Volunteering in South Australia in 2010

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Project #: 8151
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1. SETTING THE SCENE
1.1 Background

The Office for Volunteers, acting on behalf of the Minister for Volunteers, works to provide the necessary networks, support, protection and promotion to grow volunteering rates in South Australia. In so doing, the Office is also responsible for influencing relevant Government policy and legislation which may impact on the sector and for advising the Minister on how to better address the rights of all parties involved in making volunteering services available to the wider community.

Volunteer participation in South Australia was last evaluated in 2008 by Harrison Research, which found participation figures among South Australians (aged 15 and above) at 49% for formal volunteering, and 48% for informal volunteering – statistically comparable with the benchmarks established in 2006. In regional areas, formal volunteering participation rates continued to be higher than in the metropolitan area (59% compared to 45%).

Within the current South Australian Strategic Plan, the relevant target is "to maintain the high level of volunteering in SA at 50% or higher".

To track the change in volunteering rates over time, and the effectiveness of existing programs in maintaining this target, the Office for Volunteers commissioned the ABS to design a questionnaire and Harrison Research to carry out a survey with a random sample of South Australians aged 15 years and over.

The survey is intended to provide updated data on:
- The incidence and frequency of both formal and informal volunteering.
- The demographic profile of volunteers.
- The types of organisations and/or people receiving this voluntary support.
- Drivers and barriers to volunteering.
- Volunteers' intentions to continue.

This survey is designed to capture information on both formal and informal volunteering. The agreed definitions of these terms are as follows:

**Formal volunteering** is unpaid, voluntary help willingly given in the form of time, services or skills for an organisation, club or association. It excludes voluntary work done overseas, and donations of money or goods.

**Informal volunteering** is unpaid help provided directly to people other than relatives, on the volunteer’s own initiative and not through a group or organisation.
1.2 The project

This survey was carried out using CATI (Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing) with a random sample of 1,504 people aged 15 or over, stratified by regional and metropolitan South Australia. Geographic quotas were implemented to ensure regional sub-samples would be large enough for accurate profiling and reporting by sub-segment. Subsequently, the data have been proportionally weighted by gender, age and geographic region to align with the population distribution as recorded in the ABS 2006 Census.

Selection of the target respondent within each household was based on the 'last birthday' method (rather than whomever answers the telephone as some research does); this increases the probability that the characteristics of the sample would represent those of the total population. See Appendix 1: Methodology for more details.

All interviewing was carried out by Harrison’s IQCA (Interviewer Quality Control Australia) accredited interviewers between Friday 16 April and Wednesday 28 April 2010.

The questionnaire used for this research was drafted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and adjusted by Harrison Market Research in conjunction with Office for Volunteers management and staff.

With a sample size of 1,504, the total sample results contained within this document should be accurate within a maximum ±2.5% margin of error at the 95% confidence level, meaning that if 50% of the population claimed to do some form of volunteering in the past 12 months, you could be 95% certain that the ‘real’ response in the SA population would fall between 47.5% and 52.5%.

However, we recommend a small degree of caution in considering the results regarding volunteering rates. Replacement sampling has an inherent flaw in that people who are interested in the topic are more likely to agree to take part, thereby potentially becoming over-represented in the sample. To a large extent, this is accounted for in standard statistical testing and the resulting margin of error; but it is generally advisable to be conservative rather than over-optimistic, so we suggest using ±5% rather than ±2.5% in considering volunteering rates. Results regarding volunteers’ activities, profiles, drivers, barriers, intentions, etc. do not suffer from this potentially larger variance.
2. EXECUTIVE ASSESSMENT
2.1 Key Outcomes

2.1.1 Volunteering rates

Volunteering rates in South Australia have stabilised in 2010, continuing a slight downward trend from 2006. That said, volunteering rates remain on target.

In 2010:

- 47% reported being involved in formal volunteering. Despite some small decreases from 2008 (significant at the 95% confidence interval), this maintains the significant increase from the 38% recorded in 2000.
- 47% reported engaging in informal volunteering, again continuing a small downward trend from 52% in 2006 (a small but statistically significant decline).
- While a slightly higher proportion of females reported engaging in formal volunteering compared to males in 2006 and 2008, the gender distribution was even in 2010 (each 47%).
- As observed each 2006 and 2008, the proportion of regional respondents engaged in formal volunteering remains significantly higher (58%) compared to metropolitan respondents (43%).

2.1.2 Profiling

Generally, the demographic profiles of both formal and informal volunteers match the wider population quite closely, indicating that volunteers are being attracted from all sectors. That said, there were some distinguishing characteristics, in particular, more volunteers are aged between 35 and 54 years, are University educated, those born in Australia, reside in a couple family and are married / de facto.

2.1.3 How organisations benefit

In 2010, sport and physical recreation groups continue to dominate the type of organisations at which people volunteer (36% consistent over time), followed by welfare and community groups (30%). Compared to 2008:

- The proportion volunteering at health organisations increased (from 11% in 2008 to 15% in 2010).
- The proportion volunteering at a religious group increased significantly (from 12% in 2008 to 17% in 2010).
- The proportion volunteering for emergency services has increased significantly (from 5% in 2008 to 10% in 2010).

2.1.4 Formal volunteer hours

Whilst frequency of volunteering has increased in 2008, the median figure per formal volunteer in 2010 was 2.5, statistically consistent with the 2.31 hours per week identified in 2008. This level of volunteering continues to grow marginally from the original medians of 1.4 hours per week in both 1995 and 2000.
Extrapolating the 2010 data across the estimated 565,369 South Australian formal volunteers, provides an estimated 1.41 million volunteer hours per week, returning to levels comparable with 2006.

2.1.5 Reasons for volunteering

In 2010 the top three most common reasons for volunteering have remained consistent with the 2006 and 2008 research, namely: to help others or help the community (45%), giving something back (14%) and personal satisfaction (12%).

2.1.6 Perceived personal benefits

Pleasingly, 97% of formal volunteers could think of at least one personal benefit they have experienced from volunteering. In 2010 48% reported a sense of personal satisfaction (falling from 59% in 2008 to a level more comparable with 2006), 27% forged friendships (falling from 33%), 15% felt more a part of the community, and 14% had met more people and experienced increased social contact.

2.1.7 Original triggers

Triggers identified in 2008 have remained statistically stable in 2010. 22% of formal volunteers became involved in volunteering after someone asked them, 16% found out about it themselves, 12% knew someone involved, and 10% each started either through their children’s School or sporting group.

2.1.8 Reasons for not volunteering

In 2010, 41% of the 791 respondents who are not formal volunteers said that this is because their work commitments are too time-consuming; this figure was significantly comparable among informal volunteers (40%) when compared to respondents who do not volunteer at all (41%). In 2010, work commitments were more commonly mentioned by a significantly greater proportion of metropolitan respondents (42% vs. 39% in regional), those residing in the South East regional area (53%), males (47% vs. 36% females, respondents aged 25 to 54 years (56%), young couples with no children at home (74%) and families generally, those are married or divorced (49%) and those with a household income between $75,001 and less than $100,000 (64%).

The second most common reason for not volunteering was family commitments (22%), followed by having no spare time (12%).

The majority of those who did not formally volunteer were open to being encouraged, with 87% citing at least one factor that might encourage them to participate (increasing significantly from 83% in 2008.

Consistent with previous years, the single largest factor that might encourage non-volunteers to participate continued to be decreased work commitments (20%). Mentions of this factor decreased significantly however in 2010, from 30% in 2008.

A further 12% said their family commitments would need to decrease (statistically comparable with 2008).
2.1.9  **Formal volunteers' future intentions**

As with 2006 and 2008, the majority of volunteers do not expect their volunteering hours to either increase or decrease (64%, increasing marginally from 59% in 2008). One in five (19%) do anticipate an increase; however, this increase is balanced by 13% who anticipate a decrease in their hours.

In 2010 the calculated net change in hours across the sample of formal volunteers as a whole is +0.71 hours per week, increasing significantly from +0.39 hours per week per respondent in 2008.

2.1.10  **Non-volunteers’ intentions**

The likelihood of respondents who are not formal volunteers taking up formal volunteering in the next 12 months is low but not insignificant. Overall, 20% who are not currently formal volunteers said that it is either very or quite likely they will take up this activity, while 69% said it was either very or quite unlikely that they would do this. These figures are statistically comparable with 2008.

Informal volunteers continued to be significantly more likely to anticipate taking on formal volunteering in the next 12 months (23% combined very and quite likely proportions), compared to 17% of non-volunteers).

2.1.11  **Perceived importance**

In 2010 at the total sample level, volunteering continued to be seen as very important (mean rating of 8.6 out of 10). This figure was marginally higher among the formal volunteer sample (8.9 out of 10), than among non-volunteers (8.5 out of 10). However, while this difference is statistically significant, overall both volunteers and non volunteers regard volunteering as important. This suggests it is not attitudes to volunteering that is a barrier, but rather practicalities such as lack of time, and competing commitments. These results are consistent with the 2006 and 2008 research waves.

2.1.12  **Perceived benefits to the community**

Pleasingly, almost all (98%) of the total sample continued to be able to see some benefits to the community from volunteering. In 2010, 20% of the total sample felt volunteering improves people’s, or the community’s wellbeing (decreasing significantly in mention from 29% in 2008), and a statistically comparable proportion (22%) said that it builds community spirit and facilitates social cohesion. 20% felt that people were able to get help they wouldn’t be able to receive otherwise.

For many of these perceived benefits, the proportion of formal volunteers who nominated them was higher than among those who do not formally volunteer. So while both segments consider volunteering important, those who currently volunteer formally have a more clear and comprehensive perception of why volunteering is important.
2.1.13 Perceived benefits to self and/or family

Comparable with previous years, 28% of the total sample can see no direct benefits to themselves or their family as a result of other people’s volunteer work. This proportion is significantly higher among non-volunteers (40%) – consistent with 2006 and 2008.
3. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS
3.1 Volunteer Rates

**Formal** volunteering rates in South Australia increased steadily from 28% in 1995 to 51% in 2006, before trending downward to 47% in 2010. Note that while no significant deterioration in rates was identified between 2006 and 2008 or 2008 and 2010, the continuation of this trend in 2010 has validated the decrease. While the downward trend results in a figure significantly lower than that seen in 2006, it maintains the significant increase from the 38% recorded in 2000.

Overall, 47% of the total sample in 2010 reported engagement in **informal** volunteering compared to 48% in 2008 and 52% in 2006. While no reliable deterioration in rates was recorded against 2008, it does continue a significant downward trend against the 2006 figures. The lack of statistically significant change in each formal and informal volunteering rates between 2008 and 2010 is also reflected in the statistically consistent figures engaging in both forms of volunteering (24% in 2008 and 25% in 2010).

Modelling the 2010 results to the actual South Australian population aged 15-84 (assuming that few people aged 84 or over are volunteers), using the latest (August 2006 Census) population figures indicates that approximately 565,369 ±2.5% South Australians are engaged in each formal volunteering or informal volunteering.

Taking both formal and informal volunteering into account in 2010, 69% of the total sample volunteered in some form, equating to 830,010 people in the total population (when extrapolated against ABS figures). This figure continues a decreasing trend from 75% volunteering in either or both forms in 2006 and 73% in 2008.

Looking at those doing only formal or informal volunteering in isolation, as well as those doing both, revealed no significant changes between 2008 and 2010.

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1 Calculated using ABS August 2006 census data, which shows the SA population, aged 15-84 at 1,202,913. Modelled numbers rounded to nearest 10,000 to allow for error.
The charts overleaf report volunteering rates by gender, age, region and country of origin.

While previous years reported a slightly higher proportion of females engaging in formal volunteering (51%) compared to males (47%), even figures were recorded in 2010 (each 47%, with female rates dropping significantly from 51%). Among informal volunteers however, a higher proportion of females continued to be informal volunteers in 2010 (50% vs. 45%) – as seen in previous years.

As in previous years by age group, the incidence of formal volunteering was significantly higher among respondents aged 35-54 (53%), compared with those falling either side, namely 15-34 year olds (43%) and those aged 55 years and over (45%). Further, all figures by age segment in 2010 were statistically comparable with the 2008 results.

As observed in each 2006 and 2008, the proportion of regional respondents engaged in formal volunteering in 2010 remains significantly higher (58%) compared to metropolitan respondents (43%). A similar pattern was recorded by geographic location for informal volunteering in 2010 (53% among regional respondents vs. 45% in the metropolitan sample).

The incidence of formal volunteering among respondents with university qualifications in 2010 remains significantly above average (51% vs 47% overall). It was notably below average among those whose highest educational qualification was less than high school (44%).

Formal volunteering continued to be more common among respondents born in Australia (50%) compared to respondents born in other countries (35%). The proportion of Australian born volunteers remained stable between 2008 and 2010. While the gap between these groups appeared to be narrowing in 2008 (due to a rise in figures among non-Australian born respondents), it widened again in 2010, due to a significant fall in volunteering rates among those from outside Australia (from 44% in 2008 to 35%).
Consistent with 2006 and 2008, formal volunteering in 2010 is also significantly more common among respondents from couple families with children at home (53%) and less common among lone person households (37%) and group households of unrelated adults (36%).

Again consistent with previous years, in 2010 formal volunteering is significantly more common among respondents who are married/living de facto (51%). It remains below average among those who have never been married (43%), are widowed or divorced (37% and 39% respectively).

SA FORMAL VOLUNTEERING RATES, OVER TIME

Fig.3: Volunteering rates in SA, tracked over time by region, gender, age and country of birth.
* See note overleaf.

Note: The 1995 research originally surveyed people aged 15+, but the 2000 report shows the 1995 results re-analysed to include only people aged 18+, to match the 2000 sample. However, participation rates by gender, age and labour force status are provided as part of Technical Note 2 at the end of the report and have been included where possible to facilitate future tracking.
As shown in the graph below, the number of organisations at which volunteers provided service in 2010 is still predominantly one (56%); consistent since 2006.

![Number of organisations at which people volunteer](image_url)

**Fig.4:** Number of organisations at which people volunteer.

There are some slight differences among sub groups when comparing the number of organisations over time. In 2006, respondents who were solely formal volunteers were more likely to be working at one organisation (63%) compared to respondents who were both formal and informal volunteers (50%). In 2008, this difference between volunteering types was not apparent, however, in 2010, solely formal volunteers were again more likely to volunteer at only one organisation (63%).

Consistent with the 2006 and 2008 results, formal metropolitan-based volunteers are notably more likely to work at one organisation (64%) compared to regional formal volunteers (40%). That is, not only is the rate of formal volunteering higher among regional respondents, but they also volunteer for more organisations than metropolitan respondents.
### 3.2 Profiling volunteers

#### 3.2.1 Formal volunteers

In this section, we consider the demographic and geographic profile of the proportion of the sample who said they are formal volunteers in 2010 (n=703) and discuss any changes from the 2006 and 2008 benchmarks.

The graph below demonstrates that between 1995 and 2006, the volunteer population became marginally biased towards females, given that the overall SA population aged 15+ is 52% female, 48% male. That said, the 2008 and 2010 formal volunteer gender distributions are statistically consistent with the total population figures (48% males compared to 52% female in 2010).

**FORMAL VOLUNTEERS' GENDER DISTRIBUTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006 All formal volunteers (n=761)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 All formal volunteers (n=739)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 All formal volunteers (n=761)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.5: Formal volunteers, weighted sample, gender distribution over time.
The 2010 age distribution of formal volunteers has remained statistically comparable with figures observed in each 2006 and 2008. This suggests that formal volunteers continue to be slightly more skewed toward those aged 35 to 44 years (22% vs. the 18% total population figure, significant at the 95% confidence interval).

**FORMAL VOLUNTEERS' AGE DISTRIBUTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>SA Population 2006 census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24 yrs</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 yrs</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 yrs</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>45-54 yrs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64 yrs</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ yrs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig.6:** Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, age.

The proportion of formal volunteers by geographic sub groups in 2010 has stayed consistent with previous years. Among the formal volunteers sample, just under 7 in 10 live in metropolitan Adelaide (67%), while one third are from regional areas of the State. Although more volunteers live in the metropolitan area, the volunteering rate is much higher among regional respondents (58% of regional respondents formally volunteer compared to 43% of metropolitan respondents formally volunteer).

**FORMAL VOLUNTEERS' GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Adelaide</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional SA</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig.7:** Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, geographic location.
Since 2006, the proportion of formal volunteers who are in paid employment has followed an upward trend, rising from 58% to 66% in 2010.

### FORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ WORK STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Working for payment/profit</th>
<th>Unpaid work</th>
<th>Do not work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All formal volunteers (n=739) 2010</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All formal volunteers (n=739) 2008</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All formal volunteers (n=761) 2006</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.8: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, work status.

Consistent with previous years, just under half of the formal volunteers sample reported their highest level of education was completing high school; whilst approximately a quarter of all formal volunteers have received a university education or trade/certificate.

### FORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>School educated</th>
<th>Trade/Certificate</th>
<th>University educated</th>
<th>Other qualification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All formal volunteers (n=739) 2010</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All formal volunteers (n=739) 2008</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All formal volunteers (n=761) 2006</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.9: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, highest level of education.
The majority of formal volunteers in 2010 continued to be those born in Australia (85% of all formal volunteers) compared to 75% of the SA population born in this country (according to ABS figures). This indicates that overseas-born residents continue to be under-represented in the pool of formal volunteers.

**Formal Volunteers’ Country of Birth**

![Chart showing the percentage of formal volunteers' country of birth for the years 2010, 2008, and 2006.](chart)

**Fig. 10:** Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, country of birth.

Of all formal volunteers, 45% were residing in a couple family situation (including families with two parents and pre-school, primary-school, teenage or adult children living at home). Older couples with no children at home continued to be the second largest proportion of formal volunteers (22%) followed by lone person households (14%). These figures are statistically consistent with previous years.

Respondents from sole parent families, group households of adults and young couples with no children, continue to be least represented among the formal volunteers sample.

**Formal Volunteers’ Household Composition**

![Chart showing the percentage of formal volunteers' household composition for the years 2010, 2008, and 2006.](chart)

**Fig. 11:** Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household composition.
In 2010, the majority of formal volunteers continued to be either married or living de facto (64% - statistically consistent since 2006). That said, an increasing trend in formal volunteers who have never been married was observed, from 20% in 2006 to 22% in 2008 and 26% in the current year. A corresponding decrease was also recorded in formal volunteers who are divorced – also significant at the 95% confidence interval.

**FORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ MARITAL STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married/defacto</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.12: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, marital status.

In 2006, 61% of formal volunteers reported an annual household income of under $75,000 per year. In 2008 this dropped considerably to 50% and stabilised in 2010 at 49%. That said, formal volunteers with a household income of $100,000 or more continued an upward trend from 11% in 2006 to 16% in 2008 and 19% in the current research.

**FORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $25k</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25k to &lt;$50k</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50k to &lt;$75k</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75k to &lt;$100k</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.13: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household income.
3.2.2 Informal volunteers

While a slight skew toward females among informal volunteers was observed in 2008, the figures returned to those more statistically comparable with the total population figures in 2010 (54% female and 46% male) – as seen for formal volunteers.

INFORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ GENDER DISTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=708) 2010</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=734) 2008</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=786) 2006</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA Population figures 2006 census</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.14: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, gender.

Informal volunteering continues to be undertaken by most age segments, and is generally reflective of the overall population according to ABS figures, with one small exception. As seen among formal volunteers, a marginally higher proportion of informal volunteers were recorded as being aged 35 to 44 years (21% vs. the 18% population data). This difference, however, is not statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval.

INFORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ AGE DISTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>15-24 yrs</th>
<th>25-34 yrs</th>
<th>35-44 yrs</th>
<th>45-54 yrs</th>
<th>55-64 yrs</th>
<th>65+ yrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=708) 2010</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=734) 2008</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=786) 2006</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.15: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, age.
In 2010, 71% of informal volunteers resided in the metropolitan area, while 29% were from regional areas, which continues to be statistically comparable with the overall SA population (74% metropolitan 26% regional). While a higher proportion of informal volunteers reside in the metropolitan area, the rate of volunteering among regional respondents is higher (53% vs. 45% in the metropolitan area). This is consistent with the pattern observed among formal volunteers.

**INFORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Metropolitan Adelaide</th>
<th>Regional SA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=708) 2010</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=734) 2008</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=786) 2006</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA Population figures 2006 census</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.16: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, geographic location.

Among respondents who informally volunteer in 2010, 65% work for payment or profit, compared to 34% of informal volunteers who do not work. This follows a significant upward trend from 59% in paid employment in 2006 and 63% in 2008.

**INFORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ WORK STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Working for payment/profit</th>
<th>Unpaid work</th>
<th>Do not work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=708) 2010</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=734) 2008</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=786) 2006</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.17: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, work status.
In 2010, just under half (49%) of all informal volunteers had no tertiary education – consistent since 2006. A further 22% of all informal volunteers have qualifications in a trade or have completed a certificate of some description, 24% have a university degree whilst 5% have some other qualification.

As with formal volunteers, in 2010, overseas-born residents continue to be under-represented as informal volunteers (17% vs. 25% in the total population). This under representation has remained unchanged since 2006.

Fig. 18: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, highest level of education.

Fig. 19: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, country of birth.
Informal volunteers’ household compositions are similar to that of formal volunteers and remain statistically comparable over time. Specifically, couple families continue to be the most common among informal volunteers (43%), followed by older couples with no children (20%) and lone person households (16%).

**INFORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>90%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=708) 2010</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=734) 2008</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=786) 2006</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.20: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household composition.

Six in ten informal volunteers continue to be married or in a de facto relationship. That said, a significant increase has been recorded in informal volunteers who have never been married, rising from 22% in each 2006 and 2008 to 27% in the current monitor. This is consistent with the pattern identified among formal volunteers.

**INFORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ MARITAL STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>90%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=708) 2010</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=734) 2008</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All informal volunteers (n=786) 2006</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.21: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, marital status.
In 2006, the distribution of informal volunteer household incomes was skewed toward those earning less than $75,000 per year (62%). Since this time, the income brackets of informal volunteers has become more evenly distributed, with a reducing proportion in the under $75,000 bracket (56% in 2008 and 50% in 2010), and increasing proportions noted in the $75,001 and over brackets (24% in 2006 to 29% in 2008 and 34% in 2010).

**INFORMAL VOLUNTEERS’ HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All informal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volunteers (n=708)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of informal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $25k</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25k to &lt;$50k</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50k to &lt;$75k</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75k to &lt;$100k</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100k or more</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.22: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household income.

### 3.2.3 Non-volunteers

Non-volunteers are people who had not undertaken any formal or informal volunteering in the 12 months prior to the interview. In each 2006 and 2008, the non-volunteers were marginally male skewed, however, in 2010, the gender distribution is even.

**NON-VOLUNTEERS’ GENDER DISTRIBUTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (n=461)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 (n=408)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 (n=378)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of non-volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.23: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, gender.
The following chart reveals the age distribution of non-volunteers over time. Against the total population distribution, non-volunteers are significantly less likely to be aged 35 to 44 years, a pattern that has become more pronounced in 2010 (10% vs. 18% in the total population). Conversely, marginally more non-volunteers were aged 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years relative to the ABS data (each 18% vs. 15% in the population).

Fig.24: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, age.

Consistent with previous years, approximately 8 in 10 non-volunteers live in metropolitan areas, while 19% come from regional areas of the State. This represents a more metropolitan bias relative to the total population distribution (where 25% is regional), and is consistent with the higher rate of both formal and informal volunteering recorded in regional areas.

Fig.25: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, geographic location.
In 2010, 58% of non-volunteers worked for payment or profit, compared to 41% who did not work. While the proportion of non-volunteers who do not work increased significantly between 2006 and 2008 (39% to 45%), the 2010 figures have returned to levels more comparable with 2006.

**NON-VOLUNTEERS WORK STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Working for payment/profit</th>
<th>Unpaid work</th>
<th>Do not work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteering 2010 (n=461)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteers (n=408) 2008</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteers (n=378) 2006</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.26: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, work status.

In 2010, 51% of non-volunteers had no qualifications above high school, 21% had a trade or certificate and 22% were University educated.

Since 2006, the results reveal a downward trend in non-volunteers with only School-based qualifications (from 58% in 2006 to 55% in 2008 and 51% in the current year). Conversely, the proportion with a University education rose significantly in 2010, from 15% in 2008 to 22%. The increase in non-volunteers with a Trade or other certificate seen between 2006 and 2008 was overturned in 2010, with figures returning to levels comparable with 2006 (21%).

**NON-VOLUNTEERS' EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>School educated</th>
<th>Trade/Certificate</th>
<th>University educated</th>
<th>Other qualification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteering 2010 (n=461)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteers (n=408) 2008</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Volunteers (n=378) 2006</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-volunteers’ country of birth recorded a significant change in 2010, with the proportion born in Australia decreasing from 78% in 2008 to 72%. A significant increase in non-volunteers from an other country of origin was recorded in parallel (22% in 2008 to 28%).

The change in distribution of household types among non-volunteers noted in 2008 stabilised in 2010. Specifically, the proportion of non-volunteering couple families increased significantly between 2006 and 2008 to stabilise as the largest single proportion of non-volunteers at 32% in 2010. Older couples with no children continued to be the second most common household type (27%), followed by lone person households (22%). The decreasing proportion of non-volunteers in young couples with no kids settings seen between 2006 and 2008 stabilised at 4% in the current monitor.
In 2010, the most common marital status among non-volunteers continued to be married or de-facto (56%), followed by being never married (continuing a downward trend from 34% in 2006 to 30% in 2008 and 26% in the current monitor). No other changes in marital status were statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval.

In 2010 57% of non-volunteers earned less than $75,000 per annum, compared with 50% among formal volunteers. Non-volunteers earning $100,000 or more increased from 6% to 10%, although remaining below the proportion of formal volunteers who earn $100,000 or more (16%). Overall the proportion of non-volunteers earning $75,000 or more has increased significantly in 2008 to 22% compared to 15% in 2006.
3.3 How organisations benefit

Formal volunteers were asked a series of questions about the main organisation they volunteer for, that is, the one they had volunteered the most hours for in the previous 12 months. These questions included type of organisation, how long they had volunteered there, the activities they carry out, frequency of volunteering there and travel-to-volunteering distances or times. If they volunteered for more than one organisation, they were asked the same questions for each of up to three organisations.

This section of the report considers volunteering behaviours in two ways - people’s overall volunteering behaviour across all organisations versus their behaviour patterns for the main beneficiary – or ‘main’ organisation.

3.3.1 Where people volunteer formally

In 2010, sport and physical recreation groups continued to dominate the type of organisations at which people volunteer. Compared to 2008, 2010 recorded some significant increases in mentions of the types of organisations where people formally volunteer in 2010, namely:

- The proportion volunteering at health organisations increased (from 11% in 2008 to 15% in 2010).
- The proportion volunteering at religious groups increased significantly (from 12% in 2008 to 17% in 2010).
- The proportion volunteering for emergency services increased significantly (from 5% in 2008 to 10% in 2010).

The pattern in mentions for ‘main’ organisation types mirrors that of all organisations, indicating that no particular type is dominating volunteer resources.

Fig.32: Type of organisations benefiting from volunteering.
While volunteering for sport and physical recreation groups continues to be the most common organisation type overall, in 2010 there are a number of key differences in organisation types between demographic sub groups, namely:

- As in 2008, sport and physical recreation groups are nominated by more regional volunteers (52%) than their metropolitan counterparts (28%).
- Mention of sport and physical recreation groups has significantly decreased among 35-44 year olds from 52% in 2008 to 45%.
- Volunteering for sport and physical recreation groups is more prevalent among men (45%) than women (27%).
- Those in paid employment are also significantly more likely to volunteer for a sport and physical recreation group (43%) compared to unemployed respondents (23%).
- More young couples with no children (50%) volunteer for sport and physical recreation groups than the total sample average (36%).
- More respondents with a trade (40%) volunteer for sport and physical recreation groups than the total sample average (36%).

2010 recorded increased support for emergency services, particularly even more prevalent among regional volunteers (18% versus 6% metro). Emergency service volunteering is nominated by a significantly lower proportion of females (8%) compared to males (12%).

Volunteering for welfare or community groups is more prevalent among older respondents (40% for those aged 55-64 and 38% for those aged), sole parent families (39%), those who are widowed (43%) and divorced/separated (40%). Conversely, fewer young people (12% aged 18 to 24) and respondents from households with no children volunteer for welfare or community groups (12%), against the 30% total sample average.

Predictably, and consistent with 2008, in 2010 education and training organisations gained their volunteers mainly from family households (couples with children, 24% volunteer) and 35-44 year olds (27%). Volunteering for education and training organisations is also more prevalent among metro respondents (16%) and those in paid employment (14%).

### 3.3.2 Activities performed

As in previous years, the activities in which volunteers are spending most time are varied and evenly distributed in mentions: 20% are taking on management or committee roles, 19% do fundraising or sales, 20% administration/clerical/recruitment, 19% preparing/serving food. Approximately one in six teach/instruct/provide information (16%), or coach/referee/judge (17%). Other activities mentioned by notably fewer people include:

- Repairing/maintenance/gardening 10%
- Befriending/supportive listening/counselling 8%
- Fieldwork - other 8%
- Personal care/assistance 7%
- Transporting people/food/other goods 5%
- Delivering leaflets/other promotion 2%
- Frontline emergency services 3%
- Performing/media production 6%

Overall, these results are consistent with 2008.
ACTIVITY SPENT MOST TIME ON IN LAST 12 MONTHS - MAIN RESPONSES (includes multiple responses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All organisations (n=703)</th>
<th>Main organisation (n=703)</th>
<th>All organisations (n=757)</th>
<th>Main organisation (n=757)</th>
<th>All organisations (n=757)</th>
<th>Main organisation (n=757)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20 19 20 16 18 17</td>
<td>13 15 13 12 14 14</td>
<td>22 23 18 16 12 15</td>
<td>17 17 15 12 9 12</td>
<td>24 21 20 19 17 15</td>
<td>18 16 16 15 12 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140</td>
<td>% of formal volunteers</td>
<td>0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140</td>
<td>% of formal volunteers</td>
<td>0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140</td>
<td>% of formal volunteers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.33: Activity spent most time in last 12 months, main responses.

Key differences by gender in the roles taken on include:

- Proportionally more males are involved in coaching/refereeing/judging (21%; females 13%), and repairing/maintenance/ gardening (14% versus 6%).
- More females than males are involved in fundraising/sales (23% females versus 15% males), preparing/serving food (22% versus 14%) and personal care/assistance (9% versus 5%).

The gender differences noted above are generally consistent with the 2008 results.

As shown above for organisation type in 2010, respondents from family households are, naturally, more likely to volunteer in activities involving children, such as coaching/refereeing/judging (28% of couple families and 17% of sole parent families), again, consistent with 2008 results.

3.3.3 Volunteer turnover

All formal volunteers were asked how long they had volunteered for their main (or only) organisation, with those who volunteer for more organisations then asked the same question with respect to the ones to which they give the second and third most time. Respectively, in 2010 the number of formal volunteers answering these questions were:

- Re main organisation n=703 respondents
- Re second organisation (i.e. volunteer for 2+ orgs.) n=304 respondents
- Re third organisation (i.e. volunteer for 3+ orgs.) n=111 respondents
As in 2008, the 2010 figures indicate that people stay with organisations for lengthy periods, averaging 9.3 years with their main beneficiary (an increase from 8 years in 2008). The mean term with their second organisation was 8.6 years and 9.6 years with their third.

The graph below highlights these mean (average) results, but also provides the median figures. The median is the mid-point, i.e. half the results fall above this point, half below. In this case, where the median is lower than the mean, it indicates that there are some particularly large numbers in the data set.

Similar to 2008, further exploration shows that in 2010 7% of the formal volunteers interviewed have been with their main organisation for 25+ years (statistically comparable with the 4% cited in 2008). On the other hand, there continues to be a significant level of new entrants, with a sizeable 18% having volunteered for their main organisation for less than two years. This has decreased significantly however, from 33% noted in 2008.

Average service periods by demography continued in the same vein in 2010, with significantly higher average service periods among:
- regional volunteers relative to those in metropolitan SA (10.8 vs. 8.5 years on average).
- males relative to females (10.4 vs. 8.2 among females).
- the unemployed (10.8 vs. 8.5 among those in paid employment).
- those born in Australia (9.4 vs. 8.6 among those born outside of Australia).
It should also be noted that service periods increasing in line with age (rising from 3.9 years among those aged 15 to 17 years to 15.5 among those aged 65 years and over).

As in 2008, 2010 volunteering still appears to start at a young age - the 15-24 year old volunteers had averaged 3.8 years with the organisation to which they give most time (main organisation), 4.9 years with their second organisation and 2.5 years with their third. In total, in 2010 3% of the 15-24 year old volunteers are providing services to three or more organisations. This has decreased however, significantly from 13% in 2008.

3.3.4 Frequency of formal service

As in previous years, once a week volunteering commitment continued to be the most common frequency of involvement among formal volunteers in 2010 (44%). A further 21% claimed to volunteer once a month for most of the year, and 21%, 2-3 times a month. Other volunteering is seasonal, with 8% of volunteers being active in their roles at least weekly during the season, however representing a decrease from 12% in 2008. Over time, overall seasonal volunteering continued a downward trend since 2006 (36% in 2006, 26% in 2008 and 19% in 2010). Coupled with the increase in weekly volunteering, this indicates an overall increase in frequency of volunteering involvement in 2010.

![FREQUENCY OF INVOLVEMENT](image)

Fig.35: Length of time volunteered in past 12 months, by region.

Although there is a decrease in 2010, the proportion of weekly volunteering throughout the year continues to be significantly higher among volunteers aged 65+ (58%, down from 67% in 2008). Overall, the proportion of weekly volunteering increases steadily in line with respondent age.
Respondents not in the workforce are significantly more likely to volunteer once a week throughout the year (50%) compared to workers (41%) – who do so less frequently. This is also consistent with the 2008 results.

### 3.3.5 Distances travelled to formal volunteering

The following graph reveals very clearly volunteering in 2010 was again done close to home or work. Specifically, 3% do not travel to volunteer, 20% go 1 kilometre or less and 39% travel 2-5 kilometres. However, a sizeable 12% travel 30 or more kilometres to reach their volunteering.

Note: distances were recorded as home or work to their start point; travel during their volunteering hours was not included.

**Fig.36: Distances travelled to volunteer (main organisation, by region.**

Similar to 2008, regional volunteers are likely to travel further than their metropolitan counterparts. While female volunteers tend to more commonly travel shorter distances (2-5kms, 42% vs. 35% male), male volunteers tended to travel longer distances (11-20kms 23% vs. 18% female). There were few significant differences in travel among other sub-groups.

### 3.3.6 Volunteer hours

In line with previous years, volunteer hours have been calculated based on median figures rather than arithmetic means.
Whilst frequency of volunteering has increased in 2008, the median figure per formal volunteer in 2010 was 2.5, statistically consistent with the 2.31 hours per week identified in 2008. This equates to 20.8 hours per month, or 129.9 hours per year (increasing from the 120.08 hours recorded in 2008). This level of volunteering continues to grow from the original medians of 1.4 hours per week in both 1995 and 2000.

### 3.4 Informal volunteering activities

Since 2006, the most common informal volunteering activities were yard or maintenance work and babysitting. In 2010, babysitting continues to be more common than yard maintenance work (30% and 26% respectively). The gap between these two most common activities is closing in 2010, with a significant increase recorded in maintenance work (from 21% in 2008).

While shopping for others and visiting the sick or elderly appear to have increased slightly in 2010 (not reliably so at the 95% confidence interval); taking out bins/bringing in mail/keeping an eye out while the people are away or driving for others have all slightly decreased. An addition in 2010 however, is the 8% of informal volunteers who engage in the provision of services for the sick and elderly.

By gender, significantly more males engage in yard or maintenance work (44%) in comparison to females (10% in 2010, a significant increase from 4% in 2008), while females are significantly more likely to be engaged in:

- Babysitting (37% vs 21% males).
- Visiting the sick and elderly (17% vs 10% males).
- Driving others (5% vs 9% males).

These gender differences are consistent with 2008 results.

![INFORMAL VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES OVER TIME - MAIN RESPONSES ONLY (includes multiple responses)](image)

Fig.37: Activities engaged in as informal volunteer, by gender.

Among metropolitan informal volunteers in 2010 was a significant increase in yard or maintenance work (from 17% in 2008 to 25% in 2010), while regional respondents recorded a slight decrease in this activity (from 23% in 2008 to 27% in 2010).
Yard or maintenance work was also significantly higher among the following segments:

- Respondents who hold a trade qualification (41%), especially compared to just 22% of university-educated informal volunteers – consistent with 2008.
- Respondents in a group household of adults (35%) especially compared to couple families (22%).

Consistent with 2008, in 2010 babysitting tended to be mainly carried out by informal volunteers aged between 25 and 44 year olds (47%) compared to those 45 years and over (19%). It was also more common for non-volunteers who baby-sit to be working for payment or profit (34% compared to 21%). Consistent with 2008, in 2010 babysitting is also more common among respondents from couple families (48%) and sole parent families (37%).

Similarly to 2008, in 2010 informal volunteers 65 years and over were more likely to visit the sick or elderly compared to those under 65 years (28% and 10% respectively). Those widowed or divorced were also more likely to visit the sick and elderly compared to those who are in a married or de facto relationship or those never married (30% compared to 13%). However it is likely that these differences are due to a direct relationship between age and marital status.

### 3.5 Volunteering drivers

#### 3.5.1 Reasons for volunteering

In 2010 the top three most common reasons for volunteering have remained consistent with the 2006 and 2008 research. The most common main reason for volunteering, mentioned by half the formal volunteers (45%), is to help others or help the community. This response was distantly followed by giving something back (14%) and personal satisfaction (12%). No other responses were mentioned by more than 10% of the sample.

2010 saw a significant reduction in mentions of giving something back (falling from 21% to 14%), and an increase in mentions of drivers such as to use my skills (8%) and social contact (7%).

The differences in drivers between metropolitan and regional areas in 2010 were largely consistent with each 2006 and 2008, with metropolitan volunteers recording significantly higher mentions of “give something back” (15% vs. 12% of regional volunteers). Metropolitan respondents were also significantly more likely to mention to use my skills in 2010 (10% vs. 4%).

That said, the higher mention of to “keep a group, club or association going” seen in regional areas in 2006 and 2008 did not feature in 2010. Instead this was replaced with higher mention of to help others/ the community in regional areas (52% vs. 42%).
Several other variations of statistical significance were observed between segments of the formal volunteers’ sample. Specifically:

- Formal volunteers 55+ were more likely to volunteer to “help others or the community” compared to those below 55 (49% vs. 43%).
- Respondents who were not in paid employment were significantly less likely to volunteer to “help others or the community” (38% compared to 49% in paid employment, as were those in metropolitan Adelaide (42% vs. 52%), those residing in the Western and Southern suburbs (47% and 43% respectively) and males more generally (41%).
- Consistent with 2006 and 2008, 25-54 year olds are most likely to volunteer due to personal or family involvement (11% vs. 7% total sample) and to give something back (16% vs. 11% or lower in the remaining groups).
- As in 2008, respondents not born in Australia are significantly more likely to volunteer in order to give something back (20% vs. 13% Australian-born volunteers).

In 2010, 39% of all formal volunteers specified no other reasons for volunteering, other than the main reason given in the previous question. Statistically consistent with previous years, 14% cited personal satisfaction and 10% the desire to help others as further reasons for volunteering. No other responses were mentioned by more than 10% of the sample. These findings were consistent across all segments of the sample.
57% of the informal volunteers who partook in the 2010 research said that they volunteer informally to help others or the community (decreasing 4% from 61% in 2008). A further 8% do so to give something back (consistent with 2008), 11% informally volunteer to give pleasure to others and 6% get personal satisfaction from doing so. 2010 also recorded higher mentions of personal/family involvement as reasons for informal volunteering (7%), and to improve others situation (10%). These findings were consistent across all segments.

Fig.39: Other reasons for volunteering, by region.

Fig.40: Main reason for informal volunteering, all informal volunteers.
3.5.2 Perceived Personal benefits

Pleasingly, a high 97% of formal volunteers continued to be able to think of at least one personal benefit they have experienced from volunteering. In 2010 48% reported a sense of personal satisfaction (falling from 59% in 2008 to 48% - more comparable with the 2006 figure), 27% forged friendships (dropping from 33% in 2008), 15% felt more a part of the community, and 14% had met more people and experienced increased social contact.

By geographic location in 2010, metropolitan respondents were significantly more likely to mention personal satisfaction (51% vs. 42%), improved teamwork skills (7% vs. 3%) and improved communication (8% vs. 4%). Regional respondents by contrast, were significantly more likely to mention friendships (32% vs. 24%) and being a part of the community – more akin to 2006 (19% vs. 13%).

![Graph showing main benefits experienced as a formal volunteer over time](image)

Fig.41: Benefits experienced as a volunteer, by region.

Consistent with previous years, female volunteers are significantly more likely to report having made friendships through volunteering (29%) compared to males (24%). This benefit was also cited by significantly more respondents residing in the eastern and western suburbs (33%), the very young (15-17 years) and older respondents (aged 55 and over), those not in paid employment (31% vs. 24%) or studying (29% vs. 17% students), and those from another country of origin (38%). Higher mention of friendships was also recorded among those from couple families (29%), older couples with no children at home (34%) and those who are married or widowed (31% and 34%).

Again consistent with prior years, personal satisfaction, enjoying making other people/things better is another benefit enjoyed by significantly more 65+ year olds (54%). In 2010 however, this group extended to those aged 35 to 54 years (55%). Personal satisfaction was also more commonly mentioned among those in paid employment (49%), Australian born respondents (49% vs. 41% from other countries) and those in the Eastern and Western suburbs (49% and 48% respectively).
Higher mentions were also recorded among sole parent households (57%), those in an older couple situation with no children at home (52%), and lone person households (53%), those either divorced (62%) or married (50%), and those with either very low (less than $25K) or very high household incomes ($75K+).

Feeling a part of the Community was more commonly mentioned by respondents in the eastern and western suburbs (22% and 23% respectively vs. the 15% total sample average), those aged 25 to 44 years (20%), those in a couple family (18%), married respondents (17%) and those with an annual household income ranging between $75,001 and $100,000 (25%).

### 3.5.3 Original triggers

Triggers identified in 2008 have remained statistically stable in 2010. Of the 703 formal volunteers who participated in the research, 22% became involved in volunteering after someone asked them (comparable with the 20% recorded in 2008). A further 16% found out about it themselves, 12% knew someone involved, 10% each started either through their children’s School or sporting group. No other triggers were mentioned by more than 10% of the total sample of formal volunteers.

![Fig.42: First steps to becoming involved in volunteering.](image)

Unlike previous years, in 2010 no significant differences in triggers of formal volunteering were recorded by geographic location.
3.6 Volunteering barriers

3.6.1 Reasons for not volunteering

In 2010, 41% of the 791 respondents who are not formal volunteers said that this is because their work commitments are too time-consuming; this single largest reason was also comparable among informal volunteers (40%). It should be noted however, that this rationale continues a downward trend in mentions between 2006 and 2010 from 47% to 41%.

Work commitments was a more common reason for not volunteering in the following groups:
- Consistent across metropolitan and regional SA as in 2008 (42% vs. 39%).
- Those residing in the South Eastern regional area (53%).
- Males (47% vs. 36%).
- Respondents aged between 25 and 54 years (56%, reduced from 62% in 2008).
- Those in paid employment (63%, however down from 71% in 2008).
- Young couples with no children at home (74%, increasing in mention from 68% in 2008) and families (including couple families, 47% and sole parent families, 49%).
- Those who are married or divorced (49%).
- Those with a household income of $75,000 to less than $100,000 (64%), similar to 2008.

Other reasons for not volunteering mentioned by more than 10% of the total sample continued to be family commitments (22% and also continuing a downward trend from 26% in 2006), no spare time (12%) and health problems (10%). Being too elderly was also a common reason for not volunteering in 2010 (11%).

Family commitments was cited as a more common reason for not volunteering among the following sub-groups:
- Females (30% vs. 15% males, consistent since 2006).
- Metropolitan based respondents (23% vs. 18% in regional SA).
- Those in the outer West, North West of the state (26% vs. 22% total sample).
- Those aged 25 to 44 years (39%, comparable with 2008).
- Couple and sole parent families (36% and 33% respectively, statistically comparable with 2008).
- Married/de facto (33%) compared to total sample (22%) – again consistent over time.
Those who did not volunteer formally were asked what, if anything, might encourage them to participate. Of this sample, 87% cited at least one factor that might encourage them, increasing significantly from 83% in 2008.

Since 2006, decreased work commitments has been the single largest factor that might encourage non-volunteers to participate, continuing into 2010. That said, a significant decrease in mentions was recorded in the current year, falling from 30% in 2008 to 20% in the current year.

In 2010, the next most common response was decreased family commitments, however, this too continues a downward trend from 19% in 2006 to 15% in 2008 and 12%.

A further 8% said if they did not need to work for a living, and 9% said retirement.
As shown in the chart below the proportion of respondents claiming that nothing could happen that would lead them to participate in formal volunteering continued to be significantly higher among 65+ year olds (34%, statistically consistent with the 37% reported in 2008). This suggests that this group are most closed to the concept of changing their behaviour in this regard. Those most open to changing their behaviour by contrast, were those aged 35 to 44 years (98% provided at least one factor that might encourage them), followed by those aged 25 to 34 years (94%) and those aged 45 to 54 years (92%).

The other point of note from this chart was the heightened mention of decreased work and family commitments among those aged between 25 and 54 years relative to the very young and very old age segments.

![Chart: WHAT WOULD ENCOURAGE NON-VOLUNTEERS TO PARTICIPATE - MAIN RESPONSES 2010 (By age group)](chart.png)

Those least open to being encouraged to change their behaviour (saying that nothing would encourage them) were significantly more likely to be:
- Respondents earning less than $25,000 (30%, statistically comparable with 2008).
- Those not in paid employment (24%, statistically comparable with 26% in 2008).

New characteristics emerging as significant in 2010 included:
- In the metropolitan area (14% vs. 9% in regional SA).
- From an ‘other’ country of origin (18% vs. 11% Australian born).
- Completed only high school (18% vs. the 13% total sample average).
- Residing in a lone person household (25%) or young couple with no children situation (23%).
- Widowers (39%).

As in previous years, work commitments in 2010 was cited by a significantly higher proportion of respondents:
- in all age groups, apart from the very young and those aged 65+ years, and particularly so among those aged 35 to 54 years (33%).
- in paid employment (32%).
- in regional SA (26%) and particularly in the inner East, North East (35%).
in a young couple with no children situation (32%, decreasing from 54% in 2008) or group household of adults (26%).
- with a household income of equal to or more than $75,001 per annum (32%).

Family commitments was a significantly more common barrier among:
- females (18% vs. 6% males, down from 22% in 2008).
- couple families (18% vs. 12% total sample, down from 24% in 2008).
- those who are married (18%, consistent with 2008 figures).
- those with a household income of $75,001 or more (15%).
- those with a Trade, Certificate, Diploma or Bachelor degree (15%).
- those aged between 25 and 44 years (20%).
- and those from an other country of origin (17%).

3.7 Future intentions and why

3.7.1 Formal volunteers' intentions

As in previous years, the majority of volunteers do not expect their volunteering hours to either increase or decrease in 2010 (64%, increasing marginally from 59% in 2008 to figures comparable with 2006). This finding continues to be comparable between metropolitan and regional volunteers.

One in five (19%) do anticipate an increase, and their reasons for believing this are discussed below. However, this increase is balanced by 13% who anticipate a decrease in their hours – statistically comparable with previous years.

**ANTICIPATED CHANGE IN VOLUNTEERING HOURS OVER TIME**

![Graph showing anticipated change in volunteering hours over time.]

Fig.46: Anticipated increase in volunteering hours, by region.
Respondents who anticipated a change in their volunteering were asked by how much they would reduce or increase their hours. Bearing in mind that most respondents did not anticipate any change, in 2010 the calculated net change in hours across the sample of formal volunteers as a whole is +0.71 hours per week per respondents, an increase from +0.39 hours per week per respondent in 2008.

The average change in hours per week among formal volunteers in metropolitan Adelaide was marginally higher relative to regional areas is statistically at parity (+0.91 hours per week vs. 0.78 in regional SA).

### 3.7.2 Reasons for increased hours

In 2010, 27% of the 130 volunteers who anticipated an increase in the hours they volunteer said that the reason for this is an increased need from the community; increasing significantly in 2010 to 27% after falling to 21% in 2008. 11% had been asked to take on more, 10% noted their children were now at School, and 9% simply had more spare time. Aside from the increase in mentions of increased need from the community, all other results were statistically at parity with the 2008 figures.

Similarly to previous years, results were largely comparable between segments of the sample, with no statistically significant differences observed.

#### Fig.47: What factors contribute to increase in volunteering.

### 3.7.3 Potential to prevent reduced hours

Respondents who were anticipating a change in their hours were asked what could be done to prevent them reducing their hours. What is evident in 2010, is the continuing increase in mentions of an all encompassing ‘nothing’, rising gradually from 37% in 2006 to 44% in 2008 and 62% in the current year. A further 25% also said ‘nothing’ but cited a specific reason, which varied markedly across the sample.

There were no significant differences between sub groups. This is likely to be due to the relatively small sample size of volunteers who claim they will be reducing their hours.
WHAT COULD BE DONE TO MAINTAIN CURRENT LEVEL OF
VOLUNTEERING OVER TIME - MAIN RESPONSES
(Formal Volunteers anticipating change in hours)

![Bar chart showing percentages of formal volunteers in 2006, 2008, and 2010.]

Fig.48: What could be done to maintain current level of volunteering.

In 2010 half of all volunteers (51%), who report that their volunteering hours would decrease or stay the same in the next 12 months (n=450), said there was nothing that could be done to increase their hours. This is consistent with each 2006 and 2008. A further 16% indicated they would need more hours in their day to increase their volunteering hours, whilst 10% said that they would volunteer more if they could give up work.

WHAT COULD BE DONE TO INCREASE CURRENT LEVEL OF
VOLUNTEERING OVER TIME - MAIN RESPONSES (Formal volunteers
anticipating change in hours)

![Bar chart showing percentages of formal volunteers reporting change in hours in 2006, 2008, and 2010.]

Fig.49: What could be done to increase current level of volunteering.

Several sub groups are more likely than the average (10%) to volunteer more if they could give up work. Namely:

- Those in metropolitan Adelaide (12% vs. 6% in regional SA).
- 35-44 year olds (18, consistent with the 20% reported in 2008).
- Salary earners (14%, consistent with 17% in 2008).
- Those earning $50,000-$75,000 per year (19% - consistent over time).
3.7.4 Non-volunteers’ intentions

The likelihood of respondents who are not formal volunteers taking up formal volunteering in the next 12 months is low but not insignificant. Overall, 20% who are not currently formal volunteers said that it is either very or quite likely that they will take up this activity – consistent with 17% reported in 2008.

A further 69% said it was either very or quite unlikely that they would do this (statistically comparable with 72% reported in 2008).

Informal volunteers continued to be significantly more likely to anticipate taking on formal volunteering in the next 12 months (23% combined very and quite likely proportions, comparable over time), compared to 17% of non-volunteers.

Respondents aged 15-24 were also notably more likely, compared to older age groups, to indicate their intention to participate in formal volunteering (29% of 15-24 year olds, vs the 20% average, comparable over time). Those currently in paid employment would also be more likely to consider formal volunteering (22% vs 16% of those not currently in paid employment).

As seen in 2008, there is no significant difference between males and females future volunteering intentions.

With the exception of the segments discussed above, no other significant variations were observed in the proportion of respondents intending to participate in formal volunteering in the next 12 months.

**Likelihood of volunteering in next 12 months**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total sample (n=791)</th>
<th>Males (n=383)</th>
<th>Females (n=407)</th>
<th>Total sample (n=774)</th>
<th>Males (n=394)</th>
<th>Females (n=380)</th>
<th>Total sample (n=739)</th>
<th>Males (n=375)</th>
<th>Females (n=364)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.50: Likelihood of volunteering in next 12 months, by gender.
3.8 Opportunities

3.8.1 Perceived importance

All respondents were asked to rate how important they thought it was for people in the community to volunteer, using a scale where 0 meant not at all important, and 10 meant extremely important.

As illustrated in the graph below, in 2010 at the total sample level, volunteering was seen as very important (average rating of 8.6 out of 10). Somewhat predictably, this figure was higher among the volunteer sample (8.7 out of 10), than among non-volunteers (8.5 out of 10). However, while this difference is statistically significant, overall both volunteers and non volunteers regard volunteering as important. This suggests that it is not attitudes to volunteering that is a barrier, but rather practicalities such as lack of time and competing commitments. These results are consistent with the 2008 research.

Fig.51: Importance of volunteering, by volunteer type.
Younger respondents (those aged 15-24) rated the importance of volunteering notably lower than the oldest respondents in the sample (those aged 65+), with the younger group recording an average rating of 7.8 out of 10 (a decrease from 8.3 in 2008), compared to 8.9 out of 10 among the latter group (a decrease from 8.9 in 2008). As in 2008, in 2010 the graph below shows the relationship between age and perceived importance of volunteering is not exactly linear, however perceptions of the importance of volunteering does tend to increase with age. Further, as noted, the likelihood of taking on volunteering is much higher among younger age groups despite this lower importance rating. Again this reinforces the view that it is not necessarily attitudes to volunteering that are the barrier.

**IMPORTANCE OF VOLUNTEERING (By age group)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>15-24 yrs</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 yrs</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 yrs</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>274</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.52: Importance of volunteering, by age group.

Consistent with 2008, in 2010 respondents who had never married rated the importance of volunteering notably lower in comparison to widowers (8.8 vs 9.1 out of 10), however among most other groups, the variations observed were not statistically significant. On the other hand, it is important to note that, consistent with 2008, respondents who have never married continue to rate the importance of volunteering lower than other sub-groups – 8.1. In the majority of sub-groups, the maximum variation between segments was approximately 0.5, indicating a fairly consistent view of the importance of volunteering in all segments.

### 3.8.2 Perceived benefits to the community

Pleasnably, as in 2008, almost all (98%) of the total sample could see some benefits to the community from volunteering. At the total sample level, one in five felt that the activity improves people's, or the community's wellbeing, and the same proportion (22%) said that it builds community spirit and facilitates social cohesion. 15% felt that many activities would cease to exist without the effort of volunteers. Some of the other perceived benefits included:

- Many community projects would cease to exist (18%).
- Many organisations would cease to exist. (14%).
- People get help they wouldn't otherwise get. (20%).
- Gives pleasures/enjoyment to people/the community (12%).
For many of these perceived benefits, the proportion of formal volunteers who nominated them was higher than among those who do not formally volunteer; namely;

- Many activities would cease to exist (18% vs 11% who do not formally volunteer).
- Many community projects would cease to exist (22% vs 15% who do not formally volunteer).
- Many organisations would cease to exist (17% vs 11% who do not formally volunteer).
- Building community spirit/attitudes or cohesion (27% vs 18% who do not formally volunteer).

So while both volunteers and non-volunteers consider volunteering important, those who currently volunteer have a more clear and comprehensive perception of why volunteering is important.

Compared to 2008, although there is a decrease, regional respondents (not just those who volunteer) were still more likely to claim that without the help of volunteers:

- Many activities would cease to exist (16% vs 14% metropolitan respondents).
- Many community projects would cease to exist (24% vs 16% metropolitan respondents).
- Many organisations would cease to exist (17% vs 13% metropolitan respondents).

These differences are similar to those observed in 2006.

![Benefits to Community from Volunteering Over Time](image)

**Fig.53: Benefits to community total sample**
Other significant variations in the perceptions of the benefits volunteering bring to the community were observed when results were analysed by educational qualification. University educated respondents were significantly more likely to suggest that volunteering builds community spirit and precipitates social cohesion (32% vs 22% total sample), yet respondents who have a Certificate I-IV or diploma were more likely to suggest that without volunteering, many community projects would cease to exist (22% vs 18% total sample). Again, these results are consistent with 2006.

Those earning less than $25,000 are less likely to suggest building community spirit/attitudes cohesion (11% compared to 22% total sample). Unlike 2008, those earning less than $25,000 are no longer more likely to suggest that volunteering keeps down costs for government/tax payers (down from 18% to 8% - the same as the total sample 8%) compared to those earning more than $25,000. Slight differences were observed compared to the 2008 results.

3.8.3 Perceived benefits to self and/or family

In 2010 28% of the total sample (slight increase from 2008 – 24%) can see no direct benefits to themselves or their family as a result of other people’s volunteer work. This proportion is significantly higher among non-volunteers (40%), with a further 3% increase over 2008 results. Volunteers of either a formal or informal nature who believe there is no benefit to themselves or their family remained steady at 20% and 24%, respectively. Volunteers were significantly more likely to perceive the following benefits from other people’s volunteering, in comparison to non-volunteers:

- Friendlier/ safer community (14% vs 7% non-volunteers).
- Clubs/ associations/ groups stay in existence (16% vs 10% non-volunteers).

These results are generally consistent with 2008 excluding the benefit ‘sense of security/knowing someone is there to help’. In 2010 11% volunteers (a significant decrease from 21% in 2008) and 13% non-volunteers (a slight decrease from 17% in 2008) perceived sense of security/knowing as a benefit from other people’s volunteering.
Similarly to 2008, older respondents aged 55-64 were significantly less likely to identify any benefits that they, or members of their family, experience as a result of volunteering, with 36% reporting no benefits from volunteering, compared to 13% of 35-44 year olds, and 28% of the total sample. In keeping with this, the following segments were also significantly less likely to report any personal benefits from other's volunteering; these segments most likely are part of the 55+ year old age group:

- Respondents who do not work (35% compared to 24% of respondents engaged in paid work).
- Consequently, respondents aged under 55 were significantly more likely to identify a number of benefits that impact either on them, or family members. Of note were the following findings:
  - Clubs/associations/ groups stay in existence (21% of 35-44 year olds, 17% of 45-54 years old compared to 14% of 55-64 year olds and 8% of 64+).
  - Kids get to play sport, or do the things they want to (18% of 35-44 year olds, 7% of 45-54 years old compared to 4% of 55-64 year olds and 2% of 64+).
  - Kids exposed to a greater variety of learning is seen as a benefit to those aged 35-44 (16%) compared to total sample (5%).

In contrast those aged over 65 were more likely to identify certain benefits than those aged below 65. Namely:

- Aged care in people’s homes (12% vs 2% under age 65)
- Help when someone is sick (9% vs 5% total sample)
As in 2008, in 2010 metropolitan respondents were also significantly less likely to perceive any benefits from volunteering in comparison to regional respondents (31% identifying no benefits compared to 20% of regional respondents). However unlike 2008, 2010 results indicate that the level of awareness of the metropolitan respondents on the benefits from volunteering is increasing. While for regional respondents, there is still a greater level of awareness, compared to metropolitan respondents, in terms of most benefits, the gap in the understanding of benefits between metropolitan and regional respondents seems to be narrowing down. However, following aspects are notable:

- A sense of security, knowing someone is there to help (13% vs 8% metropolitan respondents).
- Clubs, associations and groups stay in existence (20% vs 11% metropolitan respondents).
- Kids get to play sport / do things they want to (10% vs 7% metropolitan respondents).
- Help when someone is sick (7% vs 5% metropolitan respondents).

The greater level of awareness in regional areas that is still seen in terms of benefits such as sense of security and clubs/associations is not surprising, given the remoteness of some regional locations, and the higher incidence of threats to safety, such as bushfires and floods in regional locations.

Other findings of note in 2010 are:

- Respondents born outside of Australia tended to be less likely to perceive any personal benefits from other people's volunteering (31% vs 28 of Australia-born respondents). It is important to note that compared to 2008, Australia-born respondents are becoming more likely to perceive the benefits, represented by a decrease from 28% in 2008 to 22% in 2010 that do not see any benefits.
- Respondents that have a Certificate I-IV or diploma were significantly more likely to see (23%) the benefit of clubs/associations/groups staying in existence than any other educational sub-group, and the total sample (14%).
- Similarly those who have a Certificate I-IV or diploma were more likely to perceive the benefits of kids being exposed to greater variety of learning.
- University-educated respondents were significantly more likely to perceive the sense of security benefits (16%) compared to respondents who do not have a high school diploma (8%).
- Although there is a decrease from 23% in 2008 to 16% in 2010, university-educated respondents were significantly more likely to think that volunteering leads to a friendlier and safer community.
APPENDIX A1: METHODOLOGY
A1.1  DATA CAPTURE

All interviewing was carried out by Harrison Research’s IQCA\textsuperscript{2} accredited personnel and in accordance with IQCA standards. All research was conducted in accordance with the Market and Social Research Privacy Principles (M&SRPPs) approved by the Privacy Commissioner in 2003.

The survey was conducted via telephone, using a sample of households selected randomly from the most recent version of DtMS, an Electronic White Pages.

1504 interviews took place between Friday 16 April and Wednesday 28 April 2010.

The person aged 15 or older, who was last to have their birthday, was targeted within each household as the potential respondent. If that person was uncontactable, or unable or unwilling to take part after three attempts to gain an interview, the household was discarded from the sample and replaced (i.e. replacement sampling). No substitution with other household members was allowed.

Quotas were set and achieved for the number of interviews to be conducted in each of five South Australian regions, which were defined in line with the Australian Bureau of Statistics zone classifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Adelaide</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner east/ north-east</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner west/ north-west</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer west/ north-west</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-east</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These quotas artificially boosted the number of interviews that would be achieved in regional areas, at the expense of the metropolitan sample; random sampling alone would have resulted in regional areas having too few respondents to allow analysis of their results to compare with other regions.

A1.2  WEIGHTING

The data have subsequently been weighted back in line with the actual population, as recorded in the ABS Census 2006 for South Australia. Weights have been applied to adjust for geographic region, gender and age.

The two tables following overleaf show the raw and weighted sample distributions.

\textsuperscript{2} IQCA = Interviewer Quality Control Australia. See \url{http://www.mrqca.com.au} for more details.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampling distribution by region</th>
<th># of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unweighted</td>
<td>Weighted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Adelaide</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>1103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional SA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner east / north east ³</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner west / north west ⁴</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer west / north west ⁵</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-east ⁶</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total Regional</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL SAMPLE</strong></td>
<td><strong>1504</strong></td>
<td><strong>1494</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.55: Note – the weighted sample was slightly smaller due to some refusals for postcode and age in the data file.

Fig.56: Table showing the raw and weighted sample distribution by region

Although the last birthday selection method was strictly applied, the raw sample tends to be slightly biased towards females and older respondents when using a replacement sample, as these people are more likely to agree to participate in the survey. The data were therefore also weighted by gender and age to bring the sample into line with the ABS 2006 Census data. The table below shows the both raw and weighted sample distributions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample distribution by gender and age</th>
<th># of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>WEIGHTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 year olds</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 year olds</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 year olds</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54 year olds</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64 year olds</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years or over</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL SAMPLE</strong></td>
<td><strong>1504</strong></td>
<td><strong>1494</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.57: Table showing the raw and weighted sample distribution by gender and age.

---

³ Equivalent to Murraylands Statistical Division
⁴ Equivalent to Yorke and Outer Adelaide Statistical Divisions
⁵ Equivalent to Eyre and Far North Statistical Divisions
⁶ Equivalent to South East Statistical Division
APPENDIX A2: QUESTIONNAIRE
Good afternoon/evening, my name is [Q0IV] from Harrison Research. We are conducting a survey across the State about volunteering in South Australia. This is on behalf of the Office For Volunteers, and the information collected will be used to support volunteer efforts in South Australia in the future.

_IF NECESSARY, SAY:_ This is genuine research and I guarantee we are not trying to sell you anything or ask you to volunteer for anything. _IF MORE IS REQUIRED, YOU MAY TELL THEM THAT THE OFFICE FOR VOLUNTEERS IS PART OF THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE AND REFER THEM TO THE GENERAL NUMBER 08 8463 4490 TO CONFIRM THE STUDY’S AUTHENTICITY._

"Is there anyone living in this household aged 15-24? _IF YES, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THEM OR ARRANGE CALLBACK - IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK FOR ONE WITH LAST BIRTHDAY - RE-INTRODUCE AS REQUIRED - USE UNTIL THIS AGE QUOTA IS FULL_ 
_IF NO, OR IF 15-24 QUOTA FULL:_ Could I please speak to the person in the household, aged 15 and over, who was the last to have a birthday? _REINTRODUCE OR CALLBACK AS NECESSARY_"

"The survey will take between 5 and 13 minutes to go through, depending on your answers. _IF THEY'RE HESITATING BECAUSE OF TIME_: We do need to get opinions from as wide a cross-section as possible; I could call back later if it would be more convenient. _ARRANGE CALLBACK IF REQUIRED OR CONTINUE_

_IF CONCERNED ABOUT PRIVACY_ I can assure you that any information you give will remain confidential. Any identifying information, such as this phone number, is removed before we analyse the results. No one's individual answers can be passed on to our clients or anyone else.

And before we start, I just need to let you know that this call may be monitored by my supervisor for training and coaching purposes.

May we begin the interview? Thank you. "

"Q1 The first section of the survey is about FORMAL volunteering and I just need to explain how we're defining that. Formal volunteering means unpaid, voluntary help willingly given in the form of time, services or skills for an organisation, club or association. It excludes voluntary work done overseas and donations of money or goods don't count as volunteering. Some examples include: sports and physical recreation; welfare or community groups; health; emergency services; schools, education and training; service groups; religious groups; environmental; animal welfare; business or professional; unions; law, justice or political groups; arts or heritage; parenting, child or youth groups; international aid or development.

In the last 12 months, have you done any unpaid volunteering for any of these or similar types of organisations?"

1. Yes
2. No

IF 2 IN Q1 GO Q31

"Q2 How many different organisations have you done unpaid volunteering for in the last 12 months? _RECORD NUMBER, D IF DON'T KNOW_ "

WIDTH=2
NUM 1-29, D
"Q3 What is the name of the organisation that you volunteered the most hours for in the last 12 months?"
1. (Specify Q301)
2. Can't recall

IF 1 IN Q3 GO Q4
IF 2 IN Q3 GO Q21

"Q4 The next few questions are about [Q301]. Which of the following best describes [Q301]? _READ OUT 01-15 - SINGLE RESPONSE_"
1. Sport and physical recreation
2. Welfare or community
3. Health
4. Emergency services
5. Education or training
6. Service group
7. Religious group
8. Environmental or animal welfare
9. Business, professional or union
10. Law, justice or political
11. Arts or heritage
12. Parenting, child or youth
13. International aid or development
14. Other recreation or interest group
15. Something else (specify Q401)

"Q5 How long have you been a volunteer for [Q301]? _RECORD AS WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS - IF UNCERTAIN, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATE_"
MR
1. Weeks (specify Q501)
2. Months (specify Q502)
3. Years (specify Q503)
---
4. Don't know/not sure

"Q6 Which activity have you spent the most time on in the last 12 months for [Q301]? _PROMPT OR PROBE IF NECESSARY_"
MR
1. Administration/clerical/recruitment
2. Management/committee work/coordination
3. Befriending/supportive listening/counselling
4. Coaching/refereeing/judging
5. Frontline emergency services
6. Repairing/maintenance/gardening
7. Fieldwork- other
8. Fundraising/sales
9. Delivering leaflets/other promotion
10. Performing/media production
11. Personal care/assistance
12. Preparing/serving food
13. Transporting people/food/other goods
14. Teaching/instruction/providing information
15. Other (specify Q601)
---
16. Don't know/not sure
Q7 HOW LONG HAVE YOU VOLUNTEERED FOR IN LAST 12 MONTHS
"Q7 Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually volunteered for _[Q301]_ ?"
1. At least once a week through all/most of the year
2. 2-3 times a month through all/most of the year
3. At least once a month through all/most of the year
4. Several times through all/most of the year
5. Regularly once a year
6. At least once a week through season/part of the year
7. 2-3 times a month through season/part of the year
8. At least once a month through season/part of the year
9. Several time through season/part of the year
10. Less regularly
11. It varies

Q8 HOW MANY KMS TRAVELLED TO VOLUNTEER
"Q8 How many kilometres do you usually travel from home or work to the place you volunteer at for _[Q301]_ _NOTE: THIS MEANS ONE WAY ONLY_ ?"
1. None - volunteering done at home/work
2. Less than 1 km
3. 2-5 kms
4. 6-10 kms
5. 11-20 kms
6. 21-31 kms
7. 31-40 kms
8. 41-50 kms
9. Over 50 kms
10. It varies

IF 1 IN Q2 GO Q21

"Q9 What is the name of the organisation that you volunteered the second most hours for in the last 12 months?"
1. (Specify Q901)
2. Can't recall

"Q10 The next few questions are about _[Q901]_. Which of the following best describes _[Q901]_ _READ OUT 01-15 - SINGLE RESPONSE_ ?"
1. Sport and physical recreation
2. Welfare or community
3. Health
4. Emergency services
5. Education or training
6. Service group
7. Religious
8. Environmental or animal welfare
9. Business, professional or union
10. Law, justice or political
11. Arts or heritage
12. Parenting, child or youth
13. International aid or development
14. Other recreation or interest group
15. Something else (specify Q1001)
"Q11 How long have you been a volunteer for _[Q901]_? _RECORD AS WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS - IF UNCERTAIN, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATE_"

MR
1. Weeks (specify Q1101)
2. Months (specify Q1102)
3. Years (specify Q1103)

GO Q12

Q1101 WEEKS 2ND
Q1102 MONTHS 2ND
Q1103 YEARS 2ND

Q12 ACTIVITY DONE MOST FOR 2ND ORGANISATION IN LAST 12 MONTHS
"Q12 Which activity have you spent the most time on in the last 12 months for _[Q901]_? _PROMPT OR PROBE IF NECESSARY_"

MR
1. Administration/clerical/recruitment
2. Management/committee work/coordination
3. Befriending/supportive listening/counselling
4. Coaching/refereeing/judging
5. Frontline emergency services
6. Repairing/maintenance/gardening
7. Fieldwork - other
8. Fundraising/sales
9. Delivering leaflets/other promotion
10. Performing/media production
11. Personal care/assistance
12. Preparing/serving food
13. Transporting people/food/other goods
14. Teaching/instruction/providing information
15. Other (specify Q1201)

"Q13 Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually volunteered for _[Q901]_?"
1. At least once a week through all/most of the year
2. 2-3 times a month through all/most of the year
3. At least once a month through all/most of the year
4. Several times through all/most of the year
5. Regularly once a year
6. At least once a week through season/part of the year
7. 2-3 times a month through season/part of the year
8. At least once a month through season/part of the year
9. Several time through season/part of the year
10. Less regularly
11. It varies

"Q14 How many kilometres do you usually travel from home or work to the place you volunteer at for _[Q901]_?"
1. None - volunteering done at home/work
2. Less than 1 km
3. 2-5 kms
4. 6-10 kms
5. 11-20 kms
6. 21-31 kms
7. 31-40 kms
8. 41-50 kms
9. Over 50 kms
10. It varies

IF 2 IN Q2 GO Q21

"Q15 What is the name of the organisation that you volunteered the third most hours for in the last 12 months?"
1. (Specify Q1501)
2. Can't recall

IF 1 IN Q15 GO Q16
IF 2 IN Q15 GO Q21

"Q16 The next few questions are about _[Q1501]_. Which of the following best describes _[Q1501]_? _READ OUT 01-15 - SINGLE RESPONSE_"
1. Sport and physical recreation
2. Welfare or community
3. Health
4. Emergency services
5. Education or training
6. Service group
7. Religious
8. Environmental or animal welfare
9. Business, professional or union
10. Law, justice or political
11. Arts or heritage
12. Parenting, child or youth
13. International aid or development
14. Other recreation or interest group
15. Something else (specify Q1601)

"Q17 How long have you been a volunteer for _[Q1501]_? _RECORD AS WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS - IF UNCERTAIN, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATE_"
MR
1. Weeks (specify Q1701)
2. Months (specify Q1702)
3. Years (specify Q1703)

"Q18. Which activity have you spent the most time on in the last 12 months for _[Q1501]_? _PROMPT OR PROBE IF NECESSARY_"
MR
1. Administration/clerical/recruitment
2. Management/committee work/coordination
3. Befriending/supportive listening/counselling
4. Coaching/refereeing/judging
5. Frontline emergency services
6. Repairing/maintenance/gardening
7. Fieldwork- other
8. Fundraising/sales
9. Delivering leaflets/other promotion
10. Performing/media production
11. Personal care/assistance
12. Preparing/serving food
13. Transporting people/food/other goods
14. Teaching/instruction/providing information
15. Other (specify Q1801)
"Q19 Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually volunteered for _[Q1501]_ ?"
1. At least once a week through all/most of the year
2. 2-3 times a month through all/most of the year
3. At least once a month through all/most of the year
4. Several times through all/most of the year
5. Regularly once a year
6. At least once a week through season/part of the year
7. 2-3 times a month through season/part of the year
8. At least once a month through season/part of the year
9. Several time through season/part of the year
10. Less regularly
11. It varies

"Q20 How many kilometres do you usually travel from home or work to the place you volunteer at for _[Q1501]_ ?"
1. None - volunteering done at home/work
2. Less than 1 km
3. 2-5 kms
4. 6-10 kms
5. 11-20 kms
6. 21-31 kms
7. 31-40 kms
8. 41-50 kms
9. Over 50 kms
10. It varies

"Q21 The next question is about ALL your volunteering for ALL organisations over the past 12 months. Approximately how many hours in total have you spent volunteering? Don't forget to include volunteer hours done in your own home and extra hours done irregularly. You can give me your answer in hours per week, or days per month, etc., however, suits you best. _NOTE: IF DAYS, CHECK HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY, IF LESS THAN 7 HRS/DAY, RECALCULATE AS HOURS._"
1. Hours per week (specify Q2101)
2. Hours per month (specify Q2102)
3. Hours per year (specify Q2103)
4. Days per month (specify Q2104)
5. Weeks per month (specify Q2105)
6. Weeks per year (specify Q2106)
7. It varies too much to say

"Q22 How did you first become involved in volunteering? _UNPROMPTED_"
MR
1. Knew someone involved
2. Someone asked me
3. Family history/culture of volunteering
4. Found out about it myself
5. I had been affected/impacted by something/received volunteer help
6. Family/friend affected/impacted by something/received volunteer help
7. Saw advertisement/report in media
8. Through my employer
9. Through my children's school
10. Through my children's sport
11. Through my children - some other way
12. Through my studies
13. Other (specify Q2201)
14. Can't recall

"Q23 What is your main reason for volunteering?  _UNPROMPTED_"

MR
1. Active/to be active
2. Felt obliged
3. Give pleasure to others
4. Give something back
5. Help others/community
6. Improve others' situations/health/etc
7. Just happened
8. Keep a group/club/association going
9. Learn new skills
10. Meet people - social contact
11. Meet people - variety/are different from me
12. Personal satisfaction
13. Personal/family involvement
14. Religious beliefs
15. To do something worthwhile
16. Use my skills/experience
17. Work - gain work experience
18. Work - hope it leads to a job
19. Other (specify Q2301)
--
20. Can't say

Q2301 OTHER REASON

Q24JP
=0

IF 20 IN Q23 GO Q25

"Q24 Are there any other reasons you volunteer?  _UNPROMPTED_"

MR
1. Active/to be active
2. Felt obliged
3. Give pleasure to others
4. Give something back
5. Help others/community
6. Improve others' situations/health/etc
7. Just happened
8. Keep a group/club/association going
9. Learn new skills
10. Meet people - social contact
11. Meet people - variety/are different from me
12. Personal satisfaction
13. Personal/family involvement
14. Religious beliefs
15. To do something worthwhile
16. Use my skills/experience
17. Work - gain work experience
18. Work - hope it leads to a job
19. Other (specify Q2401)
--
20. No other reasons

NOT Q23

"Q25 What benefits have you experienced as a direct result of being a volunteer? _UNPROMPTED - RECORD 1ST MENTION FIRST IN LIST_"

MR
1. Improved skills - communication
2. Improved skills - teamwork
3. Improved skills - problem solving
4. Improved skills - initiative and enterprise
5. Improved skills - planning and organising
6. Improved skills - self-management
7. Improved skills - learning
8. Improved skills - technology
9. Broader outlook
10. Friendships/made friends
11. Feel/be part of a community
12. Gain community respect
13. Personal satisfaction/enjoy making other people or things better
15. Meet people - social contact
16. Meet people - variety/are different from me
17. Other (specify Q2501)

18. No benefits experienced

"Q26 In the next 12 months, do you expect the number of hours you volunteer for organisations to increase, decrease or stay the same?"
1. Increase
2. Stay the same
3. Decrease
4. Decrease temporarily
5. Can't say

IF 2 IN Q26 GO Q30
IF 5 IN Q26 GO Q31

"Q27 By how much do you expect your volunteering to _[Q26]_? _RECORD AS HRS, DAYS OR WKS NOTE: IF DAYS, CHECK HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY, IF LESS THAN 7 HRS/DAY, RECALCULATE AS HOURS_"
1. Hours per week (specify Q2701)
2. Hours per month (specify Q2702)
8. Hours per year (specify Q2706)
3. Days per month (specify Q2703)
4. Weeks per month (specify Q2704)
5. Weeks per year (specify Q2705)
6. All the time I currently give
7. Can't say

IF 1 IN Q26 GO Q28
IF 3-4 IN Q26 GO Q29

"Q28 What factors are contributing to your increased volunteering? _UNPROMPTED_"

MR
1. Retired from work
2. Children now at school
3. Children older
4. Children left home
5. Greater sense of social responsibility
6. Bored - need more/different things to do
7. Reduced government/paid services
8. Increased need from the community
9. Other volunteers getting older/need replacing
10. Training/mentoring new volunteers
11. Have been asked to take on more
12. Other reason (specify Q2801)

"Q29 What, if anything, could be done to help YOU maintain your current level? _UNPROMPTED_"

MR
1. More government funding
2. More funding from the community
3. Other suggestion (specify Q2901)
4. Nothing because going overseas
5. Nothing because family member/friend needs me instead
6. Nothing because. . . (specify Q2902)

7. Nothing

"Q30 What, if anything, could be done to help you increase your current level of volunteering? _UNPROMPTED_"

MR
1. If I were fitter/healthier
2. If I could give up work
3. If I had more hours in the day
4. If organisation(s) I volunteer for received more funding
5. Other suggestion (specify Q3001)
6. Nothing because. . . (specify Q3002)

7. Nothing

"Q31 How important or otherwise is it that people in the community volunteer for organisations, clubs, associations, etc. ? Please use a 0-10 scale, where 0 means not at all important and 10 means extremely important. _RECORD NUMBER, D IF DON'T KNOW_"

WIDTH=2
NUM 0-10, D

"Q32 What do you see as the benefits to the community from people volunteering? _BUT PROBE THOROUGHLY_"

MR
1. (Many) activities would cease to exist
2. (Many) community project/programs would cease to exist/never happen
3. (Many) organisations would cease to exist
4. Broadens people's perspectives/views
5. Building community spirit/attitudes/cohesion
6. Cross-generational contact/exchange of views
7. Easing the load for the professionals/staff
8. Gives pleasure/enjoyment to people/the community
9. Keeps down costs for government/taxpayers
10. Keeps down costs for organisations
11. Keeps down costs to the community
12. Keeps kids active
13. Keeps kids off the street
14. Keeps older people in their homes
15. Parents (more) involved with their children
16. People can get the coaching/training/mentoring they need
17. People get help they wouldn't otherwise get
18. People's/the community general wellbeing
19. Volunteers' wellbeing/personal satisfaction
20. Other (specify Q3201)

------

21. Nothing

"Q33 What do you see as the benefits to you and your family from OTHER people volunteering? _UNPROMPTED_

MR
1. Aged care facilities (e.g. nursing homes) more affordable
2. Aged care in people's homes
3. Can get clothes etc. from op shops
4. Clubs/associations/groups stay in existence
5. Friendlier/safer community
6. Good example for children/young people
7. Help when someone is sick
8. Keeps me/my family fit
9. Kids exposed to greater variety of learning
10. Kids get to play sport/do things they want to
11. My home is better protected e.g. fire, security, etc.
12. Sense of security/knowing someone is there to help
13. Other (specify Q3301)

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14. Nothing

IF 1 IN Q1 GO Q37
IF 2 IN Q1 GO Q34

"Q34 You mentioned that you don't do any formal volunteering; can you tell me why that is? _UNPROMPTED - RECORD 1ST MENTION FIRST IN LIST _

MR
1. Family commitments too time consuming
2. Work commitments too time consuming
16. Study commitments too time consuming
3. No spare time (no reason given)
4. Too elderly
5. Unwilling to make year round/regular contribution
6. Too many rules/regulations nowadays
7. Volunteer in other ways (specify Q3401)
8. Give money instead of time
9. Have never been personally asked
10. Health problems/physically unable
11. No interest in volunteering
12. Can't afford it financially
13. Don't know how to become involved/need more info
14. Other (specify Q3402)

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15. Can't say
"Q35 How likely or unlikely is it that you will become a volunteer through an organisation or group in the next 12 months?"
1. Very likely
2. Quite likely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely / can't say
4. Quite unlikely
5. Very unlikely

"Q36 What would need to happen for you to become involved in volunteering?
_UNPROMPTED - RECORD 1ST MENTION FIRST IN LIST _"
MR
1. Decreased family commitments
2. Decreased work commitments
3. Decreased study commitments
4. Retirement
5. If I didn't have to work for a living
6. Extra time - other reason (specify Q3601)
7. If I get better physically
8. More information on how I could help
9. Other (specify Q3602)
10. Nothing would make it happen

GO Q37

"Q37 The next few questions are about informal volunteering. This is where you provide unpaid help directly to people OTHER THAN RELATIVES, on your own initiative and not through a group or organisation. This includes things like shopping for a neighbour, mowing someone else’s lawn, baby sitting for free, visiting or helping someone who is sick or elderly, etc. In the last 12 months, have you done any informal volunteering?"
1. Yes
2. No

IF 2 IN Q37 GO Q42

"Q38 Over the last 12 months, approximately how many hours per month have you spent informal volunteering?"
1. Hours per week (specify Q3801)
2. Hours per month (specify Q3802)
3. Hours per year (specify q3803)

"Q39 What activity did you spend the most time on as an informal volunteer in the last 12 months? _UNPROMPTED - RECORD 1ST MENTION FIRST IN LIST _"
MR
1. Babysitting
2. Cooking for others
3. Delivering food/other goods
4. Driving others
5. Housework
6. Providing care for sick or elderly
7. Shopping for others
8. Take bins out/bring in mail/keep eye on place for sick/elderly
9. Take bins out/bring in mail/keep eye on place when people away
10. Teaching/coaching/mentoring
11. Visiting sick or elderly
12. Writing letters, paying bills, etc.
13. Yard or maintenance work/watering gardens/etc
14. Other (specify Q3901)

"Q40 What is your main reason for this informal volunteering? _UNPROMPTED_"
MR
1. Active/to be active
2. Felt obliged
3. Give pleasure to others
4. Give something back
5. Help others/community
6. Improve others' situations/health/etc
7. Just happened
8. Keep a group/club/association going
9. Learn new skills
10. Meet people - social contact
11. Meet people - variety/are different from me
12. Personal satisfaction
13. Personal/family involvement
14. Religious beliefs
15. To do something worthwhile
16. Use my skills/experience
17. Work - gain work experience
18. Work - hope it leads to a job
19. Other (specify Q4001)
   __
20. Can't say

"Q41 Are there any other reasons you volunteer in this way? _UNPROMPTED_"
MR
1. Active/to be active
2. Felt obliged
3. Give pleasure to others
4. Give something back
5. Help others/community
6. Improve others' situations/health/etc
7. Just happened
8. Keep a group/club/association going
9. Learn new skills
10. Meet people - social contact
11. Meet people - variety/are different from me
12. Personal satisfaction
13. Personal/family involvement
14. Religious beliefs
15. To do something worthwhile
16. Use my skills/experience
17. Work - gain work experience
18. Work - hope it leads to a job
19. Other (specify Q4101)
   __
20. No other reasons

* CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONS

"Q42 _RECORD GENDER_"
1. Male
2. Female
"Q43 Now I just need to ask a few questions to help us analyse our results. What year were you born? _RECORD NUMBER, D IF REFUSED _" 
WIDTH=4 
NUM 1900-1995, D

"Q44 What is the postcode where you live? _RECORD NUMBER, D IF DON'T KNOW _" 
WIDTH=4 
NUM 5000-5999

"Q45 In the last week, did you have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?"
MR
1. Yes, worked for payment or profit
2. Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down
3. Yes, unpaid work in a family business
4. Yes, other unpaid work
5. No, did not have a job
IF 5 IN Q45 GO Q49

"Q46 In the main job held last week, were you: _READ OUT 1-4 _"
1. A wage or salary earner
2. Conducting own business with employees
3. Conducting own business without employees
4. A helper not receiving wages
IF 2-4 IN Q46 GO Q48

"Q47 Does your employer support volunteering through a corporate or workplace volunteer program?"
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

"Q48 Last week, how many hours did you work in all jobs? _USE D FOR DON'T KNOW _"
WIDTH =3 
NUM 0-120, D

"Q49 Did you actively look for work at any time in the last four weeks? _NOTE: REGISTERED WITH CENTRELINK AS A JOBSEEKER, CHECKING OR REGISTERING WITH ANY OTHER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY; WRITING, TELEPHONING, OR APPLYING IN PERSON TO AN EMPLOYER FOR WORK; ADVERTISING FOR WORK_ "
MR
1. No, I did not look for work
2. Yes, I looked for part-time work
3. Yes, I looked for full-time work
IF 1 IN Q49 GO Q51

"Q50 If you had found a job, could you have started work last week?"
1. Yes
2. No

"Q51 What is the highest level of education/qualification you have achieved to date?"
1. Did not go to school
2. Year 8 or below
3. Year 9 or equivalent
4. Year 10 or equivalent/Intermediate
5. Year 11 or equivalent/Leaving
6. Year 12 or equivalent/Leaving honours
7. Trade
8. Certificate I/II
9. Certificate III/IV
10. Advanced diploma/diploma
11. Bachelor degree
12. Graduate diploma/Graduate certificate
13. Postgraduate degree
14. Other Certificate
15. Other qualification (specify Q5101)
16. Refused

GO Q52

"Q52 Are you currently studying?"
1. Yes
2. No

IF 2 IN Q52 GO Q54

"Q53 Are you doing any volunteering that will help in your future career?"
1. Yes
2. No

"Q54 In which country were you born?"
1. Australia
2. England
3. New Zealand
4. Italy
5. Vietnam
6. Scotland
7. Greece
8. Germany
9. Philippines
10. India
11. Other (specify Q5401)

IF 1 IN Q54 GO Q55
IF 2-11 IN Q54 GO Q56

"Q58 Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?"
MR
2. Yes, Aboriginal
3. Yes, Torres Strait Islander
4. No

"Q56 Which of the following best describes your household? _READ OUT AS NECESSARY_"
1. Lone person household
2. Group household of related or unrelated adults
3. Young couple, no children
4. Older couple, no children at home
5. Couple with mainly pre-school children
6. Sole parent with mainly pre-school children
7. Couple with mainly primary-school children
8. Sole parent with mainly primary-school children
9. Couple with mainly teenage children
10. Sole parent with mainly teenage children
11. Couple with mainly adult children still living at home
12. Sole parent with mainly adult children still living at home
13. Refused

"Q57 What is your marital status?"
1. Never married
2. Widowed
3. Divorced
4. Separated but not divorced
5. Married/de facto
6. Refused

"Q58 Which of the following ranges best describes your household's gross income? READ OUT 1-7" 
1. Less than $25,000 per annum
2. $25,000 to less than $50,000
3. $50,000 to less than $75,000
4. $75,000 to less than $100,000
5. $100,000 to less than $150,000
6. $150,000 to less than $200,000
7. $200,000 or more
8. Don't know
9. Refused

"Q59 That concludes the survey. On behalf of the Office For Volunteers and Harrison Research, thank you for your time. "
BLANK