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VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT

AUSTRALIA

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
List of tables	3

SECTIONS

1 Overview	5
2 Introduction	6
3 Background	7
4 Characteristics of volunteers	10
5 The volunteering experience	19
6 Volunteers and the community	22

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	32
Appendix: Data items	33
Technical Note: Data Quality	34
Glossary	37
Bibliography	39

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents summary data on sport and physical recreation volunteers from the 2010 General Social Survey (GSS). The detailed results cover information about the characteristics of people volunteering for sport and recreation organisations, other organisations and non-volunteers. People volunteering for sport and physical recreation organisations have been split into two categories which includes volunteering for sport and physical recreation organisations only, and sport and physical recreation together with other organisation(s).

The publication provides detailed analysis of the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation as well as two spreadsheets - the first presenting data for Australia, and the second presenting data for each of the states and territories.

Data on all volunteers from the 2010 GSS was published in *Voluntary Work, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 4441.0).

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The General Social Survey (GSS) collected information about personal and household characteristics for people aged 18 and over resident in private dwellings across Australia, excluding very remote areas, from August to November 2010.

Explanatory Notes on the 2010 GSS can be found in ABS (2011a) *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 4159.0). These Explanatory Notes contain information on the scope of the survey, sample design, data collection, weighting and reliability of estimates. The publication also includes a Technical Note that provides information on data reliability.

ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.



ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
GSS	General Social Survey
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

page

BACKGROUND

- 3.1** Involvement in organised sport and physical activity, By persons with non-playing involvement 8

CHARACTERISTICS OF VOLUNTEERS

- 4.1** Type of organisation volunteered for – 2010 10
- 4.2** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By age and sex 11
- 4.3** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By family and household type 12
- 4.4** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By state and territory 13
- 4.5** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By state and territory and capital city/balance of state 14
- 4.6** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By labour force status 15
- 4.7** Sport and physical recreation volunteers, By socio-economic disadvantage 16
- 4.8** Sport and physical recreation volunteers, By socio-economic disadvantage 17
- 4.9** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By country of birth 18

THE VOLUNTEERING EXPERIENCE

- 5.1** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By frequency of volunteering 19
- 5.2** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By whether had any expenses related to voluntary work in the last 12 months 20
- 5.3** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By whether reimbursement for voluntary work expenses was available 21

VOLUNTEERS AND THE COMMUNITY

- 6.1** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By whether at least one parent participated in voluntary work 23
- 6.2** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By type of participation in group activities as child 24
- 6.3** Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By type of participation in physical activity for sport, exercise or recreation and attendance at cultural venues and events in the last 12 months 26



page

VOLUNTEERS AND THE COMMUNITY *continued*

6.4	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By proportion of friends with same ethnic background, similar age and similar education	28
6.5	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By level of generalised trust	29
6.6	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By level of generalised trust	29
6.7	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark	30
6.8	Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers, By feelings of safety at home and in local area	31



OVERVIEW

The results of the 2010 General Social Survey (GSS) provide information about various aspects of volunteering and how these may relate to each other. This report provides a detailed analysis of the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation.

The 2010 GSS found that 6.1 million Australians aged 18 years and over participated in voluntary work, with sport and physical recreation organisations attracting the largest number of volunteers (2.3 million or 14% of the adult population). Males were more likely to volunteer for all sport and physical recreation organisations (55% or 1.2 million) than females (45% or 1.0 million).

Persons who were part of couple families with children aged under 15 years were more likely to volunteer for sport and physical recreation organisations than persons who were part of all other family types, with a volunteer rate of 23% compared with 6.5% to 14.4%.

Those born in Australia were also more likely to be sport and physical recreation volunteers with 16% (1.9 million) volunteering, compared with 7% (347,000) for people born outside Australia.

Volunteers for sport and physical recreation organisations also had higher rates of actual participation in physical activities for exercise or recreation (90%) and physical activities for sport (74%) compared with volunteers for other organisations only (80% and 30% respectively). They were also more likely to have attended a sporting event than volunteers for other organisations only (90% compared with 60%).

VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT

This report analyses data from the 2010 General Social Survey (GSS) and provides a detailed analysis of the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation.

Volunteers are people who freely choose to give their time to organisations or groups in the community for no monetary reward (ABS 2011b). The activities they undertake can include assisting an organisation to run more smoothly (e.g. performing administration and fundraising tasks), providing information and advice (including counselling, teaching and coaching) as well as providing practical assistance to other people, such as serving food and helping with gardening and transportation. Sport benefits significantly from the input of volunteers, with sports organisations relying heavily on volunteers to provide services for their members. According to Turner et al (2008), sport volunteers are the key to the success and long term sustainability of sports clubs, organisations and events. They also recognise that without this contribution, many sports organisations or individual clubs could not exist.

Voluntary work also helps to develop and reinforce social networks and cohesion within communities (Atherley 2006). Volunteering has been seen to be particularly important in regional areas as it provides and sustains community interaction (Kemp 2006).

The 2010 GSS collected a range of information relevant to volunteers and sport. Information about the number of volunteers and their characteristics were collected together with a range of information relating to community involvement, as well as involvement in sport and physical recreation.

A volunteer in this survey was defined as someone who, in the previous 12 months, willingly gave unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group. Individuals who provided unpaid labour as part of some form of compulsion because of employment (for example, work for the dole), work experience, study or mutual obligation were excluded. Summary information from the survey is published in ABS (2011c) Voluntary Work, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4441.0).

Information in this report is presented in several sections:

- Background
- Selected characteristics of volunteers, including age, sex and birthplace
- Volunteering experience, including the frequency of voluntary work and the expenses incurred
- Volunteers and the community, including indicators of volunteers who are engaged in their community.

Additional data to complement this report is available separately in spreadsheets as part of this publication. Note that all data in the tables and graphs presented in this report are from the 2010 GSS unless otherwise indicated.

SECTION 3

BACKGROUND

DATA SOURCES

The General Social Survey

The General Social Survey (GSS) was conducted in 2006 and 2010 to provide information about various aspects of volunteering and how these may relate to each other. More detail on volunteers and the nature of their voluntary work was collected in the 2006 survey compared with that collected in 2010. For example, in 2006 information was collected on the volunteering experience, such as length of time as a volunteer and the main reasons for being a volunteer.

Caution should be used when comparing data from the 2006 and 2010 GSS. The methodology used to collect information on the nature of voluntary work undertaken in the 2010 survey was slightly different to that used in 2006. In 2010, respondents were asked to provide, in aggregate, information about their voluntary work for all the organisations for which they had volunteered, whereas in the 2006 survey the corresponding information was collected separately for up to three organisations the volunteer had worked for. This difference does not affect volunteering rates and may only affect comparison with 2006 data on the types of organisations volunteered for, and frequency of voluntary work undertaken.

The voluntary work estimates for 2010 exclude those persons who were compelled to do voluntary work because of employment or study commitments, for example, work for the dole. They therefore differ from the time series voluntary work estimates presented in table 1 of ABS (2011a) *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 4159.0) which, for time series comparison with 2002, do not exclude these populations and therefore have a higher rate of 'voluntary involvement' results. For more information about changes over time in volunteer estimation and methodology, see the Appendix in ABS (2007) *Voluntary Work, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4441.0).

While the scope, content and data collection were largely the same in both collections, the sample design and weighting procedures were not. The sample sizes differed between the 2006 and 2010 GSS. In 2010, the number of fully or adequately responding households achieved in the survey was 15,028 compared with approximately 13,375 for the 2006 cycle. The 2010 cycle had a larger initial sample size (19,576 possible dwellings) compared with the 2006 initial sample size (17,700 possible dwellings). In addition, the 2006 GSS experienced higher rates of sample loss because there were more households with no residents in scope for the survey or where dwellings proved to be vacant, under construction or derelict, and a higher rate of survey non-response from eligible households. These differences in the sample size for 2010 and 2006 should be considered when comparing results.

For the 2010 cycle, a change in sample design was adopted to obtain more observations of people exhibiting multiple disadvantage, to provide a richer dataset of the characteristics of this subpopulation. The sample design involved using Census 2006 data to target areas with higher concentrations of households experiencing multiple

*The General Social Survey
continued*

disadvantage. To compensate for over sampling, the weighting process included additional benchmarks. These differences in the sample design for 2010 and 2006 should be considered when comparing results.

The full list of data items collected in the GSS are included in the ABS (2011b) *General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002). A subset of these has been chosen for inclusion in this report and are listed in the Appendix.

A supplementary spreadsheet containing the information analysed for this report is available separately as a data spreadsheet as part of this publication. Note that all data in the tables and graphs presented in this report are from the General Social Survey 2010.

*Survey of Work in Selected
Culture and Leisure
Activities*

Information relating to volunteers for organised sport has also been collected previously in the Survey of Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities and published in ABS (2010) *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity* (cat. no. 6285.0). This supplementary survey was last conducted throughout Australia in April 2010 as part of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The survey sought information on paid and unpaid involvement in organised sport and physical activities and the role(s) that are undertaken, such as coach, referee or club administrator. It did not specifically use the term 'volunteer', however, information on unpaid involvement can be used as a measure of voluntary work.

The results of the 2010 Survey of Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities indicate that 1.6 million or 9% of the population aged 15 years and over were involved in one or more non-playing roles associated with organised sport. It also found that the majority of these (1.3 million or 81%) were involved in an unpaid capacity.

3.1 INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, By persons with non-playing involvement

	1997	2001	2004	2007	2010
Persons ('000)					
Unpaid only	1 410.3	1 186.7	1 250.1	1 355.5	1 271.1
Some paid involvement	245.6	233.5	247.4	265.9	289.9
Total	1 655.9	1 420.2	1 497.5	1 621.4	1 561.0
(%)					
Participation rate	11.5	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.0

Source: Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia (cat. no. 6285.0).

The GSS and the Survey of Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities were conducted using different methodologies. The GSS collected information from persons aged 18 years and over whereas the Survey of Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities collected information from persons aged 15 years and over.

These differences in methodology, the scope of the surveys, the definitions of volunteers and of sport and physical recreation organisations are such that the data from the different surveys cannot be compared. Consequently, this report includes information only from the 2010 GSS.

INTERPRETING THE DATA
IN THIS REPORT

Differences between the data items discussed in this publication are statistically significant, unless otherwise noted. For further information about statistical significance, please refer to the 'Technical Note: Data Quality' in this publication.

The common denominator in the tables is 'persons volunteered in the previous 12 months'. There are two ways to analyse and interpret the data – by looking at the volunteer rates according to the characteristics of the volunteers and by looking at the differences in the characteristics according to the activity of the volunteers. For example, in Table 3.2, the data indicate that 38% (3.2 million) of the female population aged 18 years and over volunteered compared with 34% (2.8 million) of males, however of the 6.1 million volunteers, 53% were female.

People who volunteer may be involved with more than one organisation and more than one type of organisation. Consequently, there are three groupings of volunteers described within this report. For ease of interpretation they are described as, volunteers for:

- sport and physical recreation organisations only
- other organisations only
- sport and physical recreation organisations (i.e. the word 'only' is omitted). This is used for those people who volunteered for both types of organisations.

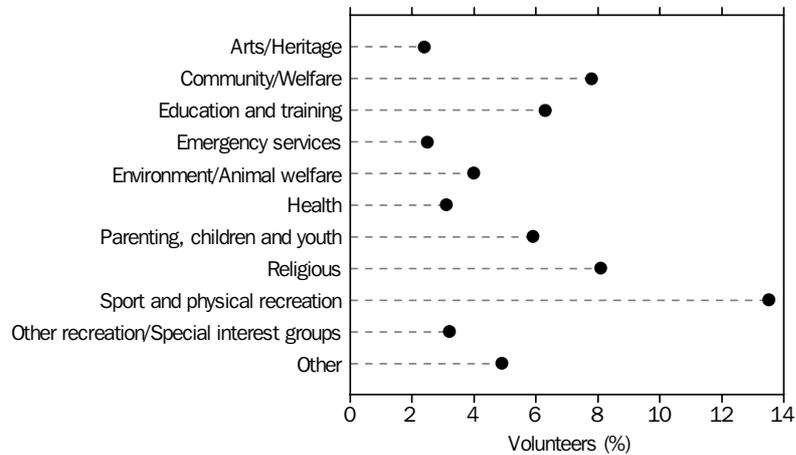
SECTION **4**

CHARACTERISTICS OF VOLUNTEERS

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

The General Social Survey (GSS) found that 6.1 million people, or 36% of the adult population aged 18 years and over, participated in voluntary work in 2010. Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted the largest number of volunteers with 2.3 million people (14% of the adult population), followed by religious organisations (1.4 million or 8%) and community and welfare organisations (1.3 million or 8%).

4.1 TYPE OF ORGANISATION VOLUNTEERED FOR—2010



Of the 6.1 million volunteers, 3.7 million (60%) volunteered for just one organisation with a further 1.3 million people (22%) volunteering for two organisations. There were 1.2 million sport and physical recreation volunteers who volunteered for another type of organisation in addition to a sport and physical recreation organisation (54% of the 2.3 million sport and physical recreation volunteers).

AGE AND SEX

There were some differences in the rates of volunteering for all organisations among males and females and different age groups. There was a greater proportion of females involved in volunteering as a whole (38% compared with 34% of males), however 53% of all volunteers were female.

Males were more likely than females to volunteer for organisations related to sport and physical recreation only (8% and 5% respectively), with males accounting for the majority of people volunteering for sport and physical recreation organisations (55% or 1.2 million).

In comparison, females were more likely to volunteer for other organisations only, with 26% (2.2 million) of the female population volunteering, forming 58% of the 3.8 million people who volunteered for other organisations only.

AGE AND SEX *continued*

There were greater proportions of those aged 35–44 years and 45–54 years (both 20%) volunteering for sport and physical recreation organisations than other age groups. In addition to their personal involvement in sport and physical recreation, people in these age ranges often have dependent children of sport-playing age and consequently volunteer to support their activities.

4.2 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By age and sex

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
Volunteers ('000)							
Male	654.6	590.5	1 245.1	1 599.9	2 845.0	5 436.9	8 281.8
Female	399.6	623.0	1 022.6	2 216.6	3 239.3	5 267.1	8 506.3
Volunteer rate (%)							
Male	7.9	7.1	15.0	19.3	34.4	65.6	100.0
Female	4.7	7.3	12.0	26.1	38.1	61.9	100.0
Volunteers ('000)							
18–24 years	*103.6	*80.7	184.3	409.4	593.7	1 597.7	2 191.4
25–34 years	138.9	191.3	330.2	598.1	928.3	2 216.6	3 144.9
35–44 years	266.5	347.6	614.2	683.4	1 297.6	1 821.8	3 119.4
45–54 years	273.0	335.1	608.2	703.3	1 311.5	1 692.9	3 004.4
55–64 years	193.4	160.0	353.4	715.4	1 068.7	1 446.1	2 514.9
65 years and over	*78.7	98.8	177.6	706.9	884.5	1 928.8	2 813.2
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Volunteer rate (%)							
18–24 years	*4.7	*3.7	8.4	18.7	27.1	72.9	100.0
25–34 years	4.4	6.1	10.5	19.0	29.5	70.5	100.0
35–44 years	8.5	11.1	19.7	21.9	41.6	58.4	100.0
45–54 years	9.1	11.2	20.2	23.4	43.7	56.3	100.0
55–64 years	7.7	6.4	14.1	28.4	42.5	57.5	100.0
65 years and over	*2.8	3.5	6.3	25.1	31.4	68.6	100.0
Total	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

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

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Families consisting of a couple with no children aged under 15 years were the most common source of all volunteers (2.7 million or 44% of all volunteers). This was followed by families consisting of a couple with children aged under 15 years who contributed a further 1.9 million or 32% of all volunteers.

Persons who were part of couple families with children aged under 15 years were more likely to volunteer for sport and physical recreation organisations than persons who were part of other family types, with a volunteer rate of 23%.

Persons living alone had an overall volunteering rate of 31% and represented 11% of all volunteers. While this household type contributed 7% (158,400) of the 2.3 million sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers and 14% (524,100) of other organisation volunteers, they were more than three times as likely to be a volunteer for other organisations only, with a volunteer rate of 24%, compared with 7% for sport and physical recreation organisations.

4.3 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By family and household type

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
Volunteers ('000)							
Couple family with children under 15 years	368.4	593.4	961.8	987.0	1 948.8	2 178.2	4 126.9
Couple family with no children under 15 years	503.0	376.0	879.0	1 827.9	2 706.8	5 283.0	7 989.8
One parent family with children under 15 years	*19.9	66.4	86.3	139.0	225.3	373.6	598.9
One parent family with no children under 15 years	*52.4	*60.1	*112.5	171.6	284.1	583.6	867.7
Other family(a)	**8.1	**5.6	*13.7	*42.4	*56.1	154.8	210.8
Total family households	951.8	1 101.5	2 053.3	3 167.8	5 221.1	8 573.2	13 794.2
Unrelated individual living in a family household	**18.0	—	**18.0	**22.2	**40.1	*158.0	*198.1
Group household member	**14.7	*23.4	*38.1	102.4	140.5	464.2	604.7
Lone person	69.7	88.7	158.4	524.1	682.5	1 508.6	2 191.0
Total other households	102.4	112.0	214.4	648.7	863.1	2 130.8	2 993.9
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Volunteers (%)							
Couple family with children under 15 years	34.9	48.9	42.4	25.9	32.0	20.3	24.6
Couple family with no children under 15 years	47.7	31.0	38.8	47.9	44.5	49.4	47.6
One parent family with children under 15 years	*1.9	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
One parent family with no children under 15 years	*5.0	*5.0	*5.0	4.5	4.7	5.5	5.2
Other family(a)	**0.8	**0.5	*0.6	*1.1	*0.9	1.4	1.3
Total family households	90.3	90.8	90.5	83.0	85.8	80.1	82.2
Unrelated individual living in a family household	**1.7	—	**0.8	**0.6	**0.7	*1.5	*1.2
Group household member	**1.4	*1.9	*1.7	2.7	2.3	4.3	3.6
Lone person	6.6	7.3	7.0	13.7	11.2	14.1	13.1
Total other households	9.7	9.2	9.5	17.0	14.2	19.9	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Volunteer rate (%)							
Couple family with children under 15 years	8.9	14.4	23.3	23.9	47.2	52.8	100.0
Couple family with no children under 15 years	6.3	4.7	11.0	22.9	33.9	66.1	100.0
One parent family with children under 15 years	*3.3	11.1	14.4	23.2	37.6	62.4	100.0
One parent family with no children under 15 years	*6.0	*6.9	13.0	19.8	32.7	67.3	100.0
Other family(a)	**3.8	**2.7	**6.5	*20.1	*26.6	73.4	100.0
Total family households	6.9	8.0	14.9	23.0	37.8	62.2	100.0
Unrelated individual living in a family household	**9.1	—	**9.1	**11.2	**20.3	79.7	100.0
Group household member	**2.4	*3.9	*6.3	16.9	23.2	76.8	100.0
Lone person	3.2	4.0	7.2	23.9	31.1	68.9	100.0
Total other households	3.4	3.7	7.2	21.7	28.8	71.2	100.0
Total	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

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

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

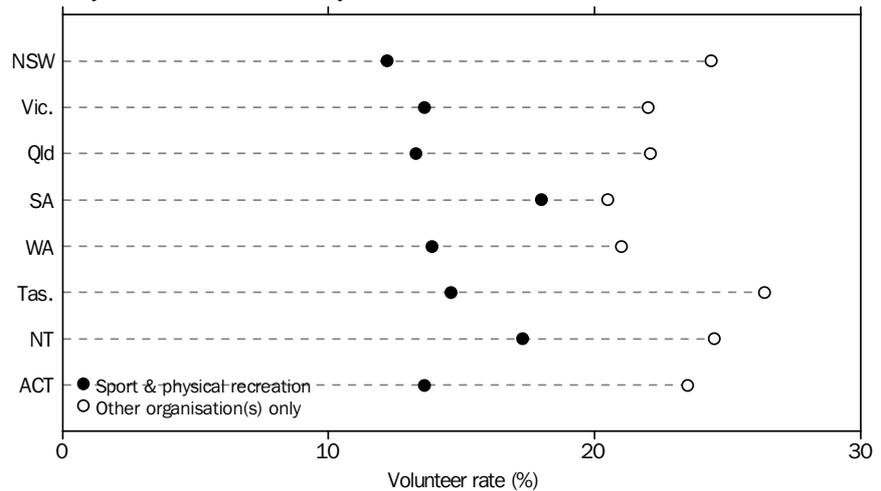
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes families where one of the family members is out of scope.

STATE AND TERRITORY

While the highest rates of volunteering for sport and physical recreation organisations were reported in South Australia (18%) and were lowest in New South Wales (12%), there was not enough evidence to show that there was a statistically significant difference in volunteering rates in different states and territories.

4.4 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By state and territory



Volunteering was more common among those living in capital cities than in other parts of the state. The overall volunteer rate for capital cities was 22% compared with 14% for regions outside the capital cities. This was also the case for sport and physical recreation organisations, where the volunteer rate was 8% for capital cities compared with 5% outside capital cities. Tasmania was the only state or territory to have a higher volunteer rate in the balance of state (9%) than in the capital city (6%) for sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers.

4.5 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS(a), By state and territory and capital city/balance of state

	TOTAL SPORT & PHYSICAL RECREATION ORGANISATION(S)			OTHER ORGANISATION(S) ONLY			TOTAL VOLUNTEERS		
	Capital city	Balance of state	Total	Capital city	Balance of state	Total	Capital city	Balance of state	Total
Volunteers ('000)									
New South Wales	361.9	308.3	670.2	798.4	541.4	1 339.8	1 160.3	849.7	2 010.0
Victoria	382.2	197.3	579.6	666.3	268.5	934.8	1 048.5	465.8	1 514.4
Queensland	220.8	221.9	442.6	302.6	432.4	735.0	523.4	654.2	1 177.6
South Australia	139.3	85.9	225.1	190.4	66.3	256.7	329.7	152.2	481.9
Western Australia	167.4	68.3	235.6	279.1	75.9	354.9	446.4	144.1	590.5
Tasmania	22.2	33.3	55.4	37.5	62.7	100.2	59.6	96.0	155.6
Northern Territory(b)	17.1	**5.0	22.1	26.1	*5.2	31.3	43.1	*10.2	53.3
Australian Capital Territory(c)	37.1	—	37.1	63.8	—	63.8	100.9	—	100.9
Australia	1 347.8	919.9	2 267.7	2 364.1	1 452.4	3 816.5	3 711.9	2 372.3	6 084.2
Volunteer rate (%)									
New South Wales	6.6	5.6	12.2	14.5	9.9	24.4	21.1	15.5	36.6
Victoria	9.0	4.6	13.6	15.7	6.3	22.0	24.7	11.0	35.6
Queensland	6.6	6.7	13.3	9.1	13.0	22.1	15.7	19.6	35.4
South Australia	11.1	6.9	18.0	15.2	5.3	20.5	26.4	12.2	38.6
Western Australia	9.9	4.0	13.9	16.5	4.5	21.0	26.4	8.5	34.9
Tasmania	5.8	8.8	14.6	9.9	16.5	26.4	15.7	25.3	41.0
Northern Territory(b)	13.4	**3.9	17.3	20.4	*4.1	24.5	33.8	*8.0	41.8
Australian Capital Territory(c)	13.6	—	13.6	23.5	—	23.5	37.1	—	37.1
Australia	8.0	5.5	13.5	14.1	8.7	22.7	22.1	14.1	36.2

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data on sport and physical recreation organisation(s) only and sport and physical recreation and other organisation(s) have been split in the spreadsheets.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes in Voluntary Work, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4441.0).

(c) Australian Capital Territory refers to 'capital city' only.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

It is often assumed that labour force status may be related to the likelihood of volunteering, where one might expect employment in paid work to limit the time available for voluntary work. Interestingly, the GSS data does not support this.

The total volunteer rate for employed people (40%) was higher than for those not in the labour force (31%) and double that of unemployed people (20%). For sport and physical recreation organisations, the volunteer rate for employed people (17%) was more than double the rate for those not in the labour force (7%) and more than four times higher than for unemployed people (4%).

There were also some differences in the rates of volunteering according to labour force status when sex was taken into account. Of the 2.8 million male volunteers, 44% of these volunteered for sport and physical recreation organisations, compared with 32% of the 3.2 million female volunteers. Overall, employed females had a higher volunteer rate for organisations not involved in sport and physical recreation than employed males (27% and 20% respectively). The sport and physical recreation organisation volunteer rate for males employed full-time (19%) was greater than the rate for males employed part-time (11%). Conversely, females employed full-time had a sport and physical recreation organisation volunteer rate of 14% compared with 19% by those employed part-time.

4.6 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By labour force status

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Males							
Employed	565.3	502.5	1 067.7	1 167.1	2 234.9	3 716.6	5 951.4
Employed full-time	512.4	451.7	964.1	975.4	1 939.5	3 090.7	5 030.2
Employed part-time	*52.8	*50.8	*103.6	191.7	295.4	625.8	921.2
Unemployed	**1.7	**7.2	**8.9	*27.8	*36.7	209.5	246.2
Not in the labour force	*87.6	80.9	168.5	404.9	573.4	1 510.8	2 084.2
Total	654.6	590.5	1 245.1	1 599.9	2 845.0	5 436.9	8 281.8
Females							
Employed	294.1	493.8	787.8	1 301.6	2 089.5	2 818.5	4 908.0
Employed full-time	137.5	224.6	362.1	603.3	965.4	1 662.5	2 627.9
Employed part-time	156.6	269.2	425.7	698.3	1 124.1	1 156.0	2 280.1
Unemployed	**3.2	**6.8	*10.0	*52.8	*62.8	197.9	260.6
Not in the labour force	*102.3	122.5	224.8	862.2	1 087.0	2 250.7	3 337.7
Total	399.6	623.0	1 022.6	2 216.6	3 239.3	5 267.1	8 506.3
Persons							
Employed	859.3	996.2	1 855.6	2 468.8	4 324.3	6 535.0	10 859.4
Employed full-time	649.9	676.2	1 326.2	1 578.7	2 904.9	4 753.2	7 658.1
Employed part-time	209.4	320.0	529.4	890.0	1 419.4	1 781.8	3 201.3
Unemployed	*4.9	*14.0	*18.9	*80.6	99.5	407.3	506.8
Not in the labour force	189.9	203.3	393.3	1 267.1	1 660.4	3 761.6	5 422.0
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
Males							
Employed	9.5	8.4	17.9	19.6	37.6	62.4	100.0
Employed full-time	10.2	9.0	19.2	19.4	38.6	61.4	100.0
Employed part-time	*5.7	*5.5	*11.2	20.8	32.1	67.9	100.0
Unemployed	**0.7	**2.9	**3.6	*11.3	*14.9	85.1	100.0
Not in the labour force	*4.2	3.9	8.1	19.4	27.5	72.5	100.0
Total	7.9	7.1	15.0	19.3	34.4	65.6	100.0
Females							
Employed	6.0	10.1	16.1	26.5	42.6	57.4	100.0
Employed full-time	5.2	8.5	13.8	23.0	36.7	63.3	100.0
Employed part-time	6.9	11.8	18.7	30.6	49.3	50.7	100.0
Unemployed	**1.2	**2.6	*3.8	*20.3	*24.1	75.9	100.0
Not in the labour force	*3.1	3.7	6.7	25.8	32.6	67.4	100.0
Total	4.7	7.3	12.0	26.1	38.1	61.9	100.0
Persons							
Employed	7.9	9.2	17.1	22.7	39.8	60.2	100.0
Employed full-time	8.5	8.8	17.3	20.6	37.9	62.1	100.0
Employed part-time	6.5	10.0	16.5	27.8	44.3	55.7	100.0
Unemployed	*1.0	*2.8	*3.7	15.9	19.6	80.4	100.0
Not in the labour force	3.5	3.8	7.3	23.4	30.6	69.4	100.0
Total	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

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

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

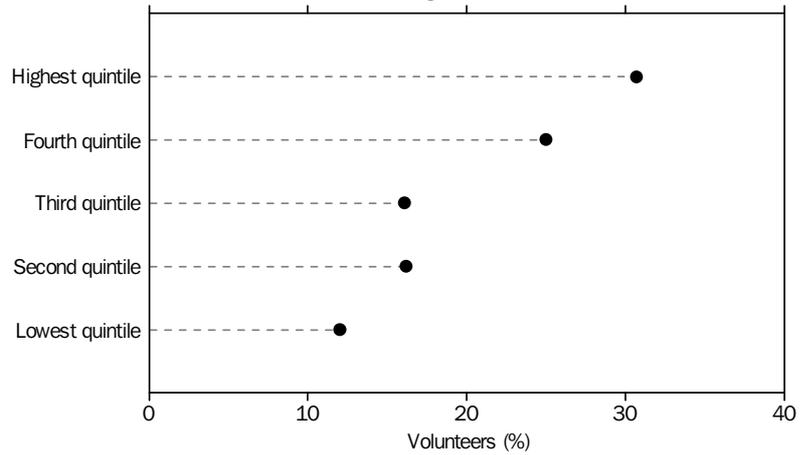
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

The index of relative socio-economic disadvantage is one of five Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) compiled by the ABS following each population census. This index includes attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. The index is based on the characteristics of all persons in a defined area (the Census Collector's District from the 2006 Census of

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DISADVANTAGE
continued

Population and Housing) and not the socio-economic situation of a particular individual. The lower the value of this index, the greater is the level of disadvantage experienced by residents of the area.

4.7 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION VOLUNTEERS, By socio-economic disadvantage



There appears to be an association between the incidence of volunteering and the level of disadvantage in that the rate of volunteering increased as the quintiles increased, from 28% for those in the lowest quintile to 43% for those in the highest quintile. For sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers the rate rose from 9% for the lowest quintile to 18% for the highest, and for volunteers for other organisations only, the rate increased from 19% for the lowest quintile to 25% for the highest. This pattern suggests that in general, the higher the level of socio-economic disadvantage, the less likely persons are to be volunteers, whether this be for sport and physical recreation organisations or for other organisations.

4.8 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By socio-economic disadvantage

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
Volunteers ('000)							
Lowest quintile	116.6	154.7	271.3	560.1	831.4	2 177.4	3 008.8
Second quintile	162.7	204.2	366.9	751.3	1 118.1	2 063.2	3 181.3
Third quintile(a)	154.5	211.1	365.6	779.8	1 145.4	2 220.3	3 365.7
Fourth quintile	284.4	283.6	568.0	783.5	1 351.5	2 083.0	3 434.5
Highest quintile	335.9	360.0	695.9	941.9	1 637.8	2 160.0	3 797.8
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Volunteer rate (%)							
Lowest quintile	3.9	5.1	9.0	18.6	27.6	72.4	100.0
Second quintile	5.1	6.4	11.5	23.6	35.1	64.9	100.0
Third quintile(a)	4.6	6.3	10.9	23.2	34.0	66.0	100.0
Fourth quintile	8.3	8.3	16.5	22.8	39.4	60.6	100.0
Highest quintile	8.8	9.5	18.3	24.8	43.1	56.9	100.0
Total	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

(a) Includes responses not available.

BIRTHPLACE

Of the population aged 18 years and over, 40% (4.6 million) of people born in Australia undertook voluntary work compared with 28% (1.4 million) of those born elsewhere. Those born in the Main English-speaking countries had a higher rate of volunteering (35%) than those born in other countries (25%).

Those born in Australia were also more likely to be volunteers for sport and physical recreation organisations with 16% (1.9 million) volunteering, compared with 7% (347,000) for people born outside Australia.

In contrast, people born in Australia and in Main English-speaking countries were equally likely to volunteer for other organisations only with 23% of each group volunteering, similar to people born in other countries (21%).

4.9 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By country of birth

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Birthplace							
Australia	913.3	1 007.5	1 920.7	2 715.9	4 636.6	7 028.2	11 664.9
Main English-Speaking countries(a)	*86.6	111.1	197.7	394.2	592.0	1 111.8	1 703.7
Other(b)	*54.3	94.9	149.2	706.4	855.6	2 563.9	3 419.6
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
VOLUNTEER RATE (%)							
Birthplace							
Australia	7.8	8.6	16.5	23.3	39.7	60.3	100.0
Main English-Speaking countries(a)	5.1	6.5	11.6	23.1	34.7	65.3	100.0
Other(b)	*1.6	2.8	4.4	20.7	25.0	75.0	100.0
Total	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

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

(a) Includes Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United States of America and the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

(b) Includes the category Inadequately described.

SECTION 5

THE VOLUNTEERING EXPERIENCE

This section includes information about the experience of being a volunteer – the frequency of voluntary work, the expenses incurred, and whether reimbursement for these expenses was available.

FREQUENCY OF VOLUNTEERING

A third of all volunteers (35% or 2.1 million) volunteered at least once a week, and 39% (885,000) of sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers volunteered on at least a weekly basis. In comparison, a lower proportion of those volunteering for other organisations only volunteered at least weekly (33% or 1.2 million). This may be related to the regular nature of sporting activities. People volunteering for other organisations only are more likely to volunteer less frequently than at least once a week (16%) compared with sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers (9%).

5.1 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By frequency of volunteering(a)

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>
Volunteers ('000)					
At least once a week	414.2	471.3	885.5	1 244.3	2 129.8
At least once a fortnight	*176.4	140.5	316.8	371.6	688.5
At least once a month	129.7	177.4	307.1	666.3	973.3
Several times a year	195.5	352.7	548.2	917.6	1 465.8
Less regularly	138.4	*71.8	210.2	616.7	826.9
Total (b)	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2
Volunteers (%)					
At least once a week	39.3	38.8	39.0	32.6	35.0
At least once a fortnight	16.7	11.6	14.0	9.7	11.3
At least once a month	12.3	14.6	13.5	17.5	16.0
Several times a year	18.5	29.1	24.2	24.0	24.1
Less regularly	13.1	*5.9	9.3	16.2	13.6
Total (b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(a) Frequency of volunteering in all organisations in each organisation type.

(b) Components may not add to totals as some persons may have been involved as a volunteer in more than one organisation.

EXPENSES RELATED TO VOLUNTEERING

Over half of all volunteers (58% or 3.5 million) had incurred some form of expense as a result of their voluntary work. The most common expenses incurred by sport and physical recreation volunteers were phone calls and travel costs (both 47%).

EXPENSES RELATED TO
VOLUNTEERING
*continued***5.2** SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS,
By whether had any expenses related to voluntary work in last
12 months

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>
Volunteers ('000)					
Phone calls	392.7	676.5	1 069.2	1 350.3	2 419.5
Postage	*118.2	231.9	350.1	472.9	823.1
Uniform	*42.3	67.6	110.0	*75.8	185.8
Travel costs	394.3	667.8	1 062.1	1 632.3	2 694.4
Meals	82.0	275.9	357.9	507.9	865.8
Training	*93.1	143.1	236.2	155.4	391.6
Other	*42.1	*80.1	122.2	280.0	402.2
Total incurred expenses (a)	510.4	871.4	1 381.8	2 137.3	3 519.1
No expenses	543.8	342.1	885.9	1 679.2	2 565.1
Total (b)	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2
Volunteers (%)					
Phone calls	37.3	55.7	47.1	35.4	39.8
Postage	11.2	19.1	15.4	12.4	13.5
Uniform	*4.0	5.6	4.8	*2.0	3.1
Travel costs	37.4	55.0	46.8	42.8	44.3
Meals	7.8	22.7	15.8	13.3	14.2
Training	*8.8	11.8	10.4	4.1	6.4
Other	*4.0	*6.6	5.4	7.3	6.6
Total incurred expenses (a)	48.4	71.8	60.9	56.0	57.8
No expenses	51.6	28.2	39.1	44.0	42.2
Total (b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(a) Components may not add to totals as some persons may have incurred more than one expense.

(b) Includes the category Not applicable.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR
EXPENSES RELATED TO
VOLUNTEERING

Only a quarter of all volunteers who incurred expenses as a result of their voluntary work had reimbursement available. For those who volunteered for sport and physical recreation organisations only and who paid expenses, 18% had reimbursement available.

5.3 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS WHO INCURRED EXPENSES IN VOLUNTARY WORK, By whether reimbursement for voluntary work expenses was available

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>
Volunteers ('000)					
Reimbursement available for expenses related to voluntary work	90.9	249.5	340.4	541.8	882.2
Reimbursement not available for expenses related to voluntary work	408.3	586.6	994.9	1 450.6	2 445.5
Total(a)	510.4	871.4	1 381.8	2 137.3	3 519.1
Volunteers (%)					
Reimbursement available for expenses related to voluntary work	17.8	28.6	24.6	25.4	25.1
Reimbursement not available for expenses related to voluntary work	80.0	67.3	72.0	67.9	69.5
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes the category Don't know.

The ABS (2004) *Information Paper: Measuring Social Capital – An Australian Framework and Indicators, 2004* (cat no. 1378.0) introduces and discusses a framework in which various elements of social capital may be measured.

The active involvement of people in the community, be it as volunteers or as participants in activities with a community benefit, is one of the underlying concepts of social capital.

The three elements of the framework are social participation, civic participation and community support. Social participation is participation in inherently enjoyable activities valued in their own right, either formal, provided by organised groups, or informal with family and friends. Civic participation is involvement in activities reflecting interest and engagement with governance and democracy, such as membership of political parties and trade, unions and professional associations, serving on committees of clubs and associations, contacting members of parliament, and attending community consultations. Community support is the provision of assistance, usually in the form of services or opportunities for participation for individuals, groups and the wider community. Many people are active in providing support to the wider community through voluntary work in clubs, associations and organisations (ABS 2004). However, all types of community or social involvement that involve some form of social exchange may be considered to contribute to social capital.

A key concept underlying social capital and discussed in the framework is the concept of 'community'. The framework considers several meanings of this term but those of direct relevance include:

- communities of identity where there are cultural ties
- communities of interest where activities are shared
- intimate communities of families and friends
- communities defined by location or geography.

The social capital framework also observes that closely bonded groups are most likely to be trusting, share common values and provide material and emotional support to members of the group. It is not useful, though, to limit 'community' to closely bonded groups (ABS 2004). Trust is one of the qualities of networks listed as an element of social capital, and generalised trust and feelings of safety at home and in the local community are suggested indicators of trust for which there are available data.

This section presents information about the broader involvement of volunteers in the community, their involvement as members of a community and other community activities that they undertake. It also includes information on the levels of trust and feelings of safety of volunteers and non-volunteers.

INVOLVEMENT OF
PARENTS IN VOLUNTARY
WORK AND COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN
AS A CHILD

These items were included in the General Social Survey (GSS) to explore the idea that volunteering is something that may be related to family and childhood experiences.

Around 46% (4.0 million) of the population aged 18 years and over who had at least one parent who had volunteered, were volunteers themselves. These 4.0 million volunteers who had parents who had done voluntary work also represented two thirds (66%) of the 6.1 million total volunteers. While the proportion of sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers who had parents who had done voluntary work was higher (70% or 1.6 million), there was not enough evidence to support whether this difference was statistically significant. Similarly, there was not enough evidence to identify whether age was a contributing factor.

6.1 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By whether at least one parent participated in voluntary work

	PARENT(S) HAS DONE VOLUNTARY WORK			TOTAL PEOPLE		
	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>
Volunteers ('000)						
18–24 years	124.7	316.6	441.3	184.3	409.4	593.7
25–34 years	253.3	424.7	678.1	330.2	598.1	928.3
35–44 years	449.1	452.6	901.7	614.2	683.4	1 297.6
45–54 years	426.4	429.6	856.1	608.2	703.3	1 311.5
55 years and over	323.5	797.3	1 120.8	530.9	1 422.3	1 953.2
Total	1 577.0	2 420.9	3 997.9	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2
Volunteers (%)						
18–24 years	7.9	13.1	11.0	8.1	10.7	9.8
25–34 years	16.1	17.5	17.0	14.6	15.7	15.3
35–44 years	28.5	18.7	22.6	27.1	17.9	21.3
45–54 years	27.0	17.7	21.4	26.8	18.4	21.6
55 years and over	20.5	32.9	28.0	23.4	37.3	32.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 2010, 51% of those who were active in student government organisations as a child were volunteers, compared with 39% of those who participated in organised team sport. In comparison, over 15% of people who did not undertake any of the defined activities as a child were volunteers in 2010.

Over ninety percent (93% or 2.1 million) of sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers participated in organised sport as a child. For those more active in group activities as a child, the level of volunteering in sport and physical recreation organisation activities as an adult was higher. Interestingly 85% of people who reported no active participation in the selected group activities as a child did not volunteer as an adult.

6.2 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By type of participation in group activities as child(a)

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
Volunteers ('000)							
Organised team sport	991.9	1 121.3	2 113.3	2 987.2	5 100.5	7 893.1	12 993.6
Arts/culture related activities	375.2	694.4	1 069.6	2 152.4	3 222.0	4 149.0	7 371.1
Youth group	543.1	816.8	1 359.9	2 312.0	3 671.9	4 810.3	8 482.2
Did some kind of volunteer work	367.1	682.6	1 049.7	1 584.9	2 634.6	2 905.9	5 540.5
Raised money door-to-door or in public place for a cause or organisation	570.4	730.5	1 300.9	1 732.7	3 033.6	3 566.0	6 599.6
Active in student government	*84.3	215.9	300.2	525.0	825.2	795.3	1 620.6
Active in a religious organisation	208.2	467.9	676.1	1 493.7	2 169.8	2 420.4	4 590.3
None of these as child	*10.7	*10.7	*21.3	190.0	211.3	1 171.2	1 382.5
Total (b)	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Volunteer rate (%)							
Organised team sport	7.6	8.6	16.3	23.0	39.3	60.7	100.0
Arts/culture related activities	5.1	9.4	14.5	29.2	43.7	56.3	100.0
Youth group	6.4	9.6	16.0	27.3	43.3	56.7	100.0
Did some kind of volunteer work	6.6	12.3	18.9	28.6	47.6	52.4	100.0
Raised money door-to-door or in public place for a cause or organisation	8.6	11.1	19.7	26.3	46.0	54.0	100.0
Active in student government	*5.2	13.3	18.5	32.4	50.9	49.1	100.0
Active in a religious organisation	4.5	10.2	14.7	32.5	47.3	52.7	100.0
None of these as child	*0.8	*0.8	*1.5	13.7	15.3	84.7	100.0
Total (b)	6.3	7.2	13.5	22.7	36.2	63.8	100.0

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

(a) Persons may have been involved in more than one type of activity as a child.

(b) Components may not add to totals as some persons may have been involved as a volunteer in more than one organisation.

ATTENDANCE AT AND PARTICIPATION IN SPORT OR COMMUNITY RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND GROUPS

Volunteering is a strong indicator of community involvement and those who contribute their time this way may be more likely to participate in other community or recreational activities, or use community cultural resources such as libraries, galleries and performing arts venues.

The majority of all volunteers participated in physical activities for exercise or recreation (84% or 5.1 million), attended a sporting event (71% or 4.3 million), and attended at least one of the selected culture and leisure activities in the survey (92% or 5.6 million). In contrast, volunteers who participated in physical activities for sport were in the minority (46% or 2.8 million).

ATTENDANCE AT AND
PARTICIPATION IN SPORT
OR COMMUNITY
RECREATION AND
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
AND GROUPS *continued*

Volunteers for sport and physical recreation organisations also had higher rates of actual participation in physical activities for exercise or recreation (90%) and physical activities for sport (74%) compared with volunteers for other organisations only (80% and 30% respectively). They were also more likely to have attended a sporting event than volunteers for other organisations only (90% compared with 60%).

Of those who participated in any physical activity for sport, 2.8 million (51%) were volunteers, with 1.7 million (30%) volunteering for sporting and physical recreation organisations.

6.3 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By type of participation in physical activity for sport, exercise or recreation and attendance at cultural venues and events in last 12 months

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
Volunteers ('000)							
Participated in any physical activities for sport in last 12 months	763.3	906.0	1 669.3	1 148.8	2 818.1	2 711.8	5 529.9
Did not participate in any physical activities for sport in last 12 months	290.9	307.6	598.5	2 667.7	3 266.1	7 992.2	11 258.3
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Participated in any physical activities for exercise or recreation in last 12 months	912.2	1 121.6	2 033.8	3 061.7	5 095.5	6 976.3	12 071.8
Did not participate in any physical activities for exercise or recreation in last 12 months	*142.0	92.0	234.0	754.7	988.7	3 727.6	4 716.4
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Has attended sporting events in last 12 months	943.8	1 096.0	2 039.8	2 273.2	4 313.0	5 114.0	9 427.1
Has not attended any sporting events in last 12 months	*110.3	117.6	227.9	1 543.3	1 771.2	5 589.9	7 361.1
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Has attended selected culture and leisure activities in last 12 months	935.8	1 177.0	2 112.8	3 505.4	5 618.2	8 726.2	14 344.4
Has not attended any selected culture and leisure activities in the last 12 months	118.4	*36.5	154.9	311.0	466.0	1 977.7	2 443.7
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2

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

6.3 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By type of participation in physical activity for sport, exercise or recreation and attendance at cultural venues and events in last 12 months *continued*

	Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only	Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)	Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)	Other organisation(s) only	Total volunteers	Not a volunteer	Total persons aged 18 years & over
Volunteers (%)							
Participated in any physical activities for sport in last 12 months	72.4	74.7	73.6	30.1	46.3	25.3	32.9
Did not participate in any physical activities for sport in last 12 months	27.6	25.3	26.4	69.9	53.7	74.7	67.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Participated in any physical activities for exercise or recreation in last 12 months	86.5	92.4	89.7	80.2	83.7	65.2	71.9
Did not participate in any physical activities for exercise or recreation in last 12 months	*13.5	7.6	10.3	19.8	16.3	34.8	28.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Has attended sporting events in last 12 months	89.5	90.3	89.9	59.6	70.9	47.8	56.2
Has not attended any sporting events in last 12 months	*10.5	9.7	10.1	40.4	29.1	52.2	43.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Has attended selected culture and leisure activities in last 12 months	88.8	97.0	93.2	91.9	92.3	81.5	85.4
Has not attended any selected culture and leisure activities in the last 12 months	11.2	*3.0	6.8	8.1	7.7	18.5	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

DIVERSITY OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

Almost 60% of all people aged 18 years and over (56% or 9.4 million) reported that all or most of their friends had similar levels of education, 65% of people (10.9 million) reported that all or most of their friends were of a similar age and 73% (12.2 million) had all or most of their friends of the same ethnic background. For those who volunteered, there was not enough evidence of significant difference between the proportions of people who had all or most of their friends with similar educational attainment, age group or from the same ethnic background (57%, 65% and 75% respectively).

Higher proportions of sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers reported having all or most of their friends of the same ethnic background (80%) than those who volunteered for other organisations only (73%). There was not enough evidence to identify any significant differences among those who volunteered for sport and physical recreation organisations and those who volunteered for other organisations only, in regards to the proportion of friends with a similar education or whether they had all or most of their friends of a similar age.

6.4 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By proportion of friends with same ethnic background, similar age and similar education

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Friends of same ethnic background							
All/most	861.0	942.7	1 803.7	2 787.9	4 591.6	7 605.9	12 197.5
About half	89.2	136.2	225.4	522.7	748.1	1 325.5	2 073.7
Few/none(a)	104.0	134.7	238.6	505.8	744.5	1 772.5	2 517.0
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Friends of similar age							
All/most	735.5	728.3	1 463.8	2 520.3	3 984.1	6 916.7	10 900.8
About half	235.1	375.0	610.1	939.2	1 549.3	1 858.5	3 407.8
Few/none(a)	83.6	*110.2	193.8	357.0	550.8	1 928.7	2 479.5
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Friends with similar education							
All/most	686.4	630.0	1 316.4	2 143.2	3 459.6	5 981.2	9 440.8
About half	195.1	364.8	559.9	851.5	1 411.4	1 852.8	3 264.2
Few/none(a)	172.7	218.8	391.4	821.8	1 213.3	2 869.9	4 083.1
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
VOLUNTEERS (%)							
Friends of same ethnic background							
All/most	81.7	77.7	79.5	73.0	75.5	71.1	72.7
About half	8.5	11.2	9.9	13.7	12.3	12.4	12.4
Few/none(a)	9.9	11.1	10.5	13.3	12.2	16.6	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Friends of similar age							
All/most	69.8	60.0	64.5	66.0	65.5	64.6	64.9
About half	22.3	30.9	26.9	24.6	25.5	17.4	20.3
Few/none(a)	7.9	9.1	8.5	9.4	9.1	18.0	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Friends with similar education							
All/most	65.1	51.9	58.1	56.2	56.9	55.9	56.2
About half	18.5	30.1	24.7	22.3	23.2	17.3	19.4
Few/none(a)	16.4	18.0	17.3	21.5	19.9	26.8	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(a) Includes the categories Don't know and Not applicable/No friends.

FEELINGS OF TRUST

The survey included a number of questions relating to trust. These questions sought an opinion as to whether most people felt that police, one's doctor and hospital could be generally trusted or be trusted to do 'the right thing' for the individual. A question on generalised trust was also asked. Using this latter measure, just over half the population (54% or 9.1 million) strongly agreed or somewhat agreed that most people could be trusted. Almost a third (29% or 4.8 million) somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with this proposition.

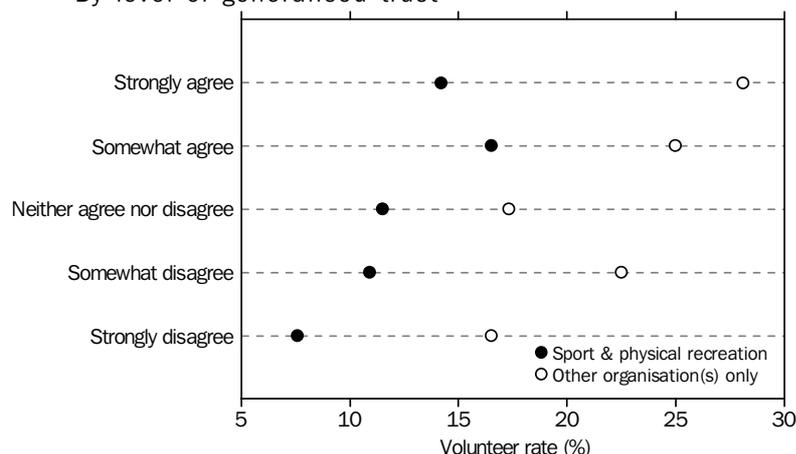
Volunteers, regardless of the type of organisation volunteered for, are generally more trusting in the community with 62% (3.8 million) of all volunteers strongly or somewhat agreeing that people could be trusted. This compared with 49% (5.3 million) of people who did not volunteer who claimed these levels of trust. There was not enough evidence

FEELINGS OF TRUST

continued

to identify any difference in the levels of trust reported by both volunteers for sport and physical recreation organisations and by volunteers for other organisations only (64% and 61% respectively).

6.5 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By level of generalised trust



6.6 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By level of generalised trust

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
Volunteers ('000)							
Strongly agree	*88.5	157.3	245.8	485.5	731.3	998.0	1 729.3
Somewhat agree	554.6	658.4	1 213.0	1 838.9	3 052.0	4 297.9	7 349.8
Neither agree nor disagree	*166.4	171.0	337.4	504.7	842.1	2 081.2	2 923.3
Somewhat disagree	174.2	185.4	359.6	743.2	1 102.8	2 203.9	3 306.7
Strongly disagree	*70.4	*41.5	111.9	244.2	356.1	1 122.9	1 479.0
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Volunteers (%)							
Strongly agree	8.4	13.0	10.8	12.7	12.0	9.3	10.3
Somewhat agree	52.6	54.3	53.5	48.2	50.2	40.2	43.8
Neither agree nor disagree	*15.8	14.1	14.9	13.2	13.8	19.4	17.4
Somewhat disagree	16.5	15.3	15.9	19.5	18.1	20.6	19.7
Strongly disagree	*6.7	*3.4	4.9	6.4	5.9	10.5	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Feelings of trust might also extend to feelings of safety in the community. While it is not possible to draw a causal connection between these concepts, higher proportions of volunteers felt safe in the community compared with those who did not volunteer.

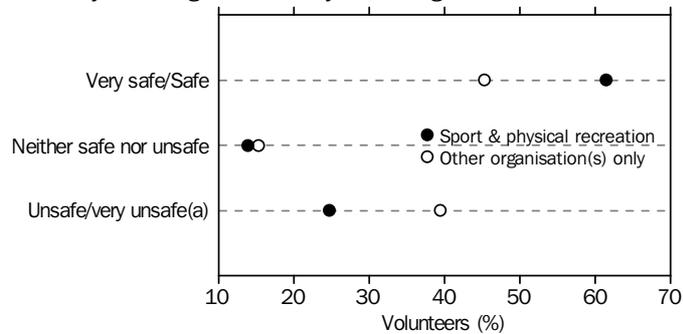
Over two thirds (68% or 4.2 million) of volunteers reported feeling very safe at home alone during the day compared with non-volunteers (58% or 6.2 million), and nearly half of volunteers felt very safe at home alone after dark (49% or 3.0 million) compared with 42% (4.5 million) of non-volunteers. There was not enough evidence to identify any

FEELINGS OF SAFETY
continued

difference between those who felt very safe walking alone after dark in their local area (18% or 1.1 million) compared with 16% (1.7 million) of non-volunteers.

Sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers reported higher levels of feelings of safety than volunteers for other organisations only. While sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers and volunteers for other organisations only had higher proportions of people feeling safe at home during the day (77% and 63% respectively) than people who did not volunteer (58%), sport and physical recreation organisation volunteers had greater feelings of safety at home alone after dark (59%) and walking alone after dark (24%) than people who volunteered for other organisations only (43% and 15% respectively) and did not volunteer (42% and 16% respectively).

6.7 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS,
By feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark



(a) Includes the category Never walk alone after dark.

6.8 SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS, By feelings of safety at home and in local area

	<i>Sport & physical recreation organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Sport & physical recreation and other organisation(s)</i>	<i>Total sport & physical recreation organisation(s)</i>	<i>Other organisation(s) only</i>	<i>Total volunteers</i>	<i>Not a volunteer</i>	<i>Total persons aged 18 years & over</i>
VOLUNTEERS ('000)							
Feelings of safety at home alone during the day							
Very safe	809.2	943.1	1 752.3	2 411.8	4 164.0	6 243.7	10 407.7
Safe	219.0	241.3	460.3	1 198.5	1 658.8	3 743.4	5 402.2
Neither safe nor unsafe	**17.0	**7.6	*24.6	147.0	171.6	386.4	558.1
Unsafe/very unsafe(a)	**9.1	*21.5	*30.6	59.2	89.8	330.5	420.3
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark							
Very safe	628.8	714.2	1 343.0	1 651.4	2 994.4	4 517.5	7 511.9
Safe	349.4	396.6	746.0	1 642.6	2 388.6	4 408.2	6 796.8
Neither safe nor unsafe	*42.1	*45.0	87.1	237.4	324.5	832.7	1 157.1
Unsafe/very unsafe(b)	*33.9	*57.8	91.6	285.1	376.8	945.6	1 322.3
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
Feelings of safety walking alone after dark							
Very safe	249.4	289.3	538.6	585.0	1 123.6	1 728.5	2 852.1
Safe	399.2	453.9	853.1	1 143.5	1 996.6	3 231.7	5 228.4
Neither safe nor unsafe	*172.3	143.7	316.0	582.5	898.5	1 350.7	2 249.1
Unsafe/very unsafe(c)	233.3	326.7	560.0	1 505.6	2 065.6	4 393.0	6 458.6
Total	1 054.2	1 213.6	2 267.7	3 816.5	6 084.2	10 703.9	16 788.2
VOLUNTEERS (%)							
Feelings of safety at home alone during the day							
Very safe	76.8	77.7	77.3	63.2	68.4	58.3	62.0
Safe	20.8	19.9	20.3	31.4	27.3	35.0	32.2
Neither safe nor unsafe	**1.6	**0.6	*1.1	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.3
Unsafe/very unsafe(a)	**0.9	*1.8	*1.4	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Feelings of safety at home alone after dark							
Very safe	59.6	58.8	59.2	43.3	49.2	42.2	44.7
Safe	33.1	32.7	32.9	43.0	39.3	41.2	40.5
Neither safe nor unsafe	*4.0	3.7	3.8	6.2	5.3	7.8	6.9
Unsafe/very unsafe(b)	*3.2	*4.8	4.0	7.5	6.2	8.8	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Feelings of safety walking alone after dark							
Very safe	23.7	23.8	23.8	15.3	18.5	16.1	17.0
Safe	37.9	37.4	37.6	30.0	32.8	30.2	31.1
Neither safe nor unsafe	*16.3	11.8	13.9	15.3	14.8	12.6	13.4
Unsafe/very unsafe(c)	22.1	26.9	24.7	39.4	33.9	41.0	38.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

(a) Includes the category Never home alone during the day.

(b) Includes the category Never home alone after dark.

(c) Includes the category Never walk alone after dark.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents data on volunteering in sport and physical recreation organisations, compiled from the 2010 General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS collected information about personal and household characteristics for people aged 18 years and over resident in private dwellings, excluding very remote areas of Australia, from August to November 2010.

2 Further Explanatory Notes on the 2010 GSS can be found in ABS (2011a) *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 4159.0). These Explanatory Notes contain information on the scope of the survey, sample design, data collection, weighting and reliability of estimates. The publication also contains a Technical Note that provides information on data quality.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

3 Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

4 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4159.0)
General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002)
Information Paper: Measuring Social Capital – An Australian Framework and Indicators, 2004 (cat. no. 1378.0)
Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, Apr 2010 (cat. no. 6285.0)
Sport and Social Capital, Australia, 2010 (cat no. 4917.0)
Voluntary Work, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4441.0)

A1.1 DATA ITEMS FROM THE 2010 GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY THAT ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT*Sport and physical recreation and other volunteers by:***Attendance at cultural venues**

Whether has attended any selected cultural venues and events in the last 12 months

CrimeFeelings of safety at home alone after dark
Feelings of safety at home alone during the day
Feelings of safety walking alone in local area after dark**Demographics**Age
Capital city/balance of state
Country of birth
Family composition
Household type
Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (quintiles)
Sex
State or Territory of usual residence**Social capital: Network qualities**Active involvement in community groups in the last 12 months by type of organisation
Active involvement in governance and civic groups in the last 12 months by type of organisation
Active involvement in social or support groups in the last 12 months by type of organisation
Level of generalised trust**Social capital: Network structure**Type of participation in group activities as a child
Whether parent(s) participated in voluntary work**Social capital: Network type**Proportion of friends of same cultural or ethnic background
Proportion of friends of similar age
Proportion of friends with roughly the same level of education**Sports attendance**

Whether attended any sporting event as a spectator in the last 12 months

Sports participationWhether participated in any physical activities for exercise or recreation in the last 12 months
Whether participated in any physical activities for sport in the last 12 months**Voluntary work**Frequency of voluntary work for organisation(s)
Type of organisation volunteered for in the last 12 months
Whether had any expenses related to voluntary work in the last 12 months
Whether reimbursement for voluntary work expenses were available**Work**

Labour force status

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATE

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of persons, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those that would have been produced had all persons been included in the survey.

2 One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of persons was included. There are about 2 chances in 3 (67%) that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all persons had been surveyed, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

3 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

$$RSE\% = \left(\frac{SE}{estimate} \right) \times 100$$

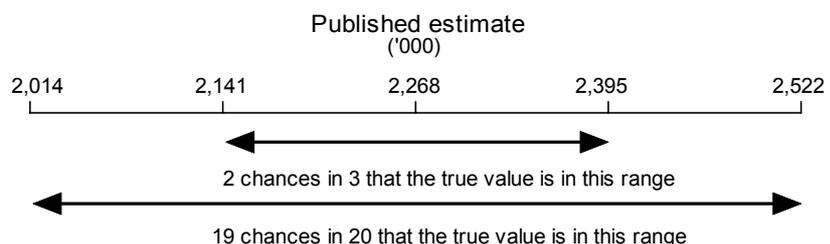
4 In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers or percentages) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS

5 Standard errors can be calculated using the estimates (counts or percentages) and the corresponding RSEs. For example, Table 3.5 shows the estimated number of people who volunteered for sport and physical recreation organisations, which is 2.3 million. The corresponding RSE table available in the Australian level spreadsheet shows that the RSE for this estimate is 5.6%. The SE is calculated by:

$$\begin{aligned} & SE \text{ of estimate} \\ &= \left(\frac{RSE\%}{100} \right) \times estimate \\ &= 0.056 \times 2,267,736 \\ &= 126,993 \end{aligned}$$

6 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 2,140,743 and 2,394,729 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 2,013,750 to 2,521,722. This example is illustrated in the diagram below.



PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

7 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. The formula is only valid when x is a subset of y:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

8 Consider the example given above of the number of people who volunteered for sport and physical recreation organisations (2.3 million). Of these, 30% (or approximately 670,200) lived in New South Wales (Table 3.5). As already noted, the SE of 2.3 million is approximately 126,993 which equates to an RSE of about 5.6%. The SE and RSE of 670,200 are approximately 83,775 and 12.5% respectively. Applying the formula above, the estimate of 30% for those living in New South Wales will have an RSE of:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[(12.5)]^2 - [(5.6)]^2} = 11.18\%$$

9 This gives a SE for the proportion (30%) of approximately 3.4 percentage points. Therefore, if all persons had been included in the survey, there are 2 chances in 3 that the proportion that would have been obtained is between 26.6% to 33.4% and about 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 23.3% to 36.7%.

DIFFERENCES

10 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of counts or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

11 A statistical significance test for any of the comparisons between estimates can be performed to determine whether it is likely that there is a difference between the corresponding population characteristics. The standard error of the difference between two corresponding estimates (x and y) can be calculated using the formula in paragraph 10. This standard error is then used to calculate the following test statistic:

$$\left(\frac{x-y}{SE(x-y)} \right)$$

12 If the absolute value of this test statistic is greater than 1.96 then there is evidence of a statistically significant difference (at the 5% level) in the two estimates with respect to that characteristic. This statistic corresponds to a 95% confidence interval of the difference. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence that there is a real difference between the populations with respect to that characteristic.

13 The tables in this publication do not show the results of significance testing, and so users should take account of RSEs when comparing estimates for different populations.

14 The imprecision due to sampling variability, labelled sampling error should not be confused with non-sampling error. Non-sampling error may occur in any collection, whether it is based on a sample or a full count such as a census. Sources of non-sampling error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording answers by interviewers and errors in coding and processing data. Every effort was made to reduce the non-sampling error by careful design and testing of the questionnaire, training and supervision of interviewers, extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

15 Limited space does not allow the SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates to be shown in this publication. However, RSEs for all tables are available in the spreadsheets released as part of this publication.

GLOSSARY

Age	The age of a person on their last birthday.
Child	A person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, and who does not have a child or partner of his/her own usually resident in the household.
Couple	Two people in a registered or de facto marriage, who usually live in the same household.
Dependent child/ren/Dependants	All persons aged under 15 years; and people aged 15-24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.
Feelings of safety	How safe a person feels in various circumstances (i.e. when home alone during the day, when home alone after dark, or when walking alone through their local area after dark) was reported on a five point scale, from very safe to very unsafe. If the respondent indicated that they were never home alone or never walked alone after dark this response was recorded.
Household	One or more persons usually resident in the same private dwelling.
Household composition	<p>This publication presents information for a selection of household composition categories which are based on various family and household compositions, and sometimes, the age of the selected person (the survey respondent). Categories presented are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ couple only, one family household - a household consisting of a couple with no other related or unrelated persons usually resident■ couple family with dependent children - a household consisting of a couple and at least one dependent child usually resident in the household. Related non-dependent children may also be present in the household. Households which also have other related or unrelated residents are not included■ one parent family with dependent children - a household consisting of a lone parent and at least one dependent child usually resident in the household. Non-dependent children may also be present in the household. Households which also have other related or unrelated usual residents are not included■ lone person household - a household consisting of a person living alone■ other households - comprises all other households, including multi-family households, and households consisting of unrelated adults.
Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage	One of five of the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFAs) compiled by the ABS following each population census. Each of the indexes summarise different aspects of the socio-economic status of the people living in those areas; the index of relative socio-economic disadvantage includes attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. The index refers to population of the area (the Census Collector's District) in which a person lives, not to the socio-economic situation of the particular individual. The index used in this publication was compiled following the 2006 Census. For further information about the

Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage <i>continued</i>	SEIFAs see Information Paper: <i>Census of Population and Housing - An Introduction to Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia</i> (cat. no. 2039.0).
Labour force status	Refers to the situation of respondents in relation to the labour force at the time of the survey. Categories are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ employed - had a job or business, or undertook work without pay in a family business in the week prior to the survey, including being absent from a job or business they had ■ full-time - persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week ■ part-time - persons who usually work at least one hour, but less than 35 hours, per week ■ unemployed - not employed and actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to the survey and available to start work in the week prior to the survey ■ not in the labour force.
Main English-speaking countries	Refers to the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and South Africa.
Non-dependent child/ren	All persons aged 15 years or over (except those aged 15-24 years who are full-time students) who have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
Organisation or group	An organisation or group is any body with a formal structure. It may be as large as a national charity or as small as a local book club. Purely ad hoc, informal and temporary gatherings of people do not constitute an organisation.
Participants in sport and physical recreational activities	Participants comprise those people who physically undertook a sport or physical recreational activity in the last 12 months, as well as people involved in 'non-playing roles', such as coaches, officials, umpires and administrators.
Trust	To ascertain peoples feelings of trust in others, and in some major institutions, they were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the following statements, giving a rating on a 5-point scale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ That most people can be trusted? ■ That your doctor can be trusted? ■ That hospitals can be trusted? ■ That police in your local area can be trusted? ■ That police outside your local area can be trusted? <p>The response categories in the five point scale were: 'strongly agree', 'somewhat agree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'somewhat disagree', and 'strongly disagree'.</p> <p>The phrase 'most people' is based on the respondent's interpretation - there is no specific definition. The idea is whether people can go about their affairs confidently, expecting that others will generally deal fairly with them and act in the ways normally expected in our society.</p>

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