

APPENDIX 1 METHODS

Definition of volunteering in sport

- A1 The primary research used a simple definition of volunteering as helping others in sport and receiving either no remuneration or only expenses. Additional definitional considerations are:
- unpaid overtime by paid staff was not included as volunteering.
 - Volunteers' travel time was not included, on the grounds that it is not a direct contribution to the functioning of the voluntary organisation. This replicates measures of paid working time, where it is the convention not to include travel-to-work time as part of working time. However, travel time is not time which is disassociated from the volunteering and a number of respondents in the telephone interviewing suggested that travel time represented significant additional time inputs.

Scale of research

- A2 The research comprised questions in a national population Omnibus survey by BMRB; and primary research with sports organisations. The Omnibus survey had a sample of 8,458, of which 1255 (weighted) were sports volunteers. This sample and subsequent findings were weighted to ensure that demographic profiles of the sample match those for all adults in England. The weighting reflects age, gender, household composition, social class and regions.
- A3 Table A1 summarises the scale of the primary research undertaken with sports organisations. Appendix 2 contains all the primary research instruments used.

Table A1 Primary research with sports organisations

<i>Telephone interviews</i>	<i>Quantity achieved</i>
NGBs	140
Middle level NGB volunteers	259
Sports clubs	360
Schools	100
Universities' student unions	20
FE colleges.	20
Major events organisers	13
Disability organisations	10
Youth organisations.	33
Local authorities	50
<i>Focus groups</i>	
a) clubs' committees and other core volunteers	51
b) young people	21
<i>Questionnaire surveys</i>	

Sports club volunteers	308
Young persons	94

A4 88 sports participated in the telephone interviews, at least at NGB level and in all but a few cases at middle and club levels too. The sports are those that comprise Sport England's list of recognised activities, excluding disability sports (treated as a separate entity), activities combined with other NGBs (e.g. racketball and trampolining) and those activities which are specific to other home countries (camogie, Gaelic football, highland dancing, Scottish country dancing, and shinty).

A5 15 minor sports did not provide estimates for the numbers of volunteers and hours, mainly because there was no recognised NGB to contact, although in a few cases the relevant NGB did not respond. These 15 sports are therefore excluded from the aggregate estimates of volunteering in England reported in Chapter 2. They are unlikely to have made a significant difference to the total estimates of core, formal volunteers in Chapter 2.

American football rules	Arm wrestling	Australian rules
Baton Twirling	Billiards and Snooker	Caving
Darts	Kabaddi	Modern Pentathlon
Quoits	Real tennis and rackets	Skateboarding
Skipping	Skittles	Unihoc

A6 From the telephone interviews in each sport the number of volunteers at the national NGB level, the average number of volunteers per region/county, and the average number of volunteers per club were identified, plus the average hours of volunteering per volunteer at each level. Aggregation to the England total volunteering activity was possible using the national number of clubs, and regions/counties, provided by each NGB.

A7 An example of the estimation process for an individual sport is summarised below:

National Level	Executive Committee and sub committees
Middle Level	Men: 4 regions Women: 5 regions
Club Level	110 affiliated clubs

National Level based on estimates provided by NGB	Vols	Hours
Exec. Committee – 10 committee chairs and officers, 10 regional representatives and 2 paid staff. Meets 5 times a year x 6 hours. 2 Presidents, Executive Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer each devote 8-10 hours per week. (assume 48 weeks)	10	600 2592
Men's Playing Committee – 14 vols devote 5 hours per week	14	3360
Women's Playing Committee – 15 vols devote 5 hours per week	15	3600
Men's Finance Committee – 8 volunteers devote 3-4 hours per week	8	1344
Men's Referees and Rules Committee – 3 officers, 3-4 hrs per week	3	504
Men's National Squads Committee – 7 vols, devote 10 hrs per week	7	3360
Men's International Committee – 4 vols, devote 10 hours per week	4	1920

Northern League Committee – 4 vols devote 10 hours per week and 9 volunteers 3 hours per week.	13	3216
Southern League Committee – 1 vol. devotes 8.5 hours per weekend 3 devote 4 hours per week.	4	984
Disciplinary Committee – 6 vols devote 1 hour per week	6	288
Women's National Events Committee – 8 vols, devote 3-4 hrs per week	8	1344
Women's Rules & Umpiring Committee – 10 vols, devote 3-4 hrs per week	10	1680
Women's Team Preparation Committee – 14 vols devote 8-9 hrs per week	14	5712
Men's British National Championships and Regional Championships. Each Championship is two days, 13 volunteers per champs from clubs/regions. 3 main organisers.	3	624
Totals	119	31,128

Middle Level based on estimates provided by NGB and 4 regional volunteers	Vols	Hours
NGB report that the one regional association has 14 volunteers, who devote on average 2 hours per week.	14	2 hrs p/wk
Two volunteers from a second region report that there are approximately 20 regional volunteers. One devotes 6 hours per week and the other 3 hours per week.	20	4.5 hrs p/wk
A third region's volunteer reported that it has 15 committee members, who meet very infrequently. This volunteer devotes 5 hours per week to the region.	15	5 hrs p/wk
On average there are approximately 16 volunteers per regional association. Middle levels volunteers devote on average 4 hours per week. Multiplied by 9 regions (4 men's and 5 women's) The number of volunteers operating at both regional and clubs levels could not be ascertained. It is likely that 25% of these volunteers also volunteer at club level. So the total number of volunteers has been reduced 25% to take account of 'double counting'. The hours remain the same because they have devoted this time at this level.	144	27,648
The NGB reported that the Referees Society has 40 listed referees and that referees receive £15 per game. Referees have therefore not been included in the estimates.		
Middle Level Totals 25% reduction re. double counting.	144 108	27,648

Club Level based on estimates provided by 4 clubs	Vols	Hours
Club A	25	1986
Club B	17	591
Club C	16	2087
Club D	22	1058
Totals – equivalent to 1.5 hours per volunteer per week	80	5722
Average	20	1431
Multiplied by 110 clubs	2200	157410

Summary	Volunteers	Annual Hours
National Level	119	31,128
Middle Level	108	27648
Club Level	2200	157,410

A8 A by-product of the research is an estimation of the scale of the voluntary sector in sport, in terms of the number of affiliated clubs and the number of affiliated members in each sport. These are contained in Tables A2 and A3.

Table A2 The number of affiliated clubs, by sport, in England, 2002

(England unless otherwise stated)

* denotes sports scaled down to England using ratio calculations.

Sport	Affiliated Clubs
*Aikido	412
Amateur Boxing	625
*Angling	1142
*Archery	892
Association Football	43000
Athletics	1200
Badminton	2187
Balloon and Airship	13
*Baseball and Softball	684
Basketball	750
Bobsleigh, GB	0
*Bowls	10654
Canoeing	407
*Chinese Martial Arts	1555
Clay Pigeon Shooting	453
Climbing / Mountaineering	331
*Cricket	6350
Croquet	123
Curling	14
Cycling - competitive	912
Cycling (recreational)	160
Dragon Boat Racing - GB	28
*Equestrian Vaulting	8
Eton Fives	28
Fencing	338
Gliding	84
Golf	3675
*Gymnastics	830
Handball	20
Hang Gliding and Paragliding, GB	140
Hockey	2200
Horse Driving Trials	60
*Horse Society	315
Hovercrafting	7
Ice Hockey	34
Ice Skating	58
Judo	700
*Jujitsu	180
Karate	1100
*Kendo	45
Korfbal	32

Lacrosse	110
Land Sailing	10
*Life Saving	291
*Microlighting	130
*Model Flying	495
Motor Cycling	435
Motor Sports	580
Movement and Dance	707
Netball	3185
*Orienteering	95
*Parachuting	28
Petanque	240
Polo	39
*Pony Clubs	268
Popular Flying	46
Rackets & Real Tennis	23
*Riding Schools	320
*Roller Hockey	150
Roller Skating (artistic)	48
Roller Skating (in line speed)	16
Rounders	125
Rowing	533
Rugby Fives	25
Rugby League	328
Rugby Union	2120
Sailing	990
*Shooting	1950
Skiing & Snow boarding	65
Sombo	60
Speedway - 600 licensed riders	30
Squash	985
Sub Aqua	810
*Surf Life Saving	63
*Surfing, UK	35
Swimming	1586
Table Tennis	2700
*Taekwondo	900
Tang Soo Do	93
Tchoukball, UK	10
Tennis	2204
Triathlon	129
Tug of War	52
Volleyball	550
*Walking / Rambling	392
*Water skiing	100
Weight Lifting, GB	100
Women's rugby	500
Wrestling	26
	106423
	1196

Sports with no available data or no club structure.

Sport	Affiliated Clubs
American Football	no data available
Baton Twirling	no data available
Caving	no data available
Dressage	no clubs
Endurance	no clubs
Eventing	no clubs
Keep Fit	no clubs
Horse Racing	no clubs
Horse Reining	no clubs
Luge	no clubs
Modern Pentathlon	no data available
Pool	no clubs
Show Jumping	no clubs
Ten Pin Bowling	no clubs
Yoga	no clubs

Table A3 The number of affiliated club members, by sport, in England, 2002

(England unless otherwise stated)

* denotes sports scaled down to England using ratio calculations.

Sport	Club Members
*Aikido	7112
*Angling	361650
*Archery	17850
Association Football	2500000
Athletics	100000
Badminton	44132
Balloon and Airship	2100
*Baseball and Softball	9500
Basketball	20000
Bobsleigh, GB	296
*Bowls	587144
Canoeing	35779
*Chinese Martial Arts	13222
Clay Pigeon Shooting	20000
Climbing / Mountaineering	17296
*Cricket	442499
Croquet	3739
Curling	110
Cycling - competitive	7200
Dragon Boat Racing - GB	900
*Equestrian Vaulting	210
Eton Fives	600
Fencing	5524
Gliding	7714
Golf	884500
*Gymnastics	830000

Handball	300
Hang Gliding and Paragliding, GB	7065
Hockey	61600
Horse Driving Trials	5000
*Horse Society	22400
Hovercrafting	175
Ice Hockey	6500
Ice Skating	3263
Judo	30000
*Jujitsu	8100
Karate	53000
*Kendo	675
Korfball	1455
Lacrosse	4500
Land Sailing	400
*Life Saving	9396
*Microlighting	4007
*Model Flying	21770
Motor Cycling	29743
Motor Sports	250000
Netball	55241
*Orienteering	15295
Petanque	3096
Polo	1900
*Pony Clubs	24022
Popular Flying	1872
*Roller Hockey	3807
Roller Skating (artistic)	1968
Rowing	30000
Rugby Fives	425
Rugby League	30513
Rugby Union	220000
Sailing	205071
Skiing & Snow boarding	3000
Sombo	1750
Speedway - 600 licensed riders	600
Squash	350000
Sub Aqua	31875
*Surf Life Saving	63
*Surfing, UK	2333
Swimming	193785
Table Tennis	108000
*Taekwondo	24000
Tang Soo Do	1302
Tchoukball, UK	250
Tennis	286520
Tug of War	1000
Volleyball	15000
*Walking / Rambling	83013
*Water skiing	8000
Weight Lifting, GB	4000

Women's rugby	6000
Wrestling	462
	8152589
	103197

Sports with no available data or no club structure.

Sport	Affiliated Clubs
Amateur Boxing	no data available
American Football	no data available
Baton Twirling	no data available
Caving	no data available
Cycling (recreational)	no data available
Dressage	no clubs
Endurance	no clubs
Eventing	no clubs
Keep Fit	no clubs
Horse Racing	no clubs
Horse Reining	no clubs
Luge	no clubs
Modern Pentathlon	no data available
Movement and Dance	no data available
Parachuting	no data available
Pool	no clubs
Rackets & Real Tennis	no data available
Riding Schools	no data available
Roller Skating (in line speed)	no data available
Rounders	no data available
Shooting	no data available
Show Jumping	no clubs
Ten Pin Bowling	no clubs
Triathlon	no data available
Yoga	no clubs

Sampling and triangulation

- A9 In 1995, telephone interviews were conducted with clubs in 26 sports. In 2002, the same clubs were selected for the telephone interviews in these sports. However, some had ceased to exist, whilst others declined to participate. New clubs were therefore included, their selection being agreed with NGBs. The resulting sample included 71 of the 98 clubs interviewed in 1995. In the other 62 sports the selection of clubs to interview was made in consultation with NGBs (except for the sports where no clubs exist).
- A10 The selection of clubs was intended to be representative of the size structure of clubs in each sport. However, with typically only four clubs interviewed in each sport, it has to be accepted that a different selection of clubs may have yielded different numbers of volunteers

and hours. When there was reason to doubt the representativeness of selected clubs, a fifth and sometimes a sixth club was researched.

- A11 Typically it was the club secretary who was telephone interviewed, whilst at the middle (region/county) and national NGB level a variety of post-holders were interviewed. The selection of the middle level sample was informed by and agreed with NGBs.
- A12 The same 12 sports were selected for focus groups as those in the 1995 research, for continuity and because they were among the most important sports for volunteering. They are athletics, badminton, bowls, cricket, football, gymnastics, hockey, netball, rugby union, sailing, swimming and tennis. Of these, all except bowls were focus sports in Sport England's recent Active Communities partnership initiative, which means at the NGB level they are committed to development of volunteering. However, their selection does not bias the results, because any impact of the Active Communities initiative would not have had time to reach down to volunteering in clubs at the time of the research.
- A13 In sampling clubs for focus groups, half the clubs selected had been included in the telephone interviews, whilst the other half were not telephone interviewed – the latter's selection was made in consultation with NGBs. Some of the clubs which had not been telephone interviewed previously declined to take part in the focus groups, so more clubs were approached until sufficient numbers agreed. Both sets of focus groups provided data to triangulate the results from the telephone interviews, regarding numbers of volunteers per club and volunteer hours per week. This procedure in 1995 led to an adjustment of the quantities estimated for two sports. In the 2002 research the same procedure led to an upward adjustment of the estimates of hours volunteered in one sport, netball.
- A14 The number of questionnaire responses, and hence focus group participants, by sport, are shown in Table A3. The number of young people who participated in focus groups is 94 – details of these are presented in Chapter 6 of the main report.
- A15 Both the volunteers' and young persons' samples in the focus groups were lower than expected – 308 volunteers and 94 young people. The break down by sport of the 308 volunteers in focus groups is provided in Table A4. Getting clubs to agree to participate was more difficult in 2002 than 1995, and less people attended. These difficulties are probably symptomatic of the main issue identified by both volunteers and young people – the lack of time and the pressure of competing demands on that time.

Table A4 Club volunteers' focus groups: responses by sport

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Number of core club respondents</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Number of club focus groups</i>
Athletics	37	12	4
Badminton	28	9	4
Bowls	21	7	6
Cricket	19	6	4
Football	36	12	5
Gymnastics	20	6	4
Hockey	23	7	4
Netball	24	8	4
Rugby Union	21	7	4
Sailing	27	9	4
Swimming	30	10	4
Tennis	22	7	4

Source: focus groups' survey

- A16 In two sports young people were difficult to get together for focus groups, i.e. bowls (no young people), and gymnastics (1 group refused to attend unless paid). In one cricket club the focus group combined young people with other volunteers because of a shortage of time. In each of the other nine sports there were two focus groups with young people.
- A17 The focus groups constituted the samples for the questionnaire surveys of volunteers and young people, the first task in the focus groups being to complete the questionnaires.

Comparisons between 2002 and 1995

- A18 Comparisons between 2002 and 1996 results was not an explicit objective of the 2002 research. In any case it is difficult to compare the 2002 estimates of volunteers and their hours contributed with the 1995 estimates, because of differences in methods.
- More comprehensive and more consistent interviewing in 2002. A full-time researcher was responsible for all interviews; and the use of email encouraged a much more interactive investigation of volunteer numbers.
 - Changes in the sample of clubs interviewed influences the average number of volunteers per club or the number of hours per volunteer. Examples include badminton, canoeing, climbing/mountaineering, competitive cycling, golf, judo, amateur rugby league, tennis,
 - Similar inconsistency problems arise at the national or middle level, because of different sampling in 2002, e.g. middle level volunteers in climbing/mountaineering, golf, orienteering,
 - Double counting of volunteers working at two levels (e.g. national and middle) or volunteering for different roles (e.g. different committees) has as far as possible been eliminated in 2002, but

was not so systematically eliminated from the 1995 data. Examples include clay pigeon shooting, competitive cycling, football, golf, netball, orienteering,

- Either exaggeration or over-cautious estimation occurred in the 1995 estimates, by the researcher or NGB consultees – this was agreed in retrospect by the 2002 researcher and the relevant NGBs. Exaggeration was apparent for the 1995 estimates for basketball (hours at middle level), recreational cycling (hours), netball, amateur rugby league, sailing, squash, swimming (national and middle levels). Over-caution was apparent for the 1995 estimates for recreational cycling (number of volunteers), football, orienteering, swimming (club level), table tennis. Some NGBs admitted that their monitoring of volunteering in their sport was better in 2002 than in 1995, e.g. squash.
- For all sports in 2002 there are direct estimates of volunteers and hours from NGBs, middle level volunteers and club volunteering. In 1995 this direct research was only conducted for 26 sports; for the rest an indirect estimate was made using average ratios from the 26 sports of volunteers per club or volunteers per member, and hours per volunteer.

A19 In many cases, these changes in methods are sufficient to cast doubt on the appropriateness of drawing comparisons between the 1995 and 2002 estimates. This conclusion applies particularly at the level of the individual sport, but it also applies to comparisons of the aggregate figures for the number of volunteers and the number of hours they contribute in all formal sports organisations.