

AUSTRALIA'S SPORTS VOLUNTEERS 2000

A report prepared for the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport
and the Recreation and Sport Industry Statistics Group
by the National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics,
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PREFACE

This report was prepared for the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport, and the Recreation and Sport Industry Statistics Group. It provides a more detailed analysis of volunteers in sport and recreation than that contained in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication based on the Voluntary Work Survey (*Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 4441.0)).

For this report, organisations assisted by respondents in the Voluntary Work Survey were classified using the Industry Classification of the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications. This classification provides a different and more specifically focused view of the culture and leisure industry, including sport and physical recreation, relative to the ABS publication focusing on the Voluntary Work Survey, which was based on the respondents' perceptions of the types of organisations they were assisting. Hence, the sport and physical recreation data presented here are different to that published previously.

This report provides a detailed analysis of the characteristics of volunteers in sport and physical recreation. Some data are also included from another data source; the Sports Industries Survey undertaken for 2000–01.

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION.....

Volunteers are people who freely choose to give their time to organisations or groups in the community for no monetary reward. The activities they undertake can include assisting the 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 personal care.

Sport is one of several sectors of the economy that benefits significantly from the input of volunteers—many sports organisations rely heavily on volunteers to provide services for their members.

The ABS undertook a household survey, the Voluntary Work Survey, in the year 2000 to measure the extent to which Australians donate their time. This report focuses on people who worked voluntarily in the sports field, although comparisons with people undertaking voluntary work in other fields are also provided. Most of this report is based on the results of this survey (Sections 2 to 6). The next section provides some information about this survey, while the following two sections look at the number of volunteers working in Australia and the types of organisations they assisted (such as sports organisations). Some details on the characteristics (e.g. age, sex and birthplace) of sports volunteers are then presented, followed by details about their involvement.

This report also includes information collected from an ABS 2000–01 Sports Industries Survey which surveyed sports organisations with at least one employee and asked them about their volunteers in a ‘month’ period. This information on the number of volunteers, as reported by organisations in the sports industries, is shown in Section 7.

Voluntary work undertaken for the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games has been excluded from the results of the Voluntary Work Survey as this was a one-off event, and its inclusion would have distorted the figures and made it more difficult to assess the contribution of volunteers to sport in a typical year. However, information on the number of volunteers who worked for the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games has been sourced from documents such as the annual reports of the relevant organisations, and is provided separately in Section 8.

SECTION 2

THE VOLUNTARY WORK SURVEY

The Voluntary Work Survey was conducted throughout Australia between February and November 2000 using the Population Survey Monitor (PSM), a quarterly household-based collection. The major aim of this ABS survey was to collect data on rates of participation in voluntary work, the characteristics of people who volunteered, the types of organisations they worked for, and the activities they undertook. The survey covered all usual residents aged 18 years and over in private dwellings, with a total of approximately 12,900 personal interviews being conducted.

In the Voluntary Work Survey, a volunteer was defined as someone who willingly gave unpaid help, in the form of time, services or skills, through a club, organisation or association. For this report, the organisations that the volunteers were assisting were classified as being either culture and leisure organisations (if the organisation belonged to the Industry Classification of the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC)) or other organisations on the basis of their name. Organisations which belonged to the ACLC were further classified by the ACLC group to which they belonged. Those organisations which did not belong to the Industry Classification of the ACLC were categorised based on the respondents' perception of the type of organisation they were assisting. For more information about how the culture and leisure organisations were classified for this report, please refer to the Appendix.

Volunteers may have undertaken voluntary work for more than one organisation in the 12-month period. During the interview, respondents were asked to provide information about any voluntary work they had undertaken in the previous 12 months. If they had worked for more than three organisations, questions about the types of organisations and activities undertaken were restricted to the three organisations for which they had worked the most hours.

This report will focus on the volunteers in 'sport and physical recreation' organisations, which will be referred to as 'sports organisations' in the discussion, for the sake of brevity.

SECTION 3

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

Almost one-third of Australians aged 18 years and over, 4.4 million people, undertook voluntary work in the 12 months before interview in the year 2000. Sports organisations had the largest number of volunteers, receiving help from 1.1 million people aged 18 years and over in 2000. However, Education, training and youth development organisations and Community and welfare organisations also had close to one million volunteers.

Overall participation rates were slightly higher for females than males (33% of females undertook voluntary work compared with 31% of males). However, for sports organisations, the rate was higher for males—10% of males undertook voluntary work for sports organisations compared with 7% of females.

1 VOLUNTEERS, By type of organisation assisted

| | NUMBER..... | | | PARTICIPATION RATE..... | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| | | | | | | |
| ACLC organisations(a) | | | | | | |
| Heritage and arts | 117.1 | 163.1 | 280.2 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Sports and physical recreation | 686.4 | 454.3 | 1 140.7 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 8.2 |
| Interest clubs and groups | 355.7 | 313.2 | 669.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Religious organisations | 297.1 | 446.3 | 743.4 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| Other culture and leisure | 69.9 | *46.4 | 116.3 | 1.0 | *0.7 | 0.8 |
| <i>Total(b)</i> | 1 378.4 | 1 269.4 | 2 647.9 | 20.2 | 18.1 | 19.1 |
| Other organisations | | | | | | |
| Business, professional and union | 134.2 | 55.8 | 190.0 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Community and welfare | 376.5 | 593.5 | 970.0 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 7.0 |
| Education, training and youth development | 357.7 | 665.5 | 1 023.2 | 5.2 | 9.5 | 7.4 |
| Emergency services | 122.8 | 58.2 | 181.1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Environment and animal welfare | 64.5 | 60.9 | 125.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Foreign and international | **8.9 | *21.3 | *30.2 | **0.1 | *0.3 | *0.2 |
| Health | 96.6 | 200.8 | 297.4 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Law, justice and political | *42.2 | *36.9 | 79.1 | *0.6 | *0.5 | 0.6 |
| Other | *18.8 | *34.0 | 52.7 | *0.3 | *0.5 | 0.4 |
| <i>Total(b)</i> | 1 025.0 | 1 527.7 | 2 552.7 | 15.0 | 21.8 | 18.4 |
| Total volunteers(b) | 2 080.9 | 2 314.6 | 4 395.6 | 30.5 | 33.0 | 31.8 |

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

** estimate has a relative standard error of 50% or more and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) A summary of the Industry Classification of the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC) is shown in the Appendix.

(b) Components do not add to the total as some people undertook voluntary work for more than one organisation.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

SECTION 4

DISTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEERS

People living in metropolitan areas were less likely to undertake any kind of voluntary work than people living in other areas (28% compared with 38%). This was also true for voluntary work undertaken for sports organisations—only 7% of people in metropolitan areas performed voluntary work for sports organisations, compared with 11% of people living in other areas.

2 VOLUNTEERS, By region

| | <i>Volunteers with a sports involvement</i> | <i>Other volunteers</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Metropolitan | 604.4 | 1 972.2 | 2 576.6 |
| Ex-metropolitan | 536.3 | 1 282.7 | 1 819.0 |
| Total | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PARTICIPATION RATE (%) | | | |
| Metropolitan | 6.7 | 21.8 | 28.4 |
| Ex-metropolitan | 11.2 | 26.8 | 38.1 |
| Total | 8.2 | 23.5 | 31.8 |

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

Both South Australia and Tasmania recorded volunteer rates for sport which were significantly higher than the Australian average (by 2.4 and 2.2 percentage points respectively). The lowest rate recorded was for Queensland.

3 VOLUNTEERS, By state and territory

| | <i>Volunteers with a sports involvement</i> | <i>Other volunteers</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| NSW | 360.5 | 1 023.2 | 1 383.7 |
| Vic. | 308.8 | 844.4 | 1 153.2 |
| Qld | 170.7 | 613.1 | 783.8 |
| SA | 117.4 | 302.0 | 419.3 |
| WA | 120.7 | 307.9 | 428.6 |
| Tas. | 35.3 | 80.3 | 115.6 |
| NT | 9.8 | 20.6 | 30.4 |
| ACT | 17.6 | 63.4 | 81.0 |
| Australia | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PARTICIPATION RATE (%) | | | |
| NSW | 7.6 | 21.7 | 29.3 |
| Vic. | 8.8 | 24.0 | 32.8 |
| Qld | 6.8 | 24.4 | 31.2 |
| SA | 10.6 | 27.4 | 38.0 |
| WA | 9.1 | 23.1 | 32.2 |
| Tas. | 10.4 | 23.6 | 34.0 |
| NT | 10.3 | 21.4 | 31.7 |
| ACT | 7.9 | 28.4 | 36.2 |
| Australia | 8.2 | 23.5 | 31.8 |

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

SECTION 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF VOLUNTEERS.....

The likelihood of people undertaking voluntary work is related to characteristics such as their age, sex, employment and stage in their life cycle. This section examines the characteristics of sports volunteers and compares them with other volunteers. Note that some of these characteristics are inter-related (e.g. people aged 55 years and over are less likely to be employed and are less likely to have higher incomes) and so the patterns evident in these tables may be reflecting the same underlying factor.

5.1 SEX

Table 1 showed that males were more likely to be involved as volunteers in sports organisations than females—their participation rate was 10%, compared with 7% for females.

As a consequence, about three-fifths (60%) of volunteers working for sports organisations were male. By comparison, for other types of organisations, the percentage of volunteers who were male was 43%.

4 VOLUNTEERS, By sex

| | <i>Volunteers with a sports involvement</i> | <i>Other volunteers</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Males | 686.4 | 1 394.5 | 2 080.9 |
| Females | 454.3 | 1 860.4 | 2 314.6 |
| Persons | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Males | 60.2 | 42.8 | 47.3 |
| Females | 39.8 | 57.2 | 52.7 |
| Persons | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

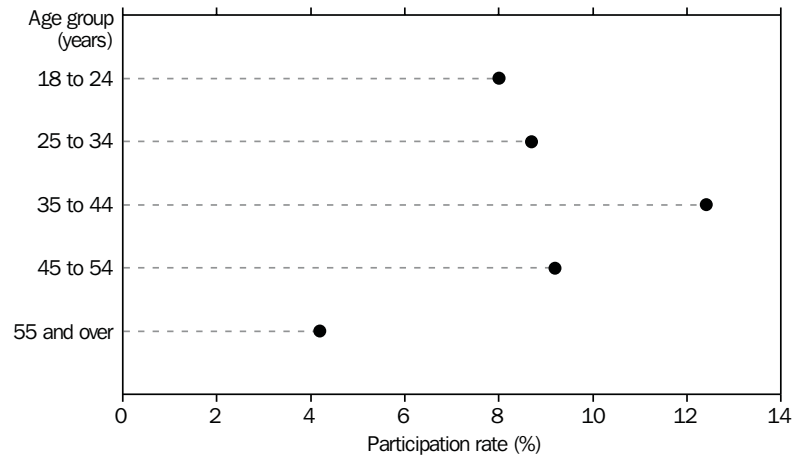
Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

The percentage of volunteers working for sports organisations who were female was relatively low (40%, compared with 57% for other organisations). From table 1, it can be seen that this is because females had greater involvement in some other organisations, such as Education, training and youth development (65% female volunteers), and Community and welfare (61% female volunteers).

5.2 AGE

In terms of participation rates, people aged 35 to 44 years were those most likely to be involved as volunteers in sport—about one in eight (12%) worked in a voluntary capacity for a sports organisation in the year before interview. The next highest participation rate in a voluntary capacity in sport was for people aged 45 to 54 years, with 9% being involved. People aged 55 years and over had the lowest participation rate (4%).

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR SPORT, By age



Almost one-third (31%) of volunteers who worked for sports organisations were aged 35 to 44 years. By comparison, 25% of volunteers for other organisations were in this age group. Relative to other volunteers, a higher percentage of sport volunteers was in the younger age groups, with 34% of all sports volunteers being aged under 35 years (compared with 27% for other volunteers). Conversely, there was a lower percentage of sport volunteers aged 55 years and over, compared with other volunteers.

5.2 AGE *continued*

5 VOLUNTEERS, By age

| Age group (years) | Volunteers with a sports involvement | Other volunteers | Total volunteers |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| 18 to 24 | 146.8 | 346.4 | 493.3 |
| 25 to 34 | 245.8 | 528.2 | 774.1 |
| 35 to 44 | 358.5 | 798.8 | 1 157.3 |
| 45 to 54 | 233.3 | 664.3 | 897.5 |
| 55 and over | 156.3 | 917.2 | 1 073.5 |
| Total | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| 18 to 24 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 11.2 |
| 25 to 34 | 21.6 | 16.2 | 17.6 |
| 35 to 44 | 31.4 | 24.5 | 26.3 |
| 45 to 54 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 20.4 |
| 55 and over | 13.7 | 28.2 | 24.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

The median age of sports volunteers was 40 years, compared with a median of 44 years for other volunteers. Thus, sport volunteers tended to be younger than other volunteers.

5.3 NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

People with children aged 5 to 14 years were more likely to be involved in a volunteer role in sport, compared with other volunteer roles. This is evident from the participation rates—14% of people with children aged 5 to 14 years had some voluntary work involvement in sport, compared with just 7% of people with no children in this age group.

Some 40% of sports volunteers had children aged 5 to 14 years, whereas 31% of other volunteers had children in this age group. It is likely that for some parents, their volunteer involvement in sport is related to the sports participation of their children.

5.3 NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD *continued*

6 VOLUNTEERS, By whether any children aged 5 to 14 years in household

| | <i>Volunteers with a sports involvement</i> | <i>Other volunteers</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Has children aged 5 to 14 years | 453.2 | 1 014.2 | 1 467.5 |
| Has no children aged 5 to 14 years | 687.4 | 2 240.7 | 2 928.1 |
| Total | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Has children aged 5 to 14 years | 39.7 | 31.2 | 33.4 |
| Has no children aged 5 to 14 years | 60.3 | 68.8 | 66.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

5.4 BIRTHPLACE

Australian-born people had greater involvement in voluntary capacities in sport—10% of Australian-born people had some involvement, compared with a participation rate of 5% of overseas-born people.

Of the 1.1 million sport volunteers, about 84% of sports volunteers were born in Australia, compared with 75% of other volunteers. Conversely, the percentage of sports volunteers who were born overseas (16%) was lower than the percentage of other volunteers who were born overseas (25%). Thus, sports volunteers are more likely to be Australian-born, relative to volunteers for other kinds of organisations.

7 VOLUNTEERS, By birthplace

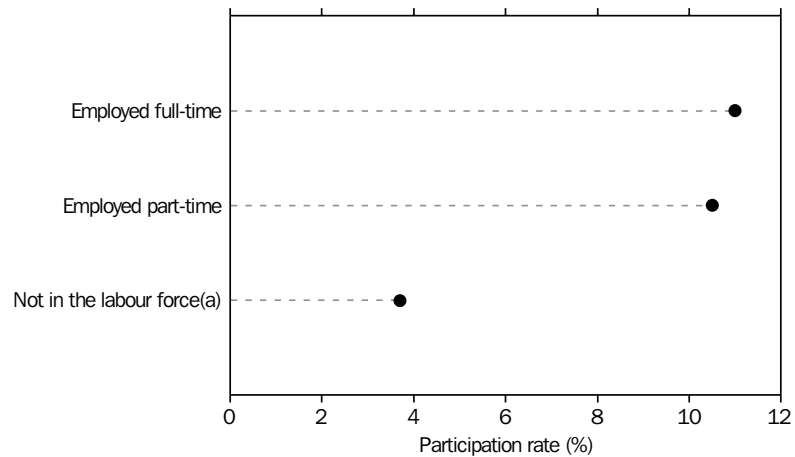
| | <i>Volunteers with a sports involvement</i> | <i>Other volunteers</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Born in Australia | 961.5 | 2 429.5 | 3 390.9 |
| Born outside Australia | 179.2 | 825.4 | 1 004.7 |
| Total | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Born in Australia | 84.3 | 74.6 | 77.1 |
| Born outside Australia | 15.7 | 25.4 | 22.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

5.5 LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Employed people were more likely to be involved in voluntary capacities in sport than other people (a participation rate of 11% compared with 4%). There was no significant difference in the sport volunteer participation rates for people employed part-time compared with those employed full-time.

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR SPORT, By employment status



(a) Includes unemployed persons.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

About three-fifths (60%) of volunteers involved in sports organisations had a full-time job. By comparison, the percentage of other volunteers who had a full-time job was somewhat less (42%). The percentage of sports volunteers who were not in the labour force was 14%, which is significantly less than the percentage for other volunteers (31%). This pattern may also be related to the higher percentage of males who were sport volunteers, with males being more likely to be employed full-time, relative to females; and females being more likely to be not in the labour force.

5.5 LABOUR FORCE STATUS *continued*

8 VOLUNTEERS, By labour force status

| | Volunteers with a sports involvement | Other volunteers | Total volunteers |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Labour force status | | | |
| Employed full-time | 684.3 | 1 353.6 | 2 037.9 |
| Employed part-time | 271.9 | 783.8 | 1 055.7 |
| <i>Total employed</i> | 956.2 | 2 137.4 | 3 093.6 |
| Unemployed | *24.2 | 122.4 | 146.6 |
| Not in the labour force | 160.3 | 995.1 | 1 155.4 |
| Total | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Employed full-time | 60.0 | 41.6 | 46.4 |
| Employed part-time | 23.8 | 24.1 | 24.0 |
| <i>Total employed</i> | 83.8 | 65.7 | 70.4 |
| Unemployed | *2.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Not in the labour force | 14.0 | 30.6 | 26.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

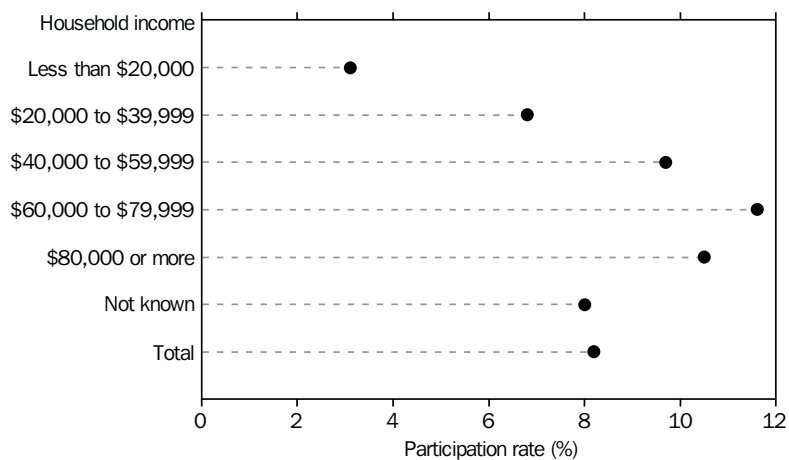
* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

5.6 INCOME

People living in households with an annual income between \$60,000 and \$79,999 were those most likely to be involved as sports volunteers, with a participation rate of 12%. Those in households with an income of \$80,000 a year or more had a participation rate of 11%, while those in households with an income between \$40,000 and \$59,999 also recorded a relatively high participation rate (10%).

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR SPORT, By annual household income



Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

5.6 INCOME *continued*

Table 9 shows that households with an income of \$80,000 or more contained a relatively high percentage of sports volunteers (24%, compared with 21% of other volunteers). Sports volunteers were also more likely than other volunteers to live in households with an income of between \$60,000 and \$79,999—these households contained 18% of sports volunteers, compared with 14% of other volunteers.

9 VOLUNTEERS, By annual household income

| <i>Annual household income</i> | <i>Volunteers with a sports involvement</i> | <i>Other volunteers</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 63.6 | 423.6 | 487.3 |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | 165.7 | 573.6 | 739.3 |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | 208.0 | 528.0 | 736.1 |
| \$60,000 to \$79,999 | 207.1 | 446.1 | 653.2 |
| \$80,000 or more | 275.8 | 667.6 | 943.4 |
| Not known | 220.4 | 615.9 | 836.3 |
| Total | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 5.6 | 13.0 | 11.1 |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 16.7 |
| \$60,000 to \$79,999 | 18.2 | 13.7 | 14.9 |
| \$80,000 or more | 24.2 | 20.5 | 21.5 |
| Not known | 19.3 | 18.9 | 19.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

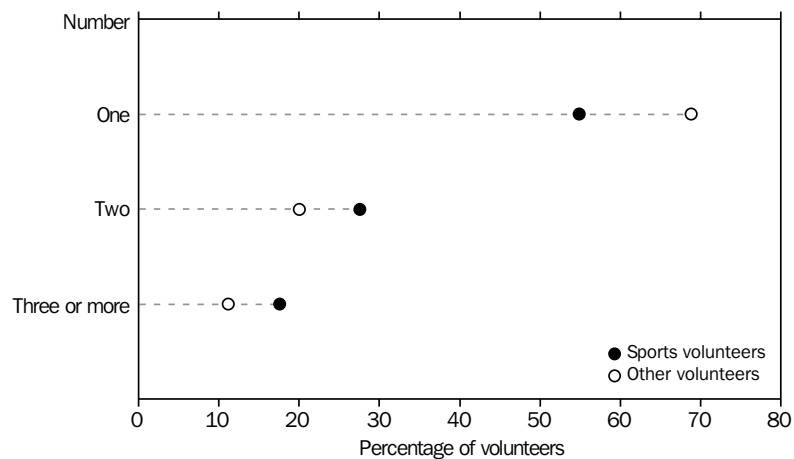
By comparison, households with an annual income of less than \$20,000 contained 6% of sports volunteers and 13% of other volunteers.

SECTION 6

THE VOLUNTEERING EXPERIENCE

Some people involved in voluntary work helped more than one organisation in the 12 months before interview. Almost one-fifth (18%) of sports volunteers assisted three or more organisations in the 12-month period (most commonly one sports organisation and one or more other types of organisations). By comparison, about one-tenth (11%) of other volunteers assisted three or more organisations. Just over one-half (55%) of the sports volunteers undertook voluntary work for only one organisation in the 12-month period, compared with over two-thirds (69%) of other volunteers.

VOLUNTEERS, By number of organisations for which undertook voluntary work



Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

6.1 REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING

Information on why people chose to be volunteers was sought in the Voluntary Work Survey. However, for people undertaking voluntary work for multiple organisations, it is not possible to determine which reasons applied for each organisation.

About two-fifths (43%) of volunteers with a sports involvement reported that a reason for undertaking the work was because of a personal or family involvement (e.g. their children might play for the club). Personal satisfaction was another common reason for being involved in sport as a volunteer—42% gave this as a reason for their involvement. For other volunteers, the most common reason given for being a volunteer was to help others or the community (50% gave this as a reason, compared with 38% of sports volunteers).

6.1 REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING *continued*

10 CURRENT REASONS FOR BEING A VOLUNTEER(a)

| Current reasons | Volunteers with a sports involvement | Other volunteers | Total volunteers |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Personal or family involvement | 488.8 | 886.0 | 1 374.8 |
| Personal satisfaction | 478.3 | 1 396.7 | 1 875.0 |
| Social contact | 226.1 | 560.4 | 786.5 |
| Be active | 166.7 | 310.1 | 476.8 |
| Learn new skills | 71.6 | 222.2 | 293.8 |
| Do something worthwhile | 254.7 | 1 043.5 | 1 298.2 |
| Help others or the community | 434.2 | 1 630.7 | 2 064.8 |
| Use skills or experience | 141.9 | 414.7 | 556.7 |
| Other(b) | 226.6 | 916.5 | 1 143.1 |
| Total(c) | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Personal or family involvement | 42.9 | 27.2 | 31.3 |
| Personal satisfaction | 41.9 | 42.9 | 42.7 |
| Social contact | 19.8 | 17.2 | 17.9 |
| Be active | 14.6 | 9.5 | 10.8 |
| Learn new skills | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Do something worthwhile | 22.3 | 32.1 | 29.5 |
| Help others or the community | 38.1 | 50.1 | 47.0 |
| Use skills or experience | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| Other(b) | 19.9 | 28.2 | 26.0 |
| Total(c) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) For any involvement.

(b) Includes reasons such as 'felt obliged' and 'just happened'.

(c) Components do not add to the total as some volunteers provided multiple reasons for being a volunteer.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

6.2 EXPENSES INCURRED

Information on whether people incurred any expenses in relation to any of the voluntary work they undertook was also collected in the survey. However, for people undertaking voluntary work for multiple organisations, it is not possible to determine for which of these organisations the expense was incurred. Almost two-thirds (64%) of volunteers with a sports involvement had some kind of expenses associated with their voluntary work (but note that if they also worked for a non-sports organisation, this expense may have been for that organisation). This percentage was slightly higher than the percentage of other volunteers who incurred expenses (58%). Volunteers with a sports involvement were more likely than other volunteers to have incurred expenses for phone calls, postage and uniforms.

1.1 WHETHER VOLUNTEERS INCURRED EXPENSES(a)

| Type of expense | <i>Volunteers with a sports involvement</i> | <i>Other volunteers</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Phone calls | 591.2 | 1 235.6 | 1 826.8 |
| Postage | 241.9 | 505.8 | 747.6 |
| Uniform | 88.8 | 116.7 | 205.5 |
| Travel costs | 535.0 | 1 430.8 | 1 965.8 |
| Meals | 155.0 | 420.3 | 575.4 |
| Training | 123.2 | 216.9 | 340.0 |
| Other | 51.1 | 190.8 | 241.9 |
| <i>Total who incurred expenses(b)</i> | <i>732.5</i> | <i>1 881.4</i> | <i>2 613.9</i> |
| No expenses incurred | 408.2 | 1 373.5 | 1 781.7 |
| Total volunteers | 1 140.7 | 3 254.9 | 4 395.6 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Phone calls | 51.8 | 38.0 | 41.6 |
| Postage | 21.2 | 15.5 | 17.0 |
| Uniform | 7.8 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| Travel costs | 46.9 | 44.0 | 44.7 |
| Meals | 13.6 | 12.9 | 13.1 |
| Training | 10.8 | 6.7 | 7.7 |
| Other | 4.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| <i>Total who incurred expenses(b)</i> | <i>64.2</i> | <i>57.8</i> | <i>59.5</i> |
| No expenses incurred | 35.8 | 42.2 | 40.5 |
| Total volunteers | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) For any involvement.

(b) Components do not add to the total who incurred expenses as some volunteers incurred multiple expenses.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

6.2 EXPENSES INCURRED *continued*

One-quarter (25%) of those volunteers with a sports involvement who incurred expenses had the opportunity to receive reimbursement for at least some of the costs they had incurred as a result of their voluntary work. This was virtually the same as the percentage of other volunteers who incurred expenses.

12 VOLUNTEERS WHO INCURRED EXPENSES(a), By whether reimbursement available

| | <i>Volunteers with a sports involvement</i> | <i>Other volunteers</i> | <i>Total volunteers</i> |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Reimbursement available | 186.1 | 479.1 | 665.1 |
| Reimbursement not available | 546.4 | 1 402.4 | 1 948.8 |
| Total who incurred expenses | 732.5 | 1 881.4 | 2 613.9 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Reimbursement available | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| Reimbursement not available | 74.6 | 74.5 | 74.6 |
| Total who incurred expenses | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) For any involvement.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

6.3 TYPES OF ORGANISATIONS ASSISTED

Some of the people undertaking voluntary work for sports organisations in the 12 months before interview provided assistance to more than one sports organisation. Consequently, the total number of involvements in sports organisations (1.3 million) exceeded the total number of volunteers (1.1 million).

The most common type of sports involvement was with organisations involved in football—these organisations accounted for approximately one-quarter (25%) of all sports involvements. Some 10% of sports involvements were with organisations involved in water sports, with bowls, cricket and netball each accounting for about 7% of involvements. Of those who volunteered for water sports organisations, the majority were involved with either surf lifesaving and surf clubs (4.5% of all sport involvements), swimming (3.5% of sport involvements), or sailing and yachting (1.5%).

6.3 TYPES OF ORGANISATIONS ASSISTED *continued*

13 SPORTS INVOLVEMENTS, By organisation assisted

| <i>Type of organisation</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Per cent</i> |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| | '000 | % |
| Football (all codes) | 335.8 | 25.4 |
| Water sports(a) | 127.9 | 9.7 |
| Bowls | 98.6 | 7.5 |
| Cricket | 96.3 | 7.3 |
| Netball | 92.5 | 7.0 |
| Golf | 66.5 | 5.0 |
| Tennis | 55.2 | 4.2 |
| Basketball | 52.9 | 4.0 |
| Other sport and physical recreation organisations | 396.7 | 30.0 |
| Total involvements(b) | 1 322.4 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes swimming, surf lifesaving and sailing organisations.

(b) As volunteers can work for a number of organisations, the number of involvements exceeds the number of volunteers.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

6.4 EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT

People undertaking voluntary work for sports organisations spent a total of 130 million hours working for the organisations in the year before interview. This is the equivalent of about 70,000 people working full-time for an entire year. Males accounted for over three-fifths (63%) of the total number of hours worked for sports organisations. There were more male sport volunteers than females, so it is no surprise that the total number of hours is higher.

In terms of hours worked, sports involvements accounted for 19% of the total 698 million hours worked by all volunteers in the year before interview.

14 TOTAL ANNUAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF INVOLVEMENT(a)

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL ANNUAL HOURS (m) | | | |
| Sports involvements | 81.7 | 48.2 | 129.8 |
| Other involvements | 236.1 | 331.6 | 567.8 |
| All involvements | 317.8 | 379.8 | 697.6 |

(a) If a volunteer worked for more than three organisations, only includes hours worked for three involvements.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

6.4 EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT *continued*

Sports volunteers spent an average of 98 hours per year on their sports involvements. This compares with an average of 108 hours per year spent by all volunteers. Thus, even though more people were involved as sport volunteers, relative to other kinds of organisations, they volunteered for slightly fewer hours per year, on average. Nevertheless, it should be recognised that for many sports organisations, volunteers may be required intensively through the main competition season (e.g. in winter for football), and so the patterns of hours may be different to that of other organisations.

To compare the level of involvement of males and females, the average time spent on each involvement is a better indicator than the total number of hours. For sports involvements, the average time spent by males was more than that spent by females (103 hours per year compared with 91 hours per year).

The median number of hours for sports involvements (40 hours per year) was less than half of the mean number of hours (98 hours per year). The median indicates that 50% of sport volunteers worked less than 40 hours per year. The fact that the mean is so much higher means that there were some sport volunteers who work very long hours. It is likely that this pattern reflects a larger number of sport volunteers who work much shorter hours because they were only required in the peak of the season.

15 AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF HOURS PER INVOLVEMENT(a)

| | <i>Sports involvements</i> | <i>Other involvements</i> | <i>All involvements</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MEAN HOURS PER YEAR (no.) | | | |
| Males | 103 | 107 | 106 |
| Females | 91 | 113 | 109 |
| Persons | 98 | 110 | 108 |
| MEDIAN HOURS PER YEAR (no.) | | | |
| Males | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| Females | 40 | 45 | 44 |
| Persons | 40 | 43 | 42 |

(a) If a volunteer worked for more than three organisations, only includes data for three involvements.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

Of the 1,322,400 sports involvements, some 12% had first commenced less than one year ago and a further 49% had started between one and 5 years earlier. Almost one-quarter (23%) had commenced more than 10 years ago.

6.4 EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT *continued*

16 LENGTH OF TIME SINCE FIRST VOLUNTEERED FOR ORGANISATION(a)

| <i>Time since first volunteered(a)</i> | <i>Sports involvements</i> | <i>Other involvements</i> | <i>All involvements</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Less than one year | 154.6 | 849.8 | 1 004.4 |
| 1 to 5 years | 649.7 | 2 216.1 | 2 865.8 |
| 6 to 10 years | 216.2 | 804.4 | 1 020.6 |
| More than 10 years | 301.9 | 1 290.1 | 1 591.9 |
| Total involvements(b) | 1 322.4 | 5 160.4 | 6 482.8 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Less than one year | 11.7 | 16.5 | 15.5 |
| 1 to 5 years | 49.1 | 42.9 | 44.2 |
| 6 to 10 years | 16.3 | 15.6 | 15.7 |
| More than 10 years | 22.8 | 25.0 | 24.6 |
| Total involvements(b) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Length of time is from the first time the volunteer worked for the organisation to the latest occasion, even if this work was not continuous.

(b) As volunteers can work for a number of organisations, the number of involvements exceeds the number of volunteers.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

6.5 TYPES OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

The types of work undertaken by sports volunteers often differed from that of other volunteers. About two-fifths (43%) of sports involvements involved coaching, refereeing or umpiring, compared with 8% for other types of involvement. Other activities which were more likely to be undertaken by sports volunteers included administrative, clerical, management or committee work. However, sports involvements were less likely to have involved tasks such as befriending and counselling, and teaching, instructing and providing information.

6.5 TYPES OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN *continued*

17 TYPE OF VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY

| <i>Type of activity</i> | <i>Sports involvements</i> | <i>Other involvements</i> | <i>All involvements</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000) | | | |
| Administration, clerical, recruitment, etc. | 474.0 | 1 319.2 | 1 793.3 |
| Coaching, refereeing, judging, etc. | 564.2 | 408.2 | 972.5 |
| Performing or media production | 45.1 | 391.1 | 436.2 |
| Befriending, counselling, etc. | 71.9 | 983.6 | 1 055.5 |
| Fundraising or sales | 566.1 | 1 898.9 | 2 465.0 |
| Preparing or serving food | 362.1 | 1 205.4 | 1 567.5 |
| Transporting people or goods | 283.7 | 894.4 | 1 178.2 |
| Repairing, maintenance or gardening | 260.0 | 853.7 | 1 113.7 |
| Management, committee work, coordination, etc. | 492.6 | 1 502.2 | 1 994.8 |
| Personal care or assistance | 83.8 | 544.3 | 628.1 |
| Teaching, instruction, providing information, etc. | 299.6 | 1 653.4 | 1 953.0 |
| Other | 64.9 | 431.3 | 496.2 |
| Total involvements(a)(b) | 1 322.4 | 5 160.4 | 6 482.8 |
| PER CENT (%) | | | |
| Administration, clerical, recruitment, etc. | 35.8 | 25.6 | 27.7 |
| Coaching, refereeing, judging, etc. | 42.7 | 7.9 | 15.0 |
| Performing or media production | 3.4 | 7.6 | 6.7 |
| Befriending, counselling, etc. | 5.4 | 19.1 | 16.3 |
| Fundraising or sales | 42.8 | 36.8 | 38.0 |
| Preparing or serving food | 27.4 | 23.4 | 24.2 |
| Transporting people or goods | 21.5 | 17.3 | 18.2 |
| Repairing, maintenance or gardening | 19.7 | 16.5 | 17.2 |
| Management, committee work, coordination, etc. | 37.3 | 29.1 | 30.8 |
| Personal care or assistance | 6.3 | 10.5 | 9.7 |
| Teaching, instruction, providing information, etc. | 22.7 | 32.0 | 30.1 |
| Other | 4.9 | 8.4 | 7.7 |
| Total involvements(a)(b) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Components do not add to the total as some volunteers reported undertaking a number of activities for the same organisation.

(b) As volunteers can work for a number of organisations, the number of involvements exceeds the number of volunteers.

Source: ABS, Voluntary Work Survey, 2000 (data available on request).

SECTION 7

SPORTS INDUSTRIES WITH VOLUNTARY WORKERS . .

Information on the number of volunteers working in organisations involved in sports industries was collected in a 2000–01 Survey of Sports Industries conducted by the ABS. These data differ from that collected in the 2000 Voluntary Work Survey for a number of reasons, including:

- they only related to organisations with employees (e.g. many sports clubs have no employees and so were not included in the Sports Industries Survey);
- they related to a shorter reference period (voluntary work undertaken during a one month period, rather than a 12-month period); and
- they included all volunteers (the Voluntary Work Survey included only those volunteers aged 18 years and over).

All of the data provided in this section have been previously published in *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0). For more information about this survey please refer to this publication.

There were 7,147 organisations with employees involved in the sports industries at the end of June 2001. They employed a total of 98,267 people and received help from almost 180,000 volunteers in the month of June 2001. About one-half (51%) of the people who were employed worked for not for profit organisations, with 38% working for organisations operating for profit and the remainder working for government organisations. However, virtually all (98%) of the volunteers worked for the not for profit organisations.

18 SPORTS INDUSTRIES, By sector

| | | SECTOR..... | | | Total |
|--|-----|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | | For profit | Not for profit | Government organisations | |
| Organisations at end of June 2001 | no. | 3 668 | 2 849 | 630 | 7 147 |
| Total employment at end June 2001 | no. | 37 705 | 49 743 | 10 820 | 98 267 |
| Total volunteers during the month of June 2001 | no. | 4 404 | 174 433 | — | 178 837 |
| Number of volunteers per 100 employees | no. | 12 | 351 | — | 182 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).

Source: ABS, *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0).

About three-fifths of the sports volunteers (106,427 people) undertook voluntary work for sports and physical recreation administrative organisations (e.g. sporting associations or leagues). About another one-third (61,950 people) worked for sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals.

19 VOLUNTEERS WORKING IN SPORTS INDUSTRIES(a)

| | <i>Number of volunteers</i> | <i>Percentage of all sports volunteers</i> |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | no. | % |
| Health and fitness centres and gymnasia | *546 | *0.3 |
| Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities | *7 962 | *4.5 |
| Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations | 106 427 | 59.5 |
| Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals | 61 950 | 34.6 |
| Sports and physical recreation support services | 1 952 | 1.1 |
| Total | 178 837 | 100.0 |

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

(a) At June 2001.

Source: ABS, *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0).

Of the 178,837 volunteers, over one-quarter (29%) worked in sports industries which had their head office located in Victoria. About 15% of the volunteers worked in sports industries with a head office in Queensland.

20 VOLUNTEERS WORKING IN SPORTS INDUSTRIES(a), By state

| | <i>Number of volunteers</i> | <i>Percentage of all sports volunteers</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | no. | % |
| NSW | *39 241 | *21.9 |
| Vic. | 52 281 | 29.2 |
| Qld | 26 425 | 14.8 |
| SA | *29 714 | *16.6 |
| WA | *18 987 | *10.6 |
| Tas. | 5 680 | 3.2 |
| Total(b) | 178 837 | 100.0 |

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

(a) At June 2001.

(b) Includes NT and ACT.

Source: ABS, *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0).

About one-third (35,338) of the volunteers working for sports and physical recreation administrative organisations were officials, one-fifth (19,993) were in managerial or administrative roles, and another fifth (19,937) were in teaching, coaching or instructing roles. For sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals, volunteers in a managerial or administrative role (27% of volunteers) exceeded the number who had a role as an official (17%). Most sports volunteers (85%) worked for organisations which employed fewer than 20 people.

21 VOLUNTEERS WORKING IN SELECTED SPORTS INDUSTRIES(a), By role

| | <i>Managerial or administrative</i> no. | <i>Teaching, coaching or instructing</i> no. | <i>Officials</i> no. | <i>Other</i> no. | <i>Total volunteers</i> no. |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations | 19 993 | 19 937 | 35 338 | 31 161 | 106 427 |
| Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals | 16 929 | *18 523 | 10 814 | 15 684 | 61 950 |
| Sports and physical recreation support services | 651 | *817 | 182 | *3 02 | 1 952 |
| Total | 37 572 | 39 276 | 46 334 | 47 147 | 170 329 |

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

(a) At June 2001.

Source: ABS, *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0).

22 VOLUNTEERS WORKING IN SELECTED SPORTS INDUSTRIES(a), By number of people employed by the organisation

| | NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED BY THE ORGANISATION | | | | <i>Total</i> |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | <i>Less than 20 persons</i> | <i>20 to 49 persons</i> | <i>50 to 99 persons</i> | <i>100 or more persons</i> | |
| | NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS | | | | |
| Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations | 91 051 | *13 716 | 224 | *1 437 | 106 427 |
| Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals | 51 547 | n.p. | n.p. | *3 982 | 61 950 |
| Sports and physical recreation support services | 1 446 | n.p. | n.p. | — | 1 952 |
| Total | 144 044 | 18 528 | 2 339 | 5 418 | 170 329 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).

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

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable.

(a) At June 2001.

Source: ABS, *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0).

SECTION 8

SYDNEY OLYMPIC GAMES AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

The data on volunteers presented in the previous sections exclude those people who performed voluntary work for either the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG), the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee Limited (SPOC) or the Olympic Roads and Transport Authority (ORTA).

SOCOG had responsibility for the important Games area of ticketing, sponsor services, technology, ceremonies, licensed products, torch relay, the athletes village and the media village. SOCOG was also responsible for sport operations through the SOCOG Sports Commission and international broadcasting through the Sydney Olympic Broadcasting Organisation. The specialist volunteers working for SOCOG were appointed to a role based on their specific skills (e.g. a language, medical qualification, or technical knowledge of a field of play of a particular sport). The generalist volunteers worked in roles with spectator services, transport, community information, etc.

SPOC organised the staging of the Paralympic Games. Many of the tasks undertaken by staff preparing for the Olympic Games were also being done for the Paralympic Games.

ORTA coordinated all ground transport services for the Games. It looked after the specific transport needs of athletes, officials, accredited media and spectators as well as ensuring that the Sydney public and private transport networks continued to function efficiently.

In total, some 74,000 people worked as volunteers for the Games (see the Sydney Olympic Park web site <www.sydneyolympicpark.nsw.gov.au>). This comprised 47,000 Olympic volunteers, 15,000 Paralympic volunteers and 12,000 other volunteers who worked in capacities such as transport coordinators and drivers.

Of the Olympic volunteers, 53% were females. By comparison, about 40% of sports volunteers in general (as revealed by the Voluntary Work Survey) were females. Around 40% of the Olympic volunteers were aged less than 35 years, compared with about 34% of sports volunteers in general.

Voluntary work makes an important contribution to the way of life in Australia. It enables many organisations, such as community and welfare groups, environmental groups, sporting clubs and emergency services to meet the demand for their services.

Sports organisations (excluding those associated with the conduct of the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games) accounted for about one-quarter (26%) of the total number of volunteers in Australia in 2000, according to the 2000 Voluntary Work Survey. In terms of hours of work, sports involvements accounted for almost one-fifth (19%) of the total number of hours contributed by all volunteers.

While sports volunteers shared many of the characteristics of other volunteers, they were more likely than other volunteers to:

- be male;
- be born in Australia;
- be employed full-time;
- have children aged 5 to 14 years;
- have relatively high household incomes; and
- live in areas other than the capital cities.

The most common type of sports organisation to be assisted by volunteers was football clubs (they accounted for 25% of all sports involvements). Other sporting organisations accounting for at least five per cent of sports involvements included water sports, bowls, cricket, netball and golf.

Like volunteers for other organisations, most of the sports volunteers incurred expenses when undertaking voluntary work, and most could not claim reimbursement for these expenses. However, in spite of this, over one-fifth of these people had worked for the sports organisation for over ten years. Reasons why they undertook the work included a personal or family involvement in the organisation, the personal satisfaction they gained from the involvement, and the fact that they had helped others in the community.

THE INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CULTURE AND LEISURE CLASSIFICATIONS

The *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLIC)* (ABS 2001a) were developed by the ABS as part of its commitment to promote a more unified body of culture and leisure information. They were developed with the aim of improving the coordination and comparability between the various existing data collections. They are intended for use in the collection and dissemination of statistics about culture and leisure by the ABS and the wider research community and are available free of charge on the ABS web site.

The ACLIC comprises three separate classifications: the Industry Classification; the Product Classification; and the Occupation Classification. These classifications focus on the economic side of culture and leisure activities—the way culture and leisure activities are linked to the economy through direct expenditure and employment. The Industry Classification defines the business units which either directly produce or provide culture and leisure goods and services for the use of the end consumer, or otherwise enable people to make use of these goods and services. The Product Classification defines culture and leisure goods and services. The Occupation Classification lists occupations which can be considered to be part of the culture and leisure sector. These occupations may be undertaken on a paid or unpaid basis.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

In table 1 of this report, organisations have been categorised by whether they were culture and leisure organisations. These are defined by the ACLIC to consist of the following groupings.

DIVISION 1 – HERITAGE

Division 1 Heritage consists of units mainly engaged in the management of sites and collections which represent the natural or cultural environment of Australia and the rest of the world. The sites and collections have historic, aesthetic, scientific, environmental or social significance. ‘Significance’ may be of relevance on an international, national or sub-national basis (i.e. state/territory, or a local region or community). Division 1 also includes the retailing and restoration of antiques and collectables.

11 Museums, antiques and collectables

Group 11 Museums, antiques and collectables consists of units mainly engaged in the management of collections of heritage objects and artefacts, and the retailing and restoration of antiques and collectables.

Class 111 Art museums

Class 112 Other museums

Class 113 Antiques and collectables retailing and restoration

12 Environmental heritage

Group 12 Environmental heritage consists of units mainly engaged in the management of sites, areas and collections such as national parks, fauna and flora reserves, zoological parks, aquaria and botanic gardens.

Class 121 Nature parks and reserves

Class 122 Zoological parks and aquaria

Class 123 Botanic gardens

13 Libraries and archives

Group 13 Libraries and archives consists of units mainly engaged in maintaining collections of information. Collections may consist of books, journals, newspapers, music, documents, etc. which may be stored and accessed in hard copy or by electronic means. Libraries and archives facilitate the use of such collections as are required to meet the information, research, education or recreation needs of their users. These units may also acquire, research, store, preserve and generally make accessible to the public historical documents, photographs, maps, audio material, audiovisual material and other archival material of historical interest.

Class 131 Libraries

Class 132 Archives

DIVISION 2 – ARTS

Division 2 Arts consists of units mainly engaged in the creation, manufacturing and sale of goods and services relating to literature, radio, television, film, digital content, visual arts and crafts, design, music and performing arts.

21 Literature and print media

Group 21 Literature and print media consists of units mainly engaged in creative writing and the printing, publishing and selling of literature products including books, newspapers, periodicals, etc.

Class 211 Primary literary creation

Class 212 Newspaper publishing and printing

Class 213 Periodical publishing

Class 214 Book publishing

Class 215 Other printing

Class 216 Literature wholesaling

Class 217 Literature retailing

22 Performing arts

Group 22 Performing arts consists of units mainly engaged in the production of various arts performances including music, drama, dance and music theatre. Group 22 also includes the operation of performing arts venues.

- Class 221 Music performance
- Class 222 Drama
- Class 223 Dance
- Class 224 Music theatre and opera
- Class 225 Other performing arts
- Class 226 Performing arts venues

23 Music composition and publishing

Group 23 Music composition and publishing consists of units mainly engaged in creating or publishing musical compositions, or in releasing recordings of music or other audio material. Group 23 also includes the wholesaling and retailing of recorded music, audio books and other audio products.

- Class 231 Music composition
- Class 232 Music publishing
- Class 233 Record companies and distributors
- Class 234 Recorded music retailing

24 Visual arts and crafts

Group 24 Visual arts and crafts consists of units mainly engaged in the production and retailing of one-off or limited series visual arts and crafts products in either traditional or contemporary styles. Visual arts and crafts products include paintings, murals, drawings, cartoons, prints, photographic works of art, digital works of art, art installations, sculpture, ceramics, pottery, jewellery, woven or printed textile art, clothing and wearables, carvings, furniture, glass craft, metal craft and leather craft. Commercial photography services are also included in this Group.

- Class 241 Primary visual arts and crafts creation
- Class 242 Commercial Photography Services
- Class 243 Visual arts and crafts retailing

25 Design

Group 25 Design consists of units mainly engaged in the creative, artistic and aesthetic design of objects, environments and services.

- Class 251 Architecture services
- Class 252 Advertising design and production
- Class 253 Graphic design
- Class 254 Other design

26 Broadcasting, electronic media and film

Group 26 Broadcasting, electronic media and film consists of units mainly engaged in creative production for film, television, radio or the Internet. It also includes the transmission or delivery of those products.

- Class 261 Radio services
- Class 262 Television services
- Class 263 Film and video production
- Class 264 Film and video distribution
- Class 265 Motion picture exhibition
- Class 266 Video hire services
- Class 267 Interactive content creation
- Class 268 Electronic information services

27 Other arts

Group 27 Other arts consists of units mainly engaged in the provision of manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing or support services to the businesses classified to Groups 21 to 26.

- Class 271 Musical instrument retailing
- Class 272 Arts education
- Class 273 Copyright collection agencies
- Class 274 Recorded media manufacturing
- Class 279 Arts not elsewhere classified

DIVISION 3 – SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION

Division 3 Sports and physical recreation consists of units mainly engaged in the presentation or provision of sports and physical recreation and associated services. Coaching and education services related to sports and physical recreation are included. Also included are business units which manufacture, wholesale or retail sports and physical recreation goods.

31 Horse and dog racing

Group 31 Horse and dog racing consists of units mainly engaged in operating facilities specially used and designed for horse or dog racing, including thoroughbred horse racing, harness horse racing and greyhound racing. This group also includes the operation of racing stables and kennels, administration of racing and the provision of riding or harness driving services.

- Class 311 Horse and dog racing

32 Sports and physical recreation venues

Group 32 Sports and physical recreation venues consists of units mainly engaged in operating venues, grounds and facilities which are predominantly used for sports and physical recreation. Sports and physical recreation includes games or leisure activities mainly involving physical exertion and/or hand-eye coordination.

Class 321 Health and fitness centres and gymnasia

Class 322 Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities

33 Sports and physical recreation services

Group 33 Sports and physical recreation services consists of units mainly engaged in providing sporting or physical recreation services to participants or entertainment for spectators. Sports and physical recreation includes games or leisure activities mainly involving physical exertion and/or hand-eye coordination.

Class 331 Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations

Class 332 Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals

Class 333 Outdoor recreation guiding operations

Class 334 Sports and physical recreation support services

34 Sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing and sales

Group 34 Sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing and sales consists of units mainly engaged in the manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing or hiring of sporting and physical recreation goods.

Class 341 Sports and physical recreation goods manufacturing

Class 342 Sports and physical recreation goods wholesaling

Class 343 Sports and physical recreation goods retailing

DIVISION 4 – OTHER CULTURE AND LEISURE

Division 4 Other culture and leisure consists of units mainly engaged in providing a range of culture and leisure activities and support services not included elsewhere in the classification.

41 Gambling

Group 41 Gambling consists of units mainly engaged in providing gambling services such as casinos, totalisator or bookmaker betting facilities on racetracks, bingo halls, video gaming terminals, lottery agencies and off-track betting agencies.

Class 411 Casinos

Class 419 Other gambling services

42 Amusement industries

Group 42 Amusement industries consists of units mainly engaged in providing recreation and entertainment services in the form of amusement parks, arcades or centres, or other leisure amusement activities not specified elsewhere in the classification.

Class 421 Amusement and theme parks

Class 422 Amusement arcades and centres and other amusement operations

43 Hospitality

Group 43 Hospitality consists of units mainly engaged in providing facilities for hospitality, socialising and associated entertainment but excludes units mainly providing accommodation.

Class 431 Pubs, taverns and bars

Class 432 Cafes and restaurants

Class 433 Hospitality clubs

44 Outdoor leisure

Group 44 Outdoor leisure consists of units mainly engaged in operating caravan and camping grounds, and in conducting sightseeing tours.

Class 441 Caravan and camping grounds

Class 442 Scenic and sightseeing tours

45 Community and social organisations

Group 45 Community and social organisations consists of units mainly engaged in promoting a range of community, social, hobby and other sectional interests. It also includes religious organisations.

Class 451 Interest clubs and groups

Class 452 Religious organisations

46 Other culture and leisure services

Group 46 Other culture and leisure services consists of units mainly engaged in providing a variety of culture or leisure services. These include providing a service to industries in more than one of the divisions in the classification, for example, booking and ticketing agencies which manage bookings for culture as well as sport and recreation events.

Class 461 Booking and ticketing agencies

Class 462 Agent and manager services

Class 463 Event management

Class 464 Culture and leisure business, professional and labour associations

Class 469 Other culture and leisure services n.e.c.

47 Culture and leisure facilities construction

Group 47 Culture and leisure facilities construction consists of units mainly engaged in the construction of culture or leisure facilities. These include cultural and religious buildings, buildings for public entertainment and hospitality, and both indoor and outdoor facilities for sport and recreation.

Class 471 Culture and leisure facilities construction

48 Other culture and leisure goods manufacturing and sales

Group 48 Other culture and leisure goods manufacturing and sales consists of units mainly engaged in the manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing or hiring of any culture or leisure goods which are not specified elsewhere in this classification. A few examples of the leisure activities for which these goods may be used, by children and adults, are watching TV, playing with pets, playing in a playground, playing board games, playing arcade games, gambling on poker machines, taking photos on family outings, and listening to recorded music.

Group 48 also includes units mainly engaged in manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing or hiring goods which are used by businesses, or clients of businesses, in more than one of the divisions in the classification. For example, seating systems are used in both sports stadia and performing arts venues, so units mainly engaged in manufacturing seating systems are included in Class 481 Other culture and leisure goods manufacturing n.e.c.

Class 481 Other culture and leisure goods manufacturing n.e.c.

Class 482 Other culture and leisure goods wholesaling n.e.c.

Class 483 Other culture and leisure goods retailing n.e.c.

TECHNICAL NOTE: SAMPLING VARIABILITY

- 1** Estimates from the Voluntary Work Survey are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors.
- 2** Sampling error is the error which occurs by chance because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population.
- 3** Non-sampling error arises as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data and occurs even if there is a complete enumeration of the population. This type of error can be introduced through inadequacies in the questionnaire, non-response, inaccurate reporting by respondents, errors in the application of survey procedures, incorrect recording of answers, and errors in data entry and processing.
- 4** It is difficult to measure the size of non-sampling errors and the extent of such errors can vary considerably in significance from survey to survey and from question to question. However, every effort is made in the design of the survey and development of survey procedures to minimise the effect of these errors.

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATES

- 5** One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of sampling is the standard error (SE). This measures the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of the population was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a survey estimate is within one standard error of the figure that would have been obtained if all persons had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that it is within two standard errors. That is, there are 19 chances in 20 that the true estimate is in the range:

$x - 2SE(x)$ to $x + 2SE(x)$, where x is the estimate

- 6** The SE of an estimate from the Voluntary Work Survey may be obtained from the following table.

STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF PERSONS

| Estimate ('000) | NSW no. | Vic. no. | Qld no. | SA no. | WA no. | Tas. no. | NT no. | ACT no. | Aust. no. |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 5 | 4 600 | 4 500 | 3 600 | 2 500 | 2 800 | 1 400 | 1 000 | 1 200 | 3 400 |
| 10 | 6 800 | 6 500 | 5 400 | 3 700 | 3 900 | 2 000 | 1 300 | 1 600 | 5 100 |
| 20 | 9 800 | 9 300 | 7 800 | 5 200 | 5 600 | 2 800 | 1 600 | 2 200 | 7 700 |
| 50 | 15 300 | 14 300 | 12 100 | 7 700 | 8 500 | 4 000 | 2 200 | 3 200 | 12 500 |
| 100 | 20 800 | 19 400 | 16 200 | 10 100 | 11 500 | 5 200 | 2 600 | 4 100 | 17 500 |
| 200 | 27 400 | 25 700 | 21 100 | 12 600 | 15 300 | 6 600 | 3 100 | 5 100 | 23 800 |
| 500 | 37 800 | 35 900 | 28 400 | 16 200 | 21 600 | 8 700 | .. | .. | 34 300 |
| 800 | 43 800 | 42 000 | 32 500 | 17 900 | 25 500 | .. | .. | .. | 40 500 |
| 1 000 | 46 700 | 45 100 | 34 400 | 18 700 | 27 500 | .. | .. | .. | 43 700 |
| 1 500 | 52 100 | 51 000 | 37 900 | 20 100 | 31 400 | .. | .. | .. | 49 800 |
| 2 000 | 56 000 | 55 300 | 40 400 | 20 900 | 34 400 | .. | .. | .. | 54 200 |
| 5 000 | 68 300 | 70 000 | 47 500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 200 |

.. not applicable

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

7 The SE can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate and this is known as the relative standard error (RSE). In general, the size of the SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. Conversely, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high RSEs that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable.

8 The RSE is calculated by dividing the SE of an estimate SE(x) by the estimate x and expressing it as a percentage. That is:

$$RSE(x) = SE(x) \times (100/x)$$

9 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. 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. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

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

10 Particular care should be taken when comparing figures. It is not correct to assume that an apparent difference between figures is actually significant. An approximate standard error of the difference between two estimates (x - y) may be calculated by the formula:

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

11 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics of sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this report.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

12 In the tables from the Voluntary Work Survey, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25% but less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high RSEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs of greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **0.3) and are considered too unreliable for general use. They should only be used to aggregate with other estimates to provide derived estimates with RSEs of 25% or less.

13 In the text contained in this report, where the term 'significant' has been used, it means that the difference being commented on is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

14 The estimates from the Sports Industries Survey are also subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Where the RSE of an estimate from this survey exceeds 25%, it has been annotated with an asterisk (*) as a warning to users. Where the RSE exceeds 50%, it has been annotated with a double asterisk (**).

15 Further information on relative standard errors from this survey is included in the ABS publication *Sports Industries, Australia 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0).

GLOSSARY

Administration, clerical work and recruitment

In the Voluntary Work Survey, this activity was defined to include office work, typing, answering phones, filing and basic bookkeeping. It also included conducting campaigns for recruiting volunteers.

Business, professional and union

In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised organisations promoting, regulating and safeguarding business, professional or labour interests, including industry standards. See also Type of organisation.

Community and welfare

In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised organisations and institutions providing human and social services to the general community and specific target population groups. Organisations included were:

- those whose work was for the wider social benefit of the general community without the provision of direct services, such as Apex and Rotary;
- those giving material assistance, personal care and advice, such as Lifeline, the Smith Family, Brotherhood of St. Lawrence, Legacy, Royal Blind Societies, Wesley Mission, Meals on Wheels; and
- other community and welfare organisations, such as ethnic welfare groups, marriage guidance, information and referral services, community transport services, neighbourhood centres, accommodation referral and advice, and homes and shelters. See also Type of organisation.

Current reasons for being a volunteer

In the Voluntary Work Survey, current reasons for being a volunteer were recorded for each volunteer, but not for each type of organisation volunteered for (e.g. if a person undertook voluntary work for both a cultural organisation and a sports organisation, it is not possible to determine whether a current reason given is for being a cultural volunteer or a sports volunteer).

Education, training and youth development

In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised organisations administering, providing, promoting, conducting, supporting and servicing education, training or youth development. See also Type of organisation.

Emergency services

In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category referred to those emergency services involved in search and rescue and disaster relief (but not including emergency medical services, which is included under Health). See also Type of organisation.

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| Employed persons | In the Voluntary Work Survey, these were those persons who worked for one hour or more in the week before interview for pay, profit, commission, or payment-in-kind, or without pay in a family business; or who had a job but were not at work. Full-time workers were those persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week in all jobs. Part-time workers were those who usually worked less than 35 hours per week in all jobs. |
| Environmental and animal welfare | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised organisations promoting and providing services in environmental conservation, pollution control and prevention, environmental education, or health and animal protection. Note that organisations involved in environmental heritage are included in the category Heritage and arts. See also Type of organisation. |
| Expenses | In the Voluntary Work Survey, volunteers were asked about any expenses related to their voluntary work in the previous 12 months. They were also asked whether reimbursement was available for expenses they had, irrespective of whether they accepted it or not. Reimbursement could have been either full or partial. |
| Foreign and international | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised those organisations that promoted greater inter-cultural understanding between people of different countries and historical backgrounds, provided relief during emergencies, or promoted development and welfare abroad e.g. exchange, friendship and cultural programs, development assistance associations, international disaster and relief organisations, international human rights and peace organisations. See also Type of organisation. |
| Fundraising and sales | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this activity was defined to include a range of tasks directed predominantly towards assisting the organisation to raise money for its own programs or for those of another organisation. Examples included door-knocking, selling buttons on button day, and making or selling items on a stall or in a charity shop. |
| Health | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised organisations engaged in health-related activities providing health care and emergency health services, as well as medical research foundations, administration of health care services and health support services. See also Type of organisation. |
| Health and fitness centres and gymnasias | In the Sports Industries Survey, this was defined as organisations mainly involved in operating health clubs, fitness centres and gymnasias. They may operate as participative exercise groups or allow individuals to improve their fitness level using the available gymnasium equipment. They may contain squash courts, swimming pools and other sporting facilities provided their primary purpose is the provision of a range of fitness and exercise services. See also Appendix. |

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| Heritage and arts | In the Voluntary Work Survey, these organisations were those classified to the 'Heritage' or 'Arts' Divisions of the Industry Classification of the ACLC (the organisations were classified to the ACLC on the basis of their name). See also Appendix. |
| Household | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this was defined as a group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who considered themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who made regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at other times or in different rooms. Lodgers who received accommodation but not meals were treated as separate households. Boarders who received both accommodation and meals were not treated as separate households. A household may consist o |
| Household income | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this was calculated as the sum of the personal incomes of all members of the household aged 15 years and over. Personal income was defined as gross income from all sources and included government pensions and benefits, workers compensation, royalties, rent, etc. It excluded money from the sale of assets, gambling, lottery wins, gifts, bequests or lump sum settlements. |
| Interest clubs and groups | In the Voluntary Work Survey, these organisations were those classified to the 'Interest Clubs and Groups' Class of the Industry Classification of the ACLC (the organisations were classified to the ACLC on the basis of their name). See also Appendix. |
| Involvements | In the Voluntary Work Survey, where a person was involved as a volunteer with more than one organisation, that person was counted once for each organisation in tables showing involvements. For example, a person involved as a volunteer in a football club and a tennis club would be counted as having two involvements—one with the football club and another with the tennis club. |
| Law, justice and political | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised organisations and groups that: worked to protect and promote civil and other rights; advocated the social and political interests of general or special constituencies; offered legal services; or promoted public safety (related to the law rather than emergency services). See also Type of organisation. |
| Management and committee work | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this activity was defined to include participation in management committees and functions which involved making decisions about the direction and operation of an organisation. Examples included: sitting on a board; being an office bearer; being a member of the management board of a community welfare organisation; being the treasurer for the local church; and managing a service or program. |
| Mean hours of voluntary work | In the Voluntary Work Survey, the mean hours of voluntary work for any type of involvement referred to the number obtained by dividing the total hours worked in those involvements by the number of involvements. |

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| Median hours of voluntary work | In the Voluntary Work Survey, the median hours of voluntary work for any type of involvement was the number of hours that half the involvements were less than, and half the involvements were more than. |
| Metropolitan | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category referred to the eight capital city statistical divisions which delimited an area which is stable for general statistical purposes. The boundary of each statistical division was defined to contain the anticipated development of the city for a period of at least 20 years. |
| Not in the labour force | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised those persons who were neither employed nor unemployed. |
| Organisation | In the Voluntary Work Survey, an organisation was defined as any body with a formal structure. It may have been as large as a national charity or as small as a local book club. Purely ad hoc, informal and temporary gatherings of people were not defined to constitute an organisation. |
| Other culture and leisure | In the Voluntary Work Survey, these organisations were those classified to the 'Other Culture and Leisure' Division of the Industry Classification of the ACLC, but excluding the industry classes 'Interest Clubs and Groups' and 'Religious Organisations' (the organisations were classified to the ACLC on the basis of their name). See also Appendix. |
| Other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities | In the Sports Industries Survey, this was defined as organisations mainly engaged in operating any kind of indoor or outdoor sports or physical recreation facility other than those for horse or dog racing. Included are sporting clubs which operate their own sports grounds or facilities. See also Appendix. |
| Preparing and serving food | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this activity was defined to include food and drink preparation, serving meals and cleaning up. |
| Religious organisations | In the Voluntary Work Survey, these organisations were those classified to the 'Religious Organisations' Class of the Industry Classification of the ACLC (the organisations were classified to the ACLC on the basis of their name). See also Appendix. |
| Sports and physical recreation | See Sports organisations. |
| Sports and physical recreation administrative organisations | In the Sports Industries Survey, this was defined as organisations mainly engaged in the administration and/or control of sports or physical recreation disciplines and/or groups of clubs. These organisations may be responsible for the policies, rules and regulations governing the conduct of an individual sporting or recreation discipline, or may distribute funding to affiliated organisations. See also Appendix. |

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| Sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals | In the Sports Industries Survey, this was defined as organisations mainly engaged in operating individual sports or physical recreation clubs, or teams which predominantly provide opportunities to participants or entertainment for spectators, and which do not operate their own facilities. This category also includes freelance sports professionals. See also Appendix. |
| Sports and physical recreation support services | In the Sports Industries Survey, this was defined as organisations mainly engaged in providing sports services to persons and organisations involved in sports and physical recreation, including horse and dog racing. Support services include sports and physical recreation education and coaching services, personal fitness training services, veterinary services and testing of sporting participants for the illegal use of substances. See also Appendix. |
| Sports organisations | In the Voluntary Work Survey, sports organisations were those classified to the 'Sports and Physical Recreation' Division of the Industry Classification of the ACLC (the organisations were classified to the ACLC on the basis of their name). See also Appendix. Note that this category includes physical recreation organisations. |
| Teaching, instruction and providing information | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this activity included people acting as guides and people providing classroom assistance other than qualified teachers e.g. parents. |
| Type of organisation | In the Voluntary Work Survey, the name and type of the organisation or group for which the volunteer worked was asked. However, if a volunteer worked for more than three organisations in the preceding 12 months, the name and type of organisation was collected only for the three organisations for which the volunteer worked the most hours. If the organisation was a subsidiary of a larger body, the type was based on the subsidiary group, not the umbrella organisation. For example, a church netball club would |
| Type of voluntary activity | In the Voluntary Work Survey, activities that the volunteer undertook in the preceding 12 months were collected for each organisation for which they worked. However, if a volunteer worked for more than three organisations in the preceding 12 months, activity information was only collected for the three organisations for which the volunteer worked the most hours. Note that a volunteer may have performed multiple activities for an organisation. |
| Unemployed persons | In the Voluntary Work Survey, this category comprised those persons who were not employed during the week before interview, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks prior to interview; and ■ were available for work in the week before interview. |
| Volunteer (Sports Industries Survey) | For the purposes of the Sports Industries Survey, a volunteer was defined as a person who provided assistance in the form of time, labour and/or skills, and receive no payment, either monetary or in kind, in return. |

Volunteer
(Voluntary Work Survey)

For the purposes of the Voluntary Work Survey, a volunteer was someone who willingly gave unpaid help, in the form of time, services or skills, through an organisation or group. People who did voluntary work overseas, or whose only voluntary work was for the Sydney 2000 Olympic or Paralympic Games were excluded from the survey estimates. The reimbursement of expenses in full or part (e.g. token payments) or small gifts (e.g. sports club T-shirts or caps) was not regarded as payment of salary, and people who received these were still included as voluntary workers. However, people who received payment in kind for the work they did (e.g. receiving farm produce as payment for work done on a farm, rather than receiving cash) were not included as volunteers.

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