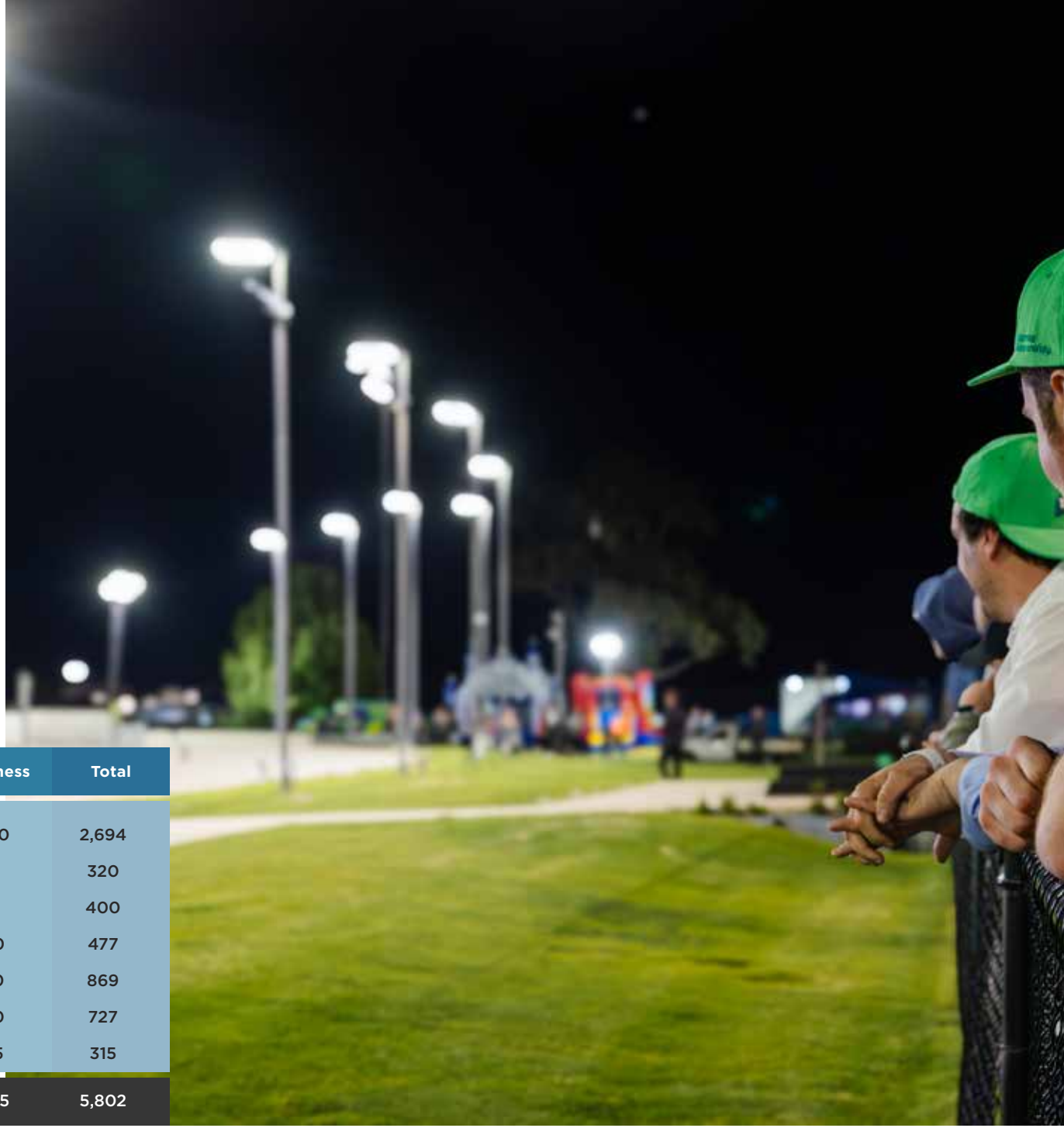
	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	550	2,746	893	4,189
Eyre	137	0	0	137
Murraylands	179	1,175	0	1,354
Northern	96	0	126	222
Outer Adelaide	159	0	18	177
South East	195	1,223	88	1,506
Yorke and Lower North	112	0	0	112
Total	1,428	5,144	1,125	7,697

IER

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	83,856	45,120	21,800	150,776
Eyre	10,313	0	0	10,313
Murraylands	18,148	11,960	0	30,108
Northern	7,228	0	5,000	12,228
Outer Adelaide	26,794	0	1,500	28,294
South East	10,644	16,830	2,600	30,074
Yorke and Lower North	10,292	0	0	10,292
Total	167,275	73,910	30,900	272,085

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.



NUMBER OF RACING CLUB MEMBERS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Adelaide	2,100	314	280	2,694
Eyre	320	0	0	320
Murraylands	290	110	0	400
Northern	417	0	60	477
Outer Adelaide	799	0	70	869
South East	555	122	50	727
Yorke and Lower North	280	0	35	315
Total	4,761	546	495	5,802

Racing Clubs

There are 38 racing clubs in South Australia across the three codes of racing. South Australia is unique in the Australian racing landscape with the majority of these racing clubs (26) running primarily TAB race meetings.

Racing clubs not only provide the opportunity for participants and spectators to participate in the sport of racing, they also provide an important social destination and in many regions, are an important part of the social fabric of the community.

In 2023/24, there were 756 TAB race meetings and a further 17 non-TAB race meetings. These race meetings attracted more than 272,000 attendances, 55% of which were in metropolitan areas.

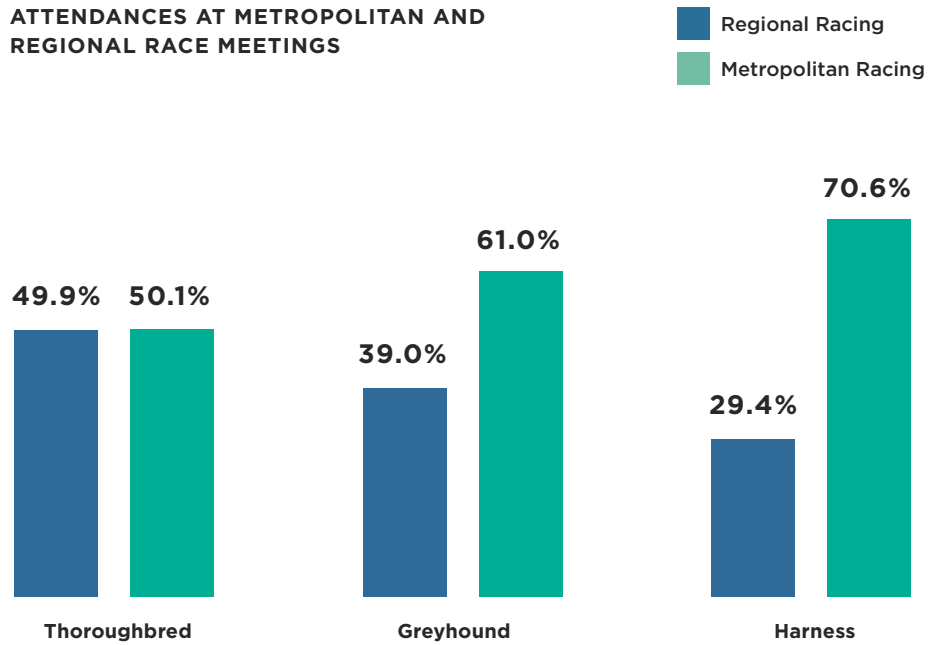
Thoroughbred race meetings, in South Australia, attracted a total of 167,000 attendances. Race meetings in Adelaide (84,000) and Outer Adelaide (27,000) were responsible for the largest attendance.

Greyhound racing attracted attendance of 74,000 with race meetings in Adelaide (45,000) and South East (17,000) as the major regions.

Harness race meetings attracted 31,000 attendances with race meetings in Adelaide (22,000) and Northern (5,000) making up the majority of this amount.

The following chart illustrates the break-down of attendances at metropolitan and regional race meetings in South Australia

ATTENDANCES AT METROPOLITAN AND REGIONAL RACE MEETINGS



TOTAL ATTENDANCES

Customer Expenditure Generated by Racing Clubs and Events

In 2023/24 it is estimated that the total expenditure generated by racing customers was more than $68.6 million, (excluding wagering on the races). Racing's customers include attendees, sponsors, members, broadcast providers, community groups and participants. Racing customer expenditure can be broadly segmented into the following categories:

- On-course raceday expenditure by customers (spending on on-course products, as well as yields from membership and sponsorship)
- Off-course raceday expenditure by customers (spending incurred by customers as part of their attendance at the races, such as transport, retail, food etc.)
- Non-raceday related expenditure (spending with racing clubs on non-racedays on items such as hiring arrangements for facility use, fundraising, investments, track fees, etc.)

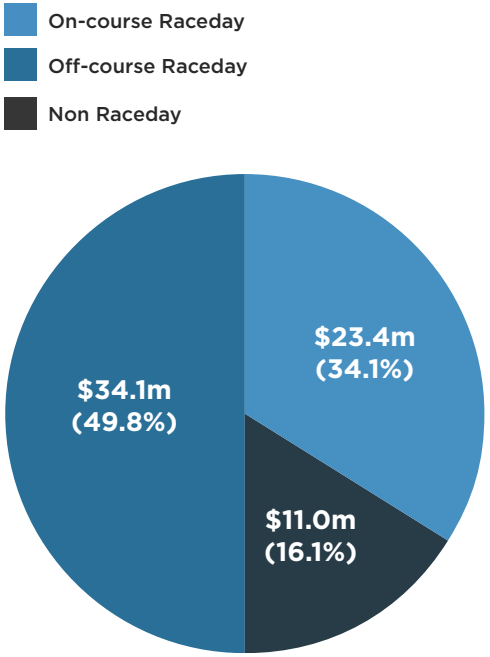
On-course customer expenditure funds the administration, operation and other costs that racing clubs incur.

Off-course expenditure is primarily related to feature race meetings where the racing product extends out into the community both prior to and after the racing event. Major racing events have long proven their ability to extend the generation of economic stimulus into a broader cross-section of the local economy. It is important to note that on-course expenditure within this section does not include on-course wagering.

Whilst on-course wagering is the largest component of customer spend, it is analysed in the section relating to wagering.

The following chart illustrates the split of customer expenditure. It shows that for every dollar spent on-course by racing attendees, a further 50 cents is spent off-course. This is more heavily driven by feature race meetings where the links to fashion and retail, as well as larger travel distances for those attending the races, drive spending in the community.

BREAKDOWN OF RACING CUSTOMER SPENDING



TOTAL CUSTOMER SPEND ($MIL)
NORTHERN
Thoroughbred $1.1m
Harness $0.4m
TOTAL $1.5m
EYRE
Thoroughbred $1.5m
TOTAL $1.5m
YORKE &
LOWER NORTH
Thoroughbred $1.1m
TOTAL $1.1m
ADELAIDE
Thoroughbred $14.9m
Greyhound $2.1m
Harness $2.4m
TOTAL $19.4m
MURRAYLANDS
Thoroughbred $3.1m
Greyhound $0.5m
TOTAL $3.6m
OUTER ADELAIDE
Thoroughbred $4.4m
Harness $0.1m
TOTAL $4.4m
SOUTH EAST
Thoroughbred $1.7m
Greyhound $0.7m
Harness $0.2m
TOTAL $2.6m

Morphettville
2 4 6

Expenditure by the Principal Racing Authority and Clubs

In 2023/24, Racing South Australia and the 38 thoroughbred, greyhounds and harness clubs combined to generate an expenditure impact of more than $173 million in South Australia. This represents the expenditure incurred by these organisations in maintaining tracks, running race meetings, administration, marketing, cost of goods and prizemoney.

The majority of expenditure generated by the principal racing authorities and racing clubs is funded by racing customers.
This includes:

- Spending by customers on-course when attending a racing event
- Non raceday utilisations of racing industry assets
- Sponsorship and membership associated with racing clubs
- Racing industry share of off-course wagering revenue (pari-mutuel, corporate bookmakers & betting exchanges)
- Government grants which come indirectly from license payments and taxes from wagering operators

The major areas of expenditure, in terms of racing industry operations, include:

- Track repairs & facilities maintenance
- Staff & personnel
- Cost of goods
- Marketing & promotions
- Utilities

Close to 65% ($111.8 million) of this expenditure impact occurred in metropolitan areas – a result largely driven by the presence of the largest racing clubs (in terms of size and financial impact) as well as the principal racing authorities.

FINAL CLUB & PRA EXPENDITURE IMPACT($MIL)

sportsbet
SPORTSBET AUSTRALASIAN OAKS
Saturday 27 April 2024
Group 1 - 2000M
Morphettville

Case study

DEVELOPING THE NEXT GENERATION OF HARNESS RACING

The South Australian Pony Trot Association (SAHRPA) exemplifies the power of grassroots initiatives in shaping the future of harness racing. Founded on the principles of accessibility, community engagement, and youth development, the association is not only cultivating the next generation of drivers but also expanding the sport's reach into new and diverse communities.

At the heart of SAHRPA's recent success lies a surge of new participation. Over the past 12 months, the association welcomed 24 new drivers, bringing the total to 32 active participants. Notably, nine of these new drivers come from families with no direct ties to the harness racing industry. This statistic reflects a significant milestone: pony trots are drawing in fresh talent and opening doors for families previously unconnected to the sport. It also highlights the association's success in promoting pony trots as a welcoming and inclusive entry point into harness racing.

The 2024 season has been especially dynamic, with races held across six tracks in South Australia: Globe Derby Park, Gawler, Kapunda, Victor Harbor, Port Pirie, and Mount Gambier. These events not only provide young drivers with valuable track experience but also serve as an opportunity to connect with local communities. Each track has its own unique atmosphere, giving young participants a taste of the diversity and tradition that define harness racing in South Australia.

During this period, the association's accomplishments reached a national stage during the prestigious Inter Dominion series, where South Australia was represented by five ponies and three drivers. Competing alongside participants from other states, the SA drivers showcased their skill and sportsmanship, reinforcing the state's reputation as a strong contributor to harness racing. The Inter Dominion also provided these young drivers with a platform to inspire their peers, proving that talent developed in local pony trots can shine on the sport's biggest stages.

Another exciting development is the invitation from Harness Racing Victoria (HRV) for SA Ponies to race on the prestigious Hunter Cup night, one of the marquee events in the Australian harness racing calendar. This opportunity underscores the growing recognition of SAHRPA's contributions to the sport. It also provides young drivers with a rare chance to race in front of larger crowds and engage with elite-level events, igniting their aspirations to continue within the sport as they age out of the pony trot system.

Beyond the figures, the real story of the SAHRPA is in the impact it has on its participants. The young drivers gain not only technical skills but also confidence, resilience, and a sense of belonging. For many, the friendships formed, and the lessons learned through pony trots are as valuable as the racing itself. Moreover, families from all walks of life are brought together, fostering a vibrant and supportive community that benefits the wider harness racing industry.

As the SAHRPA continues to grow, its role in nurturing future talent and promoting inclusion within the sport remains vital. Its achievements are a testament to what can be accomplished when a grassroots organization invests in the next generation not just for the sake of competition, but for the enduring legacy of harness racing in South Australia.

Community and Social Benefits

Thoroughbred, greyhound and harness racing in South Australia play an important role in the development and preservation of social and community benefits throughout the state. The majority of these social impacts are initiated through club activities, both on racedays and non- racedays, as well as the partnerships they form with many community organisations. The contribution to community social benefit enhances both individual and community well-being throughout the regions and towns where racing exists.

The economic activity generated by the South Australian racing industry complements the social impacts, particularly in regional areas where racing events and facilities foster social cohesion and provide benefits for a broad range of individuals and community organisations.

Racing and non-racing events attract community members, independent of socio-economic status, age or gender. This is highlighted within the racing industry throughout South Australia, where racing is a profession, sport, hobby and leisure activity.

The development of social and environmental initiatives also has a positive impact in terms of family socialisation and volunteerism. With this, racing also supports health, education, employment and environmental practices.

However, maintaining and building the trust and respect of the communities in which racing clubs operate is also extremely valuable.

The implementation and communication of social and environmental initiatives play an important role in managing community perceptions and in doing so, protect and enhance racing's image and reputation. This in turn provides the industry with a greater opportunity to foster the support of customers, corporate partners and government, as well as building pride and increased satisfaction with internal stakeholders.

This racing industry study incorporated a social impact survey which was completed by the racing clubs within each code. The information gathered from this survey provided valuable insights in determining the extent of the social and environmental benefits generated by the racing industry.

The evaluation highlighted the racing industry's significant role in the critical areas of:

+ **Community Building** Building inclusive and welcoming communities featuring powerful collaborative partnerships and relationships
+ **Family** Providing opportunities for family participation in racing and assisting in the development of stronger family relationships
+ **Education and Training** Supporting the education, training and development of participants and racing club staff and volunteers
+ **Health** Commitment to policies that support priority community health objectives and providing engagement and a sense of worth for volunteers within the industry
+ **Leisure** Providing enjoyable leisure opportunities for hobby owners, trainers and breeders, raceday/night customers and other racing club event attendees
+ **Employment** Creating a major source of employment and a variety of career opportunities for South Australian residents
+ **Environment** Adoption of many environmentally friendly practices that support government and community expectations relating to the protection of the South Australian environment

CAPACITY BUILDING

Most racing Clubs hire out on-course facilities for private or corporate use. The hire of these facilities serve events that support their local communities

CHARITABLE SUPPORT

More than 125 charitable organisations are supported by the racing industry. These charities receive direct funds, in addition to in-kind support

HISTORY

Racing in South Australia has a long and celebrated history dating back to the 1830s

More than 2,000 individuals provide their skills, time and support to the racing industry as a volunteer

FACILITY SHARING

More than 40 community and not-for-profit organisations share racing club facilities in South Australia

Racing clubs provide an important community for more than 5,800 members and volunteers who are actively engaged in their club. More than 270,000 attendances are recorded at South Australia race meetings.

COMMUNITY BUILDING

The three codes of racing in South Australia have each adopted practices that engage with individuals and build strong partnerships with organisations within their communities. This is particularly visible in terms of supporting charitable organisations, engaging volunteers and building community partnerships.
The survey results highlighted the following positive outcomes demonstrated by clubs:

- More than 125 community organisations or charities are assisted and supported by racing clubs
- More than 40 community organisations share racing club facilities and resources
- Racing in South Australia currently engage more than 2,000 volunteers who assist in various club, kindred body and industry related roles
- 5,800 people hold racing club memberships

Racing plays an important role in fostering a sense of worth and belonging to 1,889 people who provide volunteer time and services to racing clubs. Socially, volunteering is recognised as a means of enhancing the quality of life, particularly among the aged, whilst making an important contribution to the community.

Volunteers in racing assume roles in areas such as:

- Promotions and fundraising (e.g. Fashions on the Field, decorating, VIP marquee organiser, event management, grant writers, sponsorship, Emcee etc.)
- Photo finish, clerk of the course, barrier attendants, starters and judging, betting supervisors
- Preparing and maintaining the track and grounds
- Administration and finance duties
- Gate ticket sellers and parking attendants
- Operating food and beverage outlets
- Racing operations (gate attendants etc.)
- Fundraising
- Cleaning duties
- Repairs, maintenance of facilities and gardening
- Horse check in and distributing saddlecloths
- Operating trials

IER found that racing clubs financially assist and support 130 organisations and charities. Club organised functions raise significant funds for community organisations and charities through activities such as raffles and auctions.

Furthermore, many clubs engage local community organisations and charities to undertake such activities as supplying food and beverages, operational duties (e.g. gate attendants) and racecourse cleaning – sometimes in exchange for a share of revenues from those activities.

Just some of the organisations supported by racing include:

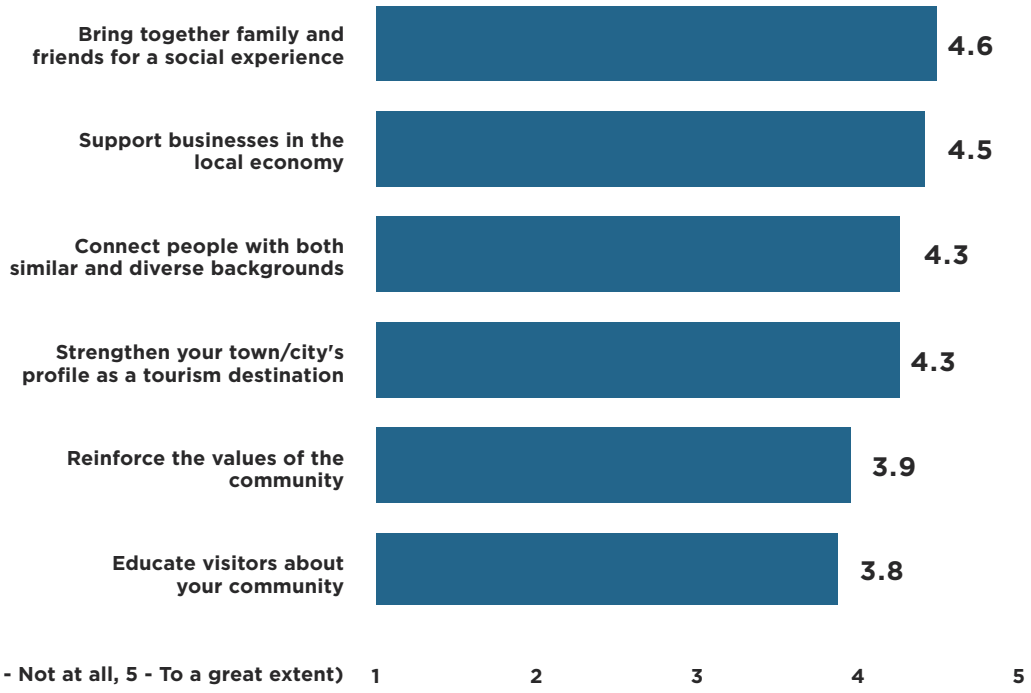
- Cancer Charities (e.g. Cure Cancer, Prostate Cancer Foundation, Mount Gambier Breast Cancer Awareness Group, Childhood Cancer, Kangaroo Island Cancer support group)
- Children's Charities (e.g. Cows 4 Kids, The Smith Family, Tuesday Foundation)
- Sporting Clubs (e.g. Local football clubs, Riding, Cricket clubs, Netball, Polocrosse, archery, bowls)
- Rotary, Lions and Variety Clubs

- Hospitals and Health Organisations (e.g. St John First Aid, Mount Gambier Men's Shed)
- General Charities (e.g. Salvation Army, Riding for the Disabled, Neighbourhood Watch)
- Emergency Services (e.g. Flying Doctor Service, Regional CFS)
- Scouts and Girl Guides, Rural Show Societies
- Ronald McDonald House SA
- Novita
- Little Hero's Foundation

The economic research in this study clearly demonstrates how racing supports businesses in the local economy, from both the production and preparation of racing animals through to consumer spending. In addition to this, attendee research conducted at many metropolitan and regional racing events supports the racing industry's ability to bring people together for a social experience. The research demonstrates that a key motivation to attending racing events is the opportunity to socialise with friends and family.

The social impact survey asked clubs how much they believed racing in their town or city has the ability to engage with the community from a social cohesion, education and business perspective. As the chart illustrates, all indicators were positive, particularly significant in the areas of racing's ability to 'bring together family and friends for a social experience' (4.6), to 'support businesses in the local economy' (4.5) and to 'connect people with both similar and diverse backgrounds' (4.3). These indicators illustrate the position that racing clubs see themselves as integral to the fabric of the local community.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WITH RACING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



SUPPORTING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

The three codes of racing in South Australia are very proactive in engaging with families with many cup days and themed events providing a strong link to the community. Many participants in racing (such as owners and trainers) operate within a family business/hobby structure. The survey identified that racing clubs have increasingly developed activities and facilities that enable families to enjoy a social day at the races. Many clubs actively promote services and amenities which are conducive to bringing families together to build stronger relationships.

In regional areas, many of the feature racedays form a venue or 'meeting place' for families and friends to socialise. This is especially prevalent at smaller clubs who host only their annual race meeting on cup day. For many rural populations, these race meetings represent something that is not only part of the region's history, but also part of their own family history. Some of these racedays have an underlying 'back to' theme, where people who once resided in that region make the journey back to see family members and friends. Many of these feature regional race meetings also form part of a broader community festival – such as Penong, Cenduna, Streaky Bay and Hawker Cups.

Racing clubs themselves have increasingly developed activities and on-course facilities that enable families to enjoy a social day at the races.

Many clubs actively promote services and amenities for families including the provision of parent rooms, baby change tables, kids' clubs, playgrounds and dedicated children's zones. The survey revealed a number of positive initiatives which have been developed by clubs. All clubs offer attractions or services that support attendance by children. The survey revealed that:

- All clubs have complimentary entry and offer some level of free activities for children
- Close to 91% of clubs offer events for families and children on special racedays
- Over 57% of clubs actively involve people from culturally diverse backgrounds

In addition to this, some of the specific raceday initiatives undertaken by racing clubs in South Australia include:

- Animal farms
- Jumping castles, water slides and rock climbing
- Christmas and Easter promotions
- Kid's fashions on the field
- Permanent play areas and kid zones
- Arts and Crafts activities
- Sack races egg and spoon, Gold coin dig
- Face painting
- Children's rides and amusements
- Fancy dress themes for children
- RICE (Remote isolated Children's event)
- Hobby horse races

SHARING FACILITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Racing clubs, in particular regional racing clubs, have a limited requirement to use their facilities for racing purposes and therefore look to assist and support the community by providing these facilities and resources for use on a temporary and permanent basis. The majority of racing clubs engage with community groups including sporting clubs, Rotary and Lions clubs, emergency services and show societies to share their facilities and resources. This is particularly evident in rural and regional areas where facilities have been used extensively for community, public and crisis use.

Some of the 40 organisations which share facilities and resources with clubs include:

- Arts groups
- Animal clubs (equestrian, pony, polocrosse, hunt)
- Dance studios and Gymkhana clubs
- Rotary, Lions and Scout groups
- Show Societies (regional agricultural societies)
- Shire Councils
- Local schools and Kindegartens
- Sporting clubs (football, netball, bowls, cricket. archery)
- St John's First Aid and Regional CFS
- Novita

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education and training is vitally important for the continued growth and success of all three codes of racing across South Australia.

Education and training programs also work to support communities through various avenues. Metropolitan hubs and regional areas alike feel the positive impact provided by community partnerships, training programs and welfare initiatives provided by the three racing codes. Racing in South Australia incorporates a wide variety of education and training courses to both help better equip those within the industry to further their professional or tertiary development, and to assist those looking for opportunities to enter the industry.

As a Registered Training Organisation, Racing South Australia has the responsibility for the delivery of training and currently offers nationally recognised programs through traineeship and apprenticeship arrangements, for stablehands, track work riders/jockeys and sports turf management. These opportunities provide practical access and theoretical knowledge to many aspects of professional racing in South Australia.

Racing clubs and participants directly employ staff on a full-time, part-time and casual basis. Club employees are involved in administration, which includes the conduct of raceday and other non-raceday tasks. As part of their commitment to delivering an enjoyable experience for racing participants and customers, racing clubs have adopted a number of initiatives.

- 20% of clubs have at least one member of their staff currently participating in further education, career development and training programs each year
- All racing clubs encourage responsible gambling
- 18% of clubs have partnerships with primary, secondary, trade and tertiary institutions

PROMOTING HEALTHY RACING CLUB ENVIRONMENTS

Racing clubs in South Australia have developed and applied a number of initiatives to improve the raceday and non-raceday experience for attendees, participants, staff, partners and the broader community. These initiatives have arisen in response to changing consumer needs and community values.

Racing clubs play an active role in providing healthy environments for their customers and racing participants. Some examples include:

- The provision of healthy choice options for both racing participants and customers
- Clubs have policies & practices in place to encourage responsible consumption of alcohol
- Clubs have trained on-site medical staff available to assist participants, volunteers, staff and customers if required

Racing clubs manage major facilities and events involving large numbers of customers. Many of these events relate to non-raceday functions and events run by other community groups or individuals. Community and Government expectations of racing clubs, relating to environmentally friendly practices and policies, have led to the adoption of a number of important initiatives that have a positive impact on the South Australia environment.

Racing clubs are actively implementing policies and practices in key areas that impact on the environment. One third (33%) of all clubs have policies in place to save water or to re-use or recycle water. Examples include:

- Use of bore water and council treatment plants
- Effluent water usage
- Timed and low flow irrigation (watering at nights)
- Water turned off at mains following race meetings
- Rain storage tanks, dams and storm water feeds
- Water saving devices for cisterns and tap wear (e.g. shower heads)

More than 30% of clubs have programs in place to utilise solar energy or save electricity. Examples include:

- Installation of panels for solar generation
- Lighting and power programming to save energy
- Energy efficient light fittings (LED)

Near to 18% have policies and programs to develop native flora and fauna. Examples include:

- Beautification of the racing grounds with native plants that also establishes habitat for protecting birdlife
- Development of nurseries on-course
- Tree planting programs in open areas (also to provide shade on racedays)

CLUB HISTORY AND HERITAGE

Thoroughbred, greyhound and harness racing in South Australia has a long and celebrated history, having been recorded for over 180 years. The historical elements of racecourses in South Australia are an important part of the fabric of many local communities and many clubs actively promote past sporting participants, racing identities and special anniversaries.

Thoroughbred History

Going back to 1838, the first race meeting commenced on the 1st and 2nd of January to celebrate South Australia Proclamation Day. It was in 1864 that the first Adelaide Cup was held at Thebarton Racecourse, with Colonel William Light as one of the first-ever Stewards. Along with twelve other horses, Falcon competed in the First Adelaide Cup on 21st April in a two-mile race. Owned by P. Dowling, Falcon went on to win the race in 1864, and continued to win several major races in the future. The names of many streets in the Thebarton Racecourse area commemorate famous horses who ran on the course in the beginnings of the sport, including Falcon, Cowra, Tarragon, Roebuck, Lurline, and Ebor.

Now, 160 years after the first Adelaide Cup, many South Australian thoroughbred horses, trainers, and jockeys have made names for themselves within the sport.

Some famous jockeys include John Letts, who holds the record for the most Goodwood wins by a jockey, and Clare Lindop, the first female to win a Victoria Derby and also known as one of the most successful female riders.

Only three South Australian trainers have officially been inducted into the Australian Racing Hall of Fame. One of the best known is Colin Hayes, who trained over 5,000 winners, one of whom was perhaps his best ever galloper Dulcify. Dulcity was a champion in the late 1970s having won an Australian Derby, Australian Cup, Turnbull Stakes, Mackinnon Stakes and Cox Plate all in 1979. Hayes also won 28 Adelaide trainers' premierships and 13 Melbourne trainers' premierships.

Another 'legend' trainer is Bart Cummings, also known as 'The Cups King', thanks to his Melbourne Cup exploits. Cummings hold the record for the number of victories in Australia's greatest race - 13. In his storied career he claimed 246 Group 1 victories and is part of the Sport Australia Hall of Fame. He trained Galilee, which he referred to as the best horse he'd ever prepared. In the 1966/67 season Galilee became the only horse to win the Caulfield, Melbourne, and Sydney Cups in a single season.

Greyhound History

Dating back to the 1860's, South Australian greyhound racing has a long history. In 1940, the Adelaide Greyhound Racing Club (AGRC) was formed, providing greyhound racing in non-betting venues from 1947, later introducing races to betting venues in the early 1970's.

As hobbyists began competing with their greyhounds in venues like Thebarton Oval and Waterloo Corner, the rules and procedures for the sport were further developed and refined. The very first race meeting was then presented at Angle Park on 20th April 1972 to an audience of 15,000 people.

Greyhound racing continued to grow in popularity, resulting in additional racetracks in venues Strathalbyn, Gawler, and Mount Gambier, among others. As the sport continued to professionalise, a rationalisation phase saw a reduction in racing venues, but the number of race meetings still continued to increase. Today, greyhound racing enthusiasts and the race-going public are greeted with first-class facilities at Angle Park, Gawler, Murray Bridge and Mount Gambier, where over 400 race meetings and 5,000 races are staged annually.
South Australia has and continues producing some of Australia's most famous greyhounds, including the South Australian-owned Brett Lee (Australia's fastest ever greyhound, long-time Angle Park track record holder), Kate's A Scandal, and Bayroad Queen. Doug Payne, a 12-time South Australian training premiership winner, is the most famous modern South Australian trainer. Payne also trained four Adelaide Cup winners, and was inducted into the Australian Greyhound Racing Hall of Fame in 2010.

Harness History

In November 1889, organised trotting races were reported as having been held along the roads of Port Adelaide. The first country trotting club to feature in South Australia, the Millcent TC held their first meeting on a new course at the Recreation Reserve on 24 June 1895.

Aside from becoming Adelaide's premier metropolitan track under lights for a period approaching forty years, Wayville Showgrounds has played host to various outdoor events such as the Royal Adelaide Show. It was known as Speedway Royale between 1926 and 1934 when used for sidecar & motorcycle racing, the main arena hosts the Adelaide leg of the annual Big Day Out music festival, as well as Monster Trucks and Motocross events such as the Supercross Masters. The South Australian Trotting Club held its first Inter Dominion at Wayville in 1937. Many prominent horses graced the Wayville track : Minor Derby, Aachen, Van Nut, Adios Court, Bylaw, Gramel, Merchant being a small sample.

Globe Derby Park (GDP) has been known as the home of harness racing in South Australia for close to fifty years, the track named after one of Australasia's most influential stallions. Home track and flagship venue for the South Australian Harness Racing Club (SAHRC). The highlight of racing over the years at Globe Derby Park has been the Interdominions. Large crowds were always a feature although televised racing reduced numbers to a degree. GDP has hosted five Inter Dominion Championships — the premier harness racing series in Australia and New Zealand.

Close to 60% of Racing Clubs throughout South Australia actively promote the history and heritage elements of their Club. This is an important aspect of racing as many of the Clubs have a long and rich history.

The initiatives that Clubs have adopted record the history and convey the excitement of racing in their community to both visitors and locals.

A number of examples include:

- Hall of Fames to acknowledge horses/ greyhounds, participants and associates
- Promoting Club anniversaries e.g. 150 years of racing at Penola Racing Club, Angle 50 years
- Restoration and maintenance of racecourse buildings
- Restoration of memorabilia
- Club historians
- Permanent displays for visitors on both racedays and non-racedays (inc. bus tours)
- Special racedays – "Legends and Reunion Day"
- Promotion through local papers, radio and websites
- Record-keeping of events and race performances
- Black Caviar Exhibition at Adelaide Town Hall
- Compiling Club histories.

Adelaide

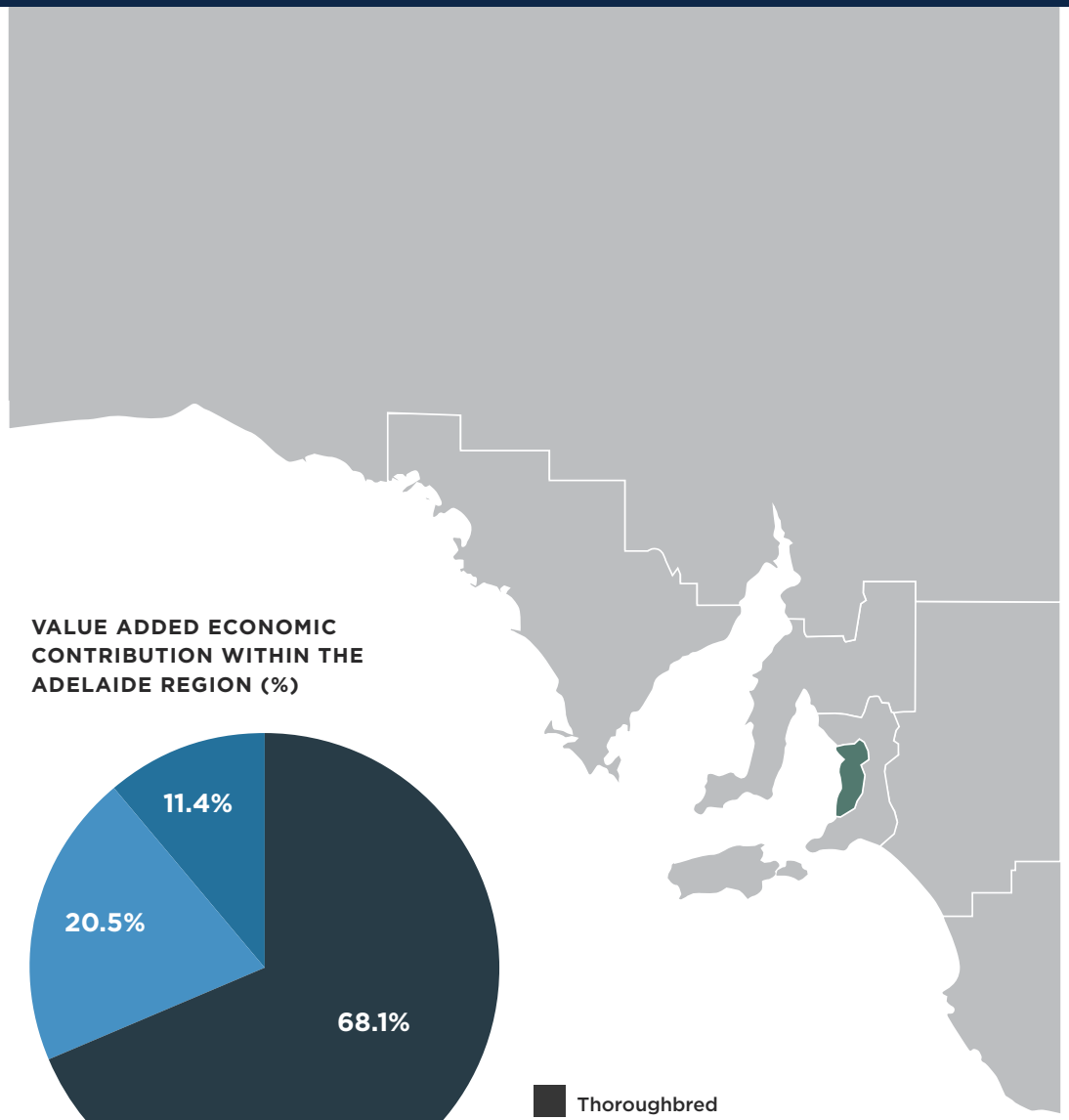
- The population of the Adelaide region is 1,348,270 (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
- There are a total of seven (7) racing clubs operating in the region, two (2) thoroughbred, three (3) greyhound and two (2) harness clubs.
- The racing industry in the Adelaide region is responsible for generating more than $468.2 million in value added contribution to Gross State Product. This equates to 64.4% of the total impact generated by the South Australian Racing Industry.
- The economic impact generated by the racing industry in this region is responsible for sustaining a total of 3,142 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the region.
- There are 7,547 roles occupied in the racing industry in Adelaide.

RACING CLUBS IN THE REGION

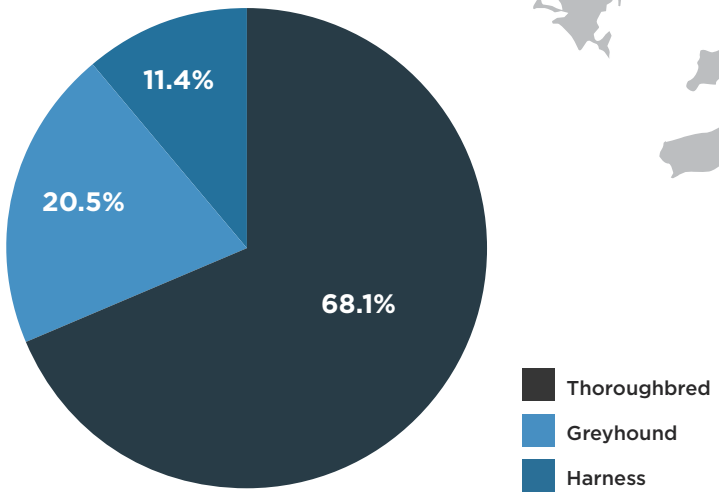
Thoroughbred
- Gawler & Barossa Jockey Club
- Morphettville Racing Club

Greyhound
- Gawler Greyhound Racing Club
- Adelaide Greyhound Racing Club
- Virginia Greyhound Racing Club

Harness
- Globe Derby Park
- Gawler Harness Racing Club (GHRC)



VALUE ADDED ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION WITHIN THE ADELAIDE REGION (%)



The racing industry in the **Adelaide region is responsible for generating $468.2 million in value added** contribution to gross state product. This represents **64.4% of the industry total.**

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total direct expenditure	$242.0m	$64.4m	$36.7m	$343.0m
Total value added	$319.0m	$96.0m	$53.2m	$468.2m
Full-time equivalent employment	2,073	672	397	3,142

ANIMALS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Pups/Foals produced	135	145	22	302
Horses and greyhounds in training	1,108	237	419	1,763

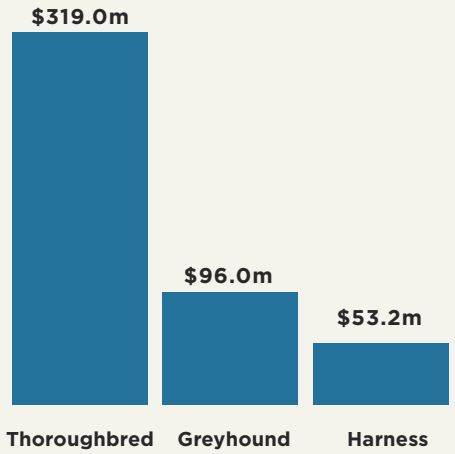
TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Breeders	64	34	56	154
Owners & Syndicate Members	4,805	355	354	5,513
Trainers	74	66	95	235
Breeders staff	49	24	28	102
Stable/Kennel employees	156	38	115	308
Racing Club & industry staff (FT, PT, casual)	396	233	67	696
Jockeys, drivers & apprentices	26	0	49	75
Racing club volunteers	4	35	27	66
Volunteers assisting participants	193	60	196	448
Total participants in the Adelaide region	5,767	844	987	7,598

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Race meetings in the Adelaide region attracted attendances of **150,776 or 55.4% of total attendances** at race meetings in South Australia.

VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY EACH CODE WITHIN THE ADELAIDE REGION



AT A GLANCE

7 Racing Clubs

THOROUGHBRED	2
GREYHOUND	3
HARNESS	2

411 Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED	63
GREYHOUND	247
HARNESS	101

4,189 Races

THOROUGHBRED	550
GREYHOUND	2,746
HARNESS	893

2,694 Racing Club Members

THOROUGHBRED	2,100
GREYHOUND	314
HARNESS	280

150,776 Attendances

THOROUGHBRED	83,856
GREYHOUND	45,120
HARNESS	21,800

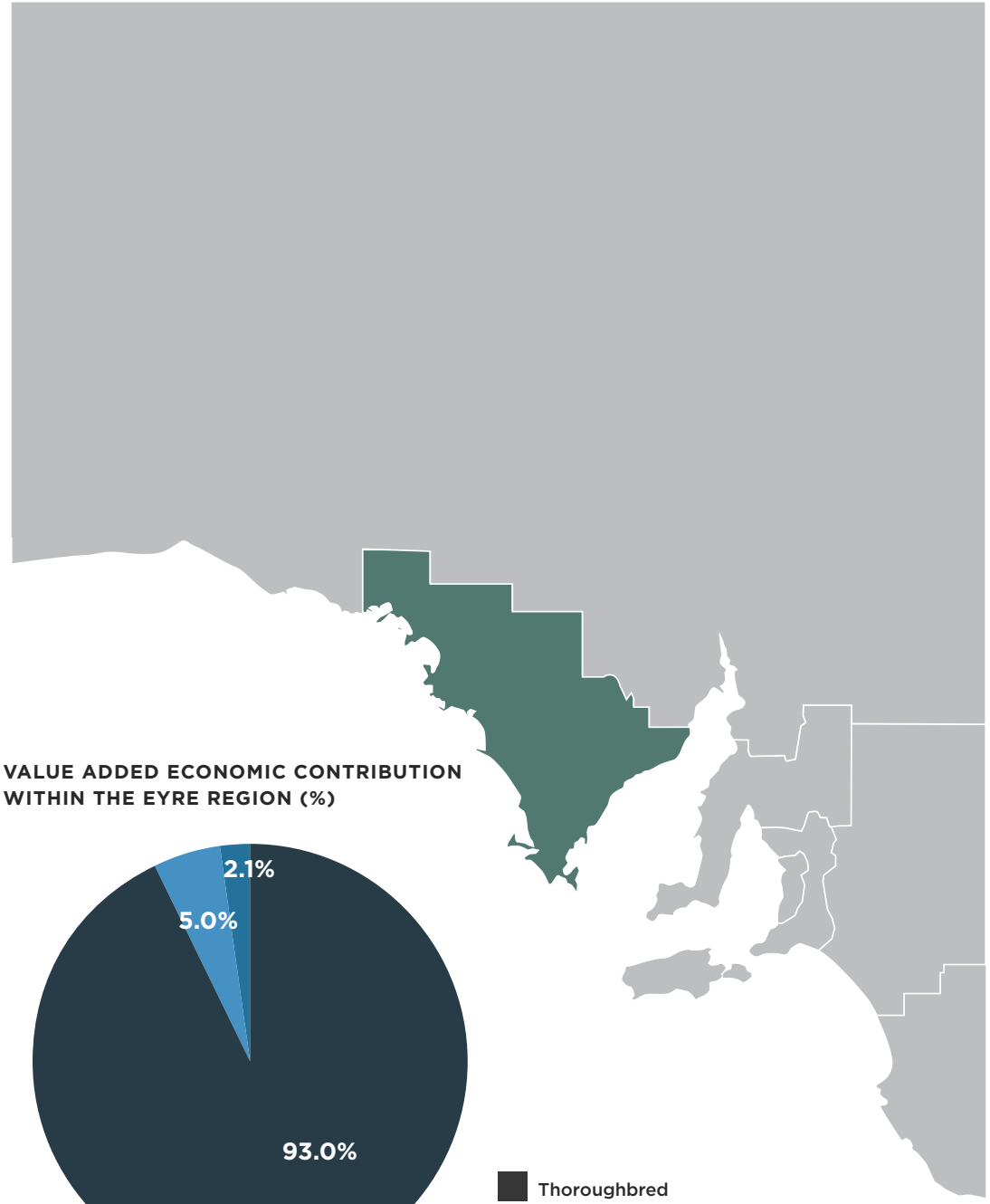
*Some totals do not add due to rounding

Eyre

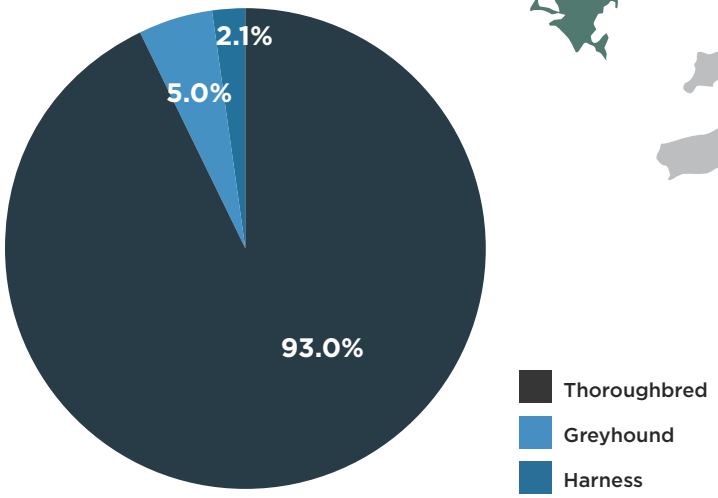
- The population of the Eyre region is 36,423 (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
- There are a total of five (5) thoroughbred racing clubs operating in the region.
- The racing industry in the Eyre region is responsible for generating close to $20.3 million in value added contribution to Gross State Product. This equates to 2.8% of the total impact generated by the South Australian racing industry.
- The economic impact generated by the racing industry in this region is responsible for sustaining a total of 144 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the region.
- There are 778 roles occupied in the racing industry in Eyre.

RACING CLUBS IN THE REGION

Thoroughbred
- Ceduna Racing Club
- Lock Racing Club
- Kimba Racing Club
- Port Lincoln Racing Club
- Streaky Bay Racing Club



VALUE ADDED ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION WITHIN THE EYRE REGION (%)



The racing industry in the **Eyre region is responsible for generating $20.3 million in value added** contribution to gross state product. This represents **2.8% of the industry total.**

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total direct expenditure	$18.4m	$1.0m	$0.4m	$19.8m
Total value added	$18.8m	$1.0m	$0.4m	$20.3m
Full-time equivalent employment	134	6	3	144

ANIMALS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Pups/Foals produced	20	0	0	20
Horses and greyhounds in training	194	0	1	195

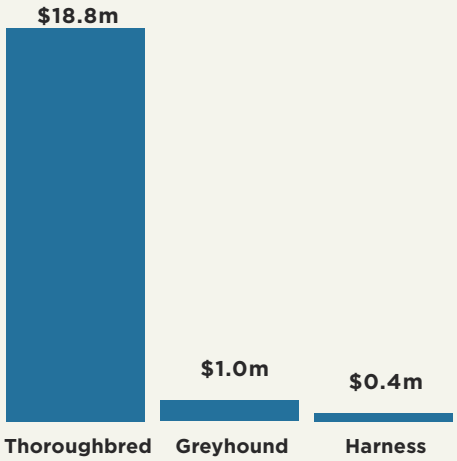
TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Breeders	13	1	2	16
Owners & Syndicate Members	427	1	5	433
Trainers	24	0	1	25
Breeders staff	10	1	1	12
Stable/Kennel employees	41	0	1	42
Racing Club & industry staff (FT, PT, casual)	43	1	0	44
Jockeys, drivers & apprentices	0	0	0	0
Racing club volunteers	152	0	0	152
Volunteers assisting participants	50	1	4	55
Total participants in the Eyre region	760	4	14	778

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Race meetings in the Eyre region attracted attendances of **10,313 or 3.8% of total attendances** at race meetings in South Australia.

VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY EACH CODE WITHIN THE EYRE REGION



AT A GLANCE

5 Racing Clubs

THOROUGHBRED 5

18 Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED 18

137 Races

THOROUGHBRED 137

320 Racing Club Members

THOROUGHBRED 320

10,313 Attendances

THOROUGHBRED 10,313

*Some totals do not add due to rounding

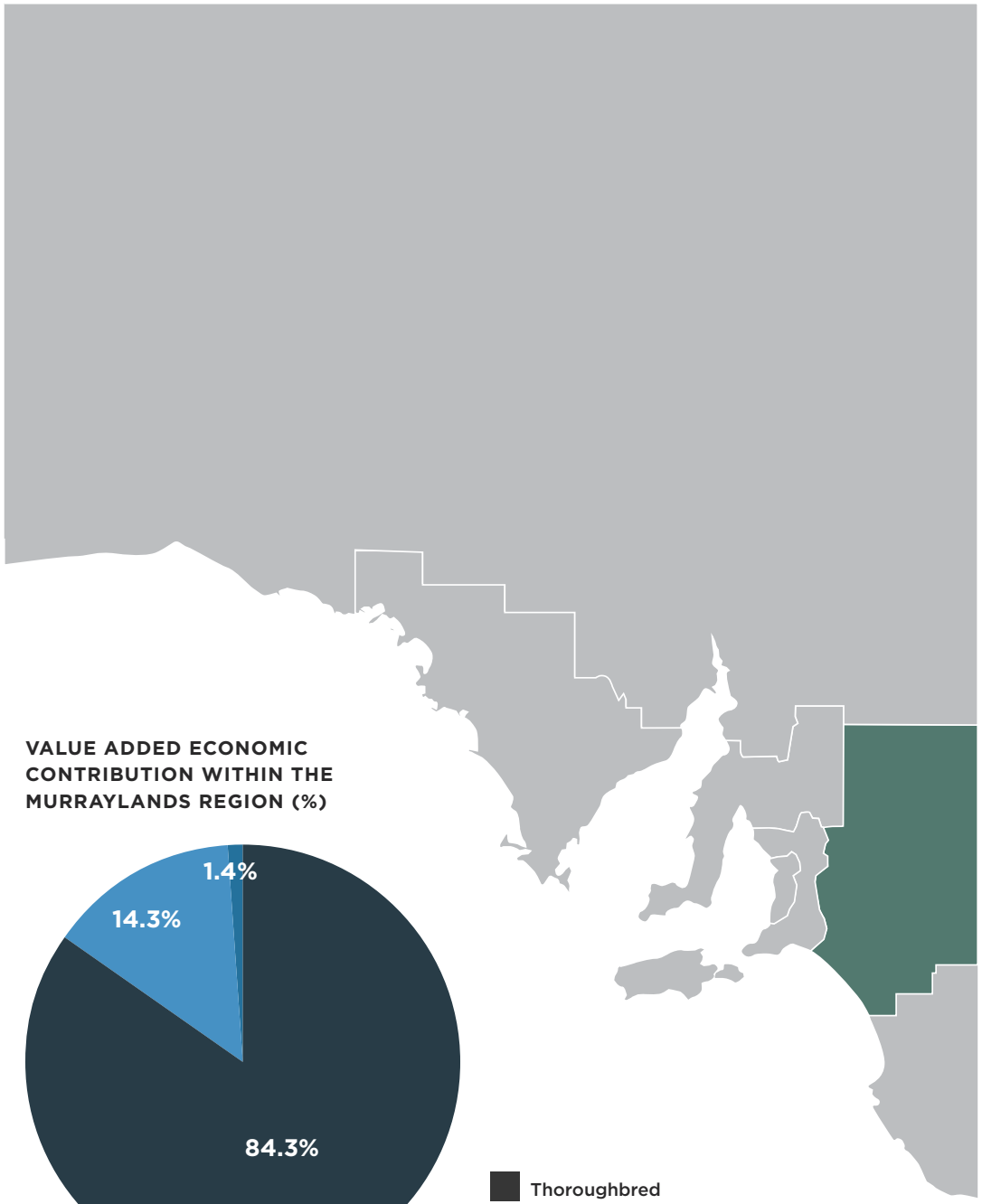
Murraylands

- The population of the Murraylands region is 73,771 (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
- There are three (3) racing clubs opertating in the area, two (2) thoroughbred racing clubs and one (1) greyhound club.
- The racing industry in the Murraylands region is responsible for generating close to $64.0 million in value added contribution to Gross State Product. This equates to 8.8% of the total impact generated by the South Australian racing industry.
- The economic impact generated by the racing industry in this region is responsible for sustaining a total of 431 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the region.
- There are 1,050 roles occupied in the racing industry in Murraylands.

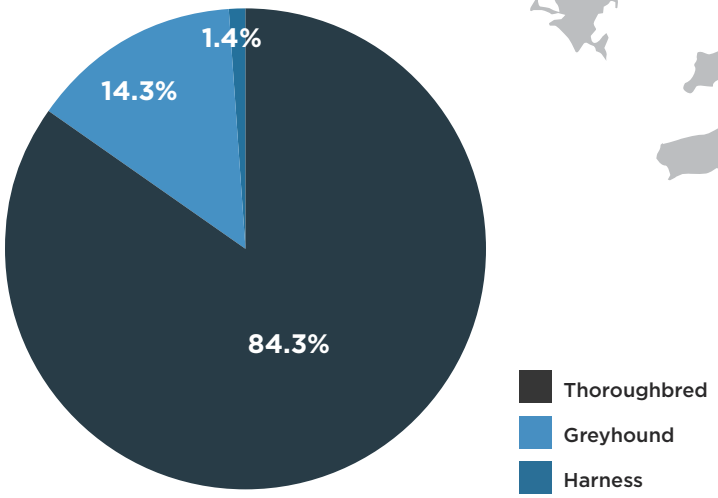
RACING CLUBS IN THE REGION

Thoroughbred
- Mindarie-Halidon Racing Club
- Murray Bridge Racing Club

Greyhound
- Murray Bridge Greyhound Racing Club



VALUE ADDED ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION WITHIN THE MURRAYLANDS REGION (%)



The racing industry in the **Murraylands region is responsible for generating $64.0 million in value added** contribution to gross state product. This represents **8.8% of the industry total.**

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total direct expenditure	$55.7m	$8.6m	$0.8m	$65.1m
Total value added	$53.9m	$9.2m	$0.9m	$64.0m
Full-time equivalent employment	361	64	6	431

ANIMALS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Pups/Foals produced	78	2	0	80
Horses and greyhounds in training	866	229	5	1,100

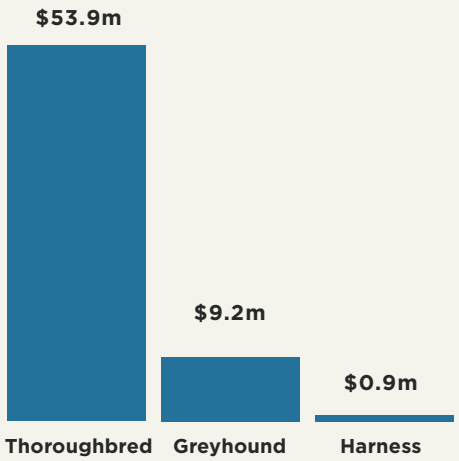
TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Breeders	22	18	0	40
Owners & Syndicate Members	430	44	7	482
Trainers	43	36	2	81
Breeders staff	17	13	0	30
Stable/Kennel employees	59	21	2	81
Racing Club & industry staff (FT, PT, casual)	135	6	0	142
Jockeys, drivers & apprentices	8	0	1	9
Racing club volunteers	56	7	0	63
Volunteers assisting participants	89	32	3	123
Total participants in the Murraylands region	858	177	15	1,050

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Race meetings in the Murraylands region attracted attendances of **30,108 or 11.1% of total attendances** at race meetings in South Australia.

VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY EACH CODE WITHIN THE MURRAYLANDS REGION



AT A GLANCE

3 Racing Clubs

THOROUGHBRED	2
GREYHOUND	1

127 Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED	23
GREYHOUND	104

1,354 Races

THOROUGHBRED	179
GREYHOUND	1,175

400 Racing Club Members

THOROUGHBRED	290
GREYHOUND	110

30,108 Attendances

THOROUGHBRED	18,148
GREYHOUND	11,960

*Some totals do not add due to rounding

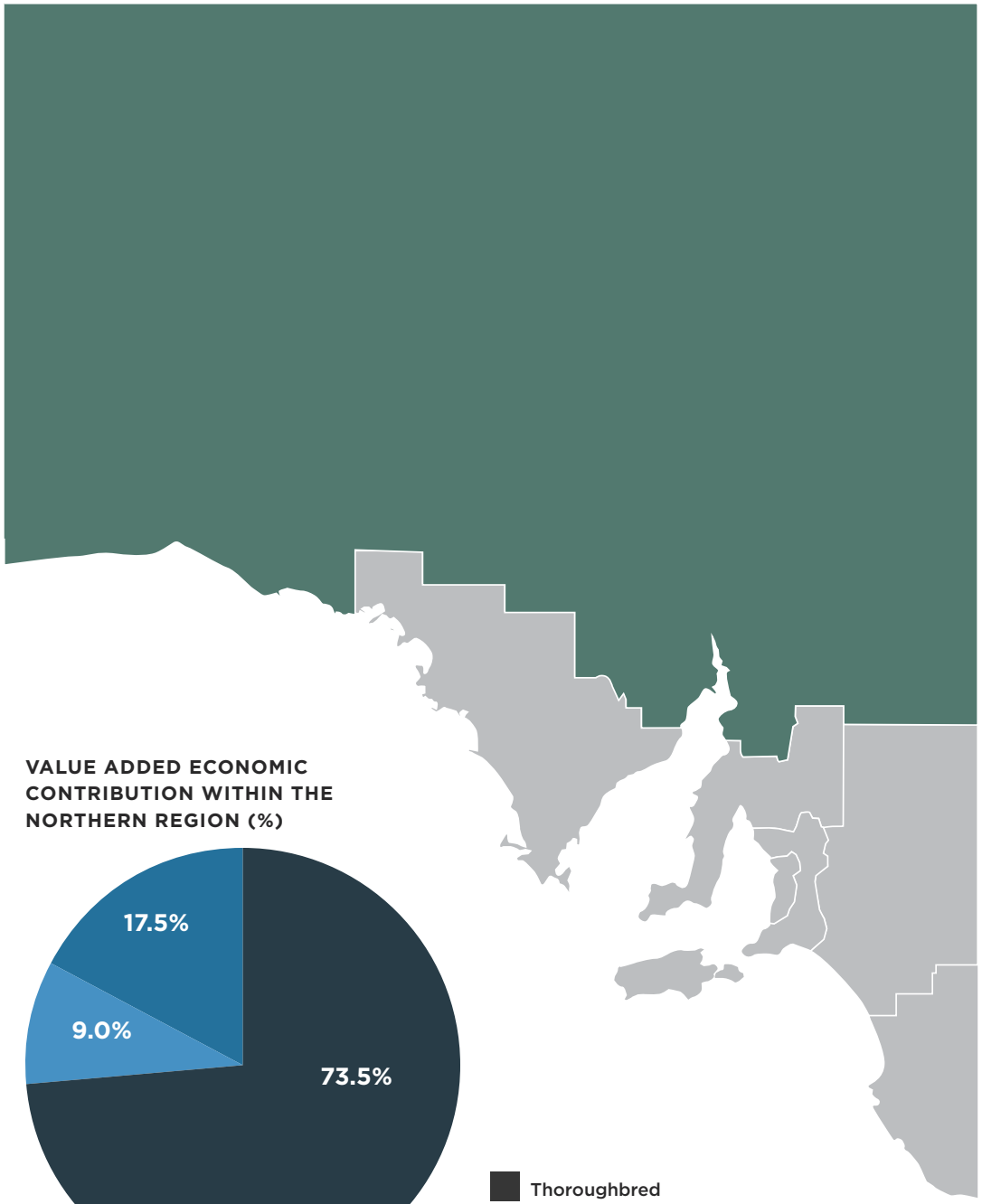
Northern

- The population of the Northern region is 77,145 (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
- There are seven (7) racing clubs operating in the area, six (6) throughbred racing clubs and one (1) harness club.
- The racing industry in the Northern region is responsible for generating more than $22.3 million in value added contribution to Gross State Product. This equates to 3.1% of the total impact generated by the South Australian racing industry.
- The economic impact generated by the racing industry in this region is responsible for sustaining a total of 161 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the region.
- There are 966 roles occupied in the racing industry in Northern.

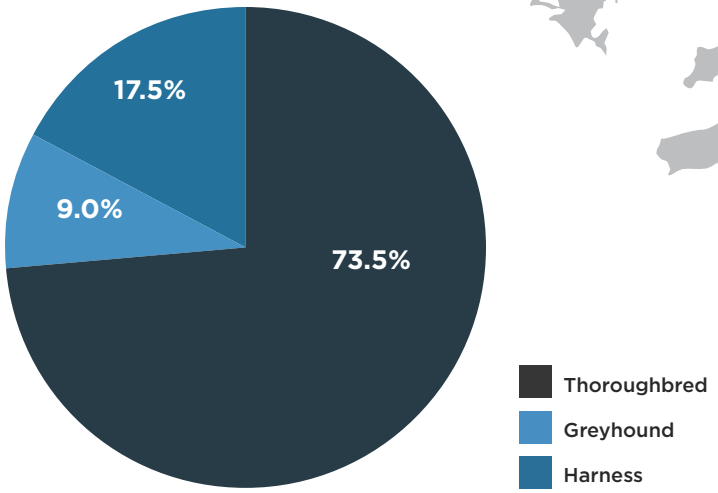
RACING CLUBS IN THE REGION

Thoroughbred
- Hawker Racing Club
- Jamestown Racing Club
- Penong Racing Club
- Port Augusta Racing Club
- Quorn Jockey Club
- Roxby Downs and Districts Racing Club

Harness
- Port Pirie Racing Club (PPHRC)



VALUE ADDED ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION WITHIN THE NORTHERN REGION (%)



The racing industry in the **Northern region is responsible for generating $22.3 million in value added** contribution to gross state product. This represents **3.1% of the industry total.**

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total direct expenditure	$16.5m	$2.1m	$3.6m	$22.2m
Total value added	$16.4m	$2.0m	$3.9m	$22.3m
Full-time equivalent employment	116	13	31	161

ANIMALS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Pups/Foals produced	11	6	0	17
Horses and greyhounds in training	125	1	58	184

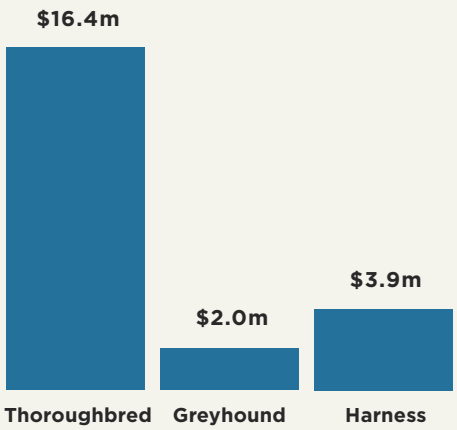
TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Breeders	8	3	6	17
Owners & Syndicate Members	487	22	74	583
Trainers	19	2	18	39
Breeders staff	6	2	3	11
Stable/Kennel employees	40	1	18	60
Racing Club & industry staff (FT, PT, casual)	46	1	7	55
Jockeys, drivers & apprentices	0	0	5	5
Racing club volunteers	109	0	16	125
Volunteers assisting participants	37	3	31	71
Total participants in the Northern region	753	35	178	966

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Race meetings in the Northern region attracted attendances of **12,228 or 4.5% of total attendances** at race meetings in South Australia.

VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY EACH CODE WITHIN THE NORTHERN REGION



AT A GLANCE

7 Racing Clubs

THOROUGHBRED	6
HARNESS	1

34 Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED	15
HARNESS	19

222 Races

THOROUGHBRED	96
HARNESS	126

477 Racing Club Members

THOROUGHBRED	417
HARNESS	60

12,228 Attendances

THOROUGHBRED	7,228
HARNESS	5,000

*Some totals do not add due to rounding

Outer Adelaide

- The population of the Outer Adelaide region is 196,372 (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
- There are a total of six (6) racing clubs operating in the region, three (3) of which are thoroughbred clubs and three (3) harness clubs.
- The racing industry in the Outer Adelaide region is responsible for generating close to $93.7 million in value added contribution to Gross State Product. This equates to 12.9% of the total impact generated by the South Australian racing industry.
- The economic impact generated by the racing industry in this region is responsible for sustaining a total of 679 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the region.
- There are 2,554 roles occupied in the racing industry in Outer Adelaide.

RACING CLUBS IN THE REGION

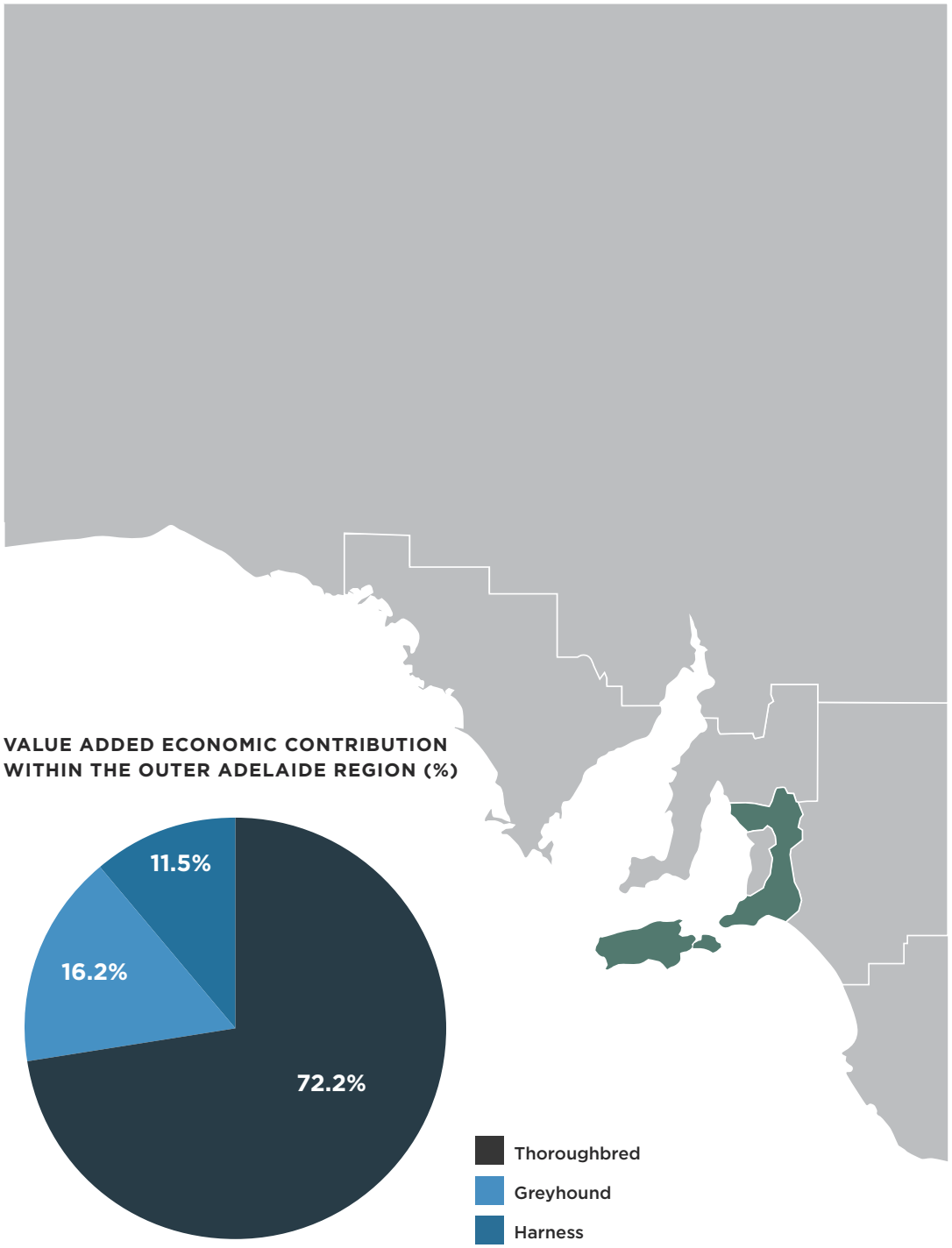
Thoroughbred

- Kangaroo Island Racing Club
- Oakbank Racing Club
- Strathalbyn Racing Club

Harness

- Strathallbyn Harness Racing Club (SHRC)
- Victor Harbour Harness Racing Club (VHHRC)
- Kapunda Harness Racing Club (KHRC)

The racing industry in the **Outer Adelaide region is responsible for generating $93.7 million in value added** contribution to gross state product. This represents **12.9% of the industry total.**



ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total direct expenditure	$57.9m	$13.5m	$8.8m	$80.2m
Total value added	$67.7m	$15.2m	$10.8m	$93.7m
Full-time equivalent employment	482	112	85	679

ANIMALS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Pups/Foals produced	123	138	18	279
Horses and greyhounds in training	614	1,052	189	1,855

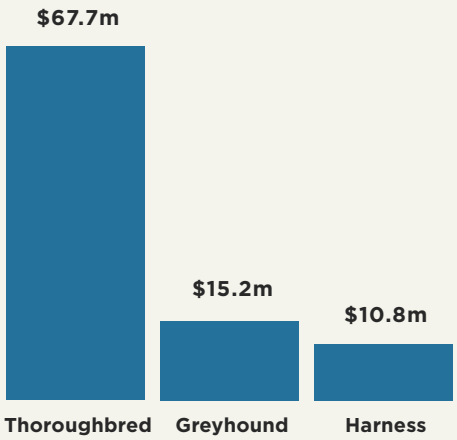
TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Breeders	61	53	20	134
Owners & Syndicate Members	1,132	107	91	1,330
Trainers	76	87	41	204
Breeders staff	46	38	10	94
Stable/Kennel employees	124	50	39	213
Racing Club & industry staff (FT, PT, casual)	101	3	4	108
Jockeys, drivers & apprentices	11	0	19	31
Racing club volunteers	64	0	21	85
Volunteers assisting participants	190	85	79	354
Total participants in the Outer Adelaide region	1,805	424	325	2,554

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Race meetings in the Outer Adelaide region attracted attendances of **28,294 or 10.4% of total attendances** at race meetings in South Australia.

VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY EACH CODE WITHIN THE OUTER ADELAIDE REGION



AT A GLANCE

6 Racing Clubs

THOROUGHBRED	3
HARNESS	3

25 Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED	23
HARNESS	2

177 Races

THOROUGHBRED	159
HARNESS	18

869 Racing Club Members

THOROUGHBRED	799
HARNESS	70

28,294 Attendances

THOROUGHBRED	26,794
HARNESS	1,500

*Some totals do not add due to rounding

South East

- The population of the South East region is 69,137 (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
- There are at total of seven (7) racing clubs operating in the region, five (5) thoroughbred clubs, one (1) greyhound club and one (1) harness club.
- The racing industry in the South East region is responsible for generating more than $40.2 million in value added contribution to Gross State Product. This equates to 5.5% of the total impact generated by the South Australian racing industry.
- The economic impact generated by the racing industry in this region is responsible for sustaining a total of 307 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the region.
- There are 1,703 roles occupied in the racing industry in South East.

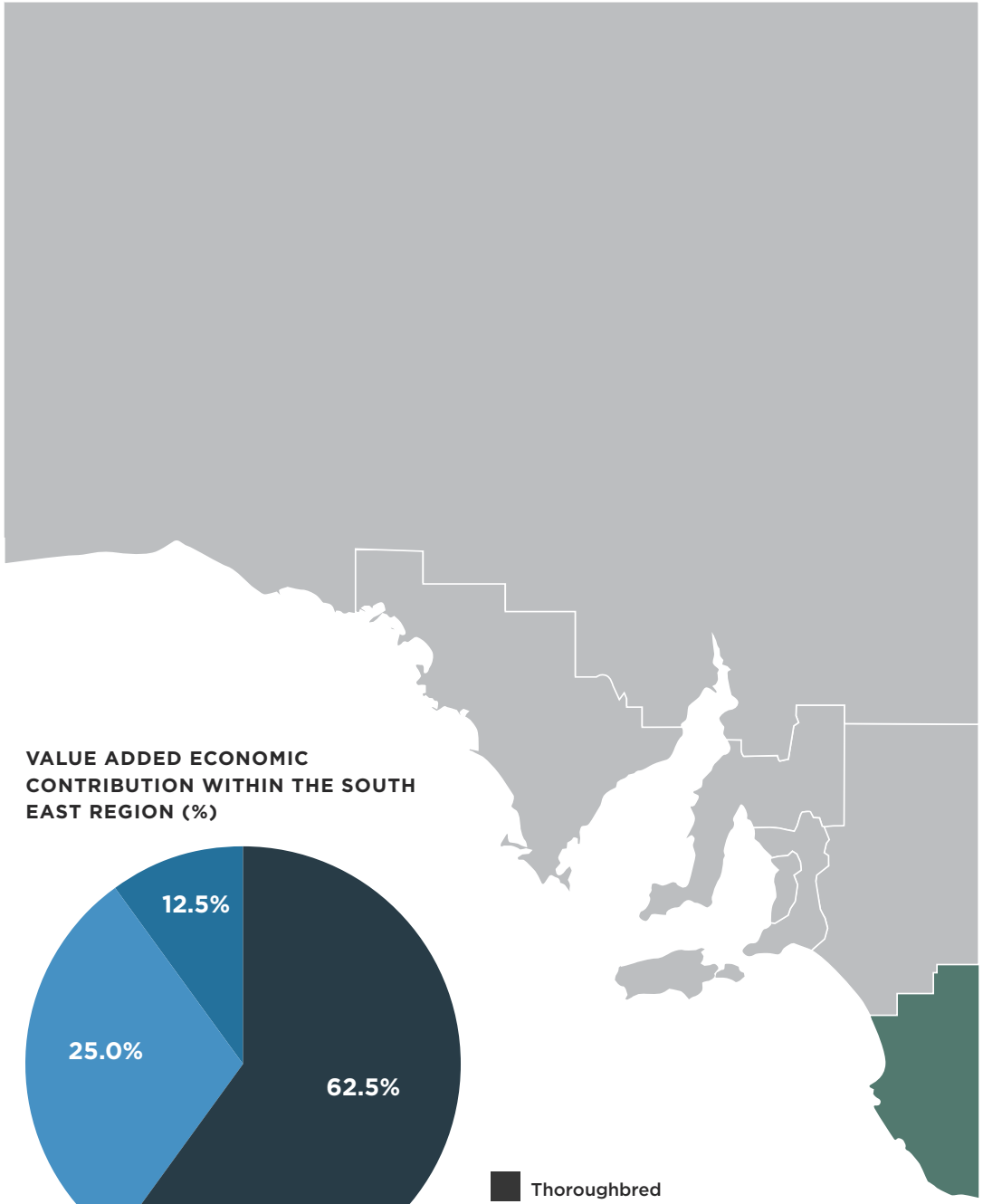
The racing industry in the **South East region is responsible for generating $40.2 million in value added** contribution to gross state product. This represents **5.5% of the industry total.**

RACING CLUBS IN THE REGION

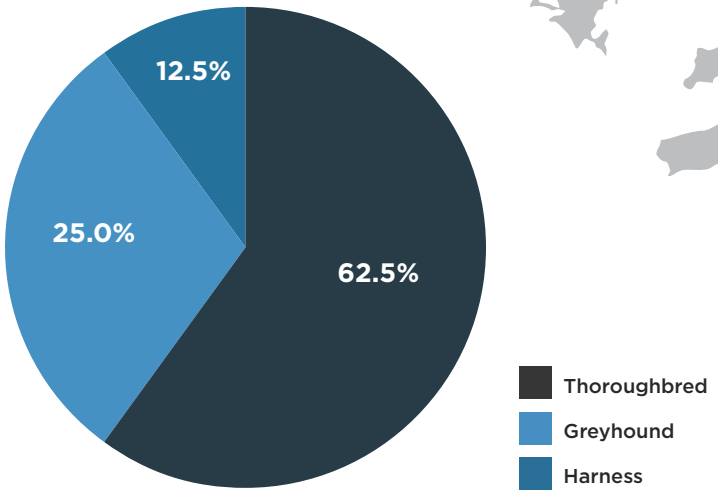
Thoroughbred
- Bordertown Racing Club
- Millicent Racing Club
- Mount Gambier Racing Club
- Naracoorte Racing Club
- Penola Racing Club

Greyhound
- Mount Gambier Greyhound Racing Club

Harness
- Mount Gambier Harness Racing Club (MGHRC)



VALUE ADDED ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION WITHIN THE SOUTH EAST REGION (%)



ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total direct expenditure	$23.4m	$9.6m	$4.0m	$37.0m
Total value added	$25.1m	$10.0m	$5.0m	$40.2m
Full-time equivalent employment	190	69	48	307

ANIMALS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Pups/Foals produced	42	18	12	73
Horses and greyhounds in training	199	252	72	523

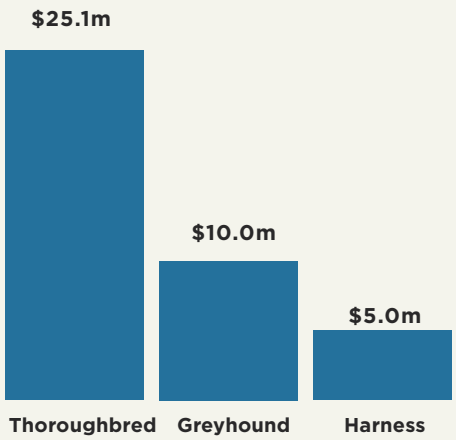
TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Breeders	27	12	26	65
Owners & Syndicate Members	788	40	108	936
Trainers	38	24	29	91
Breeders staff	21	9	13	42
Stable/Kennel employees	50	14	33	97
Racing Club & industry staff (FT, PT, casual)	84	31	3	119
Jockeys, drivers & apprentices	3	0	11	14
Racing club volunteers	142	5	10	157
Volunteers assisting participants	90	21	72	183
Total participants in the	1,243	156	305	1,703

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Race meetings in the South East region attracted attendances of **30,074 or 11.1% of total attendances** at race meetings in South Australia.

VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY EACH CODE WITHIN THE SOUTH EAST REGION



AT A GLANCE

7 Racing Clubs

THOROUGHBRED	5
GREYHOUND	1
HARNESS	1

143 Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED	26
GREYHOUND	104
HARNESS	88

1,506 Races

THOROUGHBRED	195
GREYHOUND	1,223
HARNESS	88

727 Racing Club Members

THOROUGHBRED	555
GREYHOUND	122
HARNESS	50

30,074 Attendances

THOROUGHBRED	10,644
GREYHOUND	16,830
HARNESS	2,600

*Some totals do not add due to rounding

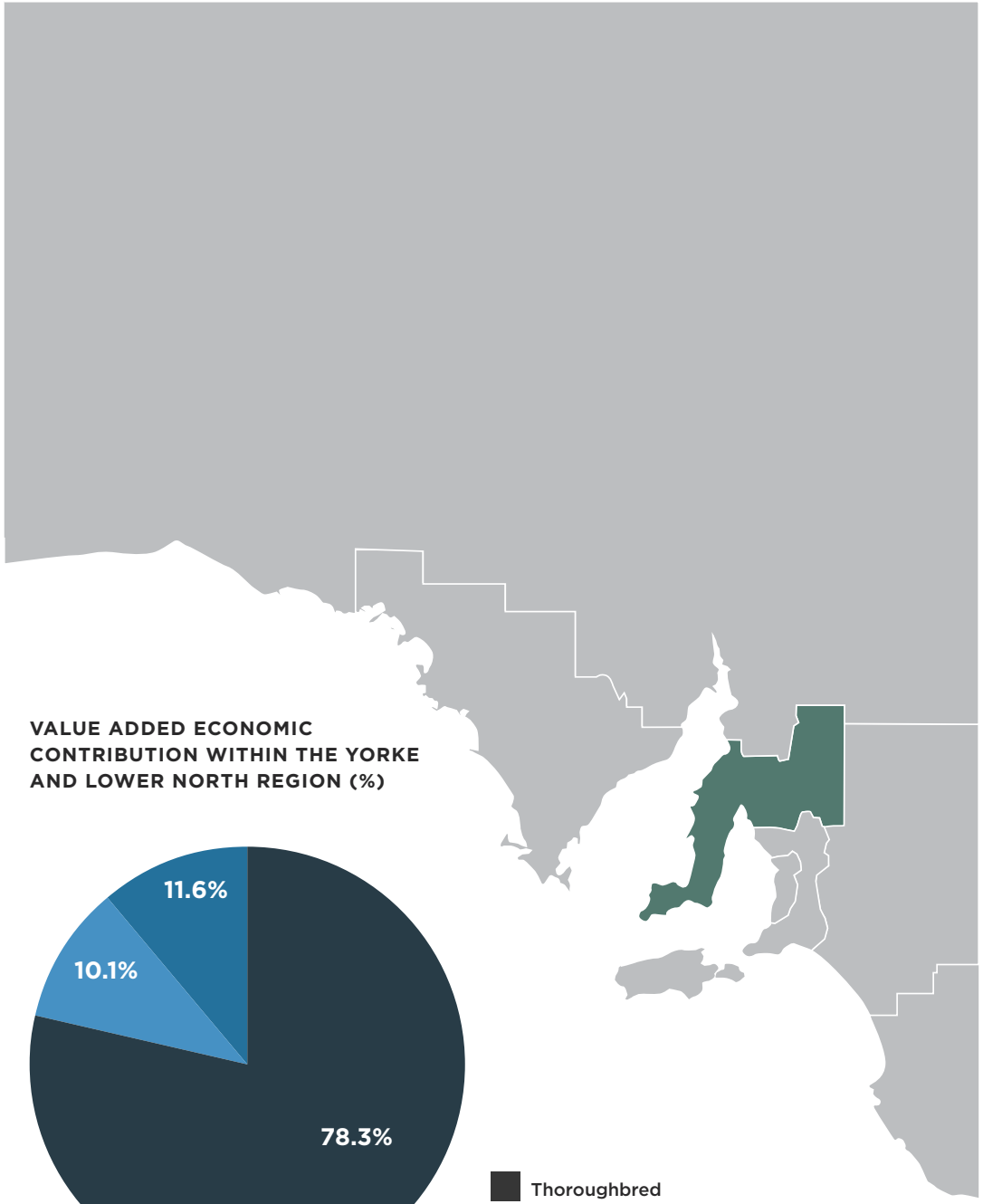
Yorke and Lower North

- The population of the Yorke and Lower North region is 51,166 (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
- There are at total of three (3) racing clubs operating in the region, two (2) of which are thoroughbred clubs and one (1) harness club.
- The racing industry in the Yorke and Lower North region is responsible for generating more than $18.5 million in value added contribution to Gross State Product. This equates to 2.5% of the total impact generated by the South Australian racing industry.
- The economic impact generated by the racing industry in this region is responsible for sustaining a total of 140 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the region.
- There are 794 roles occupied in the racing industry in Yorke and Lower North.

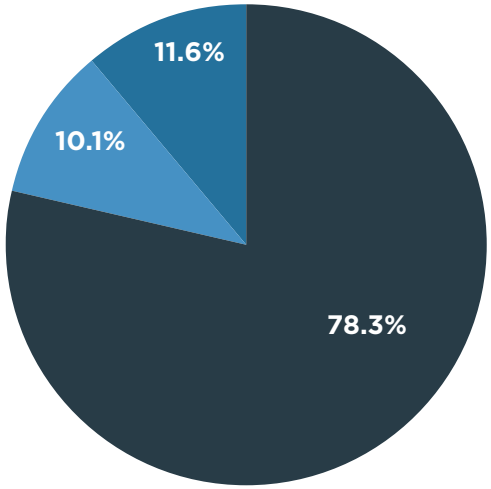
RACING CLUBS IN THE REGION

Thoroughbred
- Balaklava Racing Club
- Clare Valley Racing Club

Harness
- Yorke Peninsula Harness Racing Club (YPHRC)



VALUE ADDED ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION WITHIN THE YORKE AND LOWER NORTH REGION (%)



Thoroughbred
Greyhound
Harness

The racing industry in the **Yorke and Lower North region is responsible for generating $18.5 million in** value added contribution to gross state product. This represents **2.5% of the industry total.**

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Total direct expenditure	$12.9m	$1.8m	$1.7m	$16.5m
Total value added	$14.5m	$1.9m	$2.2m	$18.5m
Full-time equivalent employment	106	13	20	140

ANIMALS

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Pups/Foals produced	30	4	0	34
Horses and greyhounds in training	32	57	39	127

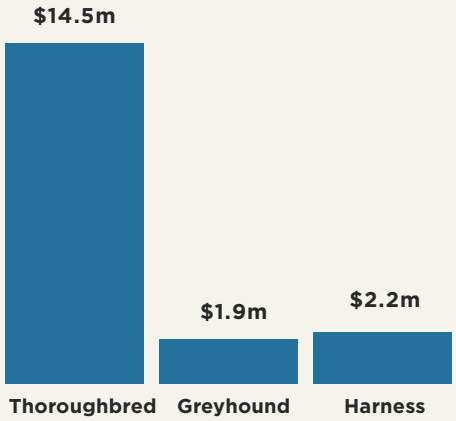
TOTAL ROLES OCCUPIED IN RACING

	Thoroughbred	Greyhound	Harness	Total
Breeders	9	2	9	20
Owners & Syndicate Members	280	26	27	333
Trainers	3	6	8	17
Breeders staff	7	1	5	13
Stable/Kennel employees	12	4	13	29
Racing Club & industry staff (FT, PT, casual)	233	1	1	235
Jockeys, drivers & apprentices	0	0	6	6
Racing club volunteers	89	0	7	96
Volunteers assisting participants	17	5	23	45
Total participants in the Yorke and Lower North region	650	45	99	794

*Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Race meetings in the Yorke and Lower North region attracted attendances of **10,292 or 3.8% of total attendances** at race meetings in South Australia.

VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY EACH CODE WITHIN THE YORKE AND LOWER NORTH REGION



AT A GLANCE

3 Racing Clubs

THOROUGHBRED	2
HARNESS	1

15 Race Meetings

THOROUGHBRED	156

112 Races

THOROUGHBRED	112

315 Racing Club Members

THOROUGHBRED	280
HARNESS	35

10,292 Attendances

THOROUGHBRED	10,292

*Some totals do not add due to rounding

About IER

IER is a leading strategic consulting business specialising in the sports, racing and entertainment industries. For over 20 years, IER has provided economic impact evaluations for both private and Government clients.

In particular, IER has specialised in consulting on a variety of projects related to the racing industries in Australia, New Zealand and Asia over this time.

This study constitutes an economic and social impact evaluation of the thoroughbred, greyhound and harness racing industry in South Australia.

It has been developed utilising the following source data:

- Registration data relating to participants and animals
- Breeding and Training expenditure data captired from surveys with racing participants
- Expenditure and taxation data provided by wagering operators throughout Australia
- Data provided by the three principal racing authorities and race clubs

An understanding of the intricate and sometimes complex flow of money in the racing industry underpins this assessment. IER has recently prepared similar studies for:

- New Zealand racing industry (3 codes)
- Australian greyhound racing industry
- Australian thoroughbred racing industry
- New South Wales greyhound racing industry
- New South Wales harness racing industry
- Tasmanian racing industry (3 codes)
- Northern Territory thoroughbred racing industry
- Queensland racing industry (3 Codes)
- Australian Football League
- Western Australian racing industry (3 Codes)
- Victorian racing industry (3 Codes)

The economic modelling for this study was undertaken by Associate Professor Barry Burgan (B Ec (Hons), FINSIA (Fellow)). Barry is a director of Economic Research Consultants Pty Ltd and has extensive experience in the area of economic and financial assessment and policy advice.

He has a background in the public and private sectors, academia and has worked on various projects in the area of economic policy, including in the area of economic modelling. In particular, Barry has extensive experience in the use of both computable general equilibrium and input output models, regional economic development and cost benefit analysis. He has undertaken a number of these studies and projects with the Sustainable Tourism Cooperative Research Centre.

Barry has undertaken a significant range of studies on special events, with some specific examples including:

- Size and scope of the New Zealand racing industry (2024)
- Size and scope of the Queensland racing industry (2024)
- Size and scope of the South Australian racing industry (2024)
- Size and scope of the Tasmanian racing industry (2023)
- Size and scope of the Australian Football League (2024)
- Size and scope of the New South Wales harness racing industry (2023)
- Size and scope of Thoroughbred racing industry in the Northern Territory (2022)
- Size and scope of the Victorian racing industry (2022)
- Size and scope of the Western Australian racing industry (2021)
- Size and scope of the Asian Racing Federation (2020)
- Economic and social impact study of harness racing in Australia (2012)

Barry provides the economic modelling and advisory services to IER.

This report (Report) has been produced independently by IER as requested by Racing SA, GRSA and HRSA. The report has been prepared to meet the requirements set out by the three codes of racing within the terms of reference. The information, statements, statistics and commentary (together the 'Information') contained in this Report have been prepared by IER from a combination of publicly available material, data from various stakeholder organisations and from confidential discussions held with participants of the industry. IER has prepared this Report on the information that was received or obtained, on the basis that such information is accurate and, where it is represented to IER as such, complete. The Information contained in this Report has not been subject to an audit.

Economic Methodology

The purpose of this study is to measure the contribution made by the three codes of racing towards the South Australian economy. In this way, it is a generalised measure of the industry's contribution to the State's economy.

BASIS OF EVALUATION

This study is based on a consistent methodology to that used by IER in the evaluation of the contribution of racing industry's in other states and regions. The modelling is based on assessing the way in which expenditures that underpin the racing industry impact in a 'whole of economy context' through the creation of jobs and incomes.

More specifically, the economic contribution of an industry to the region in which it operates represents the contribution that the industry makes in terms of the generation of gross state (or regional product), household income and the employment these incomes support. The racing industry does this is in two ways

- Through the employment and activity, it supports directly within racing (including the impact on the industries that depend on it as a customer); and
- The flow on effects of that which filters through the economy as a result of this activity

The importance of the expenditures generated by an industry, in the production process, is that they will sustain turnover in local industry, and specifically this will support local jobs and incomes. It is the jobs and incomes that are taken to be the measure of economic impact or benefit, netting out leakages such as expenditure on imports etc.

In terms of determining average costs of producing a horse/greyhound (breeding) and preparing a horse/greyhound (training) for racing, IER consults with South Australian Thoroughbred, Greyhound and Harness breeders and trainers. The focus is to determine an average cost of breeding and training at the different lifecycle stages. Data collected in similar jurisdictions is sometimes used to make comparisons and determine per horse/greyhound expenditures.

In addition to the jobs created with direct suppliers of services to the racing industry, economic activity produces a broader effect throughout the community, due to supply chain linkages and the impact of the spend of wage - extending the spend effect and the impact through various layers of the economy. This is known as the flow on or induced impact.

The result of an unconstrainted whole of economy or general equilibrium model underpinned by input output tables, is a prominent process for translating direct created expenditure (a final demand stimulus) of industries or projects into jobs and incomes, and for establishing the extent of the flow on impact. There is some level of academic argument about appropriate models for converting increases in external expenditure (final demand) into regional economic impacts. The critics of using unconstrained models such as input output tables often argue that they overstate the value of an industry – and reference that "multiplier" impacts are taken as method of ratcheting up the stated value (noting that this study uses an impact assessment rather than multipliers per se). This criticism would be valid when analysts applied turnover multipliers but is not the case with the more appropriate use of value added multipliers – which translate the expenditure estimates to national accounting framework measure with a whole of economy context.

Indeed, value added multipliers (the value added impact (direct and induced) relative to a dollar of created expenditure) are often less than 1. It is further noted that the constraints that are applied in more complex economic models do not tend to be substantial at the state and regional level in a longer term context (labour flows from state to state and region to region and capital can also flow freely).

Used correctly, a whole of economy approach provides a more appropriate measure of economic impact than expenditure. In short, use of input output based models allow for reporting with respect to the estimated outcomes of the industry in terms of:

- The effect of expenditure or turnover on value added or incomes across a State/regional economy; and
- In terms of job creation

These measures ensure that the analysis is consistent with national accounting frameworks.

It should be emphasised that this methodology includes the identification and inclusion of local (South Australia) expenditure associated with racing. The economic impacts determined by this approach do not represent the value that would be lost to the State if the industry did not exist. Generally, when considering expenditure by locals it is often held that substitution is a significant factor in whether that spending would be lost to the economy. Taking the racing industry as an example, it is likely (under a scenario where it no longer existed) that much of the local resident spend would substitute to other activities. Depending on where this spending occurs the overall economic impact of that spending could be higher or lower than what it was when spent on racing.

What this study calculates is the level of direct and induced employment and income that is linked to people choosing to spend their entertainment dollar on racing (after allowing for imports which are used in the production process). This could be considered the gross economic impact of the sector and is therefore a measure of its significance generally. If a similar gross impact was calculated for every other sector of the economy, then the sum of the impacts would be considerably greater than the size of the economy in total. An alternative methodology would be to measure the net economic impact. Such a study would represent the extent to which this industry expenditure is supported by revenues that can be considered new to the state or region. This would include the supply of services by the local industry to racing activities interstate. It would also include the spending made by tourists or visitors to the state whose main reason for visiting is to attend/participate in the races and wagering by out-of-state residents on local racing product. Finally, it would include industry revenues that locals spend where they would not spend it in the state but for their involvement in the activities of racing. It would also reasonably be expected that some race attendees would attend events interstate if they were not available in South Australia, and that some operators would base their operations interstate if this was the case. The information required for this assessment is not available, and as such is out of the scope of this analysis.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE BY THE INDUSTRY

This study of the South Australian racing industry is undertaken by firstly identifying the expenditures generated by the industry and then applying this expenditure to state input output model. The State input output model has been prepared using the latest ABS national input output table (2021-22) as a base and has been created using the location quotient method and using state labour force and national accounts data and updated to the relevant year for inflation. The model condenses the industry structure of the national input output table to a 26 industry sector level focusing on industries more directly impacted by production activity in the racing industry. The approach identifies the structural context of expenditure and then applies this to industry sectors from which point it is assumed that the general industry production function can be applied.

The estimated racing industry expenditure is determined at two levels. Firstly, the industry expenditure generated within each code of racing is identified, as well as the region in which this spend occurs. Secondly, final expenditures are allocated to the model's industry sectors. Expenditure on labour in the racing sector itself is allocated to the sport and recreation sector. By allocating these expenditures in this way, the imports required to support racing industry activity can be estimated for the production function of respective industry sectors and excluded as they represent a leakage from the state economy.

From an industry classification perspective, whilst "sport and recreation" is the dominant sector, there are significant purchases made from other sectors such as agriculture, business services, property services etc., while racing events include spend on food and beverage services and other general consumer spend.

ADJUSTMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The expenditure data is converted from purchasers' prices to basic prices, as the final expenditure data includes margins, taxes and subsidies and all monetary values in the input output model are expressed as basic values. The prime differences between purchaser prices and basic prices are that:

- Basic values exclude the cost of transport and wholesale and retail trade embedded in the purchase price (and allocate these to the transport and trade sectors).
- GST will be allocated to Gross Operating Surplus. In the modelling herein this is then considered to support Government expenditure (an implied revenue neutral situation).

The core assumptions to make the adjustments from purchaser price distributions to basic values are:

- The average value added in each of the industry sectors is extracted and then the GST component (at 10% - which is only paid on the value added) is deducted and separately identified. It is assumed that the value added coefficient for the arts and recreation sector understates that of the spend for the racing industry as the cultural industry will be dominated by public sector institutions and not for profits – whereas the recreation sector is more commercial.
- The purchaser price is adjusted for the average margin for wholesale, retail and transport sectors, as identified in the national input output tables.

DISTRIBUTION TO REGIONS

The final expenditures outlined within this study has been allocated to regions across South Australia. The level of economic activity will not proportionally follow the expenditure, as regional areas generally have higher import penetrations than metropolitan areas (i.e. regional areas have a higher likelihood of needing to import products and services from the metropolitan area).

This study develops a regional input output model for each of the nominated regions. These regional models are created from the underlying state table and again using the location quotient method based on regional employment estimates for each region from the latest data available through the ABS Census. Outcomes for the regions are adjusted for feedback impacts to be consistent with the state level modelling results, with much of the feedback being assumed to occur within the greater Adelaide area.

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- Harness Racing South Australia
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- South Australian Thoroughbred, Greyhound & Harness racing clubs
- Responsible Wagering Australia
- Tabcorp

Definitions

The following terms have been used throughout the study and are defined as follows:

+ **Direct Expenditure** - is defined as expenditure associated with producing racing animals (breeding and rearing), preparing racing animals (training), racing customer expenditure and expenditure by South Australian PRAs and racing clubs on operating the industry. Direct expenditure is counted at the point at which it leaves the racing industry and hits the broader economy

+ **Direct Economic Impact (value added)** - represents the amount of income included in the direct in-scope expenditure, and therefore is the amount of wages and salaries plus gross operating surplus directly created in supply these services and product, which is also equal to the direct in scope expenditure less the purchases the provider of the goods and services makes in providing the goods and services

+ **Indirect Economic Impact (flow-on)** – represents the value added activity generated to support the purchases made in providing the inputs to the providers of the direct services, along with the value added impact in providing households with goods and services as they spend their wages, and the trickle on effect of this

+ **Total Value Added** – is the sum of the direct value added plus the flow on impact. It therefore represents the contribution to Gross State Product resulting from the events and activities of the South Australian racing industry

+ **Full-time Equivalent Employment** - is a unit that indicates the workload of an employed person in a way that makes workloads or class loads comparable across various contexts. An FTE of 1.0 is equivalent to a full-time worker (i.e. 38 hours), while an FTE of 0.5 signals half of a full work load (i.e. 19 hours)

+ **Household Income** - is defined as being wages and salaries (before tax) earned from employment generated by the racing industry

+ **Participants in Racing** - is defined as being the number of employees (full-time, part-time and casual), participants and volunteers directly involved in the racing industry. Does not include down-the-line suppliers of goods and services

+ **Input Output Modelling** – is the economic modelling used to determine the economic outputs within this study. It is an economy wide model, which shows the inter-linkages between industry sectors in the economy. Therefore, the change in economic circumstances (specifically a change in final demand), for one sector of the economy can be traced though to its effect on other sectors

89
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