



Volunteering in South Australia in 2008

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Project #: 7785
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Report Date: June 2008

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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 2006 by Harrison Research, which found participation figures among South Australians (aged 15 and above) at 51% for formal volunteering, and 52% for informal volunteering. In regional areas, formal volunteering participation rates were higher than in the metropolitan area (63% compared to 47%).

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 since the 2006 research, 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 was designed 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 was 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 1,513 people aged 15 or over, stratified by regional and metropolitan South Australia. Geographic quotas were implemented to ensure regional sub-samples that 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 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 Monday 12th May and Tuesday 3rd June 2008.

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 1,513, the total sample results contained within this document should be accurate within a maximum $\pm 2.5\%$ 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 $\pm 5\%$ rather than $\pm 2.5\%$ 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 increased steadily from 1995 to 2006, and remain on target in 2008, despite a small decline in informal volunteering. In 2008:

- 49% reported being involved in **formal** volunteering, maintaining the significant increase from the 38% recorded in 2000.
- 48% reported engagement in **informal** volunteering compared to 52% in 2006 (a small but statistically significant decline).
- A slightly higher proportion of females engage in formal volunteering (51%) compared to males (47%).
- As observed in 2006, in 2008 the proportion of regional respondents engaged in formal volunteering remains significantly higher (59%) compared to metropolitan respondents (45%).

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.

2.1.3 How organisations benefit

In 2008, sport and physical recreation groups continue to dominate the type of organisations at which people volunteer. Compared to 2006:

- The proportion volunteering at community groups or a local service club has increased significantly (from 23% in 2006 to 31% in 2008).
- The proportion volunteering at a religious group has decreased significantly (from 17% in 2006 to 12% in 2008).
- The proportion volunteering for emergency services decreased significantly (from 8% in 2006 to 5% in 2008).

2.1.4 Formal volunteer hours

Whilst frequency of volunteering has increased in 2008, the median time figure per formal volunteer in 2008 emerged as 2.31 hours per week, identical to the 2006 figures. This level of volunteering has maintained the significant increase noted in 2006 over previous surveys.

Extrapolating the 2008 data across the estimated 590,000 South Australian formal volunteers, provides an estimated 1.36 million volunteer hours per week, a slight decline from 1.4 million hours in 2006.

2.1.5 Reasons for volunteering

In 2008 the top three most common reasons for volunteering have remained consistent with the 2006 research, namely: to help others or help the community (47%), giving something back (21%) and personal satisfaction (16%).

2.1.6 Perceived personal benefits

Pleasingly, 98% of formal volunteers could think of at least one personal benefit they have experienced from volunteering. In 2008 59% reported a sense of personal satisfaction (a significant rise from 48% in 2006), 33% forged friendships, 19% felt more a part of the community, and 16% had met more people (significant decrease from 22% in 2006) and experienced increased social contact.

2.1.7 Original triggers

Triggers in 2008 varied somewhat from the 2006 research. 20% of formal volunteers became involved in volunteering after someone asked them, down significantly from 25% in 2006. In 2008 16% found out about it themselves (a significant decline from 23% in 2006).

2.1.8 Reasons for not volunteering

In 2008 just under half of the 774 respondents who are not formal volunteers said that this is because their work commitments are too time-consuming; this figure was significantly higher among informal volunteers (48%) when compared to respondents who do not volunteer at all (41%). Work commitments were also mentioned by a significantly greater proportion of 25-55 year olds (62%) compared to the total sample (44%).

Overall, consistent with 2006 in 2008 30% of those who do not formally volunteer said that their work commitments would need to decrease in order for them to participate in formal volunteering. A further 15% said their family commitments would need to decrease. A relatively small 17% said there was nothing that could be done to encourage them to participate in formal volunteering (consistent with 2006 results)

2.1.9 Formal volunteers' future intentions

As with 2006, in 2008 the majority of volunteers do not expect their volunteering hours to either increase or decrease (59%). One in five (19%) do anticipate an increase; however, this increase is balanced by 16% who anticipate a decrease in their hours.

In 2008 the calculated net change in hours across the sample of formal volunteers as a whole is +0.39 hours per week per respondent, an increase from the +0.05 hours in 2006.

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, 17% who are not currently formal volunteers said that it is either very or quite likely that they will take up this activity, while 72% said it was either very or quite unlikely that they would do this.

Informal volunteers are significantly more likely to anticipate taking on formal volunteering in the next 12 months (22% combined very and quite likely proportions), compared to 11% of non-volunteers.

2.1.11 Perceived importance

In 2008 at the total sample level, volunteering was seen as very important (average rating of 9 out of 10). This figure was significantly higher among the volunteer sample (9 out of 10), than among non-volunteers (8.7 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 research.

2.1.12 Perceived benefits to the community

Pleasingly, almost all (98%) of the total sample could see some benefits to the community from volunteering. Just less than one third (29%, significantly greater than 23% in 2006 research) felt that the activity improves people's, or the community's wellbeing, and the same proportion (28%) said that it builds community spirit and facilitates social cohesion. A further 21% felt that many activities would cease to exist without the effort of volunteers.

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

As in 2006, in 2008 one quarter 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 (37%) although has decreased substantially (but not significantly) since 2006.

3. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

3.1 Volunteering Rates

Volunteering rates in South Australia have increased steadily from 1995 to 2006, and remain on target in 2008, despite a small decline in informal volunteering. Looking first at **formal** volunteering, half of the total sample (49%) reported being involved in formal volunteering, maintaining the significant increase from the 38% recorded in 2000. This figure is also close to double that recorded in 1995 (28%).

Overall, 48% of the total sample in 2008 reported engagement in **informal** volunteering compared to 52% in 2006; whilst only a 4% drop from 2006, this is a small statistically significant decline. This drop is mirrored in the significant drop in the proportion volunteering both formally and informally (from 28% in 2006 to 24% in 2008).

Modelling these 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 590,000 South Australians are engaged in formal volunteering and some 580,000 in informal volunteering ¹.

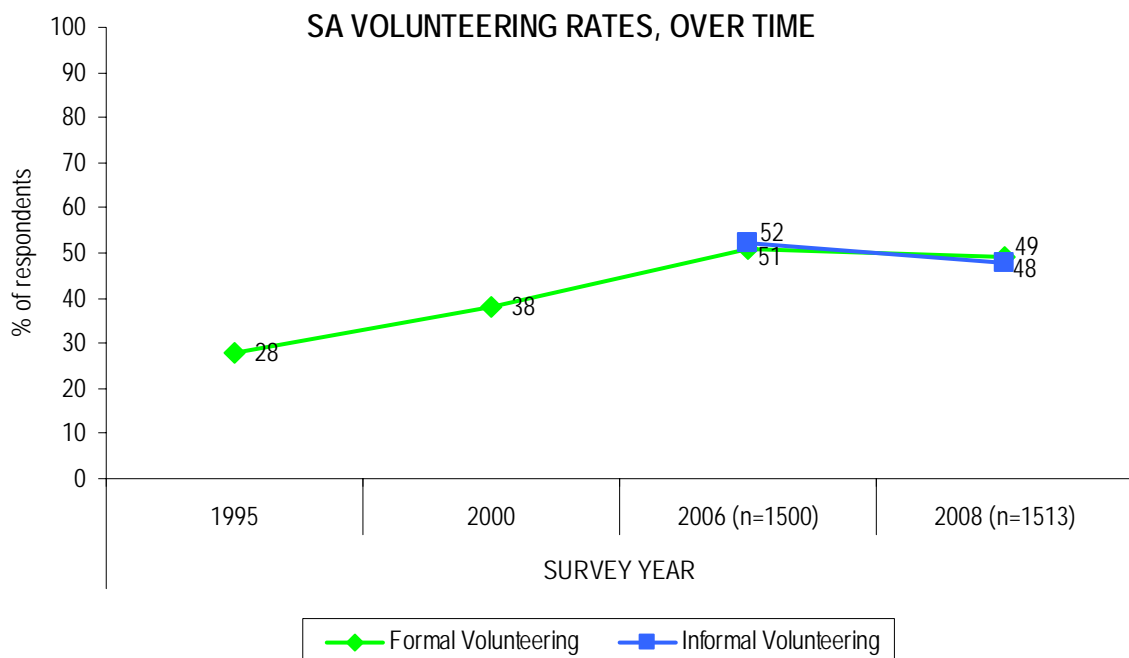


Fig.1: Volunteering rates in SA, tracked over time.

Not unexpectedly, a significant proportion of people do both formal or informal volunteering. When both components are taken into account, it emerges that three quarters of the population undertake some form of volunteering. Despite the decline in informal volunteering, these results are consistent with 2006. Using the population criteria detailed above, this equates to nearly 900,000 volunteers.

Current volunteering rates are summarised graphically below and show steady progression in formal volunteering among all key segments, up until 2006 and remaining on target in 2008.

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.

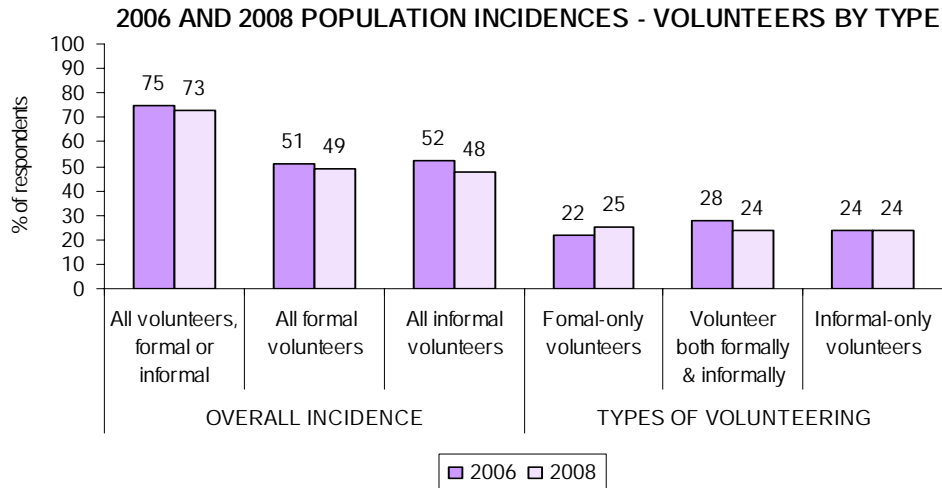


Fig.2: The incidence of different volunteer types (formal & informal) in the SA population.

SA FORMAL VOLUNTEERING RATES, OVER TIME

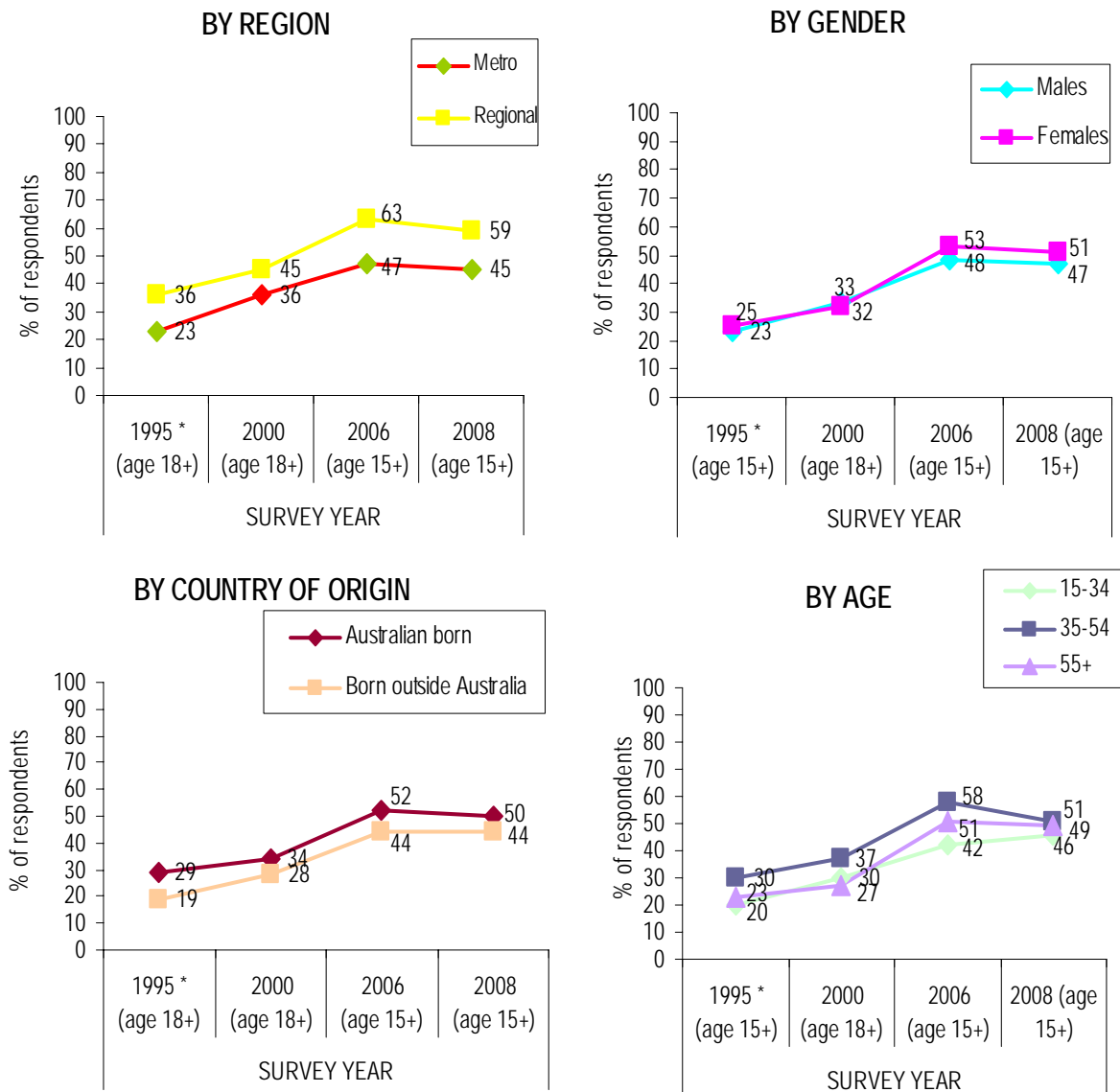


Fig.3: Volunteering rates in SA, tracked over time by region, gender, age and country of birth.
* See note overleaf.

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.

A slightly higher proportion of females engage in formal volunteering (51%) compared to males (47%). Unlike 2006 where no difference was observed, this trend was observed even more strongly for informal volunteering, where 53% of females engaged in informal volunteering compared to only 43% of males (significantly different).

In 2006, among the various age groups represented in the sample, the incidence of formal volunteering was significantly higher among respondents aged 35-54 (58%) compared with 15-34 year olds (42%). In 2008, the proportion of 35-54 year old volunteers decreased significantly to 51%, while the proportion of 15-34 year old volunteers rose significantly to 46%. Formal volunteers 55 and over decreased by 2% (51%-49%) although this change was not significant to 95% confidence interval.

As observed in 2006, in 2008 the proportion of regional respondents engaged in formal volunteering remains significantly higher (59%) compared to metropolitan respondents (45%). This difference was not observed when results were analysed for informal volunteering rates.

The incidence of formal volunteering among respondents with university qualifications remains significantly above average (61% vs 49% overall) in 2008 as in 2006. It was notably below average among those whose highest educational qualification was less than high school (45%).

In 2006, formal volunteering was more common among respondents born in Australia (52%) compared to respondents born in other countries (42%). However, while a similar trend emerges in 2008, the difference is not statistically significant (50% born in Australia volunteer, 44% born in other countries volunteer).

Consistent with 2006, formal volunteering in 2008 is also significantly more common amongst respondents from couple families with children at home (54%). Conversely, formal volunteering is significantly less common than the average amongst lone person households (39%).

Again consistent with 2006, in 2008 formal volunteering is significantly more common amongst respondents who are married/de facto (53%). It remains below average among those who have never been married (43%).

As shown in the graph below, the number of organisations at which volunteers provide service in 2008 is still predominantly one (56%); consistent with 2006 results.

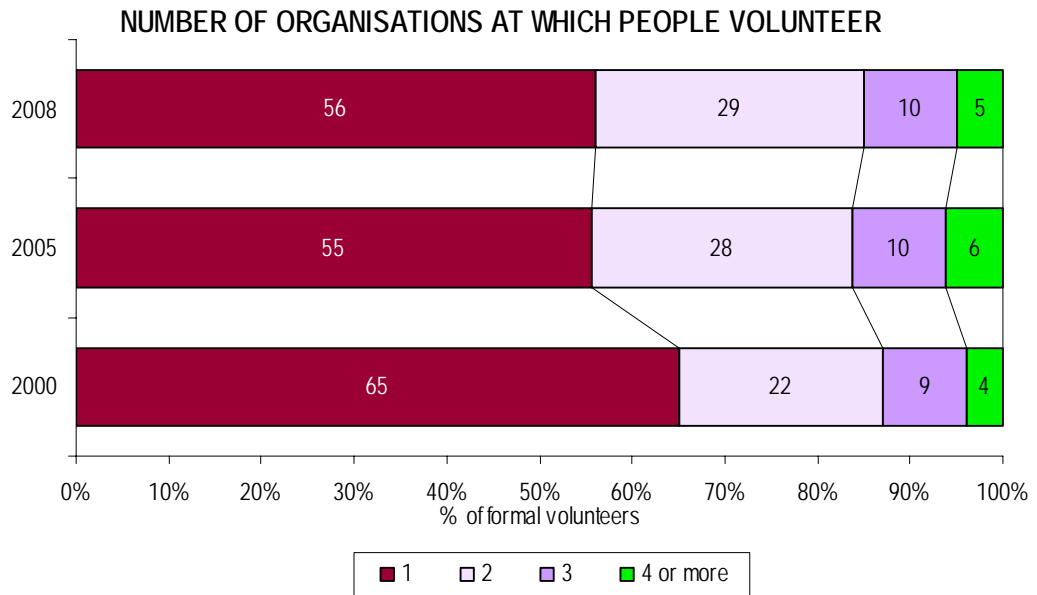


Fig.4: Number of organisations at which people volunteer.

There are some slight differences amongst sub groups when comparing 2006 and 2008 results. In 2006, respondents who were formal volunteers only 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 is not apparent.

However, consistent with 2006 results, in 2008 metropolitan formal volunteers are notably more likely to work at one organisation (59%) compared to regional formal volunteers (48%). That is, not only is the rate of formal volunteering higher amongst 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 2008 (n=739) and discuss any changes from the 2006 benchmark.

The graph below demonstrates that since 1995 a trend had developed that the volunteer population has become slightly biased towards females, given that the overall SA population aged 15+ is 52% female, 48% male. That said, 2008 formal volunteer gender distribution has remained consistent with 2006 (46% males compared to 54% female).

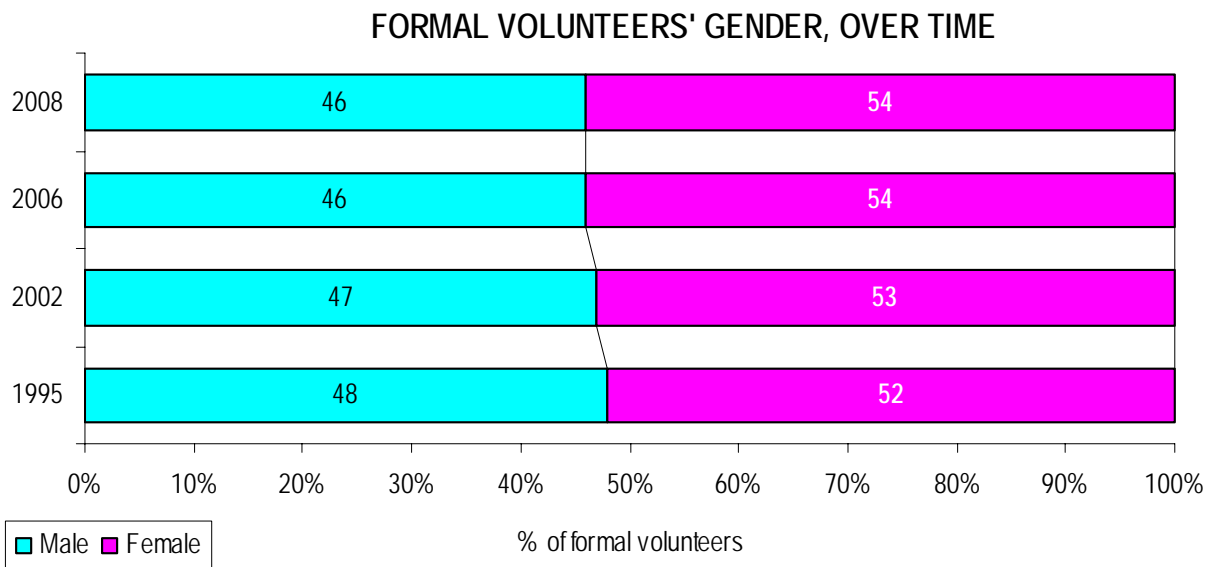


Fig.5: Formal volunteers, weighted sample, gender distribution over time.

In the latest 2008 research the spread of age groups within the formal volunteers sub-sample has changed slightly from the 2006 results to generally be in line with the SA population, indicating that all age groups are formally volunteering evenly.

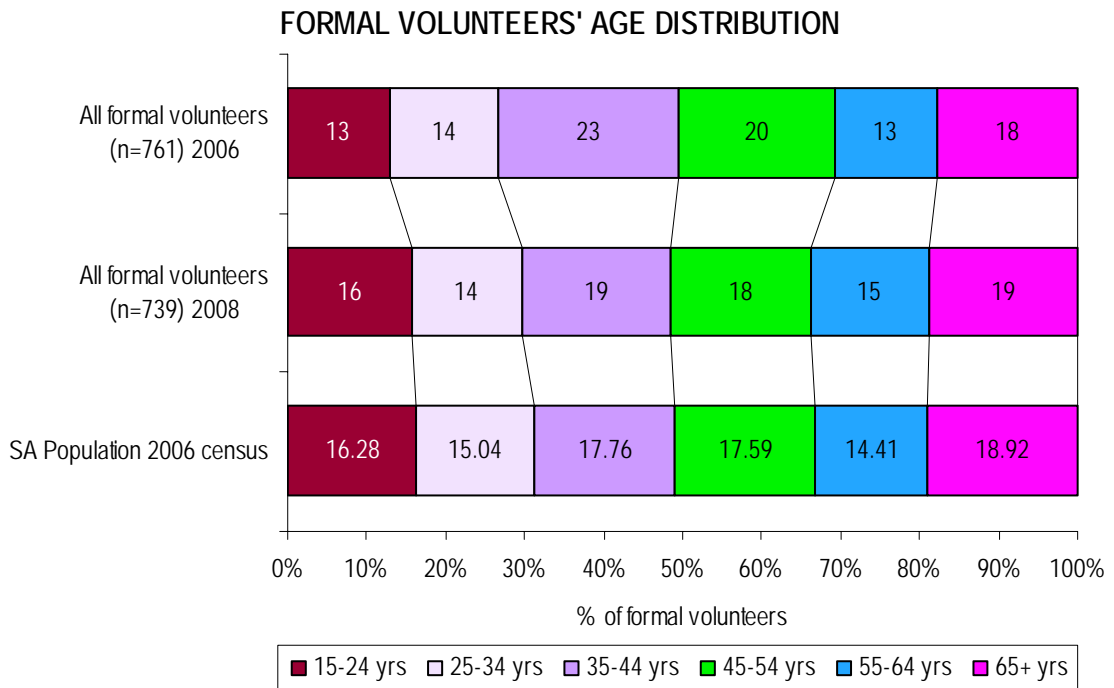


Fig.6: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, age.

The proportion of formal volunteers by geographic sub groups in 2008 has stayed consistent with 2006. Among the formal volunteers sample, approximately just under 7 in 10 live in metropolitan Adelaide, whilst one third were from regional areas of the State. Although more volunteers live in the metropolitan area, the volunteering rate is much higher amongst regional respondents (59% of regional respondents formally volunteer compared to 45% of metropolitan respondents formally volunteer).

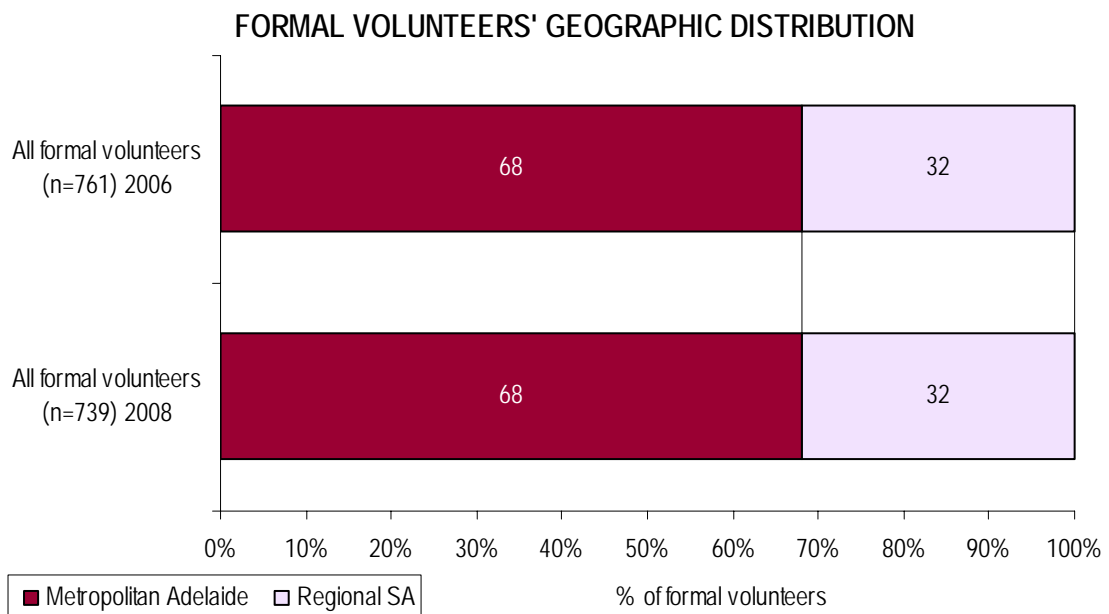


Fig.7: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, geographic location.

In 2008 approximately 6 in 10 formal volunteers are also engaged in work for payment or profit, whilst just fewer than 4 in 10 do not work. These results are consistent with 2006.

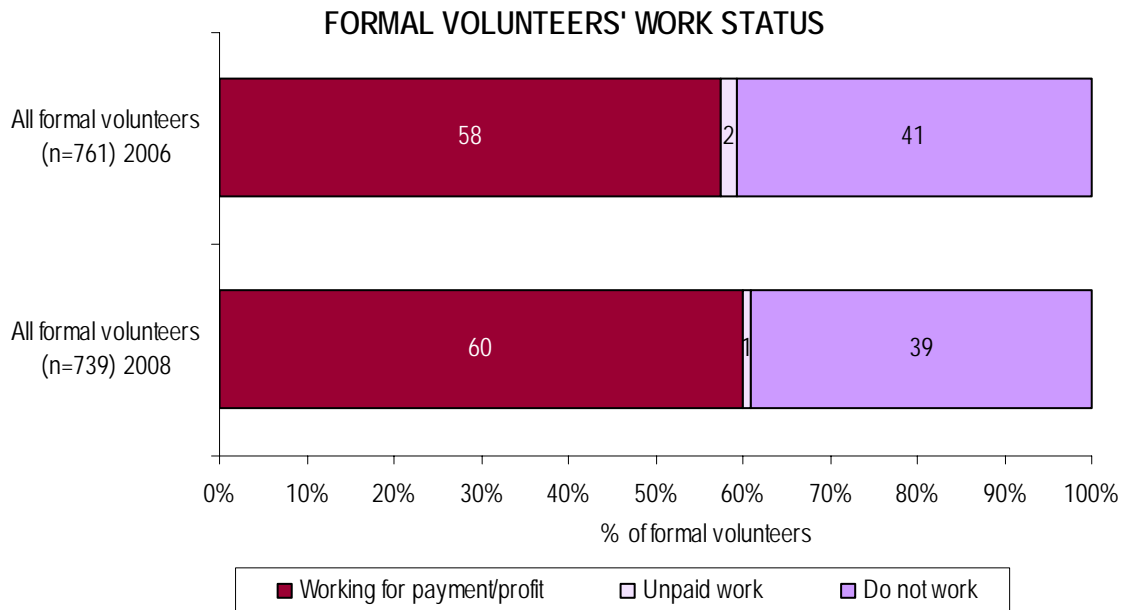


Fig.8: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, work status.

In 2008 as in 2006 just under half of the formal volunteers sample reported that 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. The only significant change since 2006 in 2008 is other qualification which dropped from 6% to 3%.

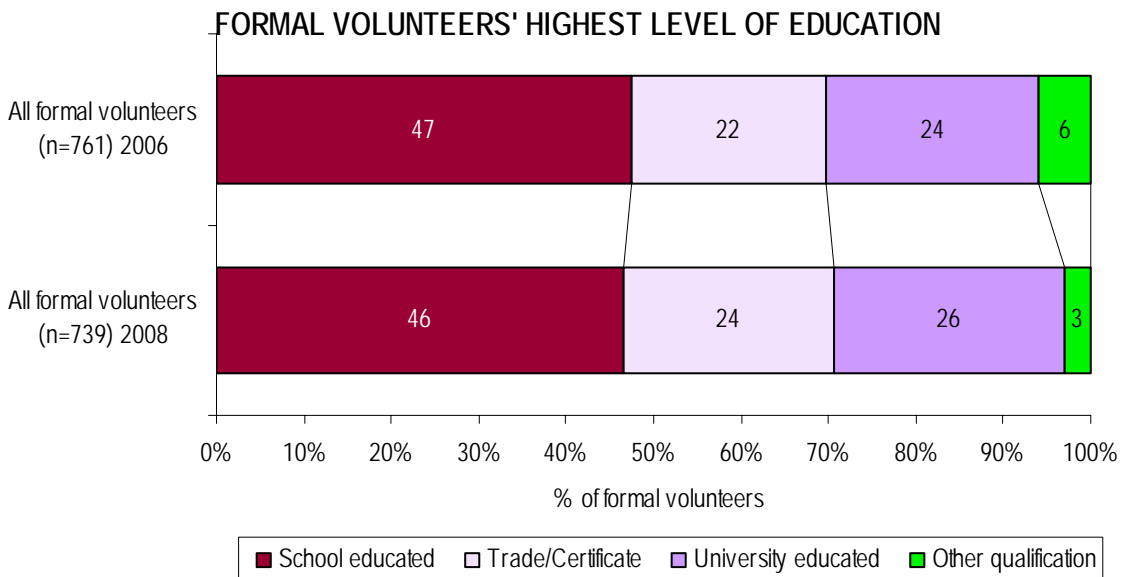


Fig.9: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, highest level of education.

Consistent with 2006, in 2008 the majority of formal volunteers were born in Australia (84% of all formal volunteers, down just 1% since 2006) compared to 75% of the SA population born in this country. This indicates that overseas-born residents are under-represented in the pool of formal volunteers.

FORMAL VOLUNTEERS' COUNTRY OF BIRTH

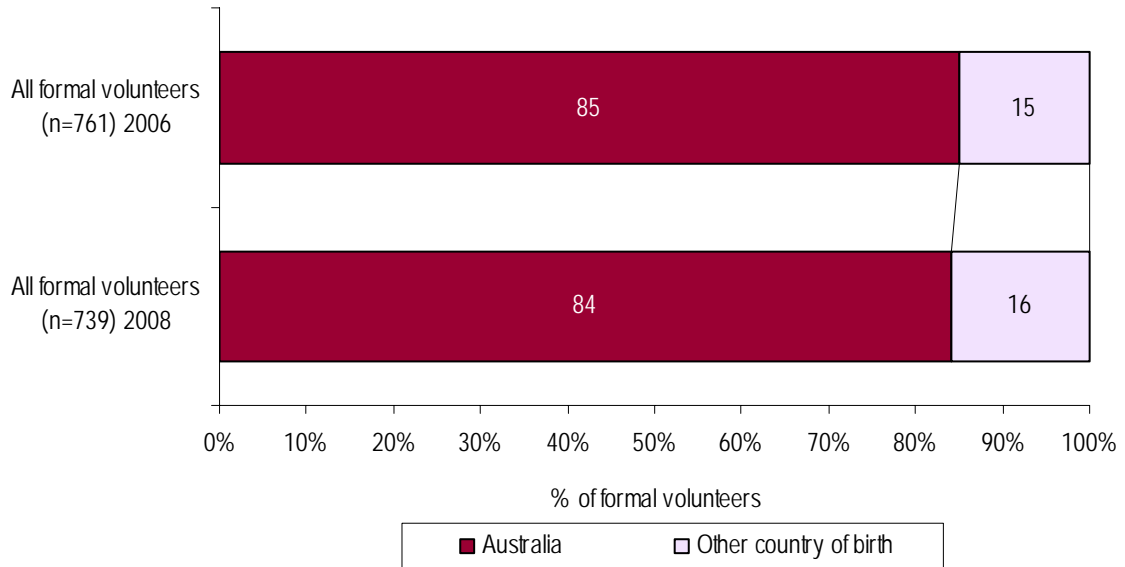


Fig.10: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, country of birth.

Of formal volunteers, 44% come from couple families which include families with two parents and pre-school, primary-school, teenage or adult children living at home. Older couples with no children at home are the second largest proportion of formal volunteers (25%) followed by lone person households (13%).

Respondents from sole parent families, group households of adults and young couples with no children, are least represented among the formal volunteers sample, overall household composition in 2008 is consistent with 2006.

FORMAL VOLUNTEERS' HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

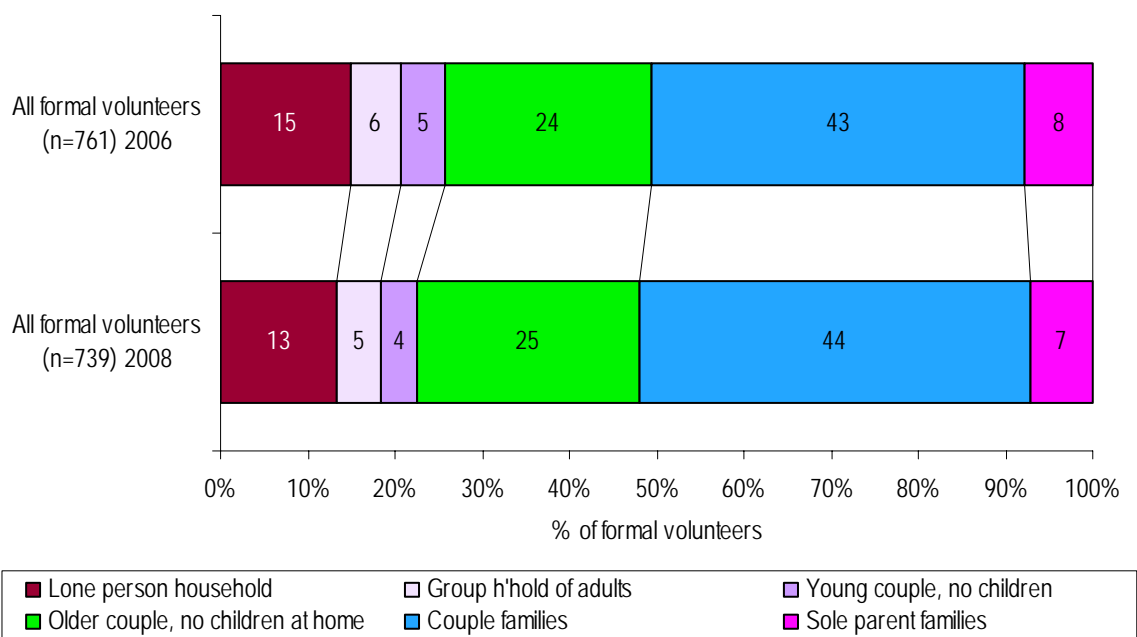


Fig.11: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household composition.

The 2006 formal volunteer's marital status distributions are reflected once again in the 2008 research. 64% of all formal volunteers are married or in a de facto relationship; the second most commonly represented group are those respondents who have never married (22% all formal volunteers). Notably smaller proportions are widowed or divorced/separated.

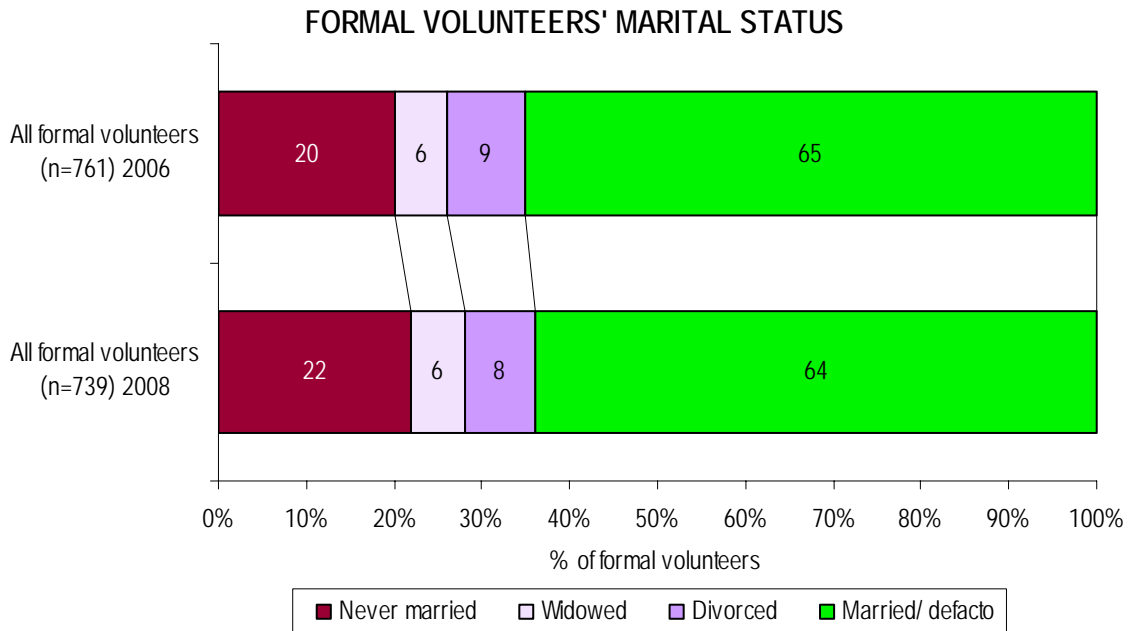


Fig.12: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, marital status.

In 2006, 61% of formal volunteers reported an annual household income of under \$75,000 per year. In 2008 this dropped considerably to 50%. Those earning \$100,000 or more increased from 11% in 2006 to 16% in 2008, indicating an upward trend in formal volunteer's household income.

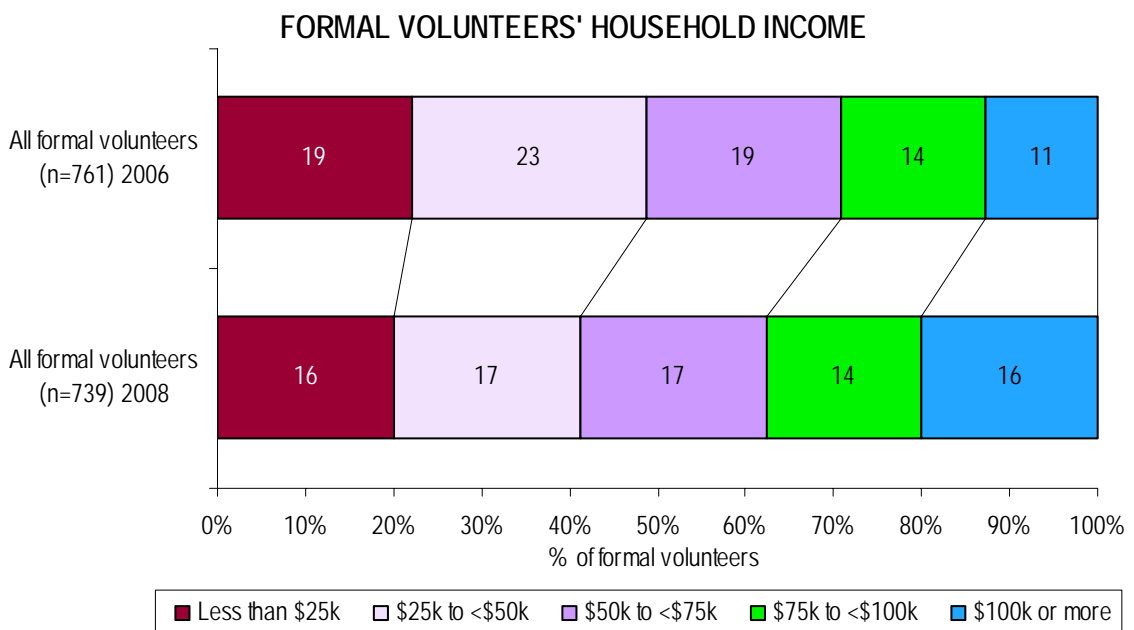


Fig.13: Formal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household income.

3.2.2 Informal volunteers

In 2006 the gender distribution of informal volunteers reflected South Australia's gender distribution, indicating the sexes contributed equally to informal volunteering. The gender distribution in 2008 reveals slightly more females informally volunteer compared to males.

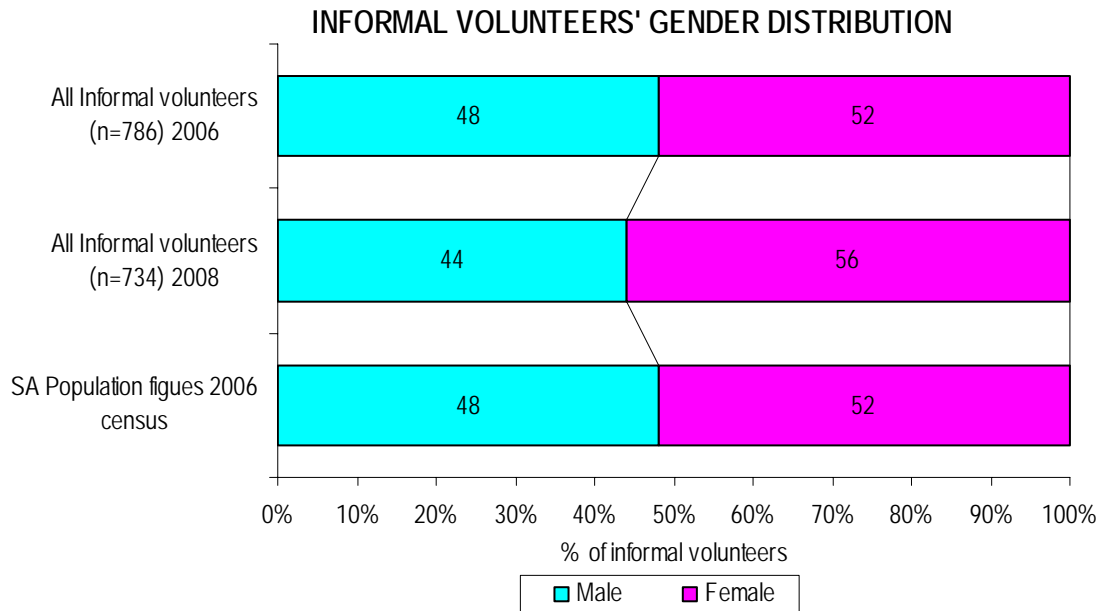


Fig.14: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, gender.

Informal volunteering is generally undertaken by most age segments, and is reflective of the overall population. Since 2006 the proportion of informal volunteers in the 15-24 age segment has increased slightly from 13% to 16%, whereas in both the 35-44 and 45-54 year old age groups have decreased by 2%. However, none of these changes are statistically significant.

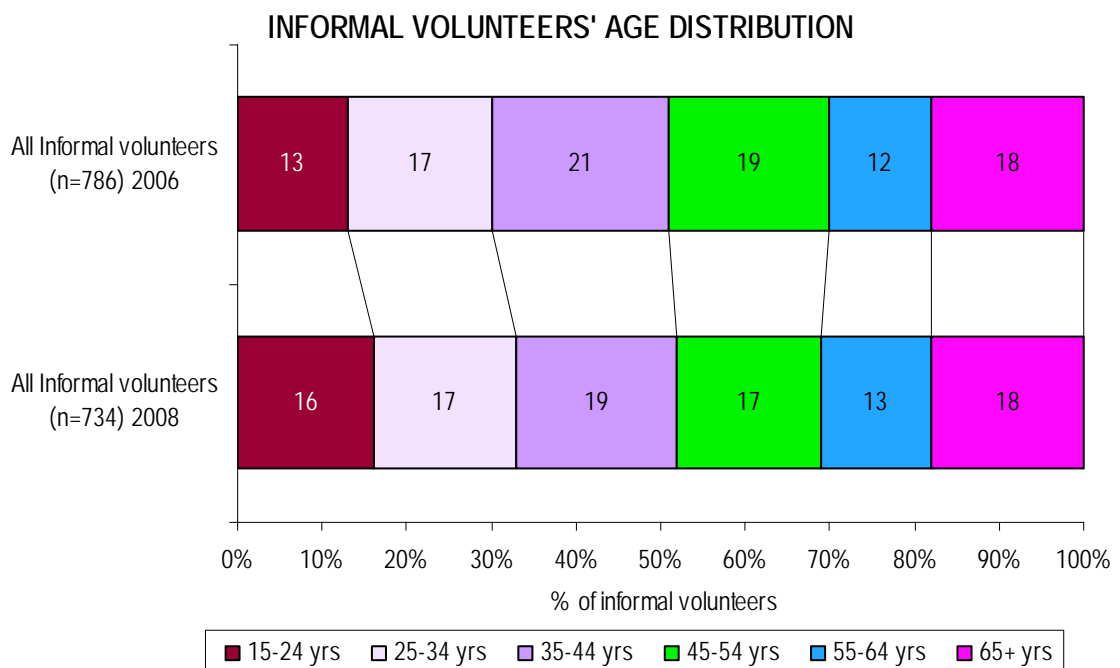


Fig.15: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, age.

Currently, in 2008, 73% of informal volunteers are from the metropolitan area, whilst 27% are from regional areas, which almost exactly reflects the overall SA population (74% metropolitan 26% regional). Unlike formal volunteering (where the formal volunteering rate is higher in regional areas) the rate of informal volunteering is fairly consistent (48% compared to 49%) across geographic areas.

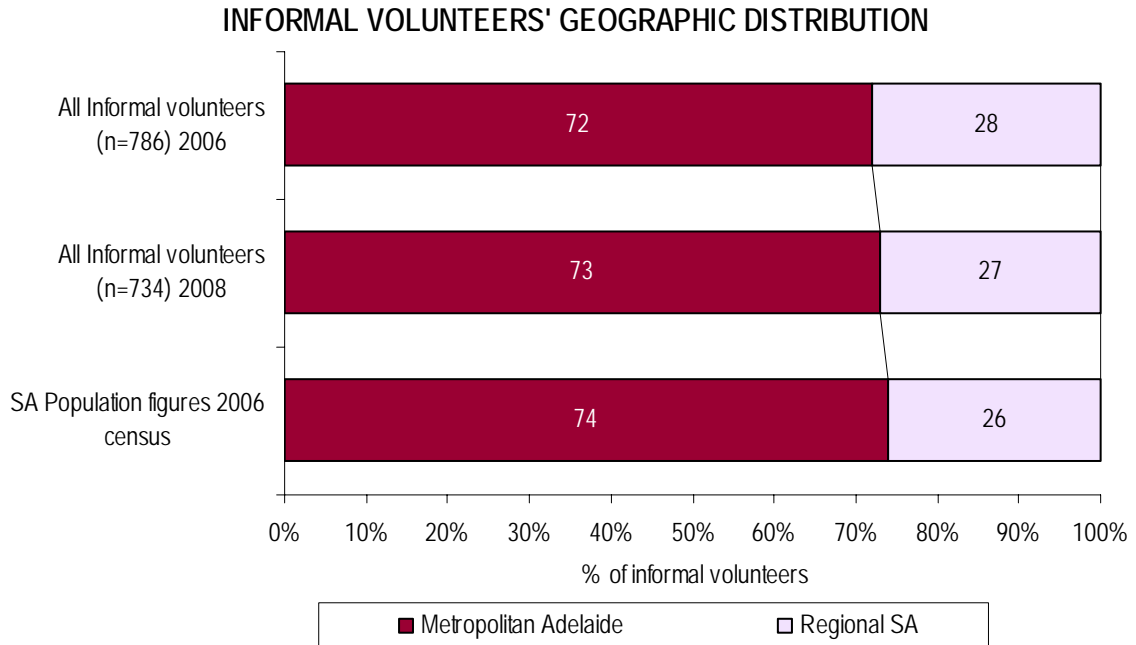


Fig.16: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, geographic location.

Among respondents who informally volunteer in 2008 63% work for payment or profit, compared to 59% of informal volunteers who do not work. These results are consistent with 2006 figures.

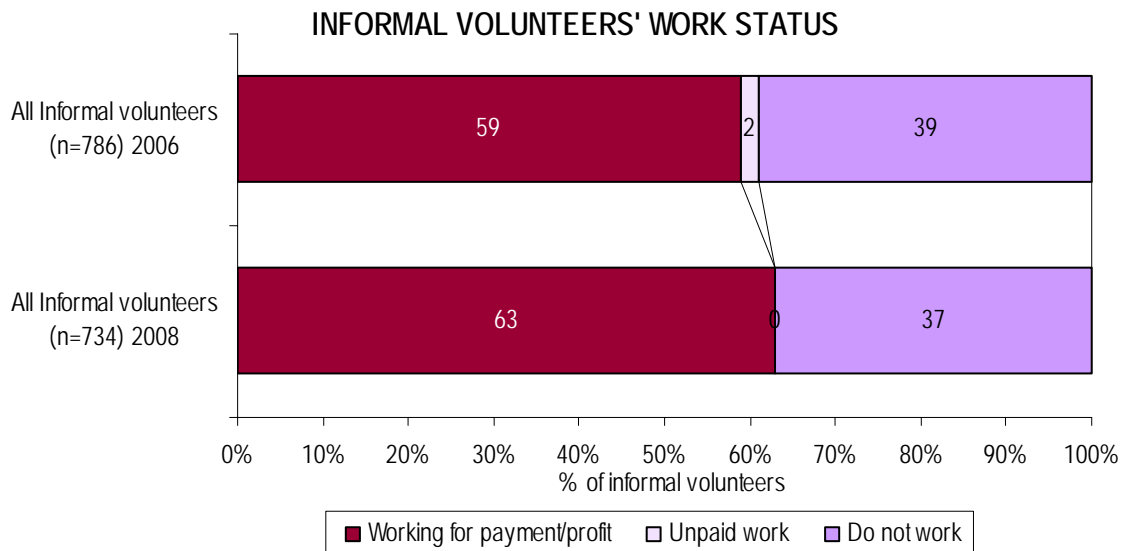


Fig.17: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, work status.

In 2008 Just under half (48%) of all informal volunteers had no tertiary education. Again consistent with 2006 25% of all informal volunteers have qualifications in a trade or have completed a certificate of some description, 23% have a university degree whilst 3% (significantly reduced from 7% in 2006) have some other qualification.

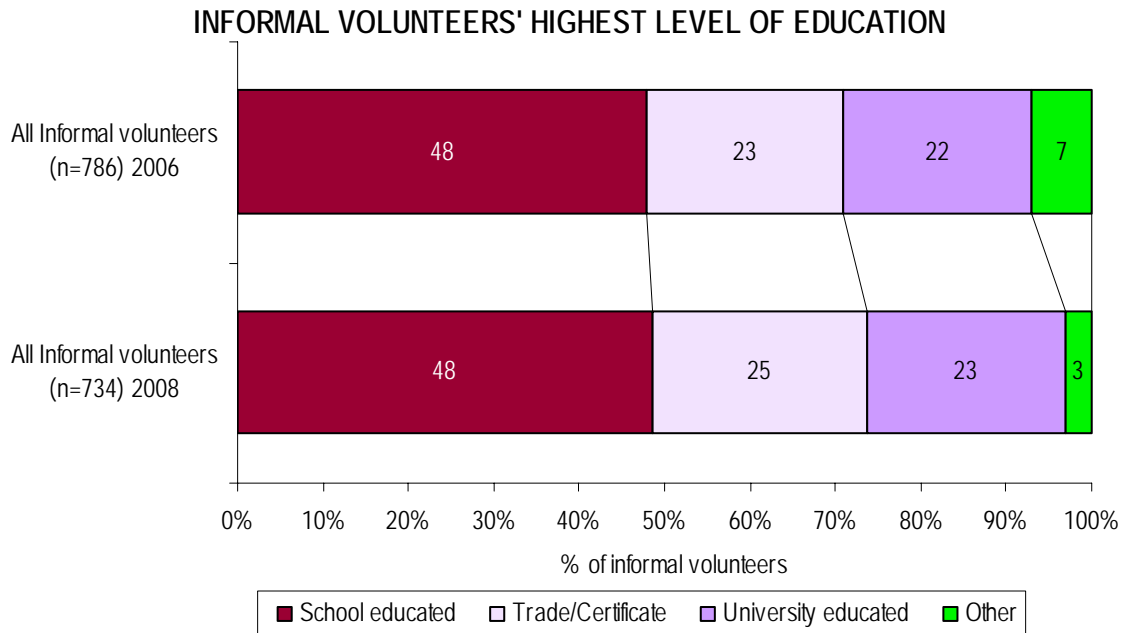


Fig.18: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, highest level of education.

As with formal volunteers, in 2008, overseas-born residents are under-represented as informal volunteers. This under representation has remained unchanged since 2006.

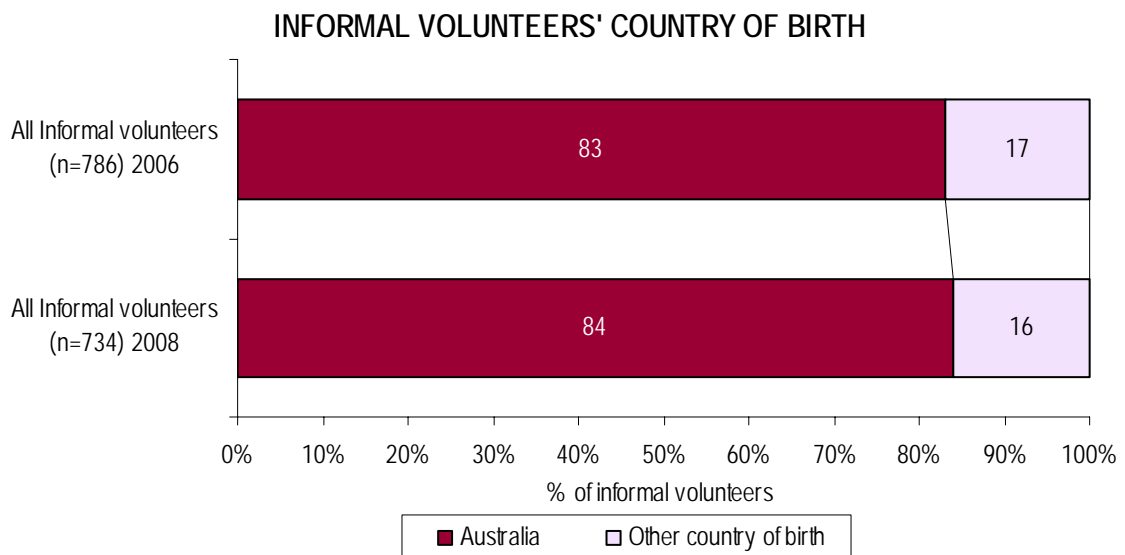


Fig.19: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, country of birth.

Informal volunteers' household compositions are similar to that of formal volunteers. Couple families are the most common informal volunteers followed by older couples with no children. Lone person households have slightly decreased for both formal and informal volunteers, and couple families have also increased slightly although these changes are not significant. Overall, the household composition of informal volunteers in 2008 is on par with 2006 results.

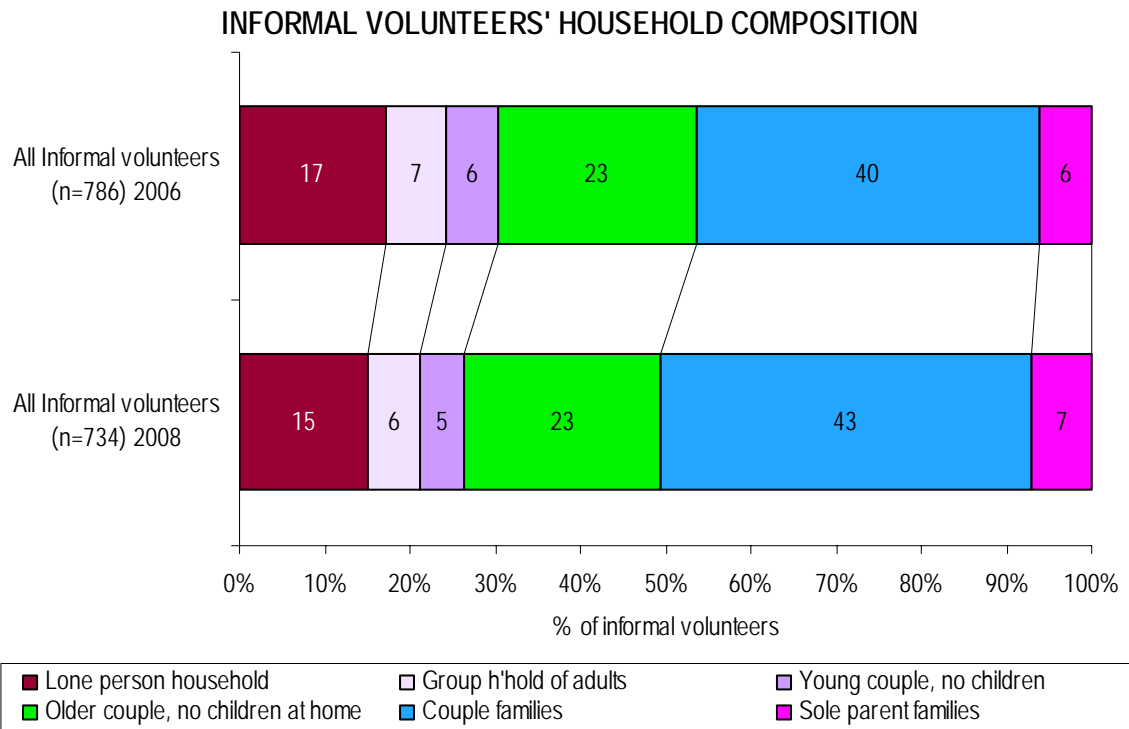


Fig.20: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household composition.

Six in ten informal volunteers are married or in a de facto relationship. There has been generally no change to the marital status breakdowns for informal volunteers when comparing the 2006 to 2008 research.

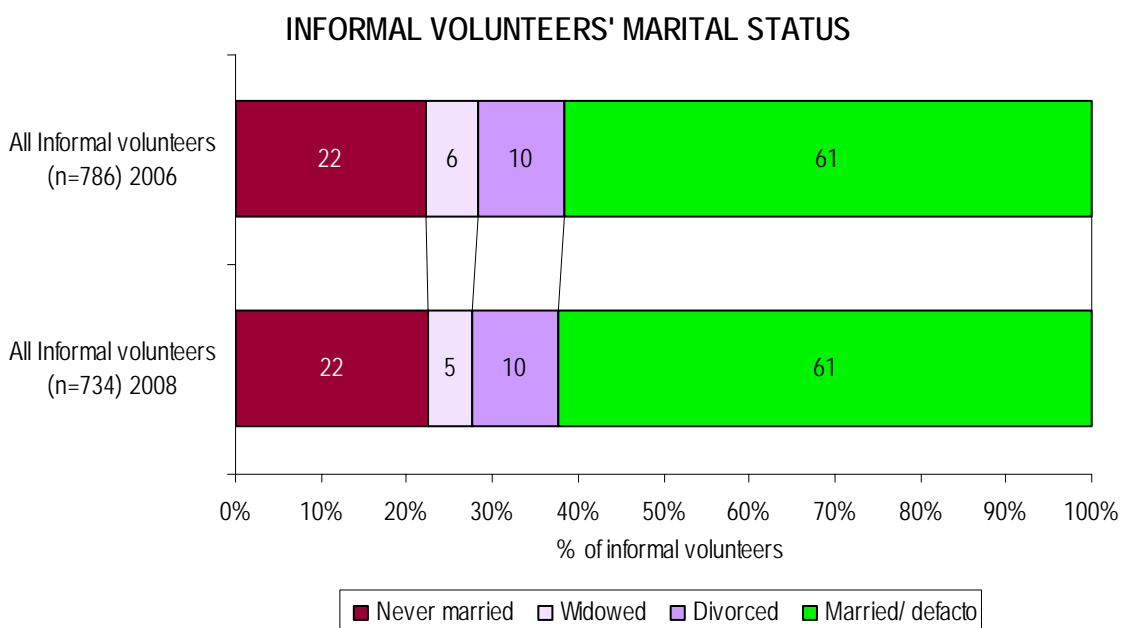


Fig.21: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, marital status.

In 2006, 62% of all informal volunteers reported a household income of less than \$75,000 per year, making this group of respondents the most common among informal volunteers. In 2008 the proportion of those informal volunteers who earn less than \$75,000 decreased significantly to 56% (a decrease of 6% compared to 10% among formal volunteers). Consistent with formal volunteering results, the proportion of informal volunteers earning over \$100,000 has increased significantly from 11% to 15%.

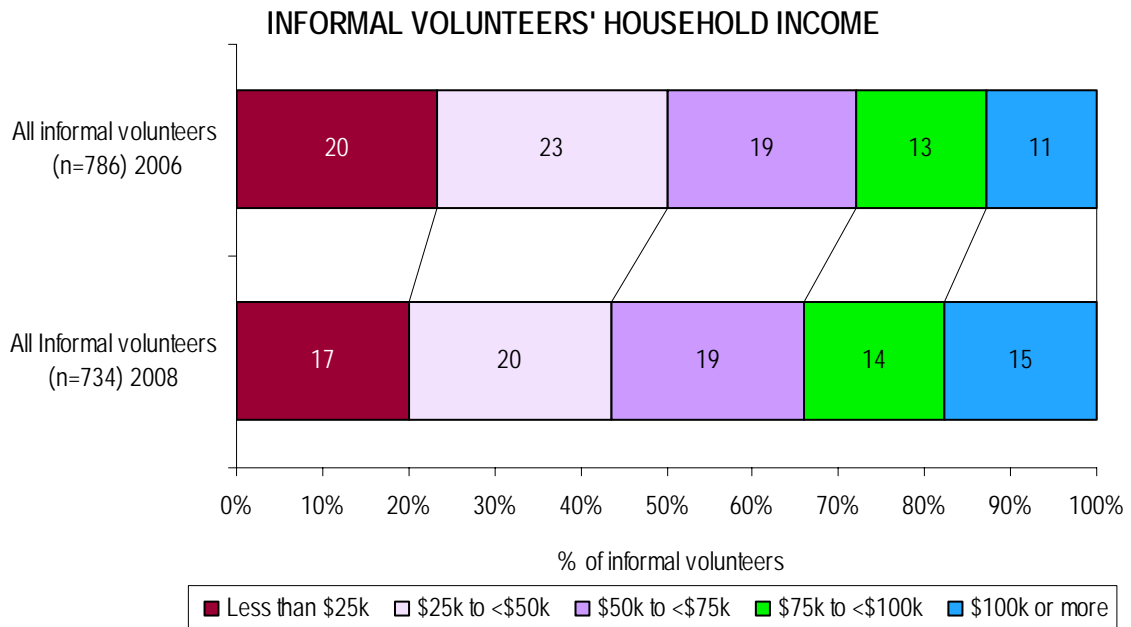


Fig.22: Informal volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household income.

3.2.3 Non-volunteers

Non-volunteers are people who had not undertaken any formal or informal volunteering in the 12 months prior to interview. The proportion of male non-volunteers is higher than the overall population (55% compared to 45%). This is expected given the female skew amongst volunteers. Overall results in 2008 are unchanged from 2006.

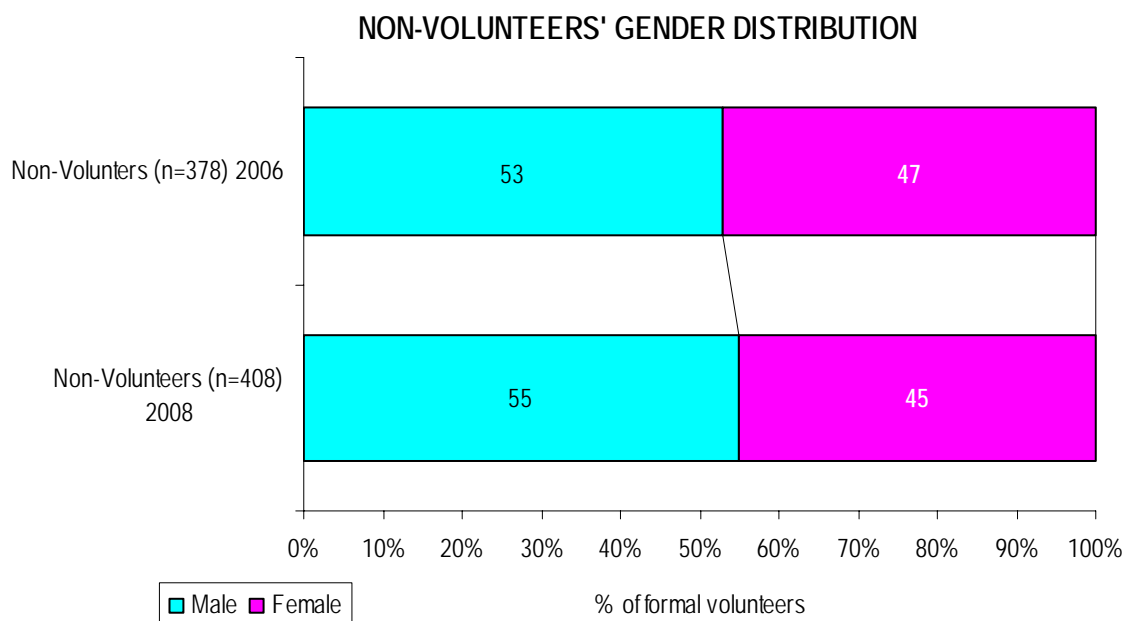


Fig.23: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, gender and age.

In 2006, 8 in 10 non-volunteers live in metropolitan areas, while 18% come from regional areas of the State; this is consistent with the higher rate of volunteering in regional areas as previously discussed. The 2008 research continues to indicate a lower non-volunteer rate in regional areas. Although non-volunteering rates in metro areas have dropped it is not statistically significant.

NON-VOLUNTEERS' NON VOLUNTEERS GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

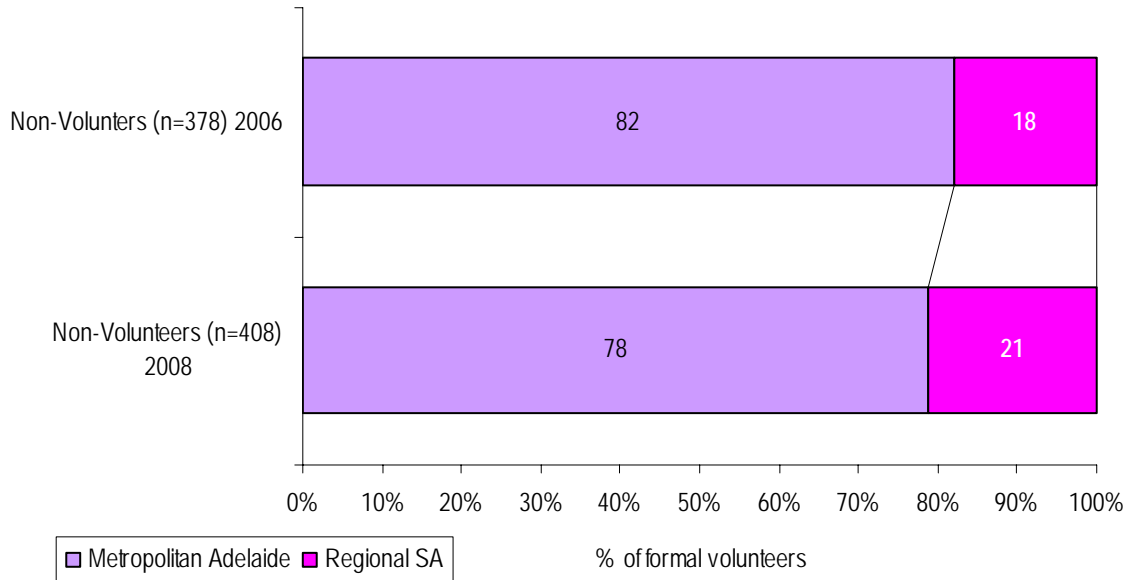


Fig.24: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, geographic location.

In 2008, 54% of non-volunteers work for payment or profit, compared to 45% who do not work. Since the 2006 research the proportion of non-volunteers who do not work has increased (39% to 45%) and the proportion working for payment or profit has decreased (60% to 54%). While not statistically significant shifts, overall this could indicate that a growing number of those who do not volunteer are also not employed.

NON-VOLUNTEERS WORK STATUS

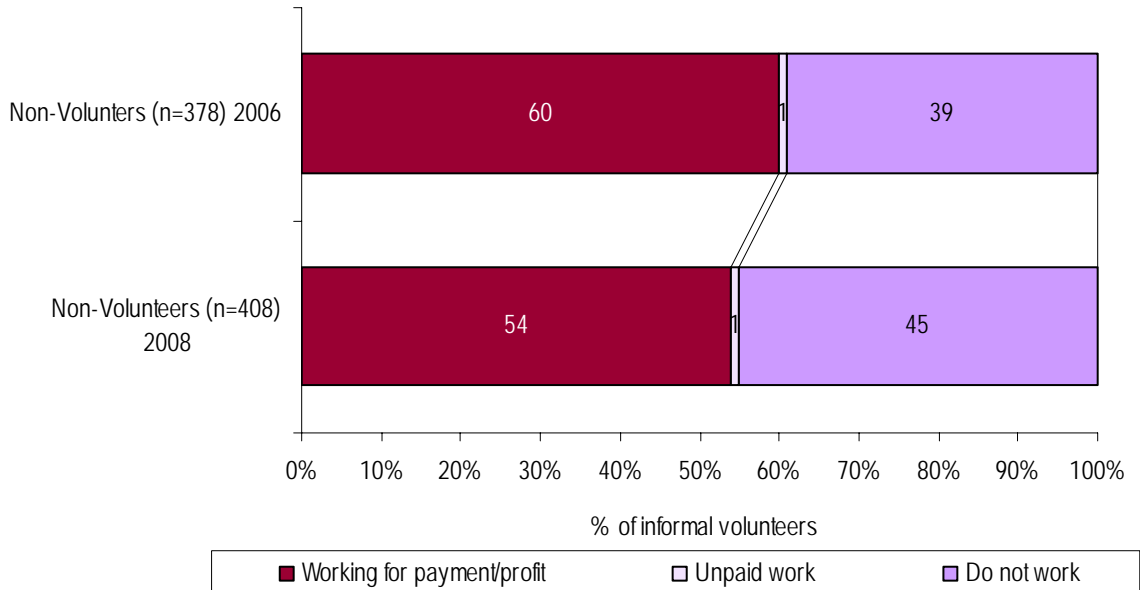


Fig.25: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, work status.

In 2008, 55% of non-volunteers have no qualifications above high school. Non-volunteers with a trade or certificate of some kind have increased slightly from 21% to 26%. The proportion of respondents who do not undertake any volunteering, and have a University degree or higher is approximately 15%, whilst 3% have other qualifications. Overall, the 2008 results are consistent with 2006.

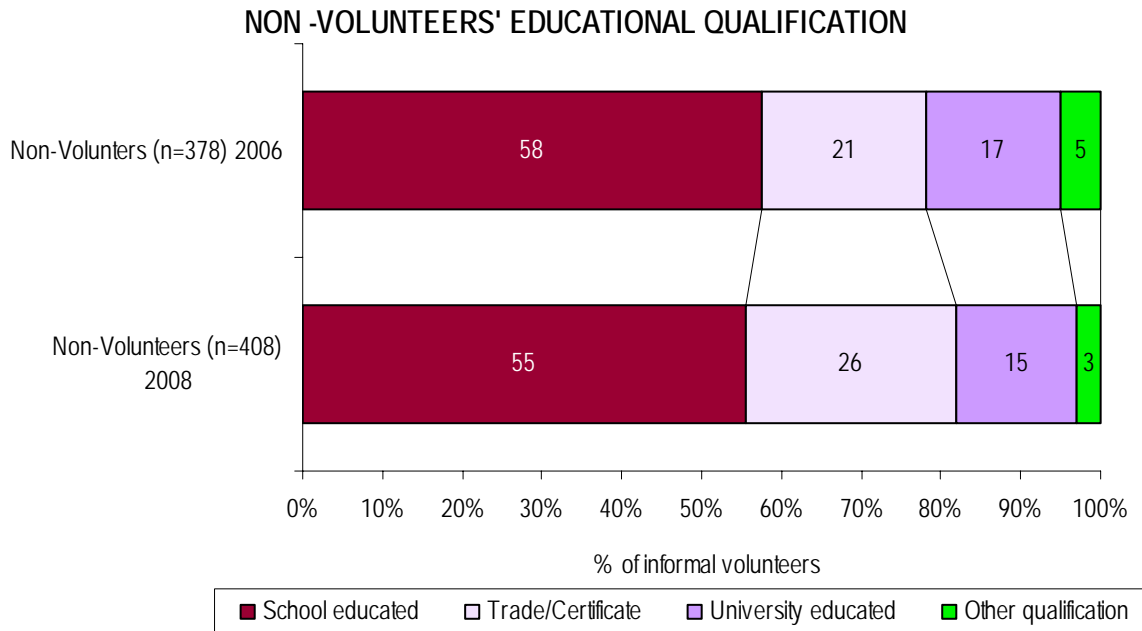


Fig.26: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, highest educational qualification.

Non-volunteers' country of birth has remained stable in 2008 (78%) compared to 2006 (77%). Approximately three quarters of SA residents were born in Australia (75%) which means the proportion of non-volunteers born in Australia is just over the SA population figures.

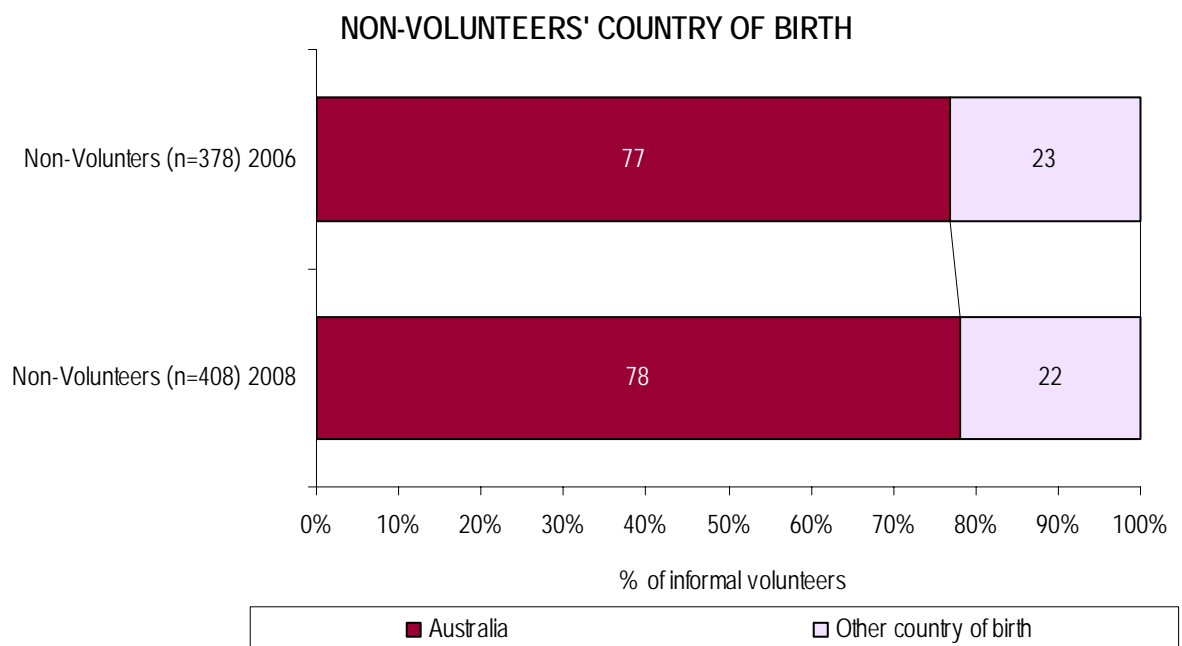


Fig.27: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, country of birth.

The distribution of household types amongst non-volunteers has changed somewhat in 2008 from 2006. Specifically, the proportion of non-volunteering couple families have increased significantly from 24% in 2006 to 33% (or approximately 1 in 3), and the proportion of young couples with no kids decreased significantly from 9% to 5% in 2008. In 2008 the largest single proportion of non-volunteers are couples with kids, whereas in 2006 non-volunteers were split evenly between lone person households, couples with no kids and couples with kids.

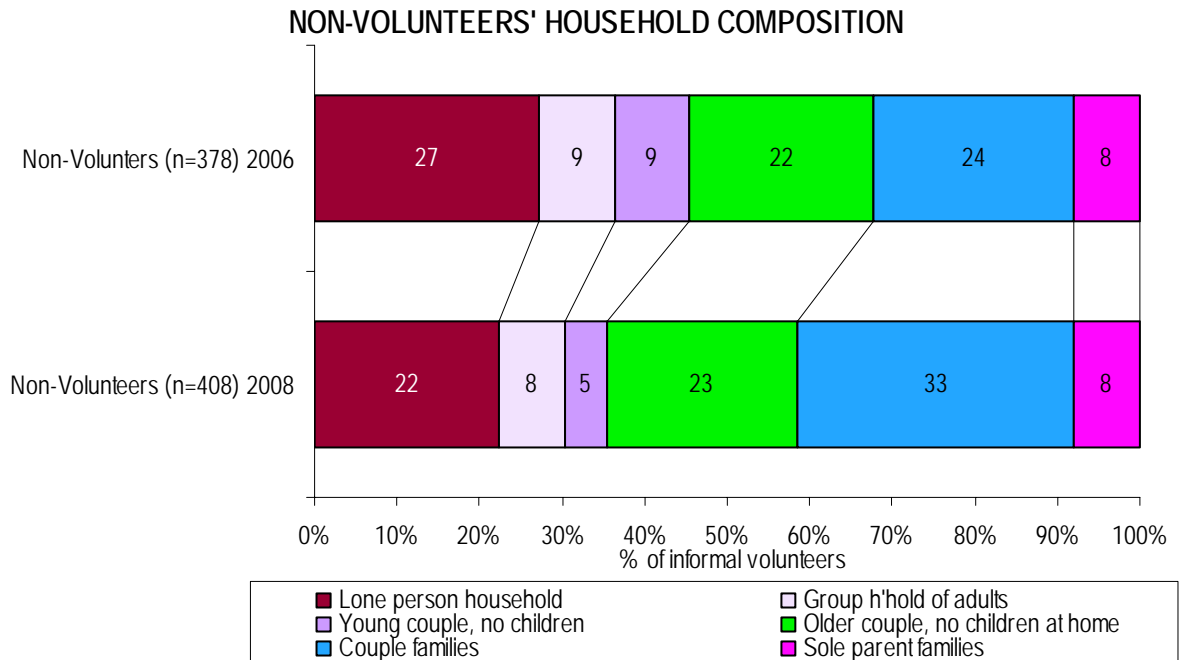


Fig.28: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household composition.

In 2008 the proportion of non-volunteers who are widowed or divorced has remained steady (7% and 10%) compared to 2006. The proportion of non-volunteers who have never married decreased slightly in 2008 from 34% to 30% whilst married and de facto non volunteers have increased 6% in 2008, 47% to 53%. This said none of these shifts are statistically significant.

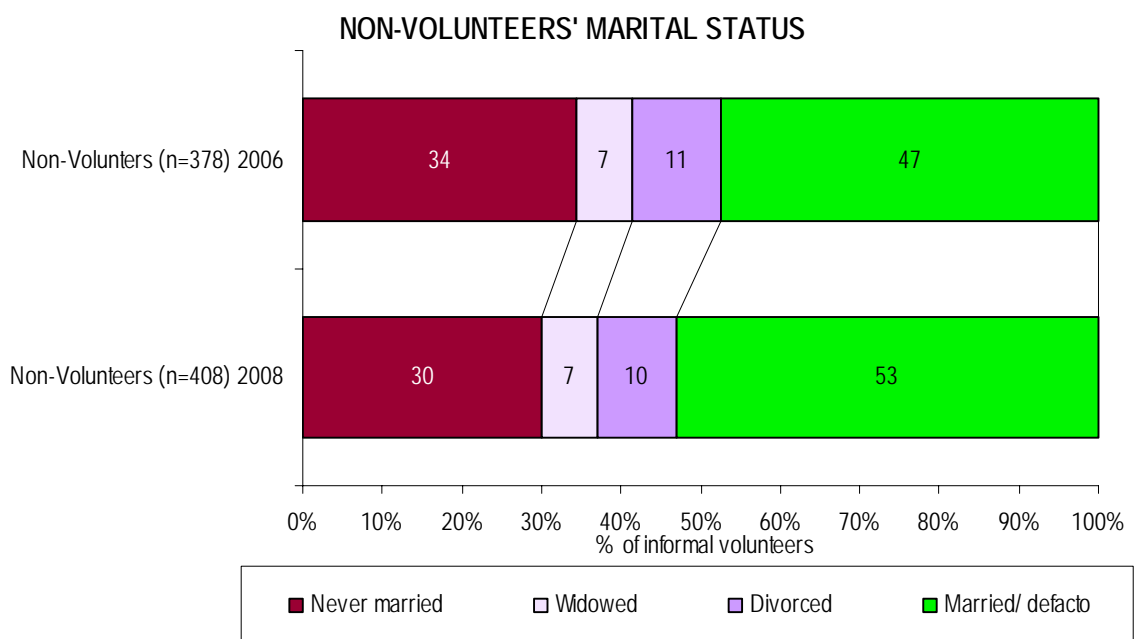


Fig.29: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, marital status.

In 2008 57% of non-volunteers earn less than \$75,000 per annum, compared with 50% of formal volunteers. Non-volunteers earning \$100,000 or more has risen slightly from 6% to 10%, although remains 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.

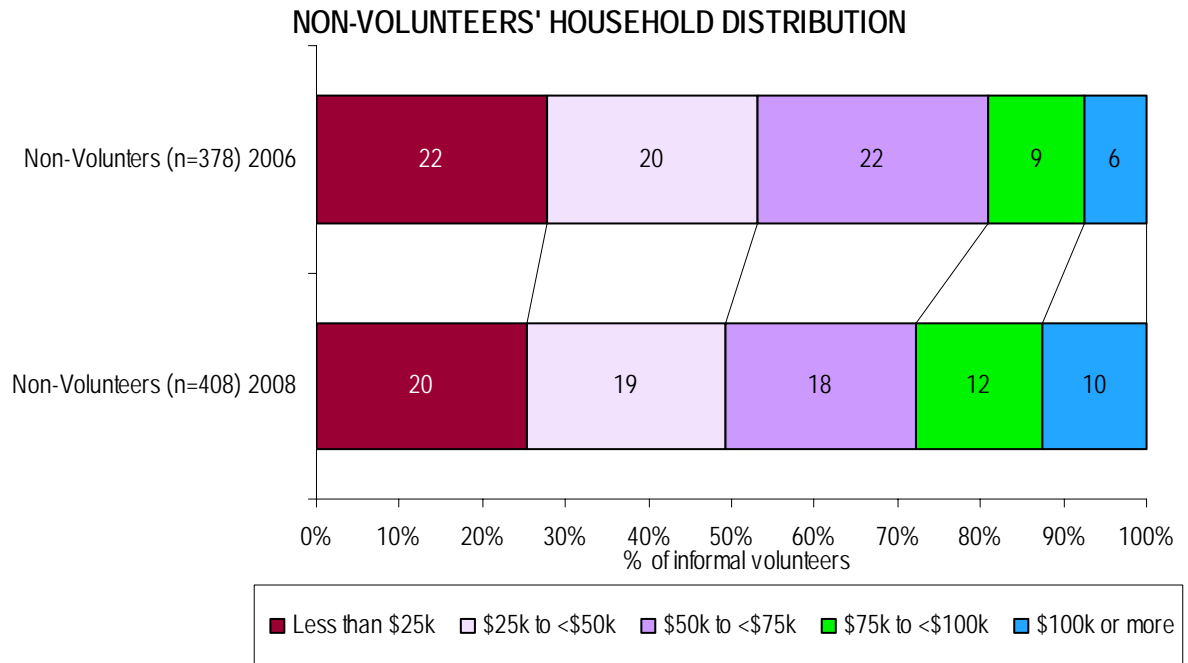


Fig.30: Non-volunteers, weighted sample distribution, household income.

3.3 How organisations benefit

Formal volunteers were asked a series of questions about the main organisation they volunteer for, 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 the results of that section of the study and reviews the outcomes in two ways - people's overall volunteering behaviour across all organisations versus their behaviour patterns for the main beneficiary.

3.3.1 Where people volunteer formally

In 2008, sport and physical recreation groups continue to dominate the type of organisations at which people volunteer. Compared to 2006, there are some significant differences in the types of organisations where people formally volunteer in 2008, namely:

- The proportion volunteering at community groups or a local service club has increased significantly (from 23% in 2006 to 31% in 2008).
- The proportion volunteering at a religious group has decreased significantly (from 17% in 2006 to 12% in 2008).
- The proportion volunteering for emergency services decreased significantly (from 8% in 2006 to 5% in 2008).

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

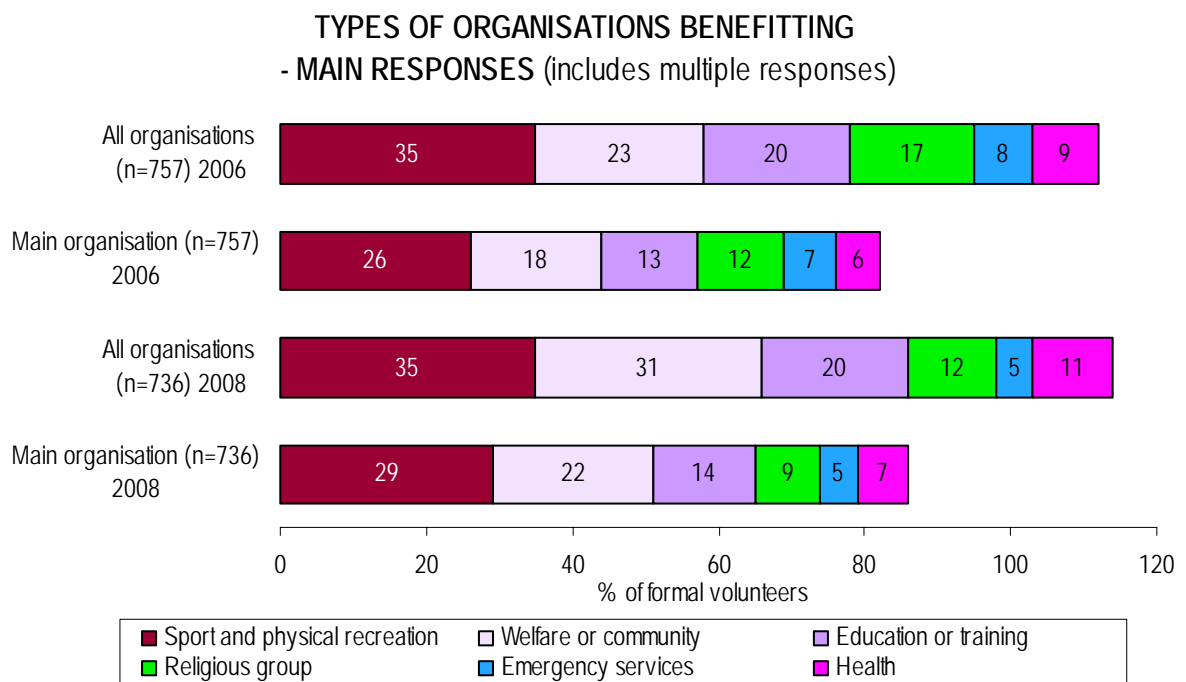


Fig.31: Type of organisations benefiting from volunteering.

Whilst volunteering for a sport and physical recreation group is the most common overall, as in 2006, in 2008 there are a number of key differences between demographic sub groups, namely:

- As in 2006, sport and physical recreation groups are nominated by more regional volunteers (49%) than their metropolitan counterparts (29%).
- As in 2006 sport and physical recreation groups also continue to dominate volunteering amongst 35-44 year olds to a greater extent than other age groups (52% of organisations).
- Volunteering for sport and physical recreation groups is more prevalent amongst men (43%) than women (28%).
- Those who are working are also significantly more likely to volunteer for a sport and physical recreation group (42%) compared to unemployed respondents (23%).
- More couples with children (47%) volunteer for sport and physical recreation groups than the average (35%).
- More respondents earning between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per annum volunteer for sport and physical recreation groups than other income groups (49-50%).
- More respondents with a trade (52%) volunteer for sport and physical recreation groups than the average (35%).

Consistent with 2006, in 2008 support for emergency services is more prevalent among regional volunteers (9% versus 4% metro). Emergency service volunteering is nominated by a significantly lower proportion of females (4%) compared to males (7%).

Volunteering for welfare or community groups is more prevalent amongst older respondents (aged 65+, 47%), lone person households (45%), couples with no kids at home (38%), those who are widowed (56%), and those with lower incomes (<\$25,000 per annum, 50%). Fewer family households volunteer for welfare or community groups (20%) than the average. Volunteering for welfare or community groups is lower amongst 35-44 year olds (15%) than other age groups.

Predictably, and consistent with 2006, in 2008 education and training organisations gained their volunteers mainly from family households (couples with children 31% volunteer) and 35-44 year olds (41%). Volunteering for education and training organisations is also more prevalent amongst metro respondents (23%) and those in paid employment (23%).

3.3.2 Activities performed

Consistent with 2006 results, in 2008 a number of activities which volunteers are spending most time on were mentioned relatively evenly: 22% are taking on management or committee roles, 23% do fundraising or sales, 18% administration/clerical/recruitment. One in six teach/instruct/provide information (16%), or coach/referee/judge (15%).

Other activities mentioned by notably fewer people include:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| • Preparing/serving food | 12% |
| • Repairing/maintenance/gardening | 10% |
| • Befriending/supportive listening/counselling | 7% |
| • Fieldwork - other | 6% |
| • Personal care/assistance | 6% |
| • Transporting people/food/other goods | 5% |

- Delivering leaflets/other promotion 3%
- Frontline emergency services 2%
- Performing/media production 2%

Overall, these results are consistent with 2006.

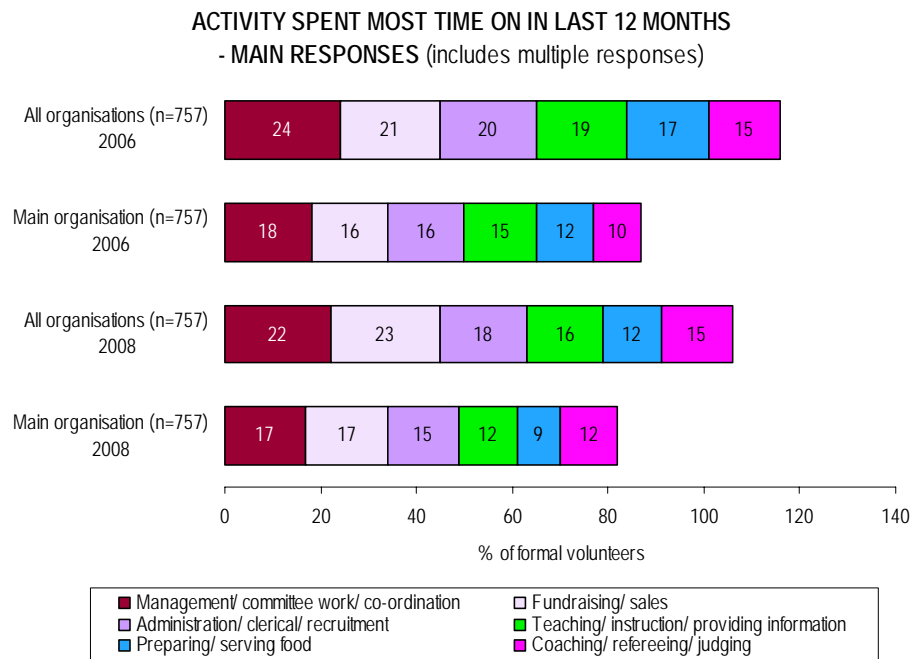


Fig.32: Activity spent most time in last 12 months, main responses.

Key differences by gender in the roles taken on include:

- Proportionally more males are involved in coaching/refereeing/judging (21%; females 9%), and repairing/maintenance/ gardening (19% versus 2%).
- More females than males are involved in fundraising/sales (30% females versus 15% males), preparing/serving food (17% versus 12%) and personal care/assistance (8% versus 3%).

These gender differences noted above are generally consistent with the 2006 results.

As shown above for the type of organisations in 2008, respondents from family households are, naturally, more likely to be in activities that most likely involve children, such as coaching/refereeing/judging (23% of couple families and 22% of sole parent families) consistent with 2006 results.

3.3.3 Volunteer turnover

All formal volunteers were asked how long they had 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 2008 the number of formal volunteers answering these questions were:

- Re main organisation n=736 respondents
- Re second organisation (i.e. volunteer for 2+ orgs.) n=325 respondents
- Re third organisation (i.e. volunteer for 3+ orgs.) n=104 respondents

Consistent with 2006, results indicate that people stay with organisations for lengthy periods of time, averaging nearly eight years with their main beneficiary, over eight years with their second organisation and seven 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 2006, further exploration shows that in 2008 4% of the formal volunteers interviewed have been with their main organisation for 25+ years. On the other hand, there is also a significant level of new entrants, with 33% in 2008 having volunteered for their main organisation for less than two years.

AVERAGE PERIOD AS A VOLUNTEER

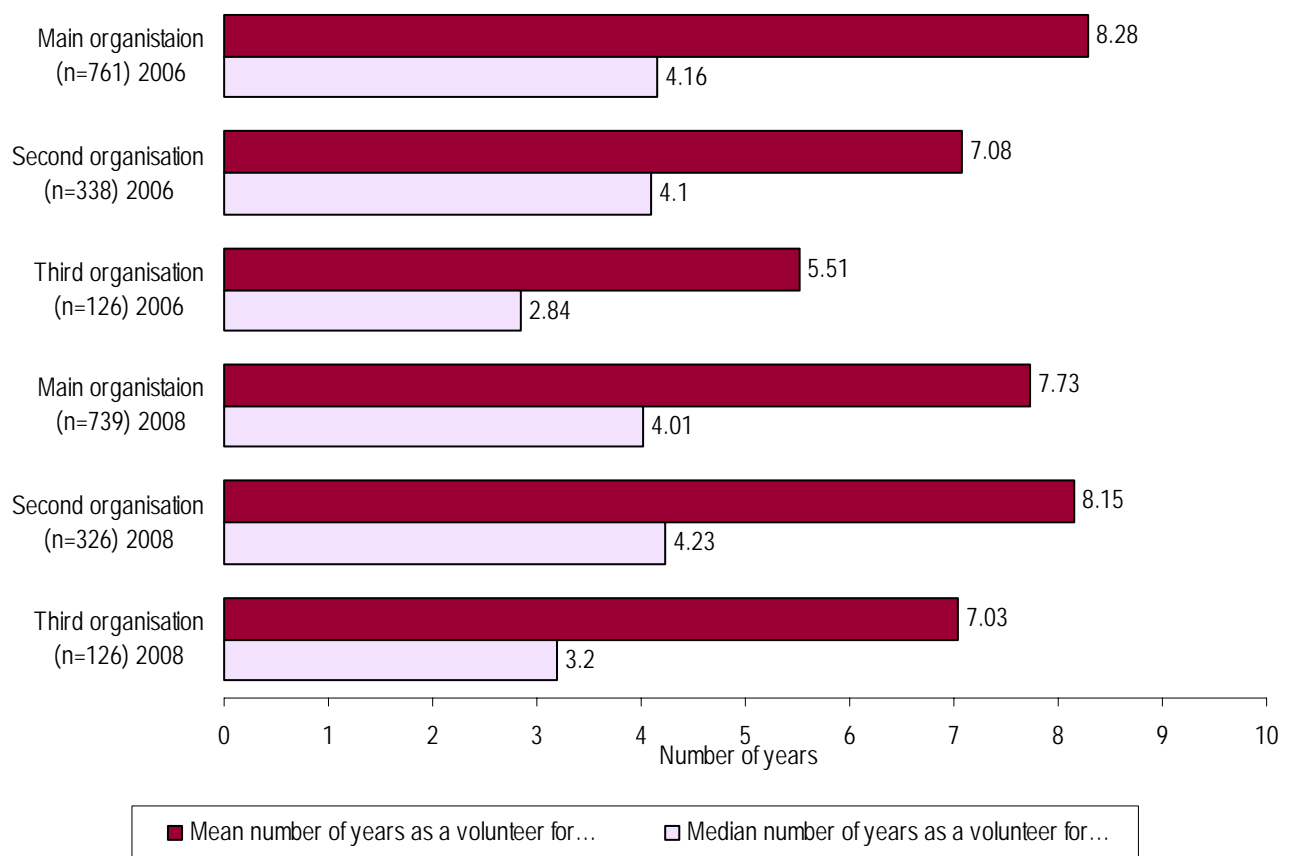


Fig.33: Average period as a volunteer for main, second and third organisations.

Again consistent with 2006 results, in 2008 looking at main organisations, regional volunteers averaged somewhat longer service periods than their metropolitan counterparts (9.15 regional vs 7.07 metropolitan) and males averaged longer than females (8.37 vs 7.17).

As in 2006, in 2008 volunteering still appears to start at a young age - the 15-24 year old volunteers had averaged 3.21 years with the organisation to which they give most time (main organisation), 3.60 years with their second organisation and 0.68 years with their third. In total, in 2008 13% of the 15-24 year old volunteers are providing services to three or more organisations.

3.3.4 Frequency of formal service

Significantly higher than in 2006, in 2008 for half of the volunteers, their involvement is a once a week commitment for most of the year. A further 19% volunteer once a month for most of the year, and 21% do so 2-3 times a month (a significant increase from 17% in 2006). Other volunteering is seasonal and 12% of volunteers are active in their roles at least weekly during the season. Comparing seasonal volunteering overall, seasonal volunteering has decreased significantly in 2008 compared to 2006 (from 36% to 26%). Coupled with the increase in weekly volunteering, this indicates an overall increase in frequency of involvement in volunteering in 2008.

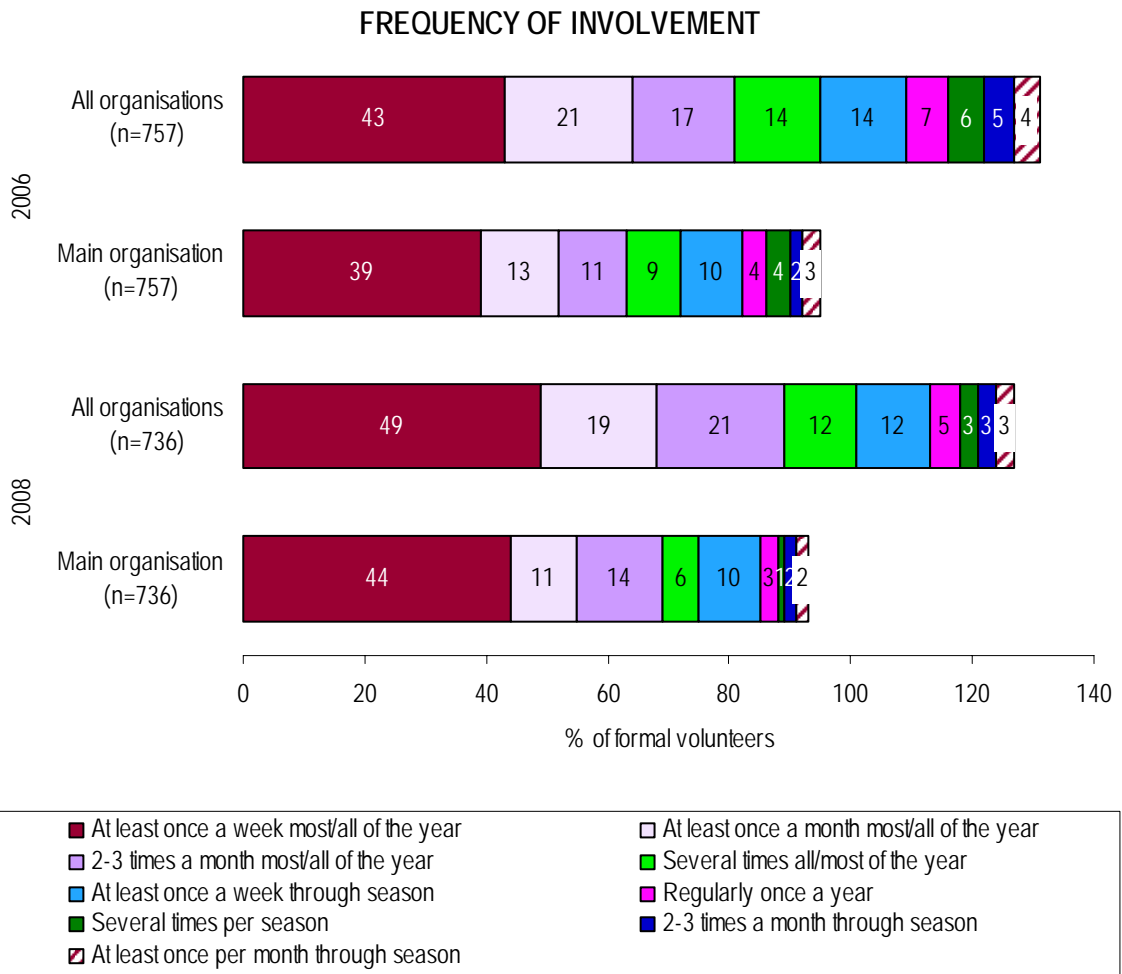


Fig.34: Length of time volunteered in past 12 months, by region.

As in 2006, in 2008 the proportion of weekly volunteering throughout the year is significantly higher among volunteers aged 65+ (67%). Overall, the proportion of weekly volunteering increases steadily as respondents' age.

Respondents not in the workforce are significantly more likely to volunteer once a week throughout the year (62%) compared to workers (40%). This is also consistent with the 2006 results.

3.3.5 Distances travelled to formal volunteering

The following graph reveals very clearly that as in 2006, in 2008 most volunteering is done close to home or work. In 2008 5% do not travel to volunteer, 21% go 1 kilometre or less and 40% travel 2-5 kilometres. However, a significant 11% 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.

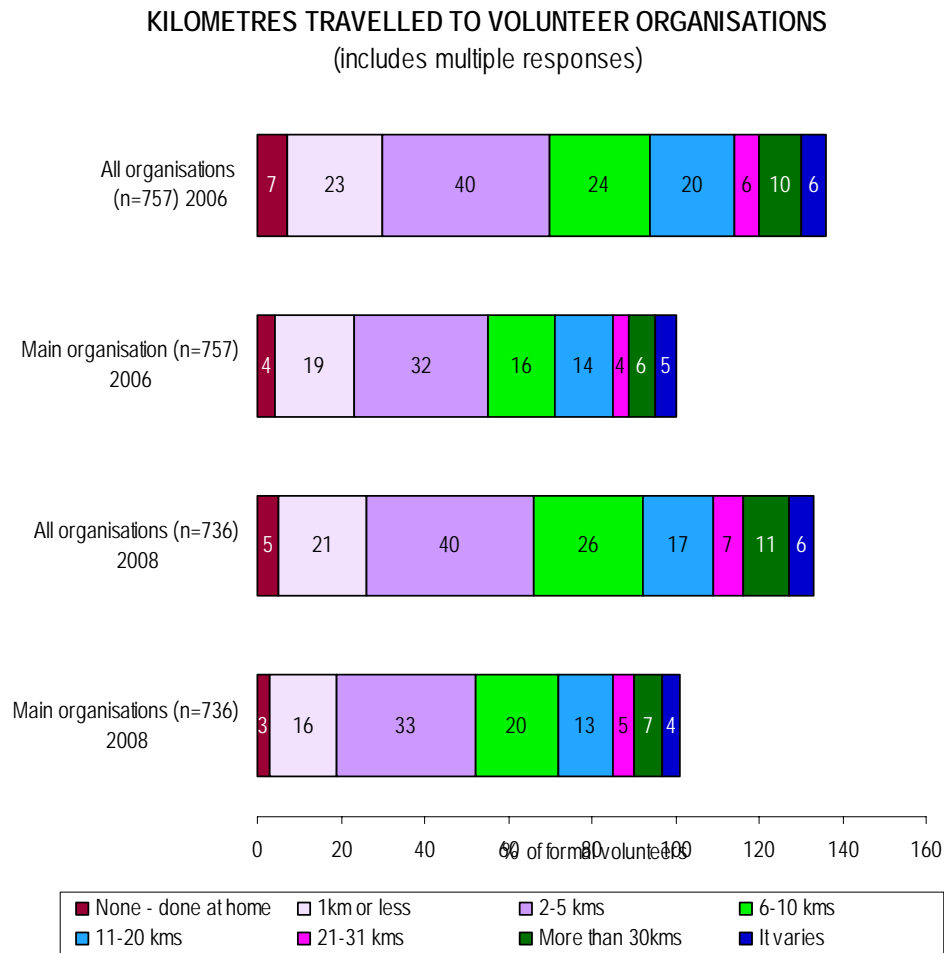


Fig.35: Distances travelled to volunteer (main organisation, by region).

Unlike 2006, but not unexpectedly, regional volunteers are significantly more likely to travel further than their metropolitan counterparts. Male volunteers also travel slightly further than females. There were few significant differences in travel among other sub-groups.

3.3.6 Volunteer hours

In line with the 1995 and 2000 surveys, 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 2008 emerged as 2.31 hours per week, identical to the 2006 figures. This equates to 10.00 hours per month, or 120.08 hours per year per volunteer. This level of volunteering has maintained the significant increase noted in 2006 over previous surveys, which show medians of 1.4 hours per week in both 1995 and 2000.

Extrapolating the 2008 data across the estimated 610,000 South Australian volunteers, provides an estimated 1.38 million volunteer hours per week, a slight decline from 2006.

3.4 Informal volunteering activities

In 2006, one third (32%) engaged in informal volunteering perform yard or maintenance work, compared to 21% in 2008; a significant decrease. Conversely, babysitting other people's children has increased from 23% to 30%.

Shopping for others, visiting the sick or elderly, taking out bins/bringing in mail/keeping an eye out while the people are away or driving for others have all slightly decreased in 2008 compared to 2006.

Significantly more males engage in yard or maintenance work (43%) in comparison to females (4%), while females are significantly more likely to be engaged in:

- Babysitting (42% vs 15% males).
- Visiting the sick and elderly (15% vs 7% males).
- Driving others (5% vs 10% males)

These gender differences are consistent with 2006 results

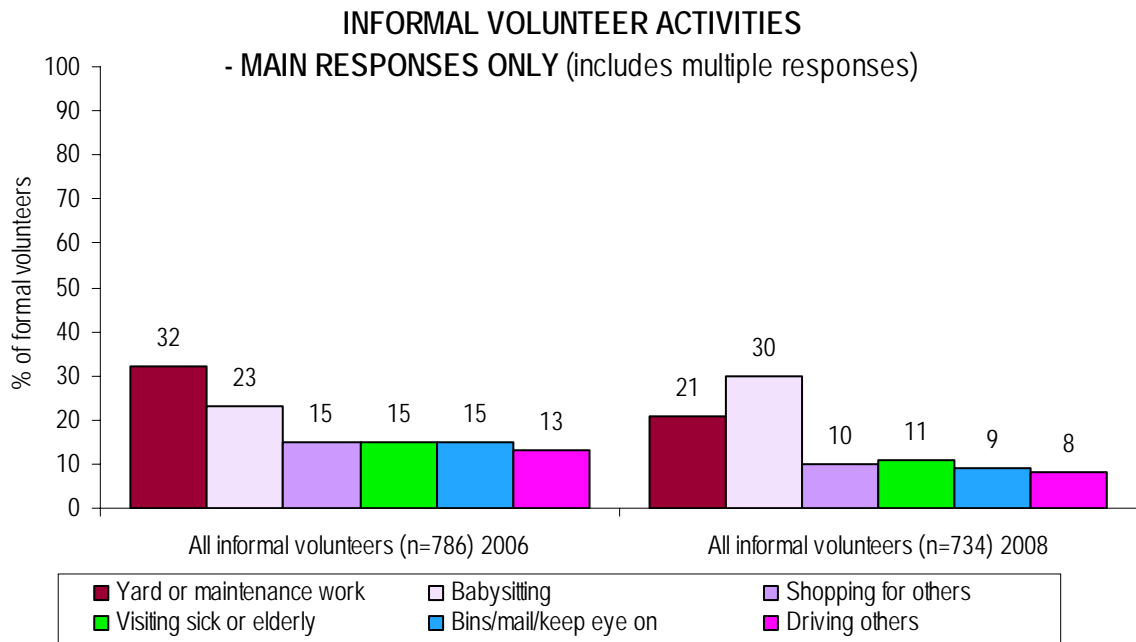


Fig.36: Activities engaged in as informal volunteer, by gender.

- Yard or maintenance work was also significantly higher among the following segments:
- Regional respondents (23% versus 17% of metropolitan informal volunteers).
- As in 2006, respondents who hold a trade qualification (44%), especially compared to just 20% of university-educated informal volunteers.
- Respondents in a group household of adults (35%) especially compared to people from family households (18%).

Consistent with 2006, in 2008 babysitting tends to be mainly carried out by informal volunteers aged between 25 and 44 year olds (48%) compared to those 45 and above (16%). It is also more common for non-volunteers who baby-sit to be working for payment or profit (35% compared to 23%). Consistent with 2006, in 2008 babysitting is also more common among respondents from couple families (42%) and sole parent families (50%).

Similarly to 2006 in 2008 informal volunteers 65 and over were more likely to visit the sick or elderly compared to below 65's (20% and 9% 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 (26% compared to 9%). 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 2008 the top three most common reasons for volunteering have remained consistent with the 2006 research. The most common main reason for volunteering, mentioned by half the formal volunteers (47%), is to help others or help the community. This response was distantly followed by giving something back (21%) and personal satisfaction (16%). No other responses were mentioned by more than 10% of the sample.

Looking at differences between metropolitan and regional areas in 2008, consistent with 2006, regional volunteers mentioned to “keep a group, club or association going” considerably more than metropolitan volunteers (17% versus 6%). Comparatively, metropolitan volunteers more often said they volunteer to “give something back” (23% vs 17% of regional volunteers).

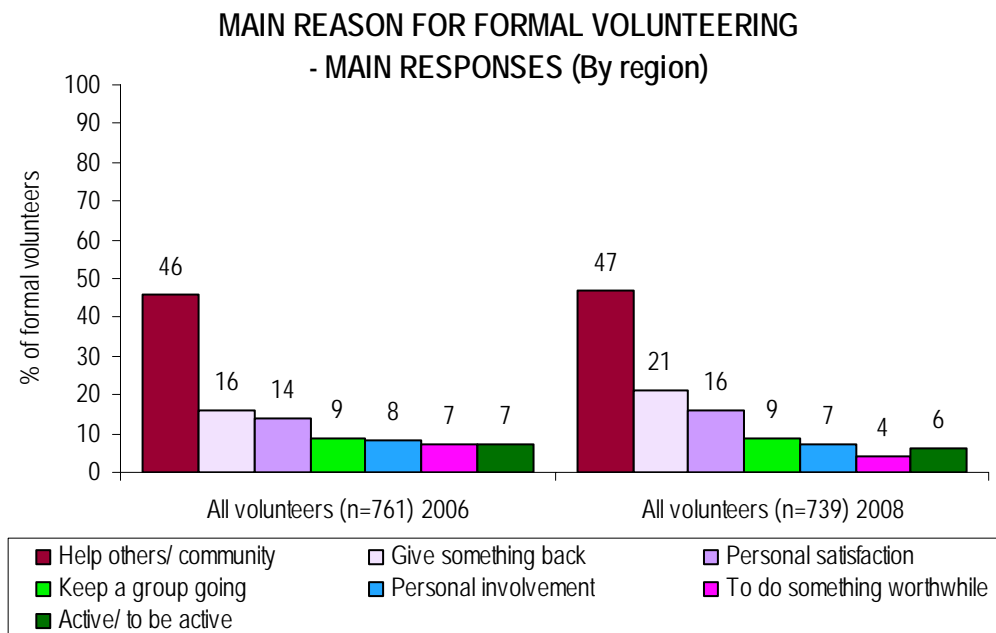


Fig.37: Main reason for volunteering, by region.

Several other variations of statistical significance were observed between segments of the formal volunteers' sample. Specifically:

- Formal volunteers 65+ were more likely to volunteer to “help others or the community” compared to those below 65 (57% vs 44%).

- Respondents who are currently studying were significantly less likely to volunteer to “help others or the community” (51% compared to 32%) as well as those who have never married (33% vs 51% of widowed/divorced or married/de facto).
- Consistent with 2006, 35-54 year olds are most likely to volunteer due to personal or family involvement (13% vs 3%).
- Respondents not born in Australia are significantly more likely to volunteer in order to give something back (29% vs 20% Australian-born volunteers).

In 2008 just under one half (significantly greater than in 2006) of all formal volunteers specified no other reasons for volunteering, other than the main reason given in the previous question. 16% cited personal satisfaction and 8% 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.

**OTHER REASONS FOR FORMAL VOLUNTEERING
- MAIN RESPONSES (By region)**

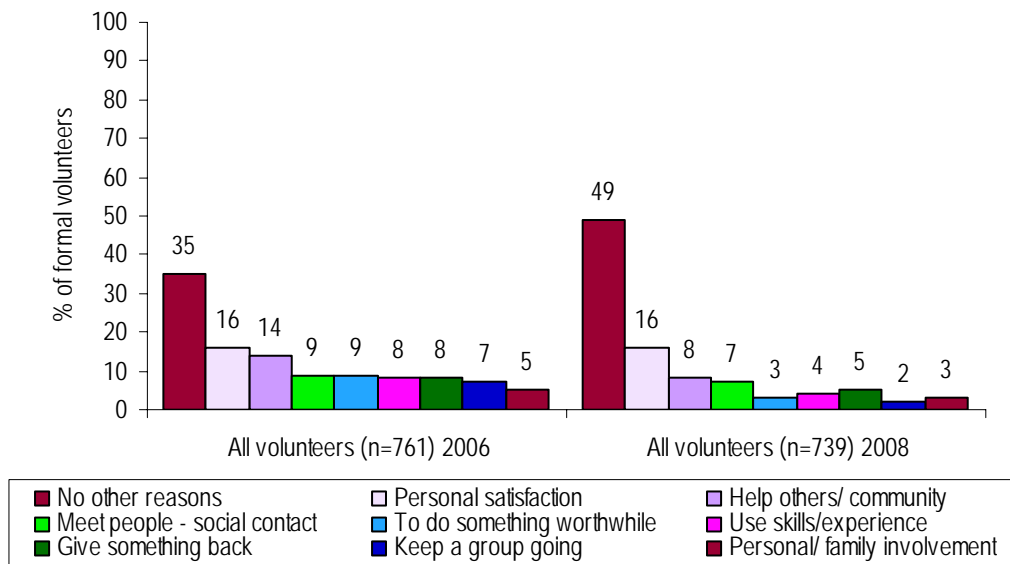


Fig.38: Other reasons for volunteering, by region.

61% of the informal volunteers who partook in the research said that they volunteer informally to help others or the community (increasing 5% since 2006). A further 7% do so to give something back (falling a significant 7% since the 2006 research), 8% informally volunteer to give pleasure to others and 7% get personal satisfaction from doing so. These findings were consistent across all segments.

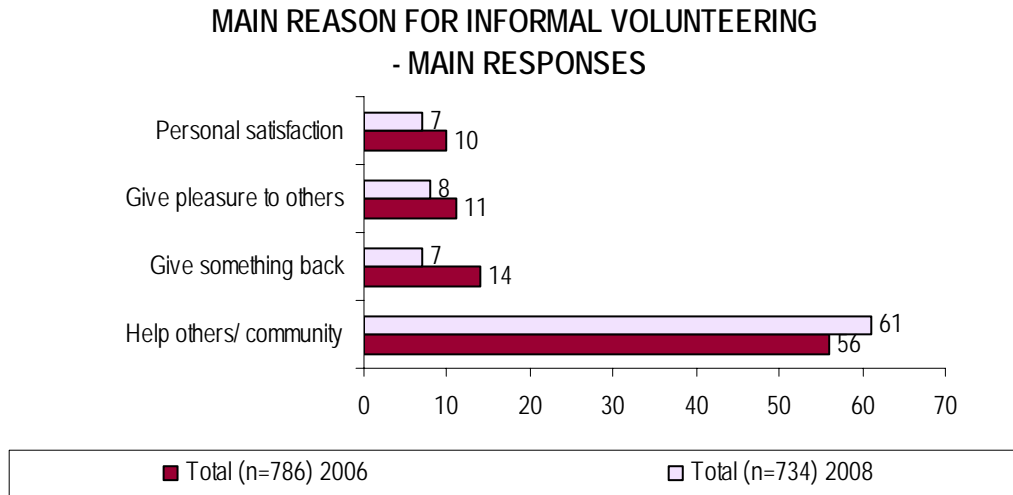


Fig.39: Main reason for informal volunteering, all informal volunteers.

3.5.2 Perceived Personal benefits

Pleasingly, 98% of formal volunteers could think of at least one personal benefit they have experienced from volunteering. In 2008 59% reported a sense of personal satisfaction (a significant rise from 48% in 2006), 33% forged friendships, 19% felt more a part of the community, and 16% had met more people (significant decrease from 22% in 2006) and experienced increased social contact.

In 2006 a difference observed between metropolitan and regional volunteers in this context was that significantly more regional volunteers reported feeling a part of the community as a result of volunteering (29%) compared to metropolitan respondents (20%). In 2008 wanting to feel part of the community is fairly equal amongst metropolitan and regional respondents (19% and 20% respectively).

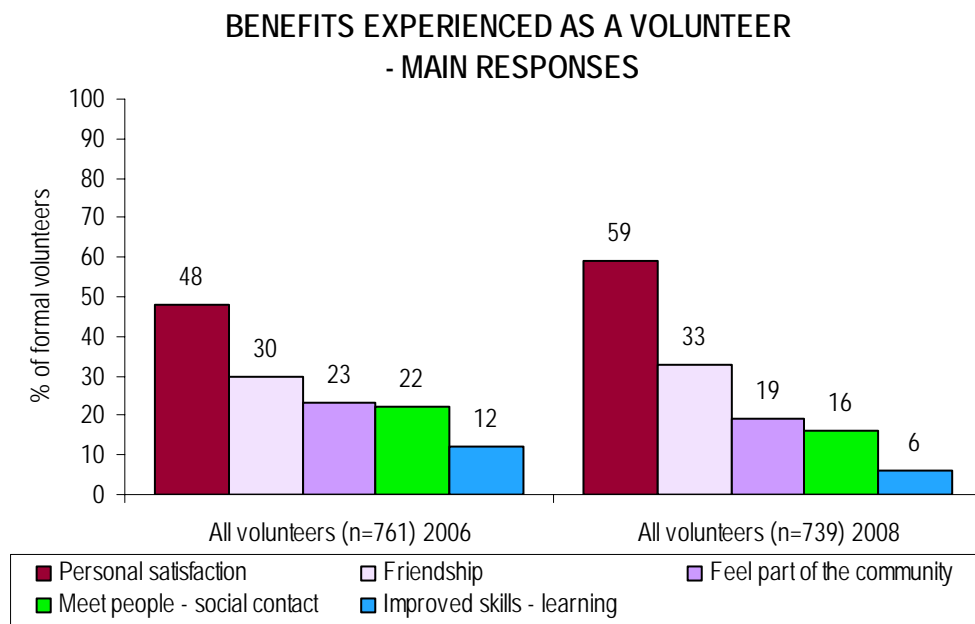


Fig.40: Benefits experienced as a volunteer, by region.

Consistent with 2006, in 2008 female volunteers are significantly more likely to report having made friendships through volunteering (37%) compared to males (28%).

Again consistent with 2006, in 2008 personal satisfaction, enjoying making other people/things better is another benefit enjoyed by significantly more 65+ year olds (67%) compared to 15-24 year olds (44%). Females in 2008 also mentioned personal satisfaction as a benefit significantly more often than males (63% vs 54%).

Other subgroups differences in 2008 vary slightly from those reported in 2006:

- Volunteers aged 55-64 are more likely to suggest “meeting people - variety/are different from me” as a benefit (12% vs 6% of the other age brackets).
- Personal satisfaction was also mentioned as a benefit of volunteering by significantly more by older couples with no children (68%) compared to the total sample (59%). Also observed when results were analysed by marital status, was the fact respondents who had never married were significantly more likely to report an improvement in skills-learning when compared to the total sample (15% vs 6% of the total sample).

- Respondents earning in excess of \$100,000 were significantly more likely to have experienced improved skills-communication than those earning less than \$100,000 (12% compared to 5%).
- Respondents earning less than \$25,000 were significantly more likely to have experienced meeting people or social contact as a benefit of volunteering compared to those earning over \$25,000 (22% vs 13%).

3.5.3 Original triggers

Triggers in 2008 varied somewhat from the 2006 research. Of the 739 formal volunteers who participated in the research, 20% became involved in volunteering after someone asked them, down significantly from 25% in 2006. In 2008 16% found out about it themselves, (a significant decline from 23% in 2006). In 2006 16% reported a family history of volunteering, 15% knew someone who was involved and 13% became involved in the activity through their children's schools. In 2008 family history and culture of volunteering decrease significantly to 7%, whilst knowing someone involved and through children's school had no significant changes. No other responses were mentioned by more than 10% of the formal volunteers.

HOW DID YOU FIRST BECOME INVOLVED IN VOLUNTEERING - MAIN RESPONSES

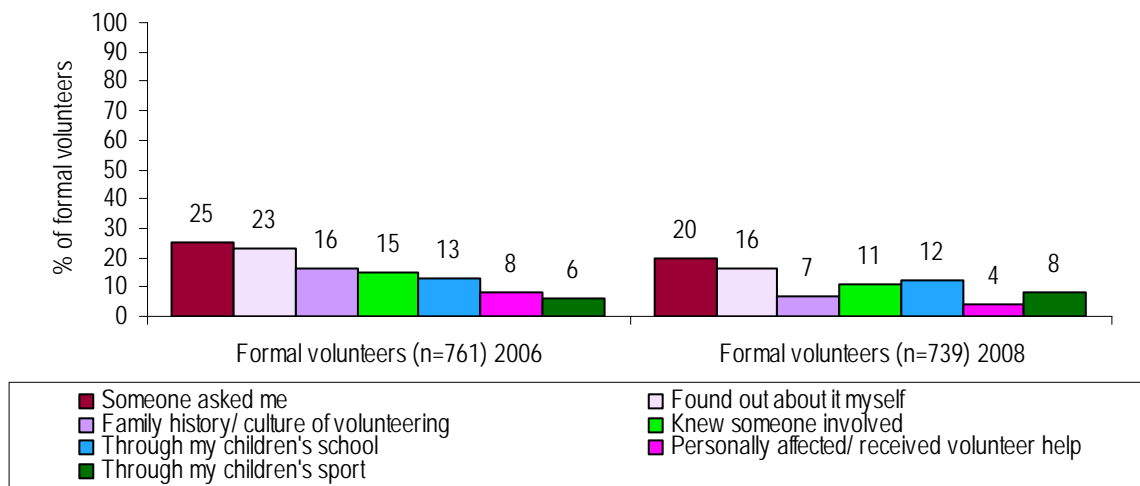


Fig.41: First steps to becoming involved in volunteering.

In metropolitan areas the likelihood that respondents found out about volunteering from their children's school and via media or advertisement was higher than that in regional areas (15% compared to 7% and 4% compared to 0% respectively). Females were significantly more likely to have learnt about volunteering through their children's schools (17% vs 7% of males).

The incidence of volunteers investigating the activity themselves was significantly higher for respondents 55+ (26%) compared to those below 55 (10%).

These results are consistent with the 2006 research.

3.6 Volunteering barriers

3.6.1 Reasons for not volunteering

In 2008 just under half of the 774 respondents who are not formal volunteers said that this is because their work commitments are too time-consuming; this figure was significantly higher among informal volunteers (48%) when compared to respondents who do not volunteer at all (41%). Work commitments were also mentioned by a significantly greater proportion of 25-55 year olds (62%) compared to the total sample (44%). Unlike the 2006 research, the metro to regional split were fairly similar in relation to work commitments.

Consistent to 2006, in 2008 those who work for payment or profit were significantly more likely to cite work commitments (71%) compared to both those who do not work (7%) and the total sample (44%).

Those born in Australia (47% vs 35% of overseas-born respondents) are more likely to mention work commitments as a deterrent as are respondents who are part of a young couple with no children (68%) vs the total sample (44%).

Similar to 2006, in 2008 respondents earning \$50,000 or more also joined the league of respondents saying their work commitments were too time-consuming (59%), significantly more than those earning less than \$50,000 (30%).

As with 2006, in 2008 family commitments were the second most-often mentioned reason for not volunteering formally (24%), and this proportion was higher among the following segments:

- Females (32%) compared to males (17%) (Consistent with 2006).
- 25-34 year olds (40%) and 35-44 year olds (43%) compared to 15-24 year olds (12%) and 65+ year olds (14%) (Similar to 2006).
- Married/de facto (33%) compared to total sample (24%).
- Respondents from either couple families (38%) or single parent families (31%).

In 2006 no spare time (where no reason was given), and health problems or being physically unable to volunteer, were the next most common reasons for not participating in formal volunteering; these reasons were mentioned by 16% and 10% respectively. In 2008 once again no spare time and health problems are mentioned, although no spare time decreased significantly to 7%.

REASONS FOR NOT VOLUNTEERING FORMALLY
- MAIN RESPONSES - (% of those not formal volunteers)

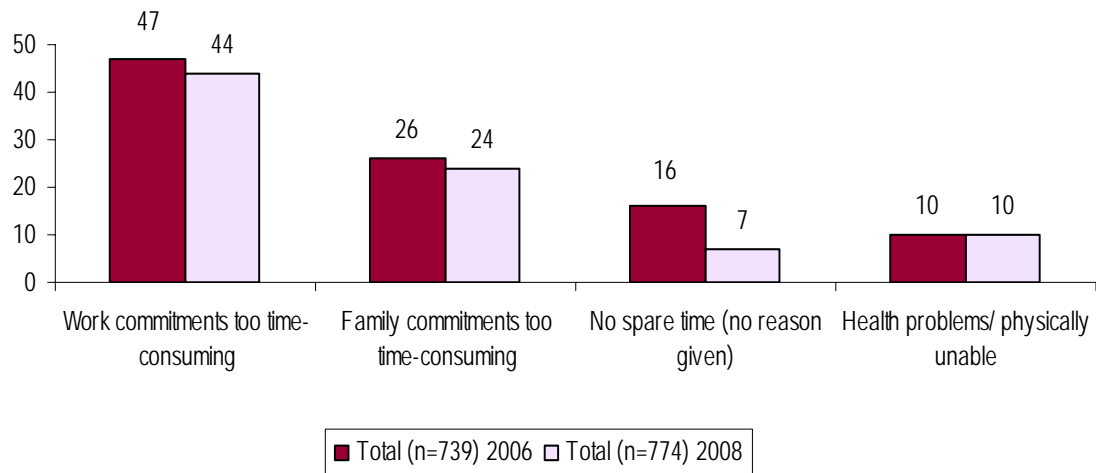


Fig.42: Reasons for not volunteering formally, main responses.

Overall, consistent with 2006 in 2008 30% of those who do not formally volunteer said that their work commitments would need to decrease in order for them to participate in formal volunteering. A further 15% said their family commitments would need to decrease and 4% said if they did not need to work for a living (significant decrease from 11% in 2006). A relatively small 17% said there was nothing that could be done to encourage them to participate in formal volunteering (consistent with 2006 results)

WHAT WOULD ENCOURAGE NON-VOLUNTEERS TO PARTICIPATE - MAIN RESPONSES 2008

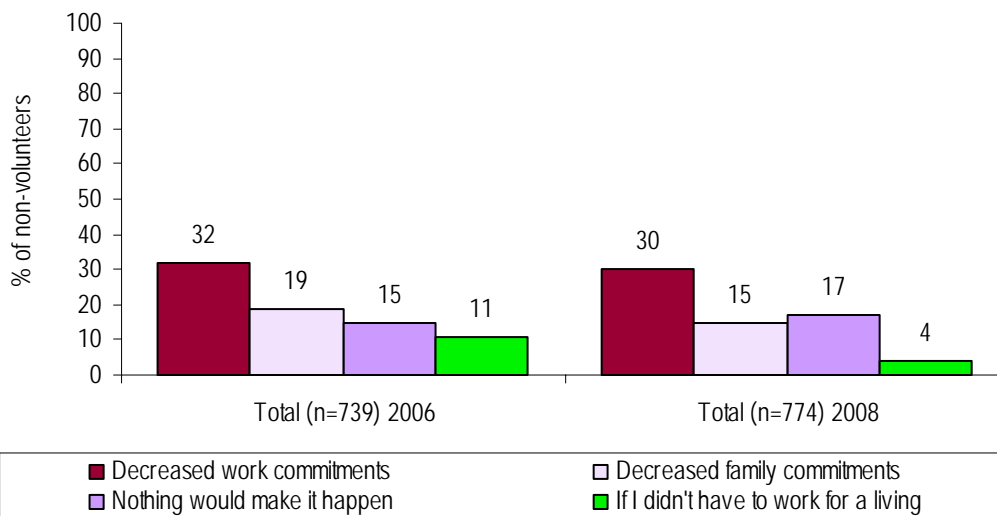


Fig.43: What would encourage non-volunteers to participate in volunteering, main responses.

As shown in the chart below the proportion of respondents claiming that nothing could happen that would lead them to participate in formal volunteering was significantly higher among 65+ year olds (37%) (although this has decreased significantly from 2006 by 10%) compared to smaller proportions in other age groups, such as 12% of 15-24 year olds (up from 4%) and 13% of 25-44 year olds (up from 5%).

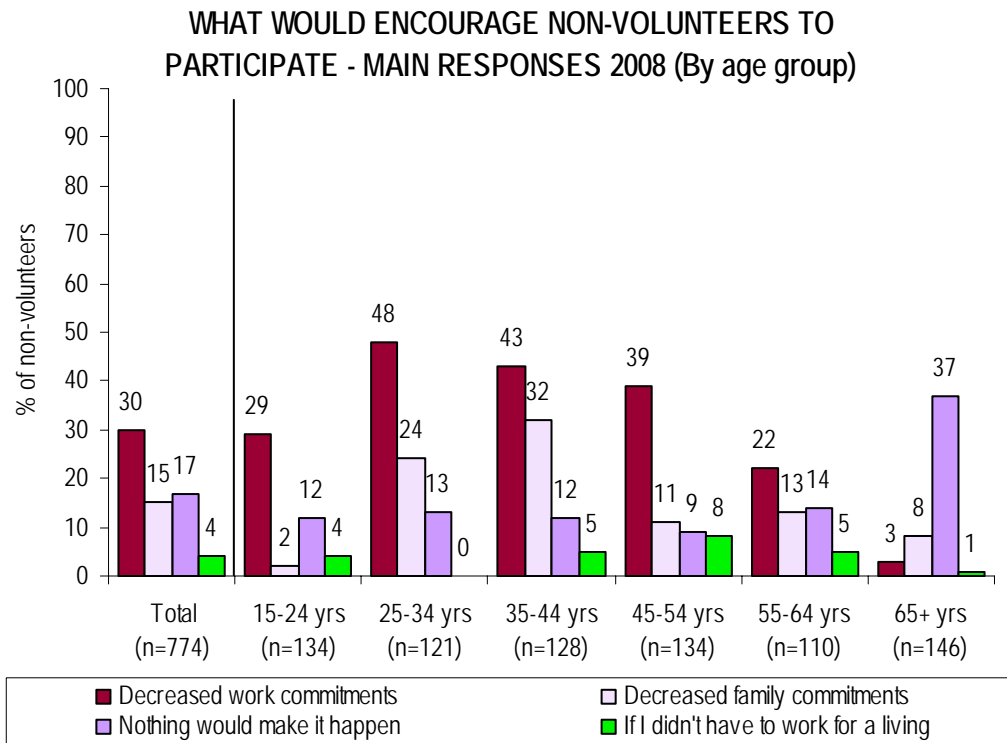


Fig. 44: What would encourage non-volunteers to participate, by age group.

Respondents earning less than \$25,000 were more likely to claim nothing could happen to encourage them to volunteer (27% compared to those earning higher than \$25,000 11%). Also those who are not in paid employment were more likely to claim “nothing would make it happen” (26% compared to 10% of those with paid employment).

As in 2006, in 2008 work commitments are cited by a significantly higher proportion of respondents in all age groups apart from 65+ year olds, indicating that this barrier continues to be the main obstacle that respondents face when it comes to participation in formal volunteering. The incidence of respondents citing work commitments is highest among 25-54 year olds (55%), 15-24 year olds (29%) and 55-64 year olds (22%). Comparatively only 3% of 65+ year olds gave this reason. Similarly to 2006, in 2008 work commitments are also mentioned by a significantly higher proportion of respondents in the following groups:

- Respondents who are part of a young couple with no children (54%) or part of a couple family (42%).
- Respondents earning \$75,000-\$100,000 (57%) or those earning \$100,000 plus (34%).

Similar to the 2006 research, in 2008 family commitments are mentioned by significantly more women (22%) compared to men (7%), as well as a significantly greater proportion of 35-44 year olds (32%) and 25-34 year olds (24%), compared to 8% of 65+ year olds, 2% of 15-24 year olds and 15% of the total sample. The following segments also hold a significantly greater proportion of respondents who cited family commitments as their main barrier to participating in formal volunteering:

- Couple families (24%).
- Married respondents, or those living in a de facto relationship (21%).
- Those not currently studying (16%).

3.7 Future intentions and why

3.7.1 Formal volunteers' intentions

As with 2006, in 2008 the majority of volunteers do not expect their volunteering hours to either increase or decrease (59%), and this finding was 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 16% who anticipate a decrease in their hours.

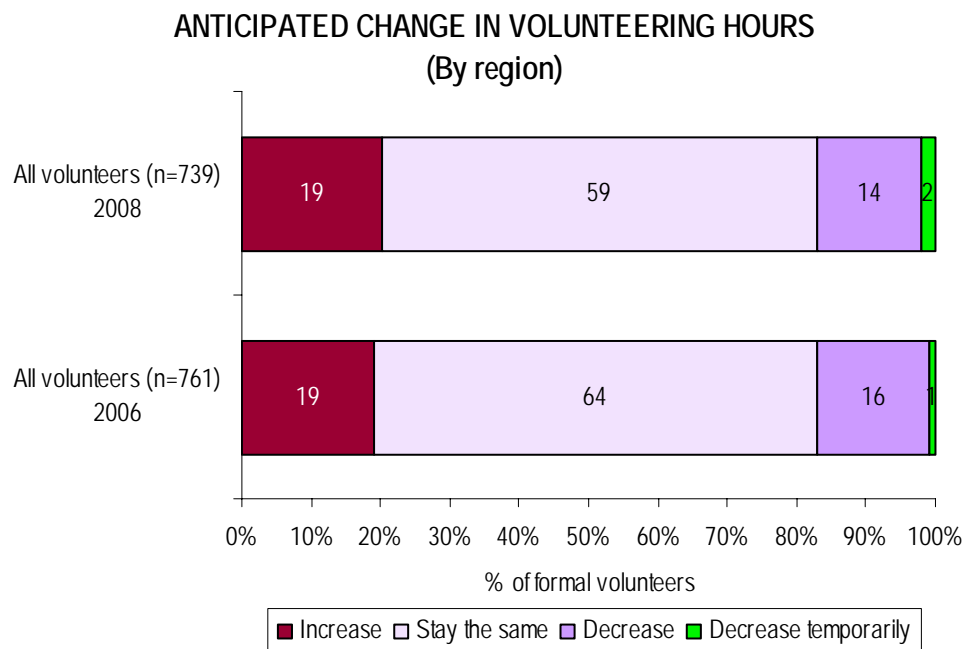


Fig. 45: Anticipated increase in volunteering hours, by region.

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 2008 the calculated net change in hours across the sample of formal volunteers as a whole is +0.39 hours per week per respondent, an increase from the +0.05 hours in 2006.

Metropolitan respondents claim they are likely to increase their volunteering hours to a larger extent than regional respondents (+0.46 hours per week compared to +0.25 hours). Greater intended increases are also seen amongst those that are not born in Australia (+1.12 hours) compared to Australian born volunteers (+0.25) and those living in a group household of adults only (+2.05 hours) compared to other household types (-0.17 – +0.93 hours).

3.7.2 Reasons for increased hours

In 2008, 21% of the 142 volunteers who anticipated an increase in the hours they volunteer said that the reason for this is an increased need from the community; this is a significant decrease from 2006. 14% have been asked to take on more, and 11% were simply looking for more / different things to do with their time. These results are consistent with 2006.

Similarly to 2006, in 2008 results were largely comparable between segments of the sample, with the only significant variation being that of regional respondents being significantly more likely to be taking on more volunteering work because they feel there is a need in the community (30% vs 17% of metropolitan respondents).

WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASE IN VOLUNTEERING - MAIN RESPONSES

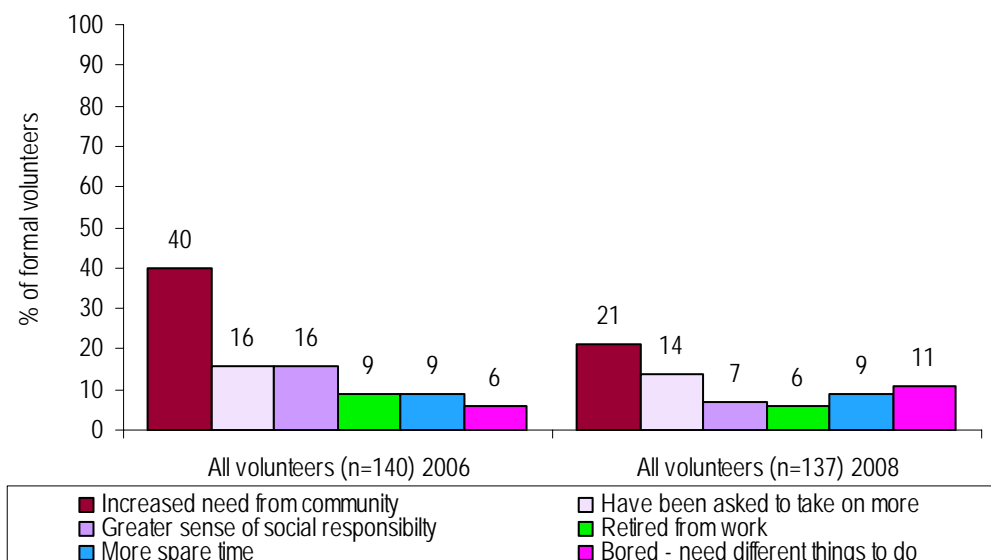


Fig.46: What factors contribute to increase in volunteering.

3.7.3 Potential to prevent reduced hours

Similar to 2006, in 2008 just under one half (44%) of all volunteers that claim they will be reducing their hours volunteering (n=101) said that there is nothing that could be done in order for them to maintain their current level of volunteering. Of the remainder, 10% say that they need more time, while 12% say they need fewer / less work hours / commitments to maintain their current level.

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 - MAIN RESPONSES

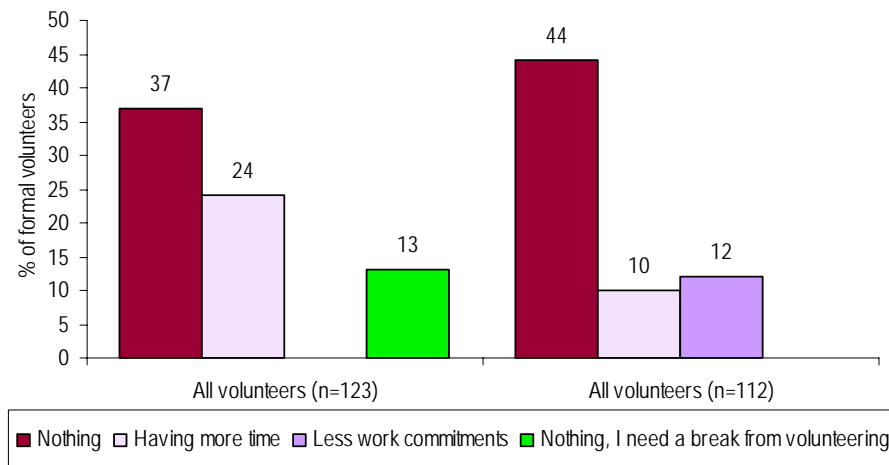


Fig.47: What could be done to maintain current level of volunteering.

Again consistent with 2006, in 2008 half of all volunteers (48%), who report that their volunteering hours would decrease or stay the same in the next 12 months (n=470), said that there was nothing that could be done to increase their hours. 15% need more hours in their day, whilst 11% said that they would volunteer more if they could give up work.

WHAT COULD BE DONE TO INCREASE CURRENT LEVEL OF VOLUNTEERING - MAIN RESPONSES

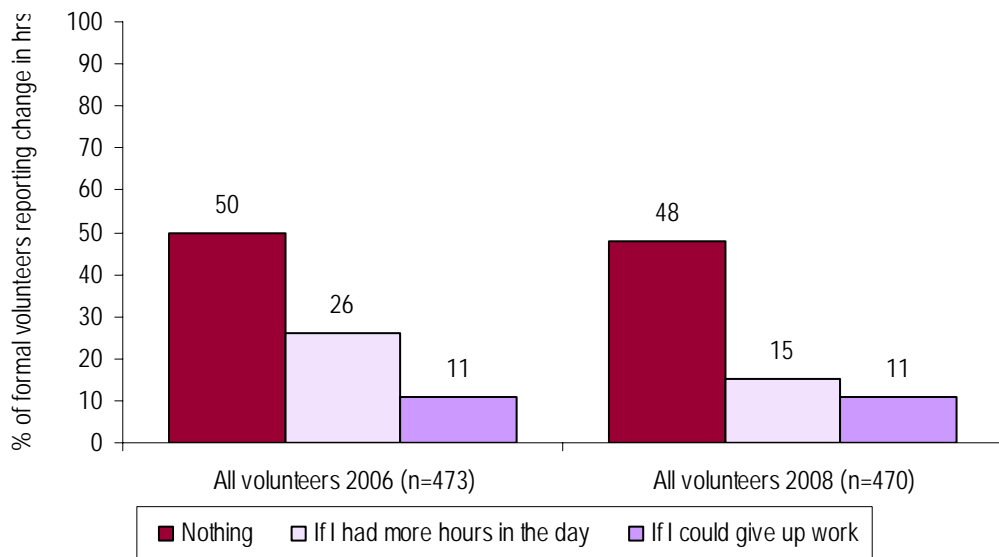


Fig.48: What could be done to increase current level of volunteering.

Several sub groups are more likely than the average (11%) to volunteer more if they could give up work. Namely:

- 35-44 year olds (20%).
- Salary earners (17%).
- Those in couple family households (17%).
- Those earning \$50,000-\$75,000 per year (18%).

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, 17% who are not currently formal volunteers said that it is either very or quite likely that they will take up this activity, while 72% said it was either very or quite unlikely that they would do this. These results are nearly identical to 2006.

Informal volunteers are significantly more likely to anticipate taking on formal volunteering in the next 12 months (22% combined very and quite likely proportions), compared to 11% 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 11% average). Those currently studying would also be more likely to consider formal volunteering (29% vs 14% of those not currently studying). These results are on par with 2006.

Unlike 2006, 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.

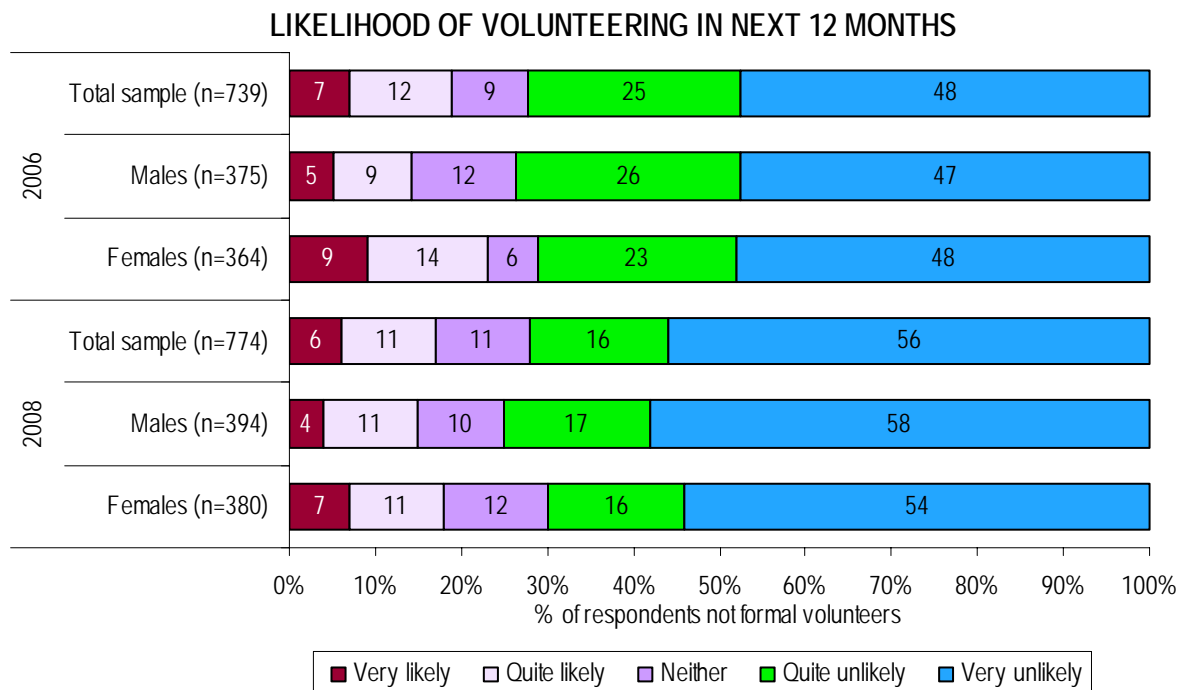


Fig.49: Likelihood of volunteering in next 12 months, by gender.

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 2008 at the total sample level, volunteering was seen as very important (average rating of 9 out of 10). Somewhat predictably, this figure was significantly higher among the volunteer sample (9 out of 10), than among non-volunteers (8.7 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 research.

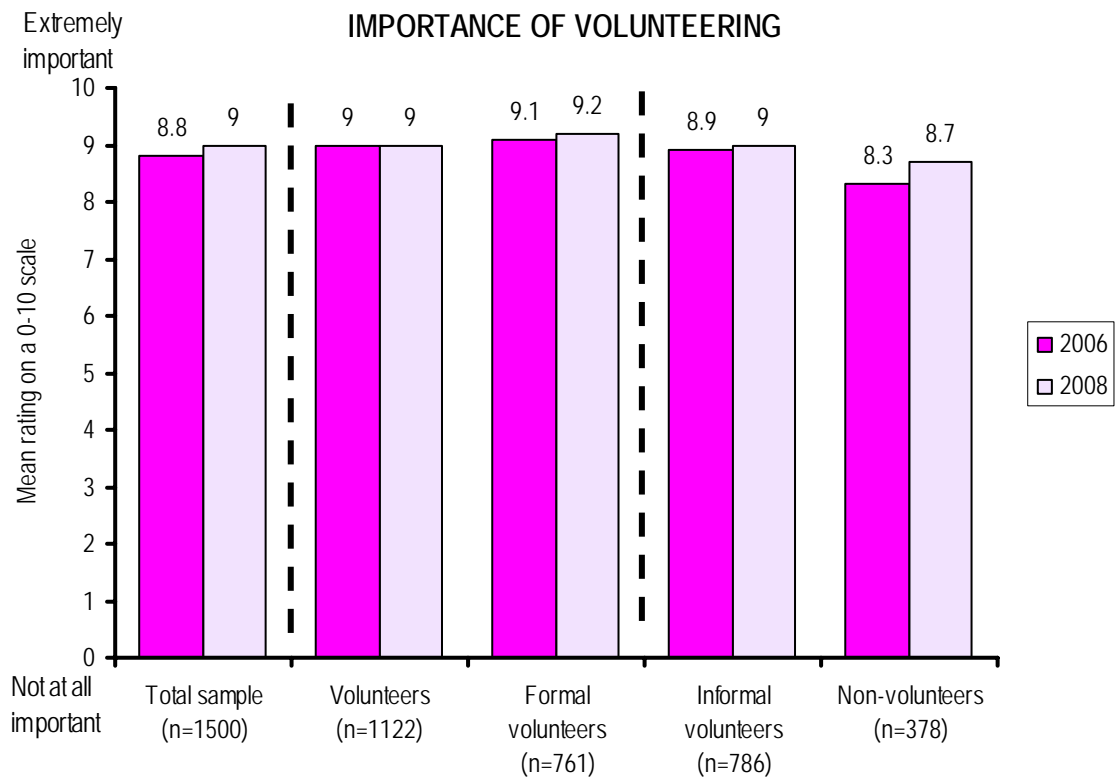


Fig.50: Importance of volunteering, by volunteer type.

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 8.3 out of 10, compared to 9 out of 10 among the latter group. As in 2006, in 2008 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 amongst younger age groups despite this lower importance rating. Again this reinforces that it is not necessarily attitudes to volunteering that are the barrier.

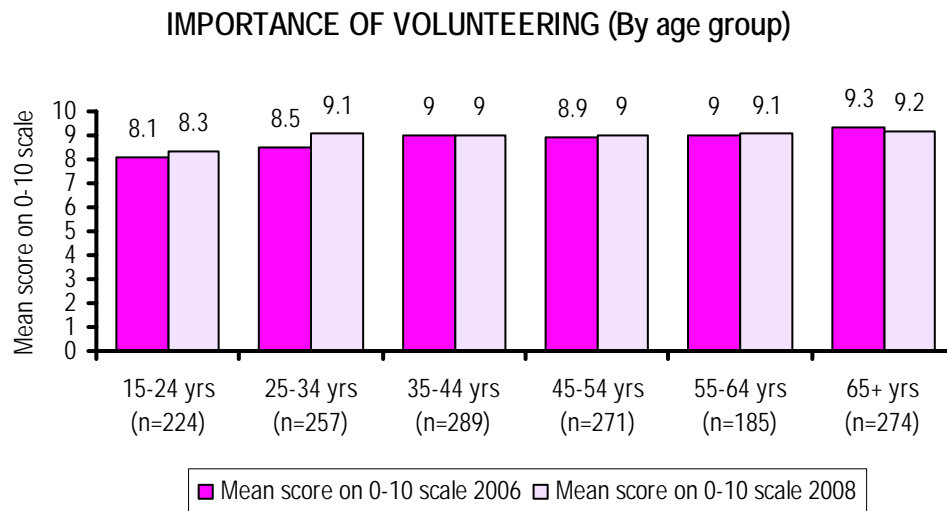


Fig.51: Importance of volunteering, by age group.

Consistent with 2006, in 2008 respondents who had never married rated the importance of volunteering notably lower in comparison to widowers (8.5 vs 9.5 out of 10), however among most other groups, the variations observed were not statistically significant. 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

Pleasingly, almost all (98%) of the total sample could see some benefits to the community from volunteering. At the total sample level, just less than one quarter (29% significantly greater than 23% in 2006 research) felt that the activity improves people's, or the community's wellbeing, and the same proportion (28%) said that it builds community spirit and facilitates social cohesion. A further 21% 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 (21%).
- Many organisations would cease to exist. (22%).
- People get help they wouldn't otherwise get. (23%).
- Gives pleasures/enjoyment to people/the community (14%).

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 (25% vs 17% who do not formally volunteer).

- Many community projects would cease to exist (25% vs 18% who do not formally volunteer).
- Many organisations would cease to exist (28% vs 18% who do not formally volunteer).
- Building community spirit/attitudes or cohesion (34% vs 23% 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.

Regional respondents (not just those who volunteer) were more likely to claim that without the help of volunteers:

- Many activities would cease to exist (32% vs 17% metropolitan respondents).
- Many community projects would cease to exist (34% vs 17% metropolitan respondents).
- Many organisations would cease to exist (38% vs 17% metropolitan respondents).

These differences are similar to those observed in 2006.

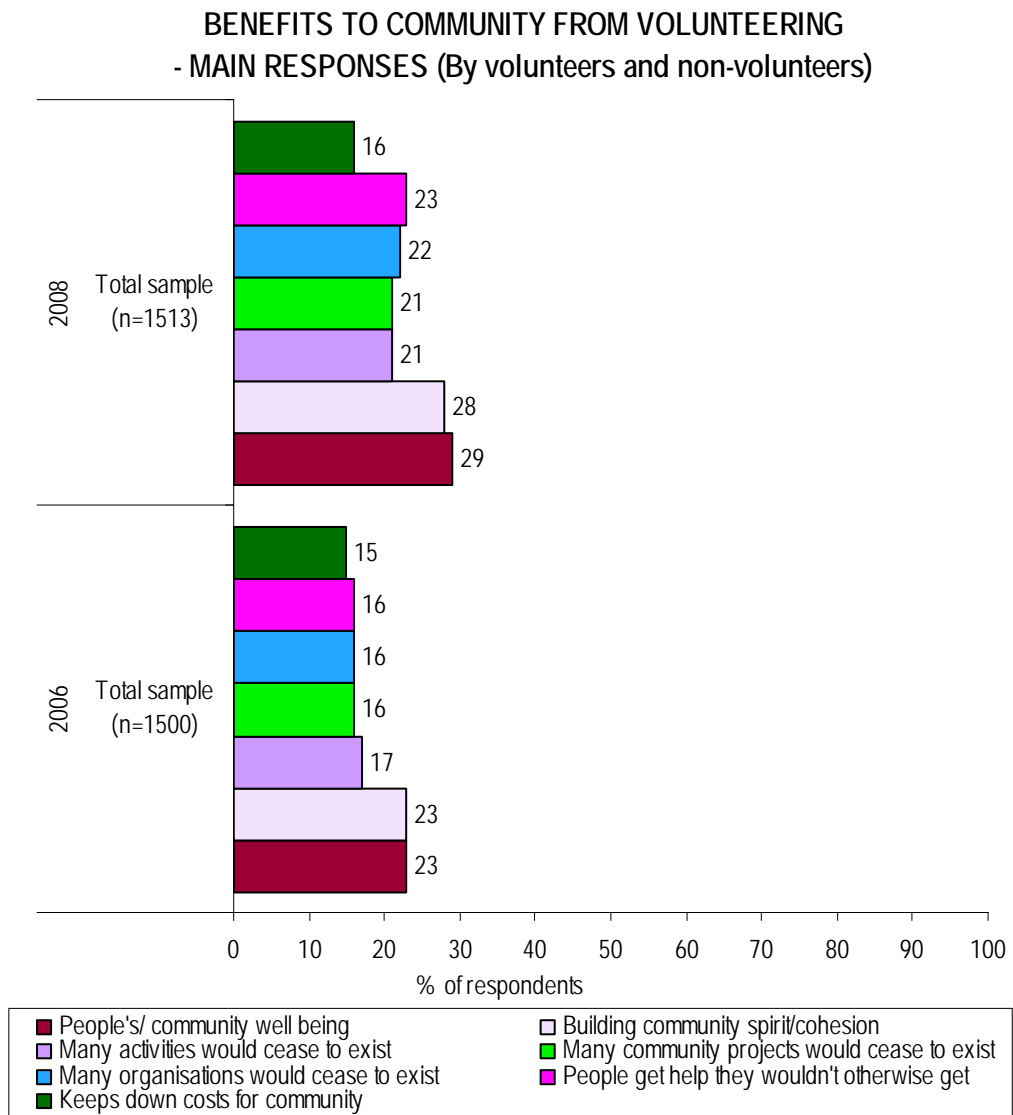


Fig.52: Benefits to community total sample

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 (38% vs 28% total sample), yet respondents who are skilled in a trade were significantly more likely to suggest that without volunteering, many community projects would cease to exist (36% vs 21% 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 (17% compared to 28% total sample), and more likely to suggest keeps down costs for government/tax payers (18% compared to 11% total sample) compared to those earning more than \$25,000. These differences by income group are slightly different to the 2006 results.

3.8.3 Perceived benefits to self and/or family

As in 2006, in 2008 one quarter 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 (37%) although has decreased substantially (but not significantly) since 2006. Volunteers of either a formal or informal nature who believe there is no benefit to themselves or their family remained steady at 20%. Volunteers were significantly more likely to perceive the following benefits from other people's volunteering, in comparison to non-volunteers:

- Friendlier/ safer community (21% vs 13% non-volunteers).
- Sense of security/ knowing someone is there to help (21% vs 17% non-volunteers).
- Clubs/ associations/ groups stay in existence (20% vs 15% non-volunteers).

These results are consistent with 2006.

**BENEFITS TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY FROM VOLUNTEERING -
MAIN RESPONSES (By volunteers vs non-volunteers)**

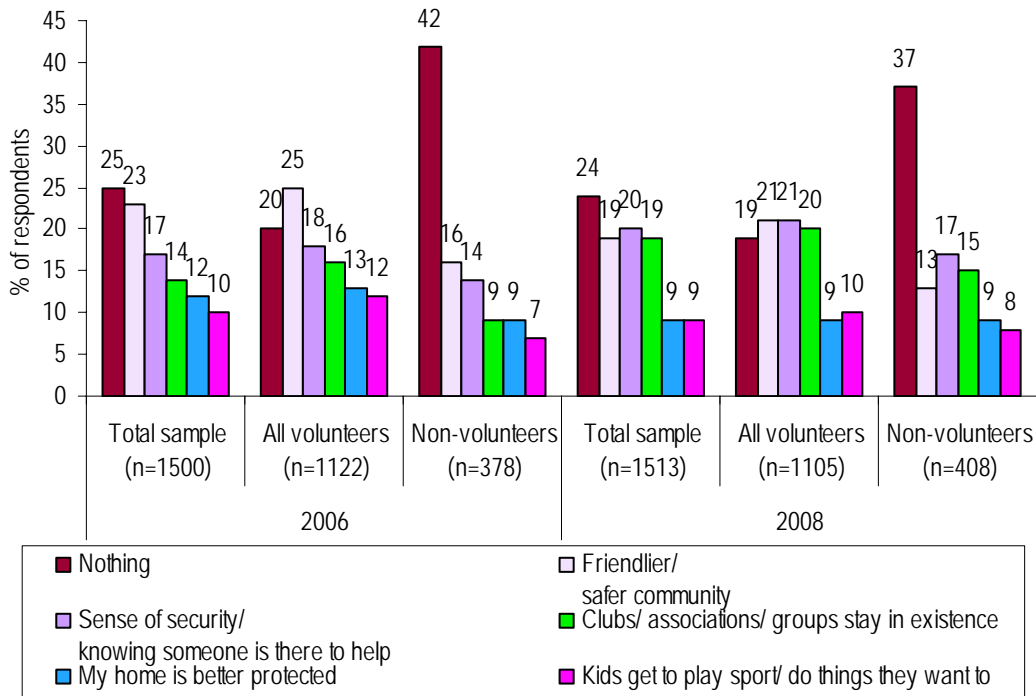


Fig.53: Benefits to you and your family from volunteering, by volunteers vs non-volunteers.

Again similarly to 2006, older respondents (those aged 55 and over) were significantly less likely to identify any benefits that they, or members of their family, experience as a result of volunteering, with 31% reporting no benefits from volunteering, compared to 17% of 35-44 year olds, and 24% 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 (28% compared to 21% of respondents engaged in paid work).
- Respondents living alone (30%) compared to total average (24%).

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 (29% of 35-54 year olds, compared to 12% of 55+ year olds).
- Kids get to play sport, or do the things they want to (17% if 35-54 year olds, compared to 2% of 65+ year olds).
- Kids exposed to a greater variety of learning is seen as a benefit to those aged 35-44 (15%) compared to total sample (6%).

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 (13% vs 6% total sample)

As in 2006, in 2008 metropolitan respondents were also significantly less likely to perceive any benefits from volunteering in comparison to regional respondents (27% identifying no benefits compared to 15% of regional respondents). For regional respondents, there was a significantly greater level of awareness, compared to metropolitan respondents, of the following benefits of the volunteering work of other people:

- A sense of security, knowing someone is there to help (24% vs18% metropolitan respondents).
- Clubs, associations and groups stay in existence (25% vs16% metropolitan respondents).
- My home is better protected (19% vs5% metropolitan respondents).
- Help when someone is sick (11% vs5% metropolitan respondents).

These findings are consistent with the 2006 research and are 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 2008 that are similar to those seen in 2006 are:

- Respondents born outside of Australia tended to be significantly less likely to perceive any personal benefits from other people's volunteering (32% perceiving no benefits vs22% of Australian-born respondents).
- School-educated respondents to be significantly more likely to perceive any benefits from volunteering (29% vs15% of university-educated respondents).
- University-educated respondents were significantly more likely to think that volunteering leads to a friendlier and safer community (23%) in comparison to school-educated respondents (17%) and that kids will be exposed to a greater variety of learning (11% of university educated respondents compared to 6% total sample)

APPENDIX A1: METHODOLOGY

A1.1 DATA CAPTURE

All interviewing was carried out by Harrison Research's IQCA² 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.

1513 interviews took place between Monday 12 May and Tuesday 03 June 2008.

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:

Metropolitan Adelaide (the Adelaide Statistical Division)	900	interviews
Inner east/ north-east	150	"
Inner west/ north-west	150	"
Outer west/ north-west	150	"
South-east	150	"

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 June 2005 Estimated Resident Population 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.

² IQCA = Interviewer Quality Control Australia. See <http://www.mrqa.com.au> for more details.

Sampling distribution by region	# of respondents		% of respondents	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Metropolitan Adelaide	902	1117	60	74
Regional SA				
Inner east / north east ³	156	65	10	6
Inner west / north west ⁴	152	165	10	6
Outer west / north west ⁵	151	105	10	7
South-east ⁶	152	61	10	7
Sub-total Regional	611	396	40	25
TOTAL SAMPLE	1513	1513	100	100

Fig.54: 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 June 2005 Estimated Resident Population. The table below shows the both raw and weighted sample distributions.

sample distribution by gender and age	# OF RESPONDENTS		% OF RESPONDENTS	
	RAW	WEIGHTED	RAW	WEIGHTED
Males	566	737	37	49
Females	947	776	63	51
15-24 year olds	138	246		16
25-34 year olds	117	228		15
35-44 year olds	255	269		18
45-54 year olds	267	266		18
55-64 year olds	327	218		14
65 years or over	409	286		19
TOTAL SAMPLE	1513	1513	100	100

Fig.55: 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

*PROJECT 7785 - SA VOLUNTEERS MAIN SURVEY APR 2008

"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 VOUNTEERS IS PART OF THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE AND REFER THEM TO THE GENERAL NUMBER 08 8463 4490 TO CONFIRM THE STUDY'S AUTHENTICITY._ "

Pause

"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. Thank you.

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. May we begin the interview? Thank you."

START

Q1 DONE ANY UNPAID VOLUNTEERING

"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

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

Q3 NAME OF ORGANISATION VOLUNTEERED MOST FOR IN LAST 12 MONTHS

"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 DESCRIBE THE ORGANISATION

"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 BEEN A VOLUNTEER

"Q5 How long have you been a volunteer for _[Q301]_? _RECORD AS WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS - IF UNCERTAIN, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATE_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 1.Weeks (specify Q501)
- 2.Months (specify Q502)
- 3.Years (specify Q503)

- 4.Don't know/not sure

Q6 WHICH ACTIVITY HAVE YOU SPENT MOST TIME ON IN LAST 12 MONTHS

"Q6 Which activity have you spent the most time on in the last 12 months for _[Q301]_? _PROMPT OR PROBE IF NECESSARY_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 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 NAME OF ORGANISATION VOLUNTEERED THE SECOND MOST IN LAST 12 MONTHS

"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

IF 1 IN Q9 GO Q10

IF 2 IN Q9 GO Q21

Q10 ACTIVITY OF SECOND ORGANISATION

"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 VOLUNTEERED FOR 2ND ORGANISATION

"Q11 How long have you been a volunteer for _[Q901]_? _RECORD AS WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS - IF UNCERTAIN, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATE_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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

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"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 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 HOW OFTEN VOLUNTEERED FOR 2ND ORGANISATION

"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 TRAVELLED 2ND ORGANISATION

"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 NAME OF 3RD ORGANISATION

"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 DESCRIBE 3RD ORGANISATION

"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 BEEN A VOLUNTEER FOR 3RD ORGANISATION

"Q17 How long have you been a volunteer for _[Q1501]_? _RECORD AS WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS - IF UNCERTAIN, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATE_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Weeks (specify Q1701)
2. Months (specify Q1702)
3. Years (specify Q1703)

Q18 ACTIVITY SPENT MOST TIME ON FOR 3RD ORGANISATION

"Q18. Which activity have you spent the most time on in the last 12 months for _[Q1501]_? _PROMPT OR PROBE IF NECESSARY_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 HOW OFTEN VOLUNTEERED FOR 3RD ORGANISATION

"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 times through season/part of the year
10. Less regularly
11. It varies

Q20 HOW MANY KMS TRAVELLED FOR 3RD ORGANISATION

"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 HOW MANY HOURS VOLUNTEERED FOR IN TOTAL OVER PAST 12 MONTHS

"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

"Q22 How did you first become involved in volunteering? _UNPROMPTED_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 MAIN REASON FOR VOLUNTEERING

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

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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

IF 20 IN Q23 GO Q25

Q24 OTHER REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING

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

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 BENEFITS EXPERIENCED AS A VOLUNTEER

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

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 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
- 14.Increased self-esteem/self-worth
- 15.Meet people - social contact
- 16.Meet people - variety/are different from me
- 17.Other (specify Q2501)

--

- 18.No benefits experienced

Q26 CHANGE IN NO. OF HOURS VOLUNTEER IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

"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

"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 CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASE

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

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 COULD BE DONE TO MAINTAIN YOUR LEVEL

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

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 COULD BE DONE TO INCREASE YOUR LEVEL

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

UNPROMPTED"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 IS IT FOR PEOPLE TO VOLUNTEER

"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 1-10, D

Q32 BENEFITS TO COMMUNITY

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

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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. Broaden's 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 BENEFITS TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

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

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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)

14. Nothing

Q34 WHY DON'T FORMALLY VOLUNTEER

"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_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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)

15. Can't say

Q35 LIKELY/UNLIKELY VOLUNTEER IN NEXT 12 MTHS

"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 NEEDS TO HAPPEN TO BECOME VOLUNTEER

"Q36 What would need to happen for you to become involved in volunteering ? _UNPROMPTED - RECORD 1ST MENTION FIRST IN LIST _"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Decreased family commitments
2. Decreased work commitments
10. Decreased study commitments
3. Retirement
4. If I didn't have to work for a living
5. Extra time - other reason (specify Q3601)
6. If I get better physically
7. More information on how I could help
8. Other (specify Q3602)

9. Nothing would make it happen

Q37 DONE INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

"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 HOW MANY HRS SPENT INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

"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 ACTIVITY AS INFORMAL VOLUNTEER

"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 _"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 REASON FOR INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

"Q40 What is your main reason for this informal volunteering? _UNPROMPTED_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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)

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20.Can't say

Q41 OTHER REASON FOR INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

"Q41 Are there any other reasons you volunteer in this way? _UNPROMPTED_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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

NOT Q40

* CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONS

Q42 GENDER

"Q42 _RECORD GENDER_"

- 1.Male
- 2.Female

Q43 YEAR BORN

"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 1900-1993, D

Q44 POSTCODE

"Q44 What is the postcode where you live? _RECORD NUMBER, D IF DON'T KNOW_"

WIDTH=4

NUM 5000-5999

Q45 WORK STATUS

"Q45 In the last week, did you have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 TYPE OF JOB

"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 EMPLOYER SUPPORT VOLUNTEERING

"Q47 Does your employer support volunteering through a corporate or workplace volunteer program?"

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q48 HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK

"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 LOOK FOR WORK

"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_"

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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 STARTED WORK LAST WEEK

"Q50 If you had found a job, could you have started work last week?"

1. Yes
2. No

Q51 LEVEL OF EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS

"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

Q52 STUDYING

"Q52 Are you currently studying?"

1. Yes
2. No

IF 2 IN Q52 GO Q54

Q53 VOLUNTEERING WHILST STUDYING

"Q53 Are you doing any volunteering that will help in your future career?"

1. Yes
2. No

Q54 COUNTRY OF BIRTH

"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

Q55 ABORIGINAL OR TSI

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

"Q58 Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?"

1. No
2. Yes, Aboriginal
3. Yes, Torres Strait Islander

Q56 HOUSEHOLD

"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 MARITAL STATUS

"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 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

"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 CLOSE

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

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