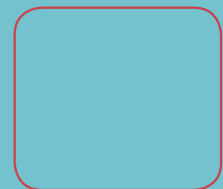


Department of **Communities**
safe, valued and empowered communities

The economic value of volunteering in Queensland

Updated report — May 2008

A report commissioned by the
Department of Communities



Prepared by
Dr Duncan Ironmonger
Households Research Unit
Department of Economics
The University of Melbourne



Queensland Government
Department of **Communities**



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

The State of Queensland (Department of Communities) Published May 2008

© Copyright protects this publication.

Excerpts may be reproduced with acknowledgment to the State of Queensland (Department of Communities).

For further information about volunteering contact the
Office for Volunteering, Department of Communities on (07) 3247 9172
or email volunteering@communities.qld.gov.au

Acknowledgments

For guidance and critical comments on the preparation of the 2006 report, the author wishes to thank the staff of the Office for Volunteering, Queensland Department of Communities and the Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Queensland Treasury. Mrs Pamela Wong Anderson of the Households Research Unit provided research assistance in the preparation of statistics and estimates for the report.

For this 2008 report the author has had invaluable assistance from Faye Soupourmas, Research Fellow in the Households Research Unit.

Contents

Volunteering	2
Volunteering in Queensland	6
Volunteering in Queensland through organisations	13
Census data on volunteering in Queensland in 2006	19
The future of Queensland volunteering	25
Methodology	27
Glossary	27
References	29

Volunteering

What is volunteering?

Many volunteers may be unaware that their activities are considered to be volunteering. For instance, a family member who provides care to an elderly person or someone who is a member of a sports club committee may not consider themselves 'volunteers'. Volunteering itself can mean different things to different people.

In reality there is a wide range of interpretations of what constitutes voluntary work. In 2001 the United Nations (UN) adopted specific criteria to distinguish volunteering from other forms of behaviour that may superficially resemble it. According to the UN, volunteering:

- is not to be undertaken primarily for financial gain
- is undertaken of one's own free will, and
- brings benefit to a third party as well as to the people who volunteer.

The Queensland Government defines volunteering as an activity for the benefit of the community and the volunteer and where the volunteer freely chooses their involvement without expectation of payment. The characteristics of volunteering include:

- free will and reciprocal benefits for the volunteer and the community
- no personal financial gain (except for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses as appropriate), and
- formal activities undertaken through public, private, non-government and community organisations, as well as informal community activities undertaken outside of an organisation.

Indigenous Australians' sense of reciprocity and attachment to extended family means that volunteering is viewed not as a separate, unique or complementary activity to their professional or personal lives, but rather as a *way of life* and is a non-negotiable part of Aboriginality.

In its work on measuring and valuing volunteering, the Households Research Unit has distinguished between "organised" and "unorganised" volunteering.

Organised volunteering is defined as unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills willingly given by an individual through an organisation or group. Formal or organised volunteering is *indirect* as it is mediated through an organisation. Reimbursement of expenses or small gifts is not regarded as payment of salary. Work reimbursed by payment in-kind is not regarded as volunteering.

Unorganised volunteering is defined as the informal unpaid help and care that occurs within the personal networks of family, friends, neighbours and acquaintances. Informal or unorganised volunteering is *direct* as it is not mediated through an organisation. It includes regular, spontaneous and sporadic help that takes place between friends and

neighbours such as giving advice, looking after other people's children or helping an elderly neighbour.

A more detailed discussion of the definitions of organised (formal) and unorganised (informal) volunteering can be found in Chapter 3 of the report *Giving Time: The economic and social value of volunteering in Victoria* (Soupourmas and Ironmonger 2002).

Why put a dollar value on volunteering?

Valuing volunteer time is of enduring interest in volunteering research (Foster 1997; Gaskin 1999). Converting the currency of volunteering time into monetary terms can be a useful device for measuring the contribution that volunteers make to society (Knapp 1990). It is crucial that we as a community acknowledge that volunteer time is a real donation that is as valuable as money. This is especially important when time is the only resource many individuals have to offer. By exploring ways of putting a value on volunteer work we help to make this sort of work more visible.

The calculation of the economic value of volunteering in Queensland is important because it can:

- emphasise to government and policy makers that voluntary work makes a significant contribution to the Queensland community
- encourage Queensland people to become volunteers by demonstrating the economic benefits of volunteering, and
- inform the media and the community about the value of volunteer time to the Queensland economy.

Although anecdotal evidence suggests that the economic contribution of volunteering is great, there are limited reliable figures on the exact monetary value. While we have various official statistics about participation rates, there are no readily available official statistics to show the important contribution volunteering makes to the Queensland economy.

Various methods

Each quarter the national accounts published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) make visible only part of the valuable economic activities of Australia — the productive activities that we pay for through the market economy. Unpaid non-market activities that are about as valuable are omitted from the quarterly national accounts, thus unpaid household and volunteer work are invisible and consequently tend to be ignored from our national objectives and from indicators of our national performance.

To rectify this narrow focus, it is necessary to put a value on the unpaid production through household and volunteer work. Satellite national accounts of household productive activities are being developed to complete the picture of economic activity —

to allow us to see the full range of economically productive activity (Ironmonger 2000; Ironmonger and Soupourmas 2002).

There are two benefits that flow from most human activities — “output” benefits and “process” benefits. The distinction between these two kinds of benefits is best illustrated by an example. Consider the activity of meal preparation. The positive output benefits are the meals themselves, the “transferable” outputs of the meal preparation which accrue to the persons eating the meals. The process benefits of meal preparation, which may be positive or negative, are the pleasure or displeasure the chef obtains from the time spent in meal preparation and cooking. These process benefits are non-transferable to another person. With voluntary work the transferable output benefits are the services provided to others by the volunteers. The non-transferable process benefits are the pleasures obtained by the volunteers from the time spent in volunteering.

Unfortunately, the statistical methods so far devised for valuation have not come up with an objective method of valuing process benefits. The best that can be done is a subjective method of asking individuals to evaluate the pleasure/displeasure obtained from an activity on a scale of, say, one to five, for: (1) Very unpleasant; (2) Unpleasant; (3) Neither pleasant nor unpleasant; (4) Pleasant; and (5) Very pleasant.

This scaling process does not lead to a monetary valuation of an activity but does allow comparisons between different activities, so that minding the grandchildren would be mainly pleasant or very pleasant and cleaning the toilet would be unpleasant or very unpleasant.

Several methods have been devised to put a monetary value of the output benefits from the time spent in voluntary work. A method developed in the United Kingdom, called the Volunteer Investment and Value Audit (VIVA), puts a value on the resources used to support volunteers (management staff costs, training, recruitment, insurance and administration) in relation to the value of volunteer time. This approach quantifies the economic investment that organisations make in their volunteers. As many organisers of volunteers would contend, contrary to popular opinion, volunteers are not free of cost. The VIVA ratio, which states that for every dollar invested in volunteers there is a return of X dollars in the value of the volunteers' work, is calculated by dividing the value of volunteer time by organisational investments. This method is very useful in producing audit data for individual organisations. Gaskin (1999) has found that money spent on volunteers is more than doubled in value and may increase up to eightfold.

Undoubtedly, the most satisfactory valuation method involves counting the specific outputs and pricing these outputs at market prices of comparable goods or services produced and sold in the market. For example, the meals provided at home can be counted and valued at market prices for comparable restaurant or take-away meals. The “value added” by the unpaid household labour is then obtained by deducting the costs of the purchased intermediate inputs of food, energy and other materials and the cost of the household capital used in the meal preparation. This method gives a more accurate reflection of the labour productivity of the technology of the household.

An alternative method, which is less satisfactory from the point of view of reflecting the productivity or efficiency of household technology, involves valuing the time spent in an unpaid activity at a “comparable” market wage. The wage chosen is either (1) the “opportunity cost” of the time the persons involved in unpaid work could have obtained if

they had spent the time in paid work; (2) the “specialist wage” that would be needed to pay a specialist from the market to do the activity (say, a cook to do cooking or a baby-sitter to do baby-sitting); or (3) the “generalist wage” that a general housekeeper would be paid to do the unpaid work. The “net” opportunity cost values unpaid work at the after tax wage rate less work-related expenses plus income by way of employer cost of superannuation and fringe benefits.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics used these comparable market wage methods to produce estimates for 1992 and 1997 of the value of unpaid household work and the value of volunteer and community work. In the ABS estimates, volunteer and community work excluded time spent in civic responsibilities, other community participation and in church and religious activities but included the time spent in travel for volunteer and community work.

Using this definition, the ABS estimates of the value of volunteer and community work in Australia in 1992 and 1997 (ABS 1994b and 2000) are as follows.

Table 1: Value of volunteer and community work, Australia

	1992		1997	
	<i>Wage rate \$/hour</i>	\$billion/year	<i>Wage rate \$/hour</i>	\$billion/year
Specialist wage	12.17	18	13.96	25
Opportunity cost - gross	14.34	21	17.47	31
Opportunity cost - net	10.87	16	13.47	24

Volunteering in Queensland

Total hours of volunteering in Queensland

The starting-point for the estimates prepared for this report were the surveys of Time Use and Voluntary Work conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1992 and 1997 (Time Use) and 1995 and 2000 (Voluntary Work) and the Queensland Household Survey conducted by the Queensland Office of Economic and Statistical Research (May 2004). Later data from the ABS Voluntary Work and Time Use surveys conducted in 2006 and the 2006 Census of Population and Housing have been incorporated in updated estimates for this report.

The ABS Time Use Surveys collect detailed diaries covering all uses of time over two consecutive days. These surveys give daily participation rates and times spent in all types of activities. Hence the participation and times spent on both types of volunteering, organised and unorganised, are obtained in the Time Use Surveys.

On the other hand, the ABS Voluntary Work Surveys and the May 2004 Queensland Household Survey cover only volunteering through organisations. These are not obtained through detailed diaries but from asking respondents to recall their participation in this type of volunteering over the last 12 months. They also ask the amount of time spent on organised volunteering over the last week, month or year.

The Queensland Household Survey asked a more probing question about volunteer participation than the ABS Voluntary Work Surveys. This seems to be the reason for the observed large rise between 2000 and 2004 in organised volunteer hours in Queensland and the subsequent fall between 2004 and 2006.

The 2004 estimate of 1.6 hours per adult per week for organised volunteering from the Queensland Household Survey is a rise of 75 per cent over the estimates for the previous years from the ABS surveys. The main reason for this increase seems to be the difference in the question asked about volunteering in the later survey. In 2004 the question was "In the last 12 months, did you do any unpaid voluntary work for one of these types of organisations?" A list of 13 types of organisations, from "Arts/culture" down to "Sport and recreation" or "Other (please specify)", was read out to respondents with more than one type allowed, with a final category of "no voluntary work done in the last 12 months".

The way this question was asked in 2004 would have prompted recall of a greater level of volunteering than the ABS volunteer surveys which simply asked whether the respondent had undertaken voluntary work for an organisation or group in the previous 12 months. Only those respondents who answered "yes" to this question were subsequently asked about which types of organisations they had provided volunteer time.

Despite the different methodologies of the surveys, together they provide the basis for making estimates of the average time spent in volunteer activities by the adult population

of Queensland. The estimates of unorganised volunteering for 1995, 2000 and 2004 published in the 2006 report were simple interpolations and projections of the trends shown from the Time Use Surveys.

New estimates have been made of unorganised volunteering in 2006 using the newly available data from the 2006 ABS Time Use Survey. These indicate that the projections of time spent in unorganised volunteering for 2000 and 2004 were too high. Consequently, the earlier interpolated and projected estimates of unorganised volunteer hours have been omitted from this updated report.

**Table 2: Hours of volunteer work, Queensland
Annual hours per adult
(Averaged over all adult population aged 18+)**

Volunteering	1992	1995	1997	2000	2004	2006	Per cent Change 1992-2006	Annual Per cent Change 1992-2006
Organised	47	47	47	46	81	54	13%	0.8%
Unorganised	75		87			84	12%	0.8%
Adult Support	53		65			55	4%	0.3%
Child Support	22		22			29	30%	1.9%
Travel	27		30			26	- 2%	- 0.1%
TOTAL	148		164			163	10%	0.7%

Source: Estimates of the Households Research Unit based on Australian Bureau of Statistics Time Use surveys 1992, 1997 and 2006, Voluntary Work surveys 1995, 2000 and 2006 and the Queensland Household Survey, 2004.

The surveys indicate a 10 per cent rise in the average total hours per adult of volunteering in Queensland over the 14 years from 1992 to 2006.

Volunteering through organisations shows a rise of 13 per cent over the 14-year period and unorganised volunteering a slightly lower rise of 12 per cent. Within the unorganised there appears to have been a large rise in the average amount of informal volunteering in support of children and only a small rise in informal support for adults. Total travel time in support of volunteering, both organised and unorganised, appears to have declined over the 14 years.

In macro-economic terms the total volume of volunteering time in Queensland increased by 54 per cent in the 14 year period from 1992 to 2006. These estimates are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Volume of volunteer work, Queensland
Million hours per year**

Volunteering	1992	1995	1997	2000	2004	2006	Per cent Change 1992-2006	Annual Per cent Change 1992-2006
Organised	104	112	117	122	238	165	59%	3.3%
Unorganised	165		219			258	56%	3.2%
Adult Support	116		164			168	46%	2.7%
Child Support	50		55			90	81%	4.3%
Travel	58		76			80	38%	2.3%
TOTAL	327		411			503	54%	3.1%

Source: Estimates of the Households Research Unit based on Australian Bureau of Statistics Time Use surveys 1992, 1997 and 2006, Voluntary Work surveys 1995, 2000 and 2006 and the Queensland Household Survey, 2004.

Table 4 presents estimates of the number of equivalent jobs that volunteers do in Queensland using 1680 hours per year (equivalent to an average job requiring 35 hours per week for 48 weeks).

**Table 4: Volume of volunteer work, Queensland
Equivalent jobs (000)**

Volunteering	1992	1995	1997	2000	2004	2006	Per cent Change 1992-2006	Annual Per cent Change 1992-2006
Organised	61.9	66.7	69.6	72.6	141.7	98.2	59%	3.3%
Unorganised	98.2		130.4			153.6	56%	3.2%
Travel	34.5		45.2			47.6	38%	2.3%
TOTAL	194.6		245.2			299.4	54%	3.1%
Additional per cent of total employed persons (15+)	14.6%		15.8%			14.7%		

Source: Estimates of the Households Research Unit based on Australian Bureau of Statistics Time Use surveys 1992, 1997 and 2006, Voluntary Work surveys 1995, 2000 and 2006 and the Queensland Household Survey, 2004.

Volunteers provided a volume of work equivalent to 195 000 jobs in 1992 rising to 299 000 in 2006. This is equivalent to an additional 14.6 per cent of the paid number employed in Queensland in 1992 and 14.7 per cent in 2006.

Total value of volunteering in Queensland

The estimates prepared for this report are based on a gross opportunity cost wage rates of \$14.34 per hour in 1992 and \$17.47 per hour used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in their 1997 report on unpaid work.

Although the gross opportunity cost wage is the highest of the three wage rates used by the ABS, the gross wage has been used in this report (and in the reports by the Households Research Unit on volunteering in Victoria and South Australia) because, if the services provided by volunteers were provided instead by paid employees, the costs incurred by organisations and households would need to cover gross wages including income taxes and other charges such as contributions to superannuation schemes.

Based on the increases in the ABS national accounts estimate for “average compensation per employee” the wage rates for 1995, 2000, 2004 and 2006 are estimated at \$16.00, \$19.26, \$22.08 and \$24.09 per hour respectively.

These rates are used to make estimates of the annual value per adult of volunteering time in Queensland (see Table 4). The wage rate estimates are Australia-wide averages to maintain comparability with the previous estimates by the Households Research Unit of the value of volunteering in Victoria and South Australia.

**Table 5: Total value of volunteering, Queensland
\$ million**

Volunteering	1992	1995	1997	2000	2004	2006	Per cent Change 1992-2006	Annual Per cent Change 1992-2006
A. Volunteer Time Inputs								
Organised	1,490	1,795	2,038	2,355	5,256	3,965	166%	7.2%
Unorganised	2,369		3,823			6,221	163%	7.1%
Adult Support	1,658		2,867			4,057	145%	6.6%
Child Support	710		956			2,164	205%	8.3%
Travel	831		1,327			1,727	108%	5.4%
TOTAL VALUE OF TIME	4,690		7,188			11,913	154%	6.9%
B. Other Volunteer Inputs								
Organised	189	228	259	299	667	504	166%	7.2%
Unorganised	301		485			790	163%	7.1%
Travel	106		169			219	108%	5.4%
Total	596		913			1,513	154%	6.9%
C. Total Volunteer Inputs								
Organised	1,679	2,023	2,297	2,654	5,923	4,469	166%	7.2%
Unorganised	2,670		4,308			7,011	163%	7.1%
Travel	937		1,496			1,946	108%	5.4%
TOTAL VALUE OF VOLUNTEERING	5,286		8,101			13,426	154%	6.9%

Source: Estimates of the Households Research Unit based on Australian Bureau of Statistics Time Use surveys 1992, 1997 and 2006, Voluntary Work surveys 1995, 2000 and 2006 and the Queensland Household Survey, 2004.

By adding the value of organised, unorganised and travel together, volunteering was worth about \$5.3 billion to the Queensland economy in 1992, growing to \$13.4 billion in 2006.

These estimates show that in dollar terms in the 14 years from 1992 to 2006 Queensland adults, on average, increased their donation of volunteering time and associated costs by more than 80 per cent from \$2396 to \$4430 per annum.

And as the Queensland adult population grew by 33 per cent in this period, the total value of organised and unorganised volunteering time, including travel time, increased by more than 150 per cent from \$4.7 billion in 1992 to nearly \$12 billion in 2006.

Volunteers often also contribute the use of their capital equipment, particularly the use of their own vehicles, to volunteering activities. Recent estimates of these inputs prepared for all sectors of the household economy show these inputs involve a 12.7 per cent additional cost to the value of labour time in volunteering. An additional 4.05 per cent for capital equipment, mainly vehicles, and 8.65 per cent for other inputs, mainly vehicle running costs (Ironmonger and Soupourmas 1999).

Including the use of capital equipment and the donation of the running costs, fuel and other materials, the gross value of volunteering activity in Queensland is estimated to be \$5.3 billion in 1992 and \$13.5 billion in 2006. Table 5 shows full details of these values for all years 1992, 1997 and 2006 and the value of organised volunteering for the intervening years 1995, 2000 and 2004.

In 2006, organised voluntary work in Queensland was worth \$4.5 billion. However, the Time Use surveys show that organised volunteering is less than 40 per cent of the total value of volunteering.

Excluding the cost of volunteer travel, unorganised volunteering was estimated at \$2.7 billion in 1992 and \$7.0 billion in 2006. This represents 52 per cent of the total value of volunteering in Queensland in the later year. The remaining 18 to 15 per cent contribution by volunteers was through their travel — \$0.9 billion in 1992 and \$2.0 billion in 2006.

Table 6: Supplementary data, Queensland

<i>Supplementary Data</i>	1992	1995	1997	2000	2004	2006	Per cent Change 1992-2006	Annual Per cent Change 1992-2006
<i>Wage Rate (\$/hour)</i>	14.34	16.00	17.47	19.26	22.08	24.09	68%	3.8%
<i>Adult Population 18+ (million)</i>	2.206	2.399	2.505	2.644	2.933	3.085	39%	2.4%
<i>Employed Persons 15+ (million) (June)</i>	1.333	1.511	1.550	1.679	1.874	2.039	53%	3.1%
<i>Gross State Product (\$ billion)</i>	64.7	80.1	88.9	105.0	145.2	178.6	176%	7.5%
<i>Compensation of Employees (\$ billion)</i>	30.5	37.4	44.1	50.6	67.5	83.2	173%	7.4%

Source: Estimates of the Households Research Unit based on Australian Bureau of Statistics Population, National Accounts and Employment estimates.

The 1992 estimate of \$5.3 billion can be compared with Queensland's Gross State Product (GSP) in 1992 of \$64.7 billion. Similarly, the \$13.4 billion value of volunteering to the 2006 economy can be compared with the 2006 GSP figure for Queensland of \$178.6 billion.

Queensland volunteers donated to other households, both directly or through volunteer organisations and groups, an additional 8.3 per cent of GSP in 1992 and 7.5 per cent of GSP in 2006. These donations of time and services are additional to actual donations of money made directly to other households or through charitable organisations.

Total value of volunteer time was equivalent to an additional 15.4 per cent of the compensation¹ paid to Queensland employees in 1992 and 14.3 per cent in 2006. Table 7 shows these estimates in comparison with earlier estimates for South Australia and Victoria.

Table 7: Volunteering in Queensland, South Australia and Victoria

State	1992	1997	2006
Value of Volunteering (\$ billion)			
Queensland (a)	5.3	8.1	13.5
South Australia (b)	2.4	3.9	
Victoria (c)	7.1	10.0	
Gross State Product (\$ billion)			
Queensland (a)	64.7	88.9	178.6
South Australia (b)	30.3	37.9	
Victoria (c)	106.2	131.4	
Compensation of Employees (\$ billion)			
Queensland (a)	30.5	44.1	83.2
South Australia (b)	14.8	18.4	
Victoria (c)	50.7	63.2	
Value of Volunteering as Per Cent of Gross State Product			
Queensland (a)	8.3	9.2	7.5
South Australia (b)	7.8	10.2	
Victoria (c)	6.7	7.6	
Value of Volunteering Time as Per Cent of Compensation of Employees			
Queensland (a)	15.4	16.3	14.3
South Australia (b)	14.1	18.7	
Victoria (c)	12.4	13.9	

Sources: (a) This report (Ironmonger 2008). (b) Ironmonger (2002). (c) Soupourmas and Ironmonger (2002).

Although the latest Queensland estimates for 2006 are higher in current dollars than in earlier years, as proportions of either Gross State Product or of Compensation of Employees, they have declined and are approximately equal to the estimates for Victoria for 1997.

¹ See Glossary for definition of "compensation of employees".

Volunteering in Queensland through organisations

Value of volunteering through organisations worth \$1.7 billion in 1992 and \$4.5 billion in 2006

Volunteering through organisations was worth \$1.7 billion in 1992 and \$2.0 billion in 1995. This value increased by more than 31 per cent in the five years from 1995 to 2000 between Voluntary Work Surveys and a further 123 per cent to \$5.9 billion in the next four years using data from the 2004 Queensland Household Survey. However, in 2006, indirect or formal volunteering through organisations was worth about \$4.5 billion to the Queensland economy, an apparent decline of \$1.4 billion.

The large value in 2004 is mainly due to the survey methodology. Respondents in the 2004 Queensland Household Survey were asked about the hours of organised volunteering per week/fortnight/month which was different to the ABS Voluntary Work Surveys. Specifically in the Queensland 2004 survey respondents were asked *“On average, how many hours per week/fortnight/month did you usually spend doing unpaid voluntary work?”* These weekly, fortnightly or monthly responses were converted to hours per month and then to hours per year. The ABS surveys asked for an estimate of total hours per year. It seems that respondents have a more complete memory of volunteer hours over the shorter period of a week or a month than over a full year.

Table 8 shows more detailed estimates of the structure of the total value of volunteering through organisations in Queensland in 2004.

Women in Queensland contributed an estimated \$3.2 billion of time and other inputs to volunteer organisations in 2004. In contrast, Queensland mens' donation was worth about \$2.7 billion. The higher value for women is almost entirely due to the higher volunteering rate of women — 41 per cent compared to 35 per cent for men. On average, a volunteer man gave slightly more volunteering time per year than a woman volunteer, 216 hours compared with 213 hours.

The younger age group, 18 to 34 years, had a lower volunteering rate and gave fewer hours per year as a volunteer. Out of the \$5.9 billion, middle-aged people gave about \$3.6 billion of volunteering to organisations in Queensland in 2004. Although retired Queenslanders had lower rates of volunteering than any other labour market status group — on average 37 per cent — a retired volunteer gave a high number of hours per year — 289 — 35 per cent more than the average volunteer in Queensland (214 hours).

Adults in paid market work contributed about \$2.9 billion and those not in paid work \$3.0 billion worth of volunteering in 2004.

Table 8: Value of volunteering through organisations Queensland 2004

Queensland Population Group	Population (000)	Annual Volunteer Rate %	Annual Number of Volunteers (000)	Annual Hours per Volunteer	Annual Value of Volunteering	
					Value Per Volunteer \$	Total Value \$ million
All Adults 18+	2,926	38	1,107	214	5,335	5,910
Gender						
Women	1,477	41	607	213	5,296	3,215
Men	1,449	35	501	216	5,383	2,695
Age group (years)						
18-34	944	35	333	161	4,013	1,334
35-64	1,541	41	626	232	5,779	3,613
65 and over	441	34	148	259	6,457	953
Labour market status						
Not in paid work						
Retired	539	37	199	289	7,189	1,430
Full-time home duties	312	45	140	227	5,713	801
Other	330	49	162	200	5,006	814
In paid work						
Self-employed	247	43	107	229	5,701	608
Work full-time	956	29	273	199	4,980	1,360
Work part-time/casual	542	42	227	158	3,954	897
Birthplace						
Australia	2,295	39	886	219	5,485	4,857
NZ, UK, Ireland	338	33	112	238	5,949	669
Rest of world	293	37	109	141	3,501	383
Annual income						
Less than \$11,000	759	43	326	265	6,593	2,150
\$11,000 < \$31,000	1,169	38	441	216	5,375	2,370
\$31,000 < \$51,000	557	30	168	155	3,855	647
\$51,000 or more	321	37	119	162	4,035	481
Don't know	120	45	54	195	4,855	261
Location						
Brisbane	1,352	38	518	198	4,934	2,570
Outside Brisbane	1,574	37	589	227	5,645	3,340

Source: Estimates of the Households Research Unit based on analysis of the unit record file of the Queensland Household Survey 2004. Adjusted to ABS estimated resident population for Queensland at 30 June 2004.

Regional Queenslanders contributed approximately \$3.3 billion to their communities in terms of organised volunteering. Volunteering through organisations of those living in Brisbane was estimated at \$2.6 billion. Although the volunteer rate was slightly higher in Brisbane than across the balance of the state, on average Brisbane volunteers gave 13 per cent fewer hours per year — 198 compared with 227.

Table 9: Value of volunteering through organisations, Queensland Regions 2004

Queensland Statistical Division	Population (000)	Annual Volunteer Rate %	Annual Number of Volunteers (000)	Annual Hours per Volunteer	Annual Value of Volunteering	
					Value Per Volunteer \$	Total Value million \$
All Adults 18+	2,926	38	1,107	214	5,335	5,910
Brisbane	1,352	38	518	198	4,934	2,570
Outside Brisbane	1,524	37	589	227	5,646	3,340
North & West	277	45	124	242	6,028	749
Moreton						
Western	50	42	21	104	2,596	55
Fitzroy	130	42	55	181	4,504	249
Darling Downs	160	39	63	233	5,833	367
Wide Bay Burnett	190	38	73	265	6,603	481
Mackay	102	38	39	222	5,534	213
South & East	357	33	117	242	6,057	708
Moreton						
Far North	163	33	54	230	5,756	309
Northern	144	32	46	194	4,831	223

Source: Estimates of the Households Research Unit based on analysis of the unit record file of the Queensland Household Survey 2004. Adjusted to ABS estimated resident population for Queensland at 30 June 2004.

Table 10 shows estimates of the organised volunteering rates, volunteers and value of organised volunteering for gender and location in Queensland from the 2006 ABS Voluntary Work Survey. The volunteer rates are very similar to the Queensland 2004 Survey of organised volunteering, with women having a higher volunteer rate than men.

However, the number of hours of volunteering recorded in the 2006 survey is well down on the 2004 numbers. Average hours per volunteer recorded in 2004 were 214 per year but only 138 in 2006.

As mentioned before, the different survey methodologies are thought to be responsible for this reduction.

Table 10: Value of volunteering through organisations, Queensland 2006

Queensland Population Group	Population (000)	Annual Volunteer Rate %	Annual Number of Volunteers (000)	Annual Hours per Volunteer	Annual Value of Volunteering	
					Value Per Volunteer \$	Total Value \$ million
All Adults 18+	2,959	38	1,118	138	3,997	4,469
					3,735	4,176
Gender						
Women	1,485	40	596	145	3,937	2,343
Men	1,468	36	523	129	3,505	1,833
Location						
Brisbane	1,367	37.8	517	141	3,836	1,983
Women	699	40.4	282	133	3,603	1,016
Men	668	35.1	235	152	4,116	967
Outside Brisbane	1,587	37.9	601	134	3,649	2,193
Women	787	39.8	313	156	4,241	1,327
Men	800	36.0	288	111	3,008	866

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Voluntary Work, Australia (2007) Cat No 4441.0 and estimates of the Households Research Unit.

These estimates have not been adjusted to the estimated resident population of Queensland at 30 June 2006. The latest estimate of the estimated resident population of adults aged 18+ in Queensland at 30 June 2006 is 3,084,800 comprising 1,558,700 women and 1,526,100 men.

Cost estimates of replacing volunteers in service delivery environments

Volunteers provide their time and other inputs through a variety of organisations, some such as the State Emergency Services and government schools are essentially publicly oriented and funded and others such as religious organisations and sporting clubs are essentially privately oriented and funded. The voluntary work surveys do not categorise the organisations for whom volunteers work as either private or public but do give an indication of the type of organisation. These service providing organisations can be divided approximately into those which are likely to have a large element of public funding and those not, as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Volunteer work through organisations, Queensland, 2004

Type of Organisation	Volunteer rate %			Annual Number of Volunteers	Annual Volunteer Hours	Annual Value of Volunteering
	Women	Men	Adults	(000)	million	\$m
Publicly oriented -						
Community	13.1	10.9	12.0	351	50.1	1,247
Education/training/ youth development	15.0	6.9	11.0	319	44.3	1,103
Health	5.6	3.6	4.6	134	22.6	562
Welfare	4.8	3.3	4.1	118	18.1	451
Emergency services	0.7	1.8	1.3	37	12.1	300
Environmental/animal welfare	1.2	1.7	1.5	43	7.2	179
Privately oriented -						
Sport/recreation	5.6	7.1	6.3	185	28.4	707
Religious	5.2	4.2	4.7	137	21.2	527
Arts/culture	1.5	1.4	1.5	43	8.0	198
Business/professional/ union	0.8	1.5	1.1	33	7.7	191
Foreign/international	1.2	0.7	1.0	28	4.0	99
Law/justice/political	0.4	0.8	0.6	16	2.1	52
Other	1.4	2.2	1.8	51	11.8	294
Total	56.4 a	46.1 a	51.3 a	1,496 a		
Total	41.1 b	34.5 b	37.9 b	1,107 b	237.6 c	5,910 c

- (a) Counting multiple volunteering for more than one type of organisation.
 (b) Counting each volunteer once only.
 (c) Hours allocated equally between types when more than one type of organisation worked for.

Source: Estimates of the Households Research Unit based on analysis of the unit record file of the Queensland Household Survey 2004. Adjusted to ABS estimated resident population for Queensland at 30 June 2004.

About two-thirds (65 per cent) of the annual value of volunteering through organisations in 2004 was contributed to those with a public orientation. Community organisations benefited to the tune of \$1.2 billion, education, training and youth development organisations by \$1.1 billion and health and welfare by another \$1.0 billion. The cost of replacing volunteering across all the publicly oriented service providers in 2004 is estimated at \$3.8 billion.

The largest type of volunteer organisation providing privately oriented services was sports and recreation organisations with \$707 million worth of volunteering in 2004. About \$527 million of volunteering was undertaken for religious groups.

Census data on volunteering in Queensland in 2006

In 2006, for the first time, the Australian Census of Population and Housing included questions on voluntary work. They were applicable to people aged 15 years and over, and were separate from the paid labour force questions. These Census questions covered the participation in both unorganised and organised volunteering. Participation in unorganised volunteering which included adult support and child support was obtained through questions relating to “caring for a person who has a disability, long-term illness or problems related to old age” (Question 49) and “caring for a child/children (including own child or other child)” (Question 50). The question on “voluntary work through/or for an organisation or group” (Question 51) investigated the level of participation in organised volunteering.

In contrast to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, the 2006 Voluntary Work Survey was designed to present a comprehensive account of volunteers and their volunteering activities. As a result, information gleaned from this survey is different and significantly more precise than voluntary work data available from other sources including the 2006 Census. The differences in volunteering rates between the Voluntary Work Survey and the Census may be due to the fact that the 2006 Census data were collected via a single question on a self-completion Census form rather than by a series of questions asked by trained interviewers. Self-enumeration is considered to be less reliable than an interviewer asking questions about voluntary work, often with examples, as many respondents may not consider or classify their unpaid work as volunteering. Despite its limitations with regard to the accuracy of volunteering rates when compared with the Voluntary Work Survey, the Census data may be highly valuable in examining variations in volunteering rates at the small area level, like the local government area or state statistical region.

The Census volunteering questions

Participation in unorganised voluntary work such as adult support and child support was examined through Questions 49 and 50 in the 2006 Census.

Question 49 asked *“In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, long term illness or problems related to old age?”* Question 50 asked *“In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child (aged less than 15 years old) without pay?”*

In contrast to the Census question related to voluntary work through an organisation (which asked respondents about their organised volunteering over the last **12 month** period), the Census questions relating to unorganised volunteering elicited information about adult and child support over the last **two weeks**. As a result the numbers of volunteers and participation rates are lower than that which would be obtained from questions which asked about volunteering for a longer period such as a month or a year.

For the 2006 Census question 49 on unorganised adult support volunteering the wording was:

In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, long-term illness or problems related to old age?

- *Recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer Recipient should state that they provided unpaid care*
- *Ad hoc help or assistance such as shopping, should only be included if the person needed this support or assistance because of his/her condition*
- *Do not include work done through a voluntary organization or group*

Response : No did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance
Yes, did provide unpaid care, help or assistance

For the 2006 Census question 50 on unorganised child support volunteering the wording was:

In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child without pay?

- *Only include children less than 15 years of age*
- *Mark all applicable responses*

Response: No
Yes, looked after my own child
Yes, looked after a child other than my own

The response rates for the Census questions were around the 90 to 91 per cent mark. For question 49 (adult support volunteering) the non-response rate was 10.3 per cent, for question 50 (child support volunteering) the non-response rate was 9.5 per cent and for question 51 (volunteering through organisations) the non-response rate was 9.7 per cent.

Table 12 shows the Queensland data on unorganised volunteering from the 2006 Census. For adult support the volunteer rate over the last two weeks was 10.6 per cent and for child support 8.9 per cent. Rates for women were significantly higher for women than for men. Volunteer rates did not vary greatly across the various statistical divisions of Queensland, however, adult support rates were significantly lower for the 15–34 years age group.

**Table 12: Census of Population and Housing,
Unorganised Volunteering in Queensland, 2006**
Volunteering over last two weeks

Population Group	Adult Support				Child Support		
	Population (000)	Population who answered question (000)	Volunteer Rate %	Number of Volunteers (000)	Population who answered question (000)	Volunteer Rate %	Number of Volunteers (000)
All Adults 15+	3,098.0	2,783.7	10.6	293.7	2807.7	8.9	249.4
Women	1,576.5	1,426.6	12.8	183.3	1440.6	11.5	166.3
Men	1,521.5	1,357.1	8.1	110.4	1367.1	6.1	83.0
15-34 years old	1,062.8	958.3	6.0	57.5	963.9	7.2	69.6
35-64 years old	1,552.3	1,433.3	13.4	192.5	1444.1	9.9	143.2
65+ years old	482.9	392.1	11.2	43.7	399.7	9.1	36.5
Statistical Division							
Brisbane	1,404.4	1,275.3	10.6	134.7	1,285.6	9.3	119.1
Outside Brisbane	1,693.6	1,508.4	10.5	159.0	1,522.1	8.6	130.3
Central West	8.5	7.7	9.0	0.7	7.7	7.9	0.6
Darling Downs	166.4	151.9	11.4	17.3	153.1	9.2	14.0
Far North	178.9	156.7	10.2	16.0	158.2	9.3	14.7
Fitzroy	145.0	129.5	9.9	12.9	130.6	8.9	11.7
Gold Coast	392.2	344.9	9.9	34.1	348.1	8.0	27.9
Mackay	117.3	102.4	9.2	9.4	103.2	8.4	8.7
North West	22.9	19.4	7.9	1.5	19.6	9.3	1.8
Northern	153.7	138.3	10.0	13.8	139.6	9.2	12.8
South West	18.9	17.1	9.6	1.6	17.3	8.2	1.4
Sunshine Coast	222.3	201.6	10.8	21.8	203.1	8.4	17.1
West Moreton	53.6	48.0	12.7	6.1	48.5	8.8	4.3
Wide Bay	202.2	181.0	12.8	23.1	183.1	8.0	14.6
Burnett							
Other	11.7	9.9	7.2	0.7	10.0	6.5	0.7

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Catalogue No. 2086.0, Census Tables Queensland (State).

Respondents in the 2006 Census were asked whether “in the *last twelve months*” they had spent “any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?”. Excluded was any voluntary work undertaken as part of paid employment or undertaken to qualify for a government benefit or unpaid work done in a family business. The wording was:

In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organization or group?

- *Exclude anything you do as part of your paid employment or to qualify for a Government benefit.*
- *Exclude working in family business*

Response: No, did not do voluntary work
Yes, did voluntary work

Table 13 shows detailed data from the 2006 Census on organised volunteering in Queensland.

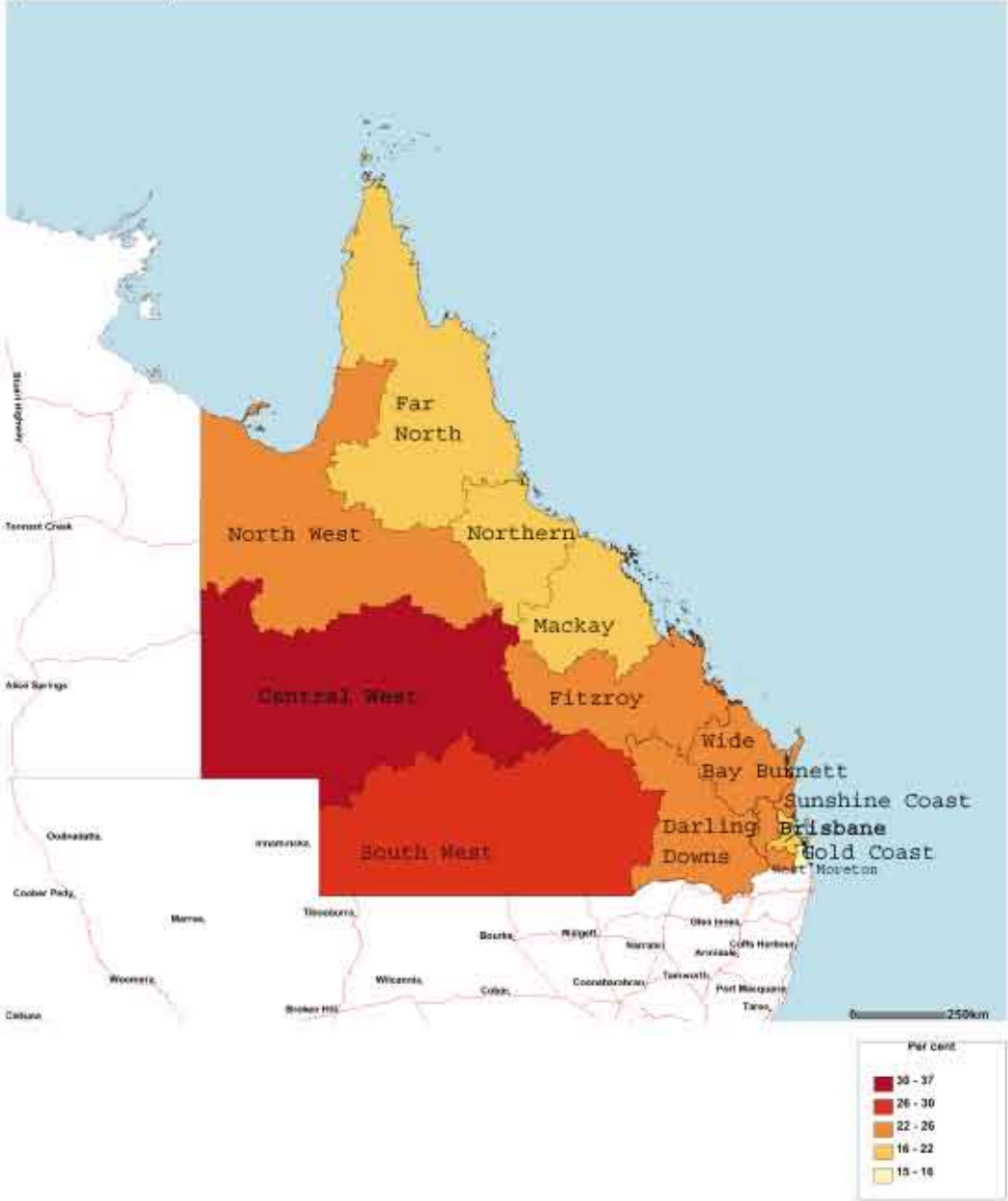
**Table 13: Census of Population and Housing,
Organised Volunteering in Queensland, 2006**

Population Group	Population (000)	Population who answered Volunteering Question (000)	Annual Volunteer Rate %	Annual Number of Volunteers (000)
All Adults 15+	3,098.0	2,801.4	20	568.2
Women	1,576.5	1,437.1	23	331.9
Men	1,521.5	1,364.3	17	236.4
15-34 years old	1,062.8	960.3	16	156.4
35-64 years old	1,552.3	1,438.6	23	334.0
65+ years old	482.9	402.5	19	77.8
Statistical Division				
Brisbane	1,404.4	1,282.3	19	247.3
Outside Brisbane	1,693.6	1,519.2	21	320.9
Central West	8.5	7.7	37	2.8
South West	18.9	17.3	30	5.1
Darling Downs	166.4	153.0	26	39.3
West Moreton	53.6	48.5	24	11.6
Wide Bay Burnett	202.2	183.0	23	42.5
Fitzroy	145.0	130.4	23	30.3
Sunshine Coast	222.3	202.8	22	45.2
North West	22.9	19.4	22	4.3
Northern	153.7	139.2	21	28.7
Far North	178.9	157.8	21	33.9
Mackay	117.3	102.9	20	21.0
Gold Coast	392.2	347.3	16	54.6
Other	11.7	10.0	14	1.4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Catalogue No. 2086.0, Census Tables Queensland (State).

The accompanying Census maps show the distribution of the organised volunteering rates across the statistical divisions of Queensland (Figure 1) and across the statistical local areas of Brisbane (Figure 2).

Figure 1
 People who undertook Unpaid Voluntary Work as a
 percentage of people aged 15+
 Based on usual place of residence, Census 2006
 Queensland by Statistical Division



The future of Queensland volunteering

Are we all volunteers?

More than one-third of Queensland adults volunteered through an organisation in 2004 and in 2006. This is a rise from around one quarter (26 per cent) in 1995.

Unfortunately, we do not know the rate of participation in unorganised volunteering over the course of a year. Time use surveys provide us with information only about the daily volunteering rate, not the annual rate. Unorganised volunteering, directly to friends and neighbours, involves more hours per year than organised volunteering and involves both those who do unorganised volunteering and those who do not. Thus the annual "total" volunteering rate is greater than either the organised rate or the unorganised rate but less than the sum of the two rates.

If 40 per cent of Queensland adults undertook unorganised volunteering in 2006, but no organised volunteering, then the total Queensland volunteering rate would be more than 75 per cent. It could be the case that nearly all adults in Queensland undertook some form of organised or unorganised volunteering in 2006. As volunteering survey methodologies improve to recognise both organised and unorganised volunteering a more accurate and reliable portrait of volunteering will be drawn. If it could be comprehensively measured, perhaps we would find that nearly everyone is a volunteer. The total volunteering rate could approach 100 per cent!

The future of Queensland volunteering

The Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Time Use survey has given a "reality" check on the extent of both organised and unorganised volunteering across Australia. These data have just become available in February 2008. They show that the trends in unorganised volunteering (directly to other households through support of adults and children) have not continued to rise from the levels found in the previous time use surveys of 1992 and 1997.

Another reality check on organised volunteering became available in 2007 from the August 2006 Census. This asked everyone aged 15 years or more "In the *last twelve months* did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?" (Q.51). Although not as detailed as the Voluntary Work sample surveys, the Census provides statistics for the first time of the annual organised volunteering rates for all localities and regions of Australia.

Through questions 49 and 50, the Census also provided some data on two forms of unorganised volunteering during the two weeks prior to the August 2006 Census.

In Queensland, for volunteering through organisations, we have data for 1995, 2000, 2004 and 2006. These show that there was a large surge in both the volunteer rate and the hours per volunteer in the period 2000 to 2004. Although the volunteer rate remained high there was an apparent decline to lower average hours in 2006. What assumptions

should be made about these trends? Will high rates be retained? Can higher average volunteer hours be achieved in the future? Or will average hours decline? Can levels and trends in volunteering in other countries provide a guide to trends in Australia?

Trends in volunteering rates and volunteering time vary from country to country and are difficult to measure because of changes in survey methodologies, generally infrequent measurement and sometimes small sample size.

In the United States where surveys were conducted using the same methodology over the six years from 2002 to 2005 participation rates in organised volunteering were relatively constant at around 28 per cent: 27 per cent in 2002, 29 per cent in 2003, 2004 and 2005, 27 per cent in 2006 and 26 per cent in 2007. (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2008)

In Canada participation rates in organised volunteering grew from 27 per cent in 1987 to 31 per cent in 1997 but then were back to 27 per cent in 2000. However, a new survey in Canada in 2004 using improved methodology from the earlier surveys shows 45 per cent of Canadians 15 years and older volunteered through an organisation in the previous 12 months (Hall, Lasby, Gumulka and Tryon 2006). This survey also found that 83 per cent of Canadians had engaged in informal (unorganised) volunteering by helping others directly, without involving an organisation, at least once over the previous year.

In the United Kingdom volunteering surveys showed formal (organised) volunteering rates were 44 per cent in 1981, 51 per cent in 1991 and 48 per cent in 1997 (Institute for Volunteering Research 2008). The same surveys showed informal (unorganised) volunteering rates of 62 per cent in 1981, 76 per cent in 1991 and 74 per cent in 1997. The UK surveys related to those 18 years and older. However, the sample sizes were much smaller than in most other surveys — 1800 in 1981 and just under 1500 in 1991 and 1997. Consequently, although the UK participation rates are indicative of higher volunteering rates than in Australia and the United States they do not give a reliable indication of trends up or down over time.

In summary, the international evidence indicates that the recent higher levels of organised volunteering in Australia and in Queensland are not outside the range of volunteering in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

In Australia, the ageing of the population is likely to have effects on volunteering, largely on the demand for support for adults rather than for children. This is likely to be met principally by the supply of unorganised volunteering directly from one household to another. On the supply side, volunteering by both women and men is very widespread across all ages, employment status and income levels. Given these factors, it seems probable that volunteering in Queensland, both indirectly through organisations and directly from one household to another, will be maintained at something like current levels.

However, the attitudes of Queensland people, the social relationships between households and the ways in which the thousands of volunteer organisations in Queensland grow, develop and operate, will determine what happens to volunteering in Queensland. The future of Queensland volunteering lies in the hands of its population and institutions.

Methodology

This report draws on and extends the methodology used to estimate the value of volunteering in Victoria in the report for the Victorian government *Giving Time: The economic and social value of volunteering in Victoria* (Soupourmas and Ironmonger 2002).

Glossary

Adult support (Unorganised volunteering)

The informal help and care given directly to the support of other adults including the elderly, sick or disabled.

Child support (Unorganised volunteering)

The informal help and care given directly to the support of other people's children.

Compensation of employees

The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the employee during the accounting period. It is further classified into two sub-components: wages and salaries; and employers' social contributions. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax).

Economically productive activities

Activities that result in the production of goods or the delivery of services, including goods and services that are not sold, and goods and services that are self-provided; includes preparation of meals, care of children and adults, volunteer activities and time spent in educational activities.

Gross State Product

The value added by all the economic units operating within the borders of a State. For a whole country this is known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This value excludes the value added by the household economy. (See ***Household Economy***)

Household Economy

The productive activities conducted by households using household capital and the unpaid labour of their own members to process goods and provide services for the use of their own or other households without payment.

Households

A person living alone or two or more persons living together as a single domestic unit who make common provision for food and other essentials for living and occupy the whole or part of one dwelling unit.

Households Research Unit

A research unit of the Department of Economics, University of Melbourne under the direction of Dr Duncan Ironmonger.

National accounts

The set of statistics of the economic activities of countries prepared and published by national statistical organisations. The system for presenting these statistics is determined from time to time by the United Nations and published as the System of National Accounts (SNA). The most recent revision of this system (1993) recommended that statistics of the productive activities of households (the household economy) should be prepared by national statistical offices as a set of 'satellite' accounts. (See **Satellite national accounts of household productive activities**)

Organised volunteering (Indirect volunteering)

Unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills willingly given by an individual through an organisation or group. Formal or organised volunteering is *indirect* as it is mediated through an organisation. Reimbursement of expenses or small gifts is not regarded as payment of salary. Work reimbursed by payment in-kind is not regarded as volunteering.

Queensland Household Survey

This sample survey collects statistics from over 6,500 households throughout Queensland, including the Greater Brisbane area and nine non-metropolitan regions. The survey commenced in November 2000 and is conducted every May and November by the Office of the Queensland Government Statistician, located in the Office of Economic and Statistical Research of the Queensland Treasury. The May 2004 survey collected data on volunteering through organisations at the request of the Department of Communities.

Satellite national accounts of household productive activities

A set of statistical accounts of the productive activities of households that are separate from, but consistent with, the main accounts of economic activity included within the System of National Accounts. (See **National accounts**)

Time use surveys

Sample surveys of the uses of time recorded in 24-hour diaries by individuals in households. The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted diary-based time use surveys in Sydney in 1987 and nation-wide in 1992, 1997 and 2006.

Unorganised volunteering (Direct volunteering)

The informal unpaid help and care that occurs within the personal networks of family, friends, neighbours and acquaintances. Informal or unorganised volunteering is *direct* as it is not mediated through an organisation. It includes regular, spontaneous and sporadic help that takes place between friends and neighbours such as giving advice, looking after other people's children or helping an elderly neighbour.

Voluntary work surveys

Sample surveys of the rates of participation in voluntary work through organisations, the characteristics of people who volunteer, the types of organisations they work for and the activities they undertake. The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted voluntary work surveys in 1995, 2000 and 2006.

Volunteering

Volunteering consists of unpaid help and care in the form of time, service and skills willingly given by an individual either:

- . formally and indirectly through an organisation or group (Organised Volunteering) or
- . informally and directly within the personal networks of family, friends, neighbours and acquaintances (Unorganised Volunteering).

Travelling in connection with both organised and unorganised volunteering is part of volunteering. (See **Organised volunteering, Unorganised volunteering, and Volunteering travel**)

Volunteering travel

Time spent in travelling in connection with both organised and unorganised volunteering.

Volunteer organisations

A diverse range of social, economic, political, environmental, recreational and cultural organisations and groups, not limited to the not-for-profit welfare and community sectors. Volunteers operate through schools, hospitals, sports clubs, museums, professional associations, business groups, community legal support services and Neighbourhood Watch associations. The ABS Voluntary Work Surveys defined an organisation or group as 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 did not constitute an organisation for the ABS Voluntary Work Surveys.

Volunteer time inputs

The time spent by volunteers in carrying out volunteer activities, including the time taken to travel to, from and during these activities.

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (1994a) *How Australians Use their Time, 1992* Cat 4153.0
Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (1994b) *Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy, 1992* Cat 4240.0
Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (1998) *How Australians Use their Time, 1997* Cat 4153.0
Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2000) *Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy, 1997* Cat 4240.0
Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2001) *Voluntary Work Survey, Australia, 2000* Cat 4441.0
Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007) *Voluntary Work Survey, Australia, 2006* Cat 4441.0
Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008) *How Australians Use their Time, 2006* Cat 4153.0
Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (2008) *Volunteering in the United States, 2007* Washington DC:
(<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/volun.nr0.htm>).
- Foster, V (1997) "What value should be placed on volunteering?" In C. Pharaoh (ed.) *Dimensions of the Voluntary Sector*, London: Charities Aid Foundation.
- Gaskin, K (1999) "Valuing volunteers in Europe: a comparative study of the Volunteer Investment and Value Audit", *The Journal of the Institute for Volunteering Research* 2(1):1-18.
- Hall, M, Lasby, D, Gumulka, G & Tryon, C (2006) *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2004 Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating*, Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

Institute for Volunteering Research (2008) *1997 National Survey of Volunteering in the UK* (<http://www.ivr.org.uk/researchbulletins/bulletins/1997-national-survey-of-volunteering-in-the-uk.htm>)

Ironmonger, D (2000) "Measuring Volunteering in Economic Terms" Chapter 5 (pp 56-72) in J. Warburton & M. Oppenheimer (eds.) *Volunteers and Volunteering*, Sydney: Federation Press.

Ironmonger, D (2002) *Valuing Volunteering: The Economic Value of Volunteering in South Australia, A Report by Dr Duncan Ironmonger*, Government of South Australia, Office for Volunteers (<http://www.ofv.sa.gov.au/pdfs/%20ValuingVolunteering-4.pdf>)

Ironmonger, D (2008) *The Economic Value of Volunteering in Queensland Update Report*, May 2008, Department of Communities, Queensland Government.

Ironmonger, D & Soupourmas, F (1999) "Life Stages of the Household Economy: How do spending time and money change through life?" Paper presented to the International Association of Time Use Research Conference, University of Essex, Colchester.

Ironmonger, D & Soupourmas, F (2002) *Calculating Australia's Gross Household Product: Measuring the Economic Value of the Household Economy 1970-2000*, Research Paper Number 833, Department of Economics, The University of Melbourne.

Knapp, M (1990) *Time is money: the costs of volunteering in Britain today*, Volunteer Centre UK, Berkhamsted.

Queensland Government (2003) *Engaging Queensland: The Queensland Government Policy on Volunteering*, Queensland Government, Brisbane.

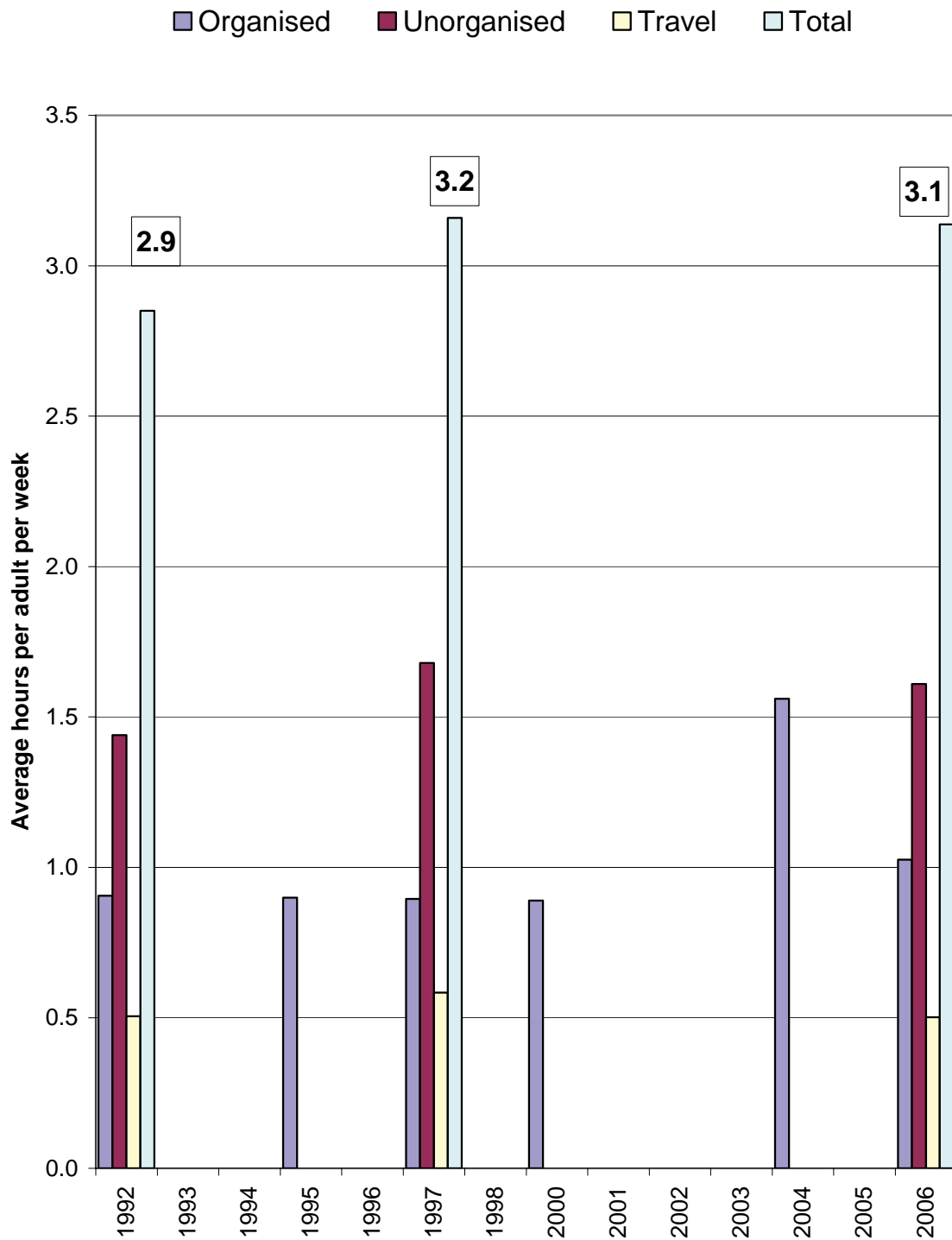
Queensland Government, Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2004) *May 2004 Queensland Household Survey: Summary Report Prepared for Department of Communities*, Office of the Government Statistician, Brisbane.

Queensland Government, Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2004) *May 2004 Queensland Household Survey No. 2: Technical Report Prepared for All Clients*, Office of the Government Statistician, Brisbane.

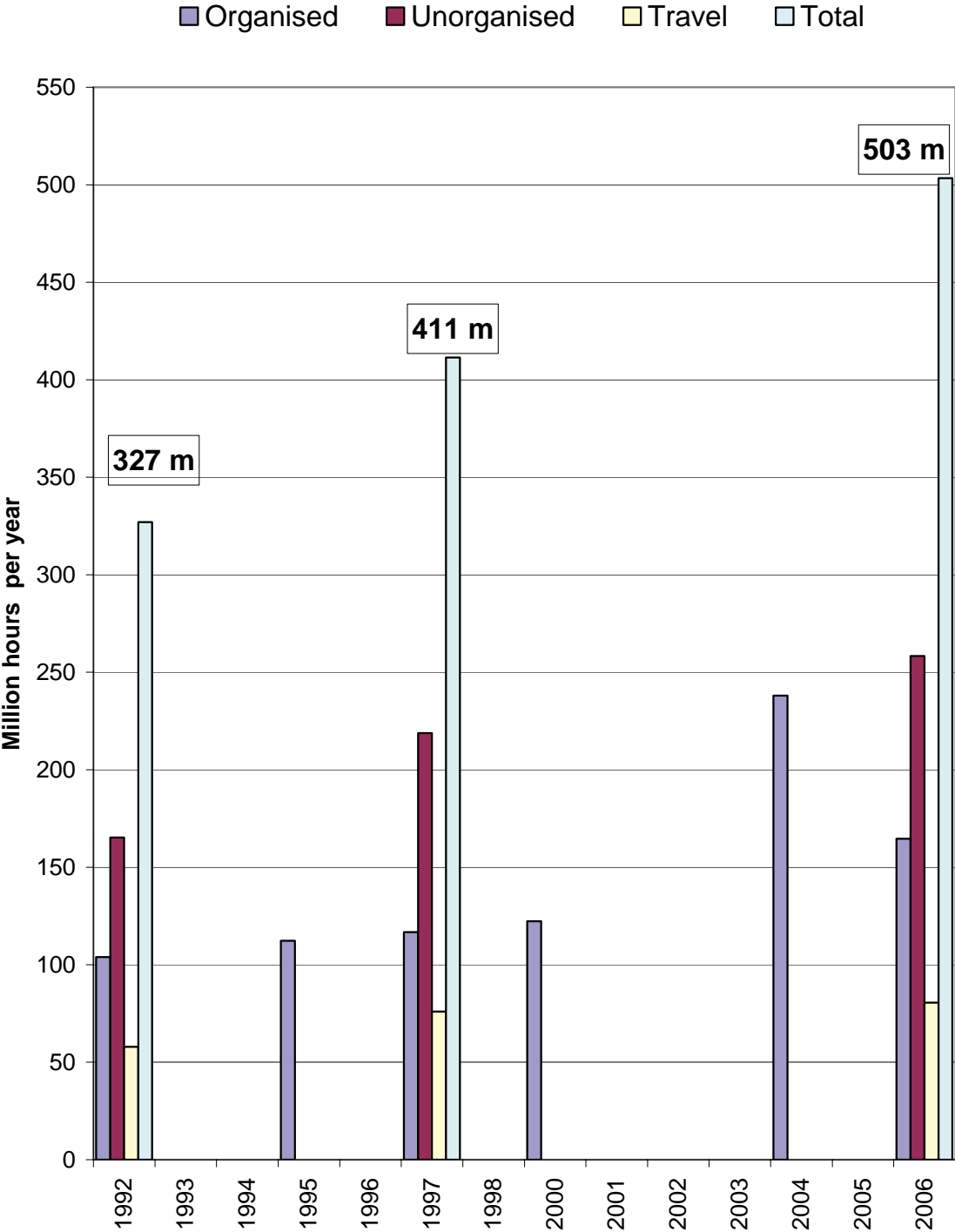
Soupourmas, F & Ironmonger, D (2002) *Giving Time: The economic and social value of volunteering in Victoria*, Melbourne: Department of Human Services, Victoria ISBN 0 7311 6145 9 Copy available in pdf format at <http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/pdpd/>

United Nations (2001) *Measuring Volunteering: A Practical Toolkit, A Joint Project Of Independent Sector and United Nations Volunteers*, UN: Germany.

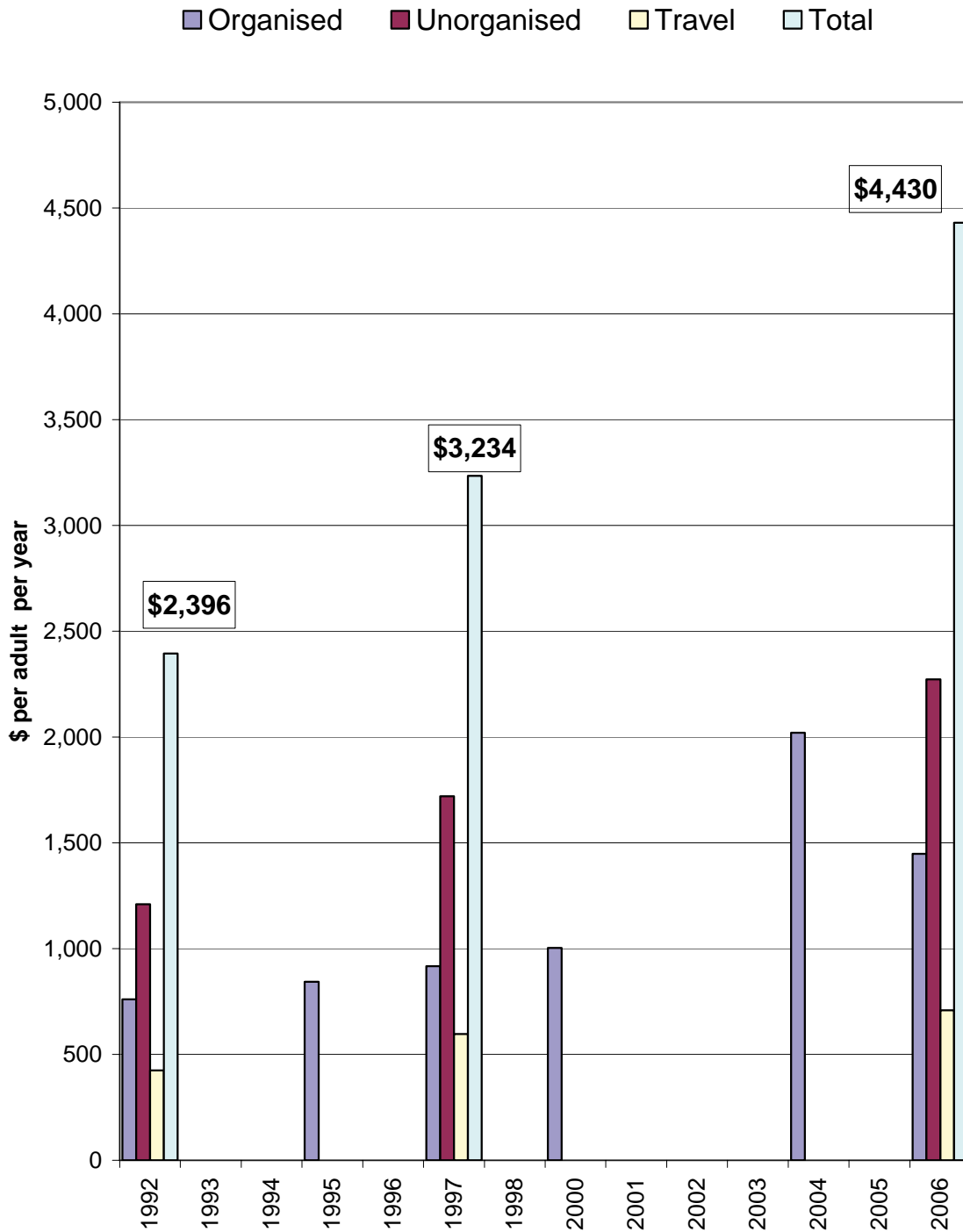
Chart 1: Average Hours of Volunteer Work, Queensland, 1992 - 2006



**Chart 2: Total Hours of Volunteer Work,
Queensland, 1992 - 2006**
Million hours per year



**Chart 3: Average Value of Volunteer Work, Queensland,
1992 - 2006
\$ per adult per year**



**Chart 4: Total Value of Volunteer Work,
Queensland, 1992 - 2006**
\$ million per year

