

South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP) survey

September 2012

Prepared for:
Department of Premier and Cabinet

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present overall South Australian (SA) and SA government regions' estimates on specific SA Strategic Plan targets using a representative epidemiologically-sound sample of the SA population.

Some of the main findings from the survey conducted in 2012 are presented below:

- In all, 6024 adults participated in the survey;
- One third (32.9%) of the respondents had heard of the SA Strategic Plan where 4.4% were “very familiar” with the plan;
- Respondents' answers produced a mean score of 3.32 on a scale of 1 to 5 for satisfaction with government services.
- 13.3% of respondents considered themselves to have a disability, while 43.3% of respondents were identified as having a disability or long term health condition;
- 71.5% of respondents had participated in community based activities;
- 41.9% had undertaken formal unpaid volunteering for not-for-profit organisations, and 53.2% had undertaken informal unpaid volunteering. 67.6% had undertaken either formal and/or informal volunteering;
- 40.2% had participated in a social or community group, while 5.6% had participated in a civic or political group;
- 39.7% had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group;
- 15.6% had been involved in activities as a coach, official, umpire or administrator;
- 58.6% had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator;
- 85.9% of respondents believed that cultural diversity was a positive influence in the community;
- 87.7% of households in SA were connected to the internet;
- 36.8% of respondents had visited the major cultural institutions, and 40.6% of respondents had attended art events, performance or festivals, and 41.1% had been to a live music concert;
- 34.3% of respondents had visited a state managed park in the last 12 months;
- The mean number of times per month respondents had visited the types of urban/public spaces specified in the questionnaire was 13.91.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Introduction

In 2008, a representative, population-based, telephone household survey was conducted to obtain baseline data from the SA community on several targets in the 2007 South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP) where no other data source was regularly or reliably available. The survey had an adequate sample size for each of the twelve SA government regions, and enabled analysis to be conducted for different sub-groups of the population. The SASP Household Survey was subsequently repeated in 2009 and 2010. In 2011 no survey was conducted as the SASP was being updated. The 2012 Household Survey is the first survey conducted since the release of an updated SASP in September 2011.

The 2012 survey is the key data source for the following SASP targets:

- Urban spaces (Target 1);
- Multiculturalism (Target 5);
- Social participation (Target 23);
- Volunteering (Target 24); and
- Customer and client satisfaction with government services (Target 32).

Targets 1 and 23 are new targets included in the 2011 SASP update. The 2012 Household Survey therefore provides baseline data for these two targets. Targets 5, 24 and 32 were included in the 2007 SASP and questions related to each of these targets were included in previous Household Surveys. The survey also collects other information that is useful to agencies and provides data that is relevant to the consideration of a number of SASP targets, including Target 3: Cultural vibrancy - arts activities; Target 57: Broadband access; Target 72: Nature conservation; Target 83: Sport and recreation; and Target 99: Cultural engagement - institutions.

Aim

The aim of this report is to provide reliable overall SA and SA government regions' estimates related to specific SASP targets, from a sample of the SA population aged 16 years and over, using a consistent, methodologically-sound and reproducible method. In particular the report examines:

- Knowledge of SASP;
- Satisfaction with SA government services;
- Social participation and volunteering;
- Views on the impact of multiculturalism;
- Access to internet and internet use within the household;
- Attendance at South Australian arts events and cultural institutions;
- Attendance at state-managed parks, and participation in nature conservation activities;
- Use of urban/public spaces; and
- Proportion of respondents that have a disability.

Methodology

Sample selection

All households in SA with a telephone number listed in the Electronic White Pages (EWP) were eligible for selection and stratified by the twelve SA government regions¹. The initial sample sizes for each region for the survey are reported in Table 1.1. Country regions were over-sampled to provide adequate power in the analyses of data and to produce reliable estimates. Within each household, the person who had their birthday last, aged 16 years or older, was selected for interview. There were no replacements made for non-contactable persons.

Table 1.1: Initial sample size for each SA government region

	n
Adelaide Metropolitan area	
Eastern Adelaide	1460
Northern Adelaide	1320
Southern Adelaide	1360
Western Adelaide	1550
Greater Adelaide area	
Adelaide Hills	1350
Barossa	1210
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	1350
Country regions	
Eyre and Western	1360
Far North	1580
Limestone Coast	1350
Murray and Mallee	1360
Yorke and Mid North	1350
Total	16600

Introductory letter

A letter introducing the study was sent to the household of each selected telephone number (Appendix A). The letter informed people of the purpose of the survey and indicated that they could expect a telephone call within the time frame of the survey. Overall, 52.9% of those who participated indicated that they had received the letter.

¹ Planning SA. Government of South Australia. <http://www.planning.sa.gov.au/go/maps/-land-and-population-data/sa-government-regions/sa-government-regions>

Questions

Questions included in the survey provide key measures for some SASP targets and collect information that is useful to agencies and relevant to other SASP targets. Where possible, questions that had previously been included in other surveys, and which were perceived to ascertain reliable and valid data, were used or modified.

In addition to the SASP target questions, twelve demographic questions were asked. The full list of questions asked in this survey is contained in Appendix B. The average length of interview was 17.9 minutes.

Data collection

Data were collected by a contracted agency and interviews were conducted in English, Italian, Greek and Vietnamese.

CATI

The CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) system was used to conduct the interviews. This system allows immediate entry of data from the interviewer's questionnaire screen to the computer database. The main advantages of this system are the precise ordering and timing of call-backs and correct sequencing of questions as specific answers are given. The CATI system enforces a range of checks on each response with most questions having a set of pre-determined response categories. In addition, CATI automatically rotates response categories, when required, to minimise bias. When open-ended responses are required these are transcribed exactly by the interviewer.

Call backs

At least ten call-backs were made to the telephone number selected at random from the EWP to interview household members. Different times of the day or evening were scheduled for each call back. If a person could not be interviewed immediately they were re-scheduled for interview at a time suitable to them. Replacement interviews for persons who could not be contacted or interviewed were not permitted.

Validation

Of each interviewer's work, 10% was selected at random for validation by the supervisor. The contracted agency is a member of Interviewer Quality Control Australia (IQCA).

Response rates

The overall sample response rate was 51.1% and the participation rate was 65.7%. Initially a sample of 16600 was drawn. Sample loss of 4296 occurred due to non-connected numbers (3714), ineligible (183), non-residential numbers (301), and fax/modem connections (98). From the eligible sample of 12304, the response rate was calculated as shown in

Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Response rates

	n	%
Initial eligible sample	12304	
Refusals	3142	52.2
Non-contact after 10 attempts	2020	33.5
Respondent unable to speak English, Italian, Greek or Vietnamese	156	2.6
Incapacitated and unable to be interviewed (i.e. too ill, hearing impaired)	551	9.1
Terminated interview	25	0.4
Respondent unavailable	58	1.0
Not required (unused)	239	4.0
Completed interviews	6024	51.1

Weighting

The data presented in this report are weighted by age, sex and SA government region, and probability of selection in the household to the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data. Probability of selection in the household was calculated on the number of adults aged 16 years and over in the household. Weighting is used to correct for the disproportionality of the sample with respect to the populations of interest. The weights reflect unequal sample inclusion probabilities and compensate for differential non-response. The data are weighted using the ABS 2010 Estimated Residential Population data so that the health estimates calculated can be representative of the adult populations of those areas.

It is important to note that an adequate and properly applied sampling method, together with careful weighting of the data, has been used in this survey and enables extrapolation of the results to the population at large. The sample selected for each region was drawn in such a way, and is large enough to provide independent estimates for each region and for the overall country region. This means that the characteristics and views of the residents who answered the questionnaire reflect those of each region's adult population. For example, if 10% of the people interviewed in the regional sample thought an issue was important, it can be said with confidence that this applies to 10% of the region's population. The proportions presented in each table in this report can therefore be used as reliable regional estimates.

Two weighting factors were used for this survey:

1. To provide the best estimates for overall SA; and
2. To provide the best estimates for each of the 12 SA government regions.

Regional and Area Weight

This weighting factor was used in all analyses where estimates were required for a region (twelve government regions). The data were weighted by age, sex and probability of selection to each of the twelve regions. Thus, each region was independently weighted by age, sex and probability of selection to reflect the age and sex structure of the region. This weight did not take into account the overall SA state age and sex structure and was used when regional estimates were required (Table 1.3).

State Weight

This weighting factor was used in all analyses where estimates were required for the state as a whole. The state weighting factor was based on the weighted factor used for the twelve regions as described above. It was adjusted by the proportion of the population in the country and metropolitan area so as to be reflective of the state. In the original sample the country regions were over sampled such that the sample consisted of 42% country respondents, 24% in the greater outer metropolitan Adelaide, and 34% in metropolitan Adelaide. Hence, the country and greater outer metropolitan Adelaide respondents were weighted down and the metropolitan Adelaide respondents were weighted up for state estimates (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3: Number of interviews conducted in each SA government region

	Regional weight		State weight	
	n	%	n	%
Adelaide Metropolitan area				
Eastern Adelaide	520	8.6	832	13.8
Northern Adelaide	474	7.9	1324	22.0
Southern Adelaide	542	9.0	1293	21.5
Western Adelaide	493	8.2	833	13.8
Greater Adelaide area				
Adelaide Hills	499	8.3	252	4.2
Barossa	493	8.2	238	3.9
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	494	8.2	168	2.8
Country regions				
Eyre and Western	522	8.7	208	3.4
Far North	470	7.8	103	1.7
Limestone Coast	498	8.3	238	4.0
Murray and Mallee	505	8.4	256	4.2
Yorke and Mid North	514	8.5	279	4.6
Total	6024	100.0	6024	100.0

Data Processing

Raw data from the CATI system were imported into SPSS for Windows format. Data were then analysed using SPSS for Windows Version 19. Open-ended responses were recorded in the main SPSS database. The conventional 5% level of statistical significance was used to determine statistically significant differences.

Data Interpretation

- The weighting of the data results in occasional rounding effects for the numbers. In all instances the percentages should be the point of reference rather than the actual numbers of respondents. For example, cell sizes presented as 1, 2 and 4 could in fact be 1.3, 2.4 and 4.4 which results in a slight variation from the totals presented (e.g. 7 vs. 8). The percentages presented in this report have been processed on the figures pre-rounding.
- Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of some of the results in this report. In some of the tables presented, small cell sizes are apparent and confidence intervals around the estimates could be large.
- Differences reported with ↓ or ↑ indicate that the regional estimate is different from the overall state figure.
- Some of the tables have headings with: % (95% CI). This means the proportion and the 95% confidence intervals of the proportion. The confidence intervals for the proportion give a range of values around the proportion where we expect the "true" (population) proportion is located (with a given level of certainty). For example, if the proportion is 23%, and the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval are 19% and 27% respectively, then you can conclude that there is a 95% certainty that the population proportion lies between 19% and 27%. Note that the width of the confidence interval depends on the sample size and on the variation of data values. This means the larger the sample size, the more reliable the estimate.

CHAPTER 2: SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

This section presents the relevant demographic characteristics of all survey respondents. These demographic and socioeconomic factors include:

- Gender;
- Age groups;
- Number of people aged 16 years and over in the household;
- Country of birth including parents' country of birth;
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status;
- Employment status;
- Pension or government benefits received;
- Dwelling status;
- Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA²); and
- Index of Relative Social Disadvantage (IRSD³).

Demographic profile of participants

Overall, 6024 respondents aged 16 years and over participated in the study. The demographic profile of the survey participants is shown in Table 2.1 to Table 2.5.

Table 2.1: Demographic characteristics – age and gender, 16 years of age and over, and number of adults (16 years and over) in the household

Variable	Response categories	n	%	95% CI
Gender	Male	2950	49.0	(47.7 - 50.2)
	Female	3074	51.0	(49.8 - 52.3)
Age	16 to 24 years	1001	16.6	(15.7 - 17.6)
	25 to 34 years	944	15.7	(14.8 - 16.6)
	35 to 44 years	1000	16.6	(15.7 - 17.6)
	45 to 54 years	1031	17.1	(16.2 - 18.1)
	55 to 64 years	900	14.9	(14.1 - 15.9)
	65 to 74 years	588	9.8	(9.0 - 10.5)
	75 years and over	559	9.3	(8.6 - 10.0)
Number of adults in household aged 16 and over*	1	746	12.4	(11.6 - 13.2)
	2	3318	55.1	(53.8 - 56.3)
	3 or more	1948	32.3	(31.2 - 33.5)
Total		6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. *Not stated category not reported.

2 Information and Research Branch Department of Health and Aged Care and the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems (GISCA) University of Adelaide 1999, Measuring Remoteness:

Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). New Series No. 6. Department of Health and Aged Care, Canberra

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008, Census of Population and Housing. Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia - Data Only, 2006. ABS Catalogue no. 2033.0.55.001, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

Table 2.2: Demographic characteristics - country of birth, language spoken at home, and Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status

Variable	Response categories	n	%	95% CI
Country of birth	Australia	4832	80.2	(79.2 - 81.2)
	UK/Ireland	583	9.7	(9.0 - 10.4)
	Western Europe	126	2.1	(1.8 - 2.5)
	South Eastern Europe (Part)	59	1.0	(0.8 - 1.3)
	Southern Europe	59	1.0	(0.8 - 1.3)
	Southern Asia	55	0.9	(0.7 - 1.2)
	Northern America	52	0.9	(0.7 - 1.1)
	Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia)	49	0.8	(0.6 - 1.1)
	Maritime South-East Asia	45	0.7	(0.6 - 1.0)
	New Zealand	34	0.6	(0.4 - 0.8)
	Eastern Europe (Part)	28	0.5	(0.3 - 0.7)
	Southern and East Africa	22	0.4	(0.2 - 0.6)
	Mainland South-East Asia	17	0.3	(0.2 - 0.4)
	South America	10	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
	Middle East	9	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
	Melanesia	9	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
	Central and West Africa	8	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
	Northern Europe	7	0.1	(0.1 - 0.2)
	Central Asia (part)	4	0.1	#
	Polynesia (excludes Hawaii)	2	0.0	#
North Africa	2	0.0	#	
Japan and the Koreas	1	0.0	#	
Not stated	11	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)	
Total		6024	100.0	
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	Yes	72	1.5	(1.2 - 1.9)
	No	4754	98.4	(98.0 - 98.7)
	Not stated	6	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
Total		4832	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

Table 2.3: Demographic characteristics - employment status, household income

Variable	Response categories	n	%	95% CI
Employment status	Self employed	672	11.2	(10.4 - 12.0)
	Employed for wages, salary or payment in kind	2812	46.7	(45.4 - 47.9)
	Unemployed	166	2.8	(2.4 - 3.2)
	Engaged in home duties (with children in house)	218	3.6	(3.2 - 4.1)
	Engaged in home duties (without children in house)	72	1.2	(0.9 - 1.5)
	Caring for relative	47	0.8	(0.6 - 1.0)
	Student	612	10.2	(9.4 - 10.9)
	Retired	1170	19.4	(18.4 - 20.4)
	Unable to work (temporarily)	64	1.1	(0.8 - 1.4)
	Unable to work (permanently)	146	2.4	(2.1 - 2.8)
	Other	36	0.6	(0.4 - 0.8)
	Refused	9	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
Total		6024	100.0	
Household income	Up to \$12,000	123	2.0	(1.7 - 2.4)
	\$12,001 - \$20,000	367	6.1	(5.5 - 6.7)
	\$20,001 - \$30,000	480	8.0	(7.3 - 8.7)
	\$30,001 - \$40,000	316	5.3	(4.7 - 5.8)
	\$40,001 - \$50,000	316	5.2	(4.7 - 5.8)
	\$50,001 - \$60,000	357	5.9	(5.4 - 6.5)
	\$60,001 - \$80,000	658	10.9	(10.2 - 11.7)
	\$80,001 - \$100,000	662	11.0	(10.2 - 11.8)
	More than \$100,000	1340	22.2	(21.2 - 23.3)
	Don't know	352	5.8	(5.3 - 6.5)
	Not stated/refused	1055	17.5	(16.6 - 18.5)
Total		6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 2.4: Demographic characteristics – pension benefits

Variable	Response categories	n	%	95% CI
Receiving pension benefits*	Disability support pension	205	8.1	(7.1 - 9.2)
	Unemployment benefits	71	2.8	(2.2 - 3.5)
	Sickness benefits	3	0.1	#
	Aged/widows pension	845	33.3	(31.5 - 35.1)
	Service or defence/War widows/Repat. pension	86	3.4	(2.7 - 4.1)
	Supporting parents benefit	88	3.5	(2.8 - 4.2)
	Carer payment or allowance/Childcare Benefit	129	5.1	(4.3 - 6.0)
	Austudy/Student allowance	144	5.7	(4.8 - 6.6)
	Other	51	2.0	(1.5 - 2.6)
	None	960	37.8	(35.9 - 39.7)
	Overseas age pension	13	0.5	(0.3 - 0.9)
	Work cover	3	0.1	#
	Don't know	16	0.6	(0.4 - 1.0)
	Refused	9	0.4	(0.2 - 0.7)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

Table 2.5: Demographic characteristics – dwelling status, Index of Relative Social Disadvantage (IRSD), Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)

Variable	Response categories	n	%	95% CI
Dwelling status	Owned outright	2508	41.6	(40.4 - 42.9)
	Owned with mortgage	2449	40.7	(39.4 - 41.9)
	Rented privately	573	9.5	(8.8 - 10.3)
	Housing trust	199	3.3	(2.9 - 3.8)
	Community Housing	13	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
	Retirement Village	96	1.6	(1.3 - 1.9)
	Other	25	0.4	(0.3 - 0.6)
	House provided by employer	4	0.1	#
	Don't know	115	1.9	(1.6 - 2.3)
	Refused	42	0.7	(0.5 - 0.9)
Total		6024	100.0	
ARIA 2006*	Major cities (0 - 0.2)	4231	71.1	(69.9 - 72.2)
	Inner regional (>0.2 - 2.4)	748	12.6	(11.8 - 13.4)
	Outer regional (>2.4 - 5.92)	704	11.8	(11.0 - 12.7)
	Remote (>5.92 - 10.53)	234	3.9	(3.5 - 4.5)
	Very remote (>10.53 - 15)	33	0.6	(0.4 - 0.8)
Total		5951	100.0	
SEIFA IRSD*	Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)	1159	19.5	(18.5 - 20.5)
	Low quintile	1134	19.1	(18.1 - 20.1)
	Middle quintile	1143	19.2	(18.2 - 20.2)
	High quintile	1279	21.5	(20.5 - 22.6)
	Highest quintile (least disadvantaged)	1233	20.7	(19.7 - 21.8)
Total		5949	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Some cases could not be allocated an ARIA or IRSD score.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

CHAPTER 3: RESPONDENTS WITH A DISABILITY

Introduction

This section presents data relating to the proportion of South Australians who have a disability.

Respondents with a disability

Respondents were asked if they considered themselves to have a disability. Overall, 13.3% (95% CI 12.5 – 14.2) of respondents said that they did (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Proportion of respondents who considered themselves to have a disability

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	803	13.3	(12.5 - 14.2)
No	5200	86.3	(85.4 - 87.2)
Don't know/refused	22	0.4	(0.2 - 0.5)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There was no statistically significant difference in the proportion of males and females who considered themselves to have a disability (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Proportion of respondents who considered themselves to have a disability, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	410	13.9	(12.7 - 15.2)	393	12.8	(11.6 - 14.0)
No	2529	85.7	(84.4 - 86.9)	2671	86.9	(85.7 - 88.0)
Don't know/refused	12	0.4	(0.2 - 0.7)	10	0.3	(0.2 - 0.6)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

The respondents who considered themselves to have a disability were more likely to be born in an English speaking country other than Australia (15.8%) and less likely to be born in Australia (12.7%) (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Proportion of respondents who considered themselves to have a disability, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	616	12.7 ↓	(11.8 - 13.7)	108	15.8 ↑	(13.2 - 18.7)	79	15.8	(12.9 - 19.3)
No	4204	87.0 ↑	(86.0 - 87.9)	574	84.0	(81.1 - 86.6)	411	82.6 ↓	(79.0 - 85.7)
Don't know/refused	13	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)	1	0.2	#	8	1.6	(0.8 - 3.1)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Respondents who considered themselves to have a disability were more likely to be over the age of 55 years, and less likely to be aged 16 to 54 years (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Proportion of respondents who considered themselves to have a disability, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	48	4.8 ↓	(3.6 - 6.3)	82	8.7 ↓	(7.1 - 10.7)	77	7.7 ↓	(6.2 - 9.5)	110	10.7 ↓	(8.9 - 12.7)
No	945	94.4 ↑	(92.7 - 95.6)	861	91.2 ↑	(89.2 - 92.9)	923	92.3 ↑	(90.4 - 93.8)	919	89.1 ↑	(87.1 - 90.9)
Don't know/refused	9	0.9	(0.5 - 1.7)	1	0.1	#	1	0.0	#	2	0.2	#
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.
 # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Table 3.4: Proportion of respondents who considered themselves to have a disability, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	177	19.7 ↑	(17.2 - 22.4)	124	21.1 ↑	(18.0 - 24.5)	185	33.1 ↑	(29.3 - 37.1)
No	721	80.0 ↓	(77.3 - 82.5)	462	78.6 ↓	(75.1 - 81.7)	369	66.0 ↓	(62.0 - 69.8)
Don't know/refused	2	0.3	#	2	0.3	#	5	0.9	(0.4 - 2.1)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.
 # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who considered themselves to have a disability in the Northern Metropolitan area, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, Murray and Mallee, and Yorke and Mid North regions and a lower proportion of respondents in the Eastern metropolitan and Adelaide Hills regions (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Proportion of respondents who considered themselves to have a disability, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	37/520	7.0 ↓	(5.1 - 9.6)
Northern Adelaide	80/474	16.8 ↑	(13.7 - 20.4)
Southern Adelaide	69/542	12.7	(10.1 - 15.7)
Western Adelaide	66/493	13.3	(10.6 - 16.6)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	49/499	9.7 ↓	(7.4 - 12.7)
Barossa	56/493	11.4	(8.9 - 14.5)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	83/494	16.7 ↑	(13.7 - 20.3)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	68/522	13.1	(10.5 - 16.3)
Far North	51/470	10.8	(8.3 - 13.9)
Limestone Coast	64/498	12.8	(10.2 - 16.0)
Murray and Mallee	83/505	16.5 ↑	(13.5 - 20.0)
Yorke and Mid North	103/514	20.1 ↑	(16.8 - 23.8)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Disability - health related conditions

The 2012 SASP survey included several questions taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Short Disability Module. The questions asked the respondents whether they had any of a number of specific health conditions, whether they had been restricted in a range of different activities, whether they needed help with various everyday tasks and whether they had difficulties with a number of employment related issues.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had any of a range of health related conditions that have lasted, or were likely to last more than six months. Table 3.6 presents the proportion of respondents that reported having each of the conditions.

Table 3.6: Proportion of respondents reporting health related conditions*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Sight problems not corrected by glasses or contact lenses	262	4.4	(3.9 - 4.9)
Hearing problems	456	7.6	(6.9 - 8.3)
Speech problems	51	0.8	(0.6 - 1.1)
Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness	59	1.0	(0.8 - 1.3)
Difficulty learning or understanding things	207	3.4	(3.0 - 3.9)
Limited use of arms or fingers	243	4.0	(3.6 - 4.6)
Difficulty gripping things	285	4.7	(4.2 - 5.3)
Limited use of legs or feet	491	8.2	(7.5 - 8.9)
Any condition that restricts physical activity or physical work	1112	18.5	(17.5 - 19.5)
Any disfigurement or deformity	68	1.1	(0.9 - 1.4)
Any mental illness for which help or supervision is required	194	3.2	(2.8 - 3.7)
None of the above	4157	69.0	(67.8 - 70.2)
Don't know/refused	18	0.3	(0.2 - 0.4)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
*Multiple responses possible.

Respondents that did not have any of the above health conditions (n=4175) were then asked to indicate whether they were restricted in everyday activities by a range of health conditions or symptoms that have lasted, or were likely to last more than six months. Table 3.7 presents the proportion of respondents that reported being restricted by each of the conditions/symptoms.

Table 3.7: Proportion of respondents who were restricted in everyday activities*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing	102	2.5	(2.0 - 3.0)
Chronic or recurring pain	84	2.0	(1.6 - 2.5)
A nervous or emotional condition	76	1.8	(1.5 - 2.3)
Long term effects as a result of a head injury, stroke or other brain damage	15	0.4	(0.2 - 0.6)
Any other long term condition that requires treatment or medication	391	9.4	(8.5 - 10.3)
Any other long term condition such as arthritis, asthma, heart disease, Alzheimer s disease, dementia etc.	432	10.4	(9.5 - 11.3)
None of the above	3339	80.0	(78.7 - 81.2)
Don't know/refused	18	0.5	(0.2 - 0.6)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
*Multiple responses possible.

Disability or long-term health condition

Those respondents who reported having any of the above health related conditions OR who were restricted in everyday activities due to their health were identified as having a disability. Overall, 44.3% (95% CI 43.0 – 45.5) of respondents were identified as having a disability (Table 3.8). Please note that all tables in this report that include a breakdown by disability status are utilising this definition of disability.

Table 3.8: Proportion of respondents identified as having a disability

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	2667	44.3	(43.0 - 45.5)
No	3335	55.4	(54.1 - 56.6)
Don't know/refused	22	0.4	(0.2 - 0.5)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Females (46.2%) were more likely to be identified as having a disability when compared to males (42.3%) (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Proportion of respondents identified as having a disability, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1247	42.3 ↓	(40.5 - 44.0)	1420	46.2 ↑	(44.5 - 48.0)
No	1688	57.2 ↑	(55.4 - 59.0)	1647	53.6 ↓	(51.8 - 55.3)
Don't know/refused	16	0.5 ↑	(0.3 - 0.9)	6	0.2 ↓	(0.1 - 0.4)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

The respondents who were identified as having a disability were more likely to be born in an English speaking country other than Australia (49.2%) and less likely to be born in Australia (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Proportion of respondents identified as having a disability, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
Yes	2090	43.3 ↓	(41.9 - 44.7)	336	49.2 ↑	(45.5 - 53.0)	239	48.0	(43.6 - 52.4)
No	2730	56.5 ↑	(55.1 - 57.9)	345	50.5 ↓	(46.8 - 54.3)	257	51.7	(47.3 - 56.1)
Don't know/refused	12	0.3	(0.1 - 0.4)	2	0.2	#	2	0.3	#
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Respondents who were identified as having a disability were more likely to be aged 55 years and over, and less likely to be aged 16 to 54 years (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Proportion of respondents identified as having a disability, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	246	24.5 ↓	(22.0 - 27.3)	292	30.9 ↓	(28.0 - 33.9)	348	34.8 ↓	(31.9 - 37.8)	417	40.4 ↓	(37.5 - 43.4)
No	755	75.5 ↑	(72.7 - 78.0)	653	69.1 ↑	(66.1 - 72.0)	649	64.9 ↑	(61.8 - 67.7)	608	59.0 ↑	(55.9 - 61.9)
Don't know/refused	-	-		-	-		4	0.4	#	6	0.6	(0.3 - 1.3)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.
 # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Table 3.11: Proportion of respondents identified as having a disability, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	516	57.3 ↑	(54.0 - 60.5)	391	66.4 ↑	(62.5 - 70.1)	459	82.1 ↑	(78.7 - 85.0)
No	380	42.2 ↓	(39.0 - 45.4)	191	32.5 ↓	(28.9 - 36.4)	100	17.9 ↓	(14.9 - 21.3)
Don't know/refused	5	0.6	(0.2 - 1.3)	6	1.0	(0.5 - 2.2)	-	-	
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who were identified as disabled in the Barossa and Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Eastern Metropolitan Adelaide (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Proportion of respondents identified as disabled, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	186/520	35.8 ↓	(31.8 - 40.0)
Northern Adelaide	211/474	44.5	(40.0 - 49.0)
Southern Adelaide	247/542	45.5	(41.4 - 49.7)
Western Adelaide	215/493	43.5	(39.2 - 47.9)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	211/499	42.3	(38.0 - 46.7)
Barossa	251/493	50.9 ↑	(46.5 - 55.3)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	262/494	53.1 ↑	(48.7 - 57.5)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	233/522	44.6	(40.4 - 48.9)
Far North	203/470	43.2	(38.8 - 47.7)
Limestone Coast	212/498	42.7	(38.4 - 47.0)
Murray and Mallee	242/505	48.0	(43.6 - 52.3)
Yorke and Mid North	278/514	54.1 ↑	(49.8 - 58.4)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Respondents that were identified as having a disability or long term health condition were then asked if they had difficulty or needed help or supervision, or used any aids to assist with a number of everyday tasks as a result of the reported health condition(s). The results are presented in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Types of tasks respondent needs help with due to disability*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Self-care tasks	124	4.7	(3.9 - 5.6)
Mobility tasks	249	9.4	(8.3 - 10.6)
Communication in own language	69	2.6	(2.1 - 3.3)
None of the above	2299	86.6	(85.3 - 87.9)
Don't know/refused	8	0.3	(0.1 - 0.6)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
*Multiple responses possible.

Respondents that were identified having a disability or long term health condition were then asked if they had difficulties with employment as a result of the reported health condition(s). The results are presented in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14: Types of employment restrictions due to disability*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Type of job you could do	274	10.3	(9.2 - 11.5)
Number of hours that can be worked	220	8.3	(7.3 - 9.4)
Finding suitable work	217	8.2	(7.2 - 9.3)
Needing time off work	188	7.1	(6.2 - 8.1)
Permanently unable to work	162	6.1	(5.2 - 7.1)
None of the above	1973	74.3	(72.6 - 76.0)
Don't know	57	2.1	(1.7 - 2.8)
Refused	9	0.3	(0.2 - 0.6)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
*Multiple responses possible.

**CHAPTER 4: KNOWLEDGE &
FAMILIARITY WITH SOUTH
AUSTRALIA' S STRATEGIC PLAN**

Introduction

This section presents the respondents' knowledge and familiarity with South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP).

Knowledge of SA Strategic Plan

Overall, 32.9% (95% CI 31.7 - 34.1) of the respondents had heard about SASP (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Knowledge of SA's Strategic Plan

	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1980	32.9	(31.7 - 34.1)
No	3887	64.5	(63.3 - 65.7)
Don't know	158	2.6	(2.2 - 3.0)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Respondents who said they had knowledge of SA's Strategic Plan were more likely to be male (35.2%) than female (30.6%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Knowledge of SA's Strategic Plan, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1038	35.2 ↑	(33.5 - 36.9)	941	30.6 ↓	(29.0 - 32.3)
No	1866	63.2 ↓	(61.5 - 65.0)	2021	65.7 ↑	(64.1 - 67.4)
Don't know	46	1.6	(1.2 - 2.1)	111	3.6	(3.0 - 4.3)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

Overall, respondents who had knowledge of SASP were more likely to be born in Australia (33.5%) and less likely to be born in a non-English speaking country (24.3%) (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Knowledge of SA's Strategic Plan, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1620	33.5 ↑	(32.2 - 34.9)	238	34.9	(31.4 - 38.6)	121	24.3 ↓	(20.7 - 28.2)
No	3082	63.8 ↓	(62.4 - 65.1)	422	61.8	(58.1 - 65.4)	372	74.6 ↑	(70.6 - 78.3)
Don't know	130	2.7	(2.3 - 3.2)	22	3.3	(2.2 - 4.9)	5	1.1	(0.5 - 2.4)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was no difference in the proportion of respondents who had knowledge of SASP when comparing those who had a disability or long term health condition and those that did not (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Knowledge of SA's Strategic Plan, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	860	32.3	(30.5 - 34.1)	1112	33.3	(31.7 - 34.9)
No	1728	64.8	(63.0 - 66.6)	2145	64.3	(62.7 - 65.9)
Don't know	78	2.9	(2.4 - 3.7)	79	2.4	(1.9 - 2.9)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

When compared by age group, respondents who reported having knowledge of SASP were more likely to be aged 45 to 74 years and less likely to be 16 to 24 years of age or 75 years and over (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Knowledge of SA's Strategic Plan, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	143	14.3 ↓	(12.3 - 16.6)	325	34.4	(31.4 - 37.5)	341	34.1	(31.2 - 37.1)	387	37.6 ↑	(34.7 - 40.6)
No	839	83.8 ↑	(81.4 - 85.9)	604	64.0	(60.9 - 67.0)	623	62.3	(59.3 - 65.3)	627	60.8 ↓	(57.8 - 63.8)
Don't know	19	1.9	(1.2 - 3.0)	15	1.6 ↓	(1.0 - 2.7)	36	3.6 ↓	(2.6 - 5.0)	16	1.6 ↓	(1.0 - 2.5)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 4.5: Knowledge of SA's Strategic Plan, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	392	43.5 ↑	(40.3 - 46.7)	236	40.1 ↑	(36.2 - 44.1)	156	28.0 ↓	(24.4 - 31.8)
No	490	54.5 ↓	(51.2 - 57.7)	330	56.1 ↓	(52.1 - 60.1)	373	66.8	(62.8 - 70.6)
Don't know	19	2.1	(1.3 - 3.2)	23	3.9 ↓	(2.6 - 5.7)	29	5.2 ↓	(3.7 - 7.4)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who reported they had heard about SASP in the Eastern Adelaide region, and a lower proportion in the Limestone Coast region (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Knowledge of SA's Strategic Plan by SA government region

	n	%	95% CI
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	216/520	41.6 ↑	(37.4 - 45.8)
Northern Adelaide	142/474	29.9	(25.9 - 34.1)
Southern Adelaide	172/542	31.8	(28.0 - 35.8)
Western Adelaide	170/493	34.4	(30.4 - 38.7)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	178/499	35.6	(31.6 - 39.9)
Barossa	167/493	33.9	(29.9 - 38.2)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	153/494	31.0	(27.1 - 35.2)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	154/522	29.5	(25.7 - 33.5)
Far North	147/470	31.3	(27.2 - 35.6)
Limestone Coast	112/498	22.5 ↓	(19.0 - 26.3)
Murray and Mallee	154/505	30.4	(26.6 - 34.6)
Yorke and Mid North	173/514	33.6	(29.6 - 37.8)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch 1, pg 12).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Of the respondents who have heard about SASP (n=1980), 4.4% were “very familiar” with the SASP, 20.9% were “somewhat familiar”, and 74.6% were “not very familiar” (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Respondents' familiarity with SA's Strategic Plan

	n	%	95% CI
Very familiar	88	4.4	(3.6 - 5.4)
Somewhat familiar	414	20.9	(19.2 - 22.8)
Not very familiar	1477	74.6	(72.6 - 76.5)
Don't know	1	0.1	#
Total	1980	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There were no statistically significant differences between how familiar males and females were with SASP (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Respondents' familiarity with SA's Strategic Plan, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Very familiar	46	4.5	(3.4 - 5.9)	41	4.4	(3.3 - 5.9)
Somewhat familiar	239	23.0	(20.6 - 25.7)	175	18.6	(16.2 - 21.2)
Not very familiar	753	72.5	(69.7 - 75.2)	724	76.9	(74.1 - 79.5)
Total	1038	100.0		941	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
Note: Don't know category not reported (n=1).

There were no differences in the proportion of respondents who reported being familiar with SASP between different countries of birth (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Respondents' familiarity with SA's Strategic Plan, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Very familiar	79	4.9	(3.9 - 6.0)	8	3.4	(1.7 - 6.5)	1	0.8	#
Somewhat familiar	339	20.9	(19.0 - 23.0)	58	24.3	(19.3 - 30.1)	17	14.1	(9.0 - 21.4)
Not very familiar	1202	74.2	(72.0 - 76.2)	172	72.3	(66.3 - 77.6)	103	85.0	(77.6 - 90.3)
Total	1620	100.0		238	100.0		121	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. Note: Don't know category not reported (n=1).

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There were no differences in the proportion of respondents who reported being familiar with SASP between those who had a disability or long term health condition and those who did not (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Respondents' familiarity with SA's Strategic Plan, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Very familiar	28	3.3	(2.3 - 4.7)	59	5.3	(4.2 - 6.8)
Somewhat familiar	173	20.2	(17.6 - 23.0)	238	21.4	(19.1 - 23.9)
Not very familiar	658	76.5	(73.6 - 79.2)	814	73.2	(70.5 - 75.7)
Total	860	100.0		1112	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

When compared by age group, respondents who reported that they were very familiar with SASP were more likely to be aged 35 to 44 years; respondents who reported somewhat familiar with SASP were more likely to be aged 45 to 54 years and less likely to be 65 to 74 years (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Respondents' familiarity with SA's Strategic Plan, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Very familiar	3	2.1	#	20	6.2	(4.0 - 9.4)	22	6.5 ↑	(4.3 - 9.6)	18	4.7	(3.0 - 7.3)
Somewhat familiar	25	17.6	(12.2 - 24.7)	57	17.7	(13.9 - 22.2)	78	22.8	(18.7 - 27.6)	95	24.5 ↑	(20.5 - 29.0)
Not very familiar	115	80.3	(73.1 - 86.0)	247	76.1	(71.2 - 80.4)	241	70.6	(65.6 - 75.2)	274	70.8	(66.1 - 75.1)
Total	143	100.0		325	100.0		341	100.0		387	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. Don't know category not reported (n=1).

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined

Table 4.11: Respondents' familiarity with SA's Strategic Plan, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Very familiar	14	3.5	(2.1 - 5.8)	10	4.1	(2.2 - 7.5)	1	0.0	#
Somewhat familiar	93	23.7	(19.8 - 28.2)	36	15.1 ↓	(11.1 - 20.2)	30	19.1	(13.7 - 25.9)
Not very familiar	284	72.5	(67.9 - 76.7)	190	80.8 ↑	(75.3 - 85.3)	125	80.2	(73.2 - 85.7)
Total	392	100.0		236	100.0		156	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. Don't know category not reported (n=1).

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined

There were no differences in the proportion of respondents who were either “very” or “somewhat familiar” compared to those who were “not very familiar” with the SASP between regions (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Participants who were “very” or “somewhat familiar” with SA’s Strategic Plan by SA government region

	n	%	95% CI
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	56/216	25.8	(20.4 - 32.0)
Northern Adelaide	31/142	22.0	(16.0 - 29.5)
Southern Adelaide	46/172	26.7	(20.7 - 33.8)
Western Adelaide	49/170	28.8	(22.5 - 36.0)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	56/178	31.4	(25.0 - 38.6)
Barossa	42/167	25.1	(19.1 - 32.2)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	42/153	27.5	(21.0 - 35.0)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	31/154	20.3	(14.7 - 27.4)
Far North	31/147	21.0	(15.2 - 28.3)
Limestone Coast	23/112	20.1	(13.7 - 28.5)
Murray and Mallee	35/154	22.7	(16.8 - 30.0)
Yorke and Mid North	41/173	24.0	(18.2 - 30.9)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

CHAPTER 5: CUSTOMER AND CLIENT SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Introduction

This section addresses the issues around SASP Target 32: *Customer and client satisfaction with government services*: “increase in the satisfaction of South Australians with government services by 10% by 2014, maintaining or exceeding that level of satisfaction thereafter.”

Overall satisfaction with SA government services

Respondents were asked to rank their overall satisfaction with government services in SA on a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 means “very dissatisfied” and 5 means “very satisfied”).

Overall, 81.4% (95% CI 80.4 – 82.4) of respondents gave a score of 3 or higher as their level of satisfaction with SA government services (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Overall satisfaction with government services in SA

	n	%	95% CI
1 Very dissatisfied	236	3.9	(3.5 - 4.4)
2	710	11.8	(11.0 - 12.6)
3	2343	38.9	(37.7 - 40.1)
4	2055	34.1	(32.9 - 35.3)
5 Very satisfied	508	8.4	(7.8 - 9.2)
Don't know	156	2.6	(2.2 - 3.0)
Refused	15	0.3	(0.2 - 0.4)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

The overall mean satisfaction score was 3.32 (n=5852; SD=0.94). The mean satisfaction scores are presented by demographics and disability status from Table 5.2 to Table 6.6.

Table 5.2: Mean satisfaction with government services in SA, by gender

	m	n	SD
Male	3.25	2884	0.96
Female	3.40	2968	0.91
Total	3.32	5852	0.94

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

Table 5.3: Mean satisfaction with government services in SA, by country of birth

	m	n	SD
Australia	3.31	4716	0.92
Other-English speaking	3.33	662	0.95
Other-Non English speaking	3.42	463	1.06
Total	3.32	5841	0.94

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Table 5.4: Mean satisfaction with government services, by disability or long-term health condition

	m	n	SD
Disability or long term health condition	3.29	2584	1.02
No disability or long term health condition	3.35	3247	0.87
Total	3.32	5831	0.94

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Table 5.5: Mean satisfaction with government services in SA, by age group

	m	n	SD
16 to 24 yrs	3.58	971	0.72
25 to 34 yrs	3.35	925	0.81
35 to 44 yrs	3.25	985	0.91
45 to 54 yrs	3.16	1008	0.89
55 to 64 yrs	3.16	872	0.99
65 to 74 yrs	3.31	563	1.09
75 yrs and over	3.53	528	1.20
Total	3.32	5852	0.94

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 5.6: Mean satisfaction with government services, by SA government region

	m	n	SD
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	3.29	501	0.88
Northern Adelaide	3.40	463	0.91
Southern Adelaide	3.38	524	0.91
Western Adelaide	3.31	474	1.00
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	3.33	484	0.87
Barossa	3.18	482	0.93
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	3.23	486	0.97
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	3.31	516	1.01
Far North	3.32	463	1.00
Limestone Coast	3.14	483	1.00
Murray and Mallee	3.29	489	0.96
Yorke and Mid North	3.18	508	0.99
Total	3.28	5874	0.96

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

CHAPTER 6: SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Introduction

This section provides data relevant to SASP Target 23: *Social participation*: Increase the proportion of South Australians participating in social, community and economic activities by 2020. It also provides data relevant to SASP Target 24: *Volunteering*.

This section explores the connections that individual South Australians have with their various communities, indicated by the following: an overall measure of participation in community based activities, involvement in social/community or civic/political groups, contact with family and friends, formal and/or informal volunteering, participation in a physical recreation or sporting group, attendance at a sporting match and involvement in sporting matches or competitions (as an umpire, coach or official).

Participation in community based activities

An overall measure of social participation was calculated from responses to several items in the questionnaire. A respondent was identified as having participated in community based activities if they had engaged in any of the following:

- active involvement in a social or community group or taking part in an activity they organised;
- active involvement in a civic or political group, such as a political party, environmental or civic rights group or taken part in an activity they organised;
- involvement in a sport or physical recreational activity as a coach, official, umpire or administrator;
- involvement in a sporting or physical recreational group at least twice per month;
- attendance at a sporting event as a spectator at least twice per month; and/or
- formal or informal volunteering at least twice per month.

Within the last 12 months, 71.5% (95% CI 70.3 – 72.6) of respondents were identified as having participated in community based activities (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Proportion of South Australians participating in community based activities in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	4306	71.5	(70.3 - 72.6)
No	1718	28.5	(27.4 - 29.7)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There were a higher proportion of females (73.1%) who participated in community activities when compared to males (69.8%) (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Participation in community based activities, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2059	69.8 ↓	(68.1 - 71.4)	2247	73.1 ↑	(71.5 - 74.6)
No	891	30.2 ↑	(28.6 - 31.9)	827	26.9 ↓	(25.4 - 28.5)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

There were a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (72.6%) and a statistically lower proportion of respondents born in non English speaking countries (62.5) who participated in community activities (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Participation in community based activities, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	3506	72.6 ↑	(71.3 - 73.8)	483	70.7	(67.2 - 74.0)	311	62.5 ↓	(58.2 - 66.7)
No	1326	27.4 ↓	(26.2 - 28.7)	200	29.3	(26.0 - 32.8)	187	37.5 ↑	(33.3 - 41.8)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was no difference in the proportion of respondents who participated in community activities when comparing those who had a disability or long term health condition and those that did not (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Participation in community based activities, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	793	29.7	(28.0 - 31.5)	920	27.6	(26.1 - 29.1)
No	1874	70.3	(68.5 - 72.0)	2415	72.4	(70.9 - 73.9)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had participated in community activities were more likely to be aged 16 to 24 years, 35 to 44 years or 65 to 74 years and less likely to be aged 25 to 34 years or 45 to 64 years (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Participation in community based activities, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	749	74.8 ↑	(72.0 - 77.4)	610	64.6 ↓	(61.5 - 67.6)	779	77.9 ↑	(75.2 - 80.4)	696	67.5 ↓	(64.6 - 70.3)
No	252	25.2 ↓	(22.6 - 28.0)	334	35.4 ↑	(32.4 - 38.5)	221	22.1 ↓	(19.6 - 24.8)	335	32.5 ↑	(29.7 - 35.4)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.5: Participation in community based activities, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	617	68.5 ↓	(65.4 - 71.4)	467	79.4 ↑	(75.9 - 82.5)	388	69.5	(65.6 - 73.2)
No	284	31.5 ↑	(28.6 - 34.6)	121	20.6 ↓	(17.5 - 24.1)	170	30.5	(26.8 - 34.4)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who reported participating in community based activities in the last 12 months in the Eyre and Western, Murray and Mallee and Yorke and Mid North country regions, and a lower proportion in the Northern and Western Adelaide metropolitan regions (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6: Respondents who had participated in community based activities in the last 12 months by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	146/520	28.0	(24.3 - 32.0)
Northern Adelaide	162/474	34.2 ↓	(30.1 - 38.6)
Southern Adelaide	147/542	27.2	(23.6 - 31.1)
Western Adelaide	162/493	32.9 ↓	(28.9 - 37.2)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	122/499	24.4	(20.8 - 28.4)
Barossa	140/493	28.4	(24.6 - 32.5)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	115/494	23.3	(19.8 - 27.2)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	107/522	20.5 ↑	(17.2 - 24.2)
Far North	121/470	25.7	(22.0 - 29.9)
Limestone Coast	129/498	25.9	(22.2 - 29.9)
Murray and Mallee	101/505	19.9 ↑	(16.7 - 23.7)
Yorke and Mid North	104/514	20.2 ↑	(17.0 - 23.9)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Social or community groups

Overall, 40.2% (95% CI 38.9 – 41.4) of respondents had participated in a social or community group (such as an arts or heritage group, religious or spiritual group, ethnic or multicultural club, service club, welfare organisations, or other special interest group) within the last 12 months (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7: Respondents who had participated in a social or community group in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	2419	40.2	(38.9 - 41.4)
No	3595	59.7	(58.4 - 60.9)
Don't know/refused	11	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There were a higher proportion of females (42.9%) who reported participating in a social or community group in the last twelve months, when compared to males (37.3%) (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8: Participation in a social or community group in the last 12 months, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1101	37.3 ↓	(35.6 - 39.1)	1318	42.9 ↑	(41.1 - 44.6)
No	1849	62.7 ↑	(60.9 - 64.4)	1746	56.8 ↓	(55.0 - 58.5)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=11).

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in other English speaking countries (45.6%) and a statistically lower proportion of respondents born in Australia (39.2%) who participated in a social or community group in the last twelve months (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9: Participation in a social or community group in the last 12 months, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1894	39.2 ↓	(37.8 - 40.6)	312	45.6 ↑	(41.9 - 49.4)	207	41.6	(37.4 - 46.0)
No	2928	60.6 ↑	(59.2 - 62.0)	371	54.3 ↓	(50.6 - 58.0)	291	58.4	(54.0 - 62.6)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between countries.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=11).

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (45.0%) were more likely to have participated in a social or community group in the last twelve months than those who did not (36.1%) (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10: Participation in a social or community group in the last 12 months, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1201	45.0	(43.2 - 46.9)	1204	36.1	(34.5 - 37.7)
No	1464	54.9	(53.0 - 56.8)	2122	63.6	(62.0 - 65.3)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=11).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

The respondents who have participated in a social or community group in the last twelve months were more likely to be 35 to 44 years or 65 years and over, and less likely to be 16 to 34 years or 45 to 54 years (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Participation in a social or community group in the last 12 months, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	272	27.2 ↓	(24.5 - 30.0)	299	31.6 ↓	(28.8 - 34.7)	468	46.8 ↑	(43.7 - 49.9)	386	37.4 ↓	(34.5 - 40.4)
No	720	71.9 ↑	(69.1 - 74.6)	645	68.4 ↑	(65.3 - 71.2)	532	53.2 ↓	(50.1 - 56.3)	645	62.6 ↑	(59.6 - 65.5)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between age groups.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Table 6.11: Participation in a social or community group in the last 12 months, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	377	41.8	(38.6 - 45.1)	304	51.7 ↑	(47.7 - 55.7)	313	56.1 ↑	(51.9 - 60.1)
No	523	58.1	(54.8 - 61.3)	283	48.2 ↓	(44.1 - 52.2)	246	43.9 ↓	(39.9 - 48.1)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between age groups.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=11).

There was a higher proportion of respondents who had participated in a social or community group in the last 12 months in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island and Murray and Mallee regions, and a lower proportion in the Western Adelaide and Eyre and Western regions (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12: Respondents who had participated in a social or community group in the last 12 months by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	201/520	38.6	(34.5 - 42.8)
Northern Adelaide	178/474	37.6	(33.4 - 42.1)
Southern Adelaide	234/542	43.2	(39.1 - 47.4)
Western Adelaide	171/493	34.7 ↓	(30.7 - 39.1)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	227/499	45.6	(41.3 - 50.0)
Barossa	211/493	42.9	(38.6 - 47.3)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	255/494	51.6 ↑	(47.2 - 56.0)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	194/522	37.1 ↓	(33.1 - 41.4)
Far North	179/470	38.1	(33.8 - 42.6)
Limestone Coast	195/498	39.2	(35.0 - 43.5)
Murray and Mallee	234/505	46.3 ↑	(42.0 - 50.7)
Yorke and Mid North	220/514	42.9	(38.7 - 47.2)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Civic or political groups

Overall, 5.6% (95% CI 5.0 – 6.2) of respondents had participated in a civic or political group (such as a political party, environmental or civic rights group) within the last 12 months (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13: Respondents who had participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	335	5.6	(5.0 - 6.2)
No	5686	94.4	(93.8 - 94.9)
Don't know	4	0.1	#
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There was no difference between the proportions of females (5.5%) who reported participating in a civic or political group in the last twelve months when compared to males (5.6%) (Table 6.14).

Table 6.14: Participation in a civic or political group in the last 12 months, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	165	5.6	(4.8 - 6.5)	170	5.5	(4.8 - 6.4)
No	2783	94.3	(93.4 - 95.1)	2903	94.4	(93.6 - 95.2)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=4).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

There were no statistically significant differences found between respondents in the three different countries of birth categories in terms of participation in a civic or political group in the last twelve months (Table 6.15).

Table 6.15: Participation in a civic or political group in the last 12 months, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	267	5.5	(4.9 - 6.2)	42	6.1	(4.6 - 8.2)	23	4.5	(3.0 - 6.8)
No	4563	94.4	(93.7 - 95.0)	641	93.9	(91.8 - 95.4)	474	95.3	(93.1 - 96.8)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=4).

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (6.6%) were more likely to have participated in a civic or political group in the last twelve months than those who did not (4.8%) (Table 6.16).

Table 6.16: Participation in a civic or political group in the last 12 months, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	176	6.6	(5.7 - 7.6)	159	4.8	(4.1 - 5.5)
No	2488	93.3	(92.3 - 94.2)	3176	95.2	(94.4 - 95.9)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 †‡ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

The respondents who have participated in a civic or political group in the last twelve months were more likely to be 55 to 74 years, and less likely to be 25 to 34 years (Table 6.17).

Table 6.17: Participation in a civic or political group in the last 12 months, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	43	4.3	(3.2 - 5.8)	16	1.7 ↓	(1.1 - 2.7)	56	5.6	(4.3 - 7.2)	67	6.5	(5.1 - 8.1)
No	958	95.7	(94.2 - 96.8)	927	98.1 ↑	(97.0 - 98.8)	944	94.4	(92.8 - 95.7)	963	93.4	(91.8 - 94.8)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=4).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.17: Participation in a civic or political group in the last 12 months, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	68	7.6 ↑	(6.0 - 9.5)	48	8.2 ↑	(6.2 - 10.6)	36	6.5	(4.7 - 8.8)
No	832	92.4 ↓	(90.5 - 94.0)	539	91.7 ↓	(89.2 - 93.7)	523	93.5	(91.2 - 95.3)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=4).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who had participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months in the Eastern Adelaide and Adelaide Hills regions, and a lower proportion in the Northern and Southern Adelaide and Far North regions (Table 6.18).

Table 6.18: Respondents who had participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	43/520	8.2 ↑	(6.2 - 10.9)
Northern Adelaide	17/474	3.7 ↓	(2.3 - 5.8)
Southern Adelaide	22/542	4.0 ↓	(2.7 - 6.0)
Western Adelaide	29/493	5.9	(4.1 - 8.3)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	57/499	11.5 ↑	(9.0 - 14.6)
Barossa	24/493	4.8	(3.2 - 7.0)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	34/494	6.9	(5.0 - 9.5)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	25/522	4.8	(3.3 - 7.0)
Far North	17/470	3.6 ↓	(2.3 - 5.8)
Limestone Coast	31/498	6.3	(4.5 - 8.8)
Murray and Mallee	30/505	5.9	(4.2 - 8.3)
Yorke and Mid North	38/514	7.4	(5.4 - 9.9)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Contact with family and friends

Respondents were asked about the types of contact they have had in the last 12 months with family members or friends they do not live with. Table 6.19 presents the proportion of respondents that had each type of contact with family or friends.

Table 6.19: Respondents who had contact with family or friends*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Face to face contact	5858	97.2	(96.8 - 97.6)
Telephone	5888	97.7	(97.3 - 98.1)
Internet	4650	77.2	(76.1 - 78.2)
Mail	3775	62.7	(61.4 - 63.9)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses possible

Table 6.20 presents the number of times per week the respondent had contact with family and friends they did not live with via any method. The mean number of contacts with family and friends per week was 7.7 (n=5872, SD=20.7).

Table 6.20: Frequency of contact with family or friends

	n	%	(95% CI)
Less than once per week	535	8.9	(8.2 - 9.6)
Once to less than twice per week	1022	17.0	(16.0 - 17.9)
Twice to less than 3 times per week	695	11.5	(10.8 - 12.4)
3 to less than 4 times per week	633	10.5	(9.8 - 11.3)
4 to less than 7 times per week	813	13.5	(12.7 - 14.4)
7 times per week	1405	23.3	(22.3 - 24.4)
More than 7 times per week	768	12.7	(11.9 - 13.6)
Don't know	152	2.5	(2.2 - 3.0)
Overall	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There was a higher proportion of females who had utilised any of the types of contact with family members or friends that they did not live with in the last 12 months when compared to males (Table 6.21).

Table 6.21: Respondents who had contact with family or friends, by gender*

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Face to face contact	2853	96.7 ↓	(96.0 - 97.3)	3005	97.8 ↑	(97.2 - 98.2)
Telephone	2854	96.7 ↓	(96.0 - 97.3)	3034	98.7 ↑	(98.2 - 99.0)
Internet	2235	75.7 ↓	(74.2 - 77.3)	2415	78.6 ↑	(77.1 - 80.0)
Mail	1608	54.5 ↓	(52.7 - 56.3)	2167	70.5 ↑	(68.9 - 72.1)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

*Multiple responses possible

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia who had any contact with family members or friends through face to face, telephone or internet contact in the last 12 months when compared to those born in other countries. There was also a higher proportion of respondents born in other English speaking countries who had any contact with family members or friends through mail contact in the last 12 months when compared to those born in other countries. There was a statistically lower proportion of respondents born in non English speaking countries that had any contact with family members through face to face, telephone or internet contact in the last 12 months and a lower proportion of respondents born in other English speaking countries that had any contact with family members through face to face contact in the last 12 months (Table 6.22).

Table 6.22: Respondents who had contact with family or friends, by country of birth*

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Face to face contact	4730	97.9 ↑	(97.4 - 98.3)	653	95.6 ↓	(93.8 - 96.9)	464	93.2 ↓	(90.7 - 95.1)
Telephone	4732	97.9 ↑	(97.5 - 98.3)	671	98.2	(96.9 - 99.0)	474	95.2 ↓	(93.0 - 96.8)
Internet	3762	77.8 ↑	(76.7 - 79.0)	535	78.3	(75.1 - 81.2)	349	70.0 ↓	(65.9 - 73.9)
Mail	2964	61.3 ↓	(60.0 - 62.7)	485	71.0 ↑	(67.5 - 74.3)	323	64.8	(60.5 - 68.9)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses possible

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents with a disability or long term health condition who had contact with family members or friends through mail contact in the last 12 months when compared to those that did not have a disability or long term health condition. There was a lower proportion of respondents with a disability or long term health condition who had contact with family members or friends through internet contact in the last 12 months when compared to those that did not have a disability or long term health condition (Table 6.23).

Table 6.23: Respondents who had contact with family or friends, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Face to face contact	2582	96.8	(96.1 - 97.4)	3257	97.7	(97.1 - 98.1)
Telephone	2606	97.7	(97.1 - 98.2)	3263	97.8	(97.3 - 98.3)
Internet	1816	68.1 ↓	(66.3 - 69.8)	2824	84.7 ↑	(83.4 - 85.9)
Mail	1762	66.0 ↑	(64.2 - 67.8)	2004	60.1 ↓	(58.4 - 61.7)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. *Multiple responses possible

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had any contact with family members or friends through face to face contact were more likely to be 25 to 44 years of age, and significantly less likely to be aged 65 years or over. Respondents who had any contact with family members or friends through internet contact were more likely to be 16 to 44 years of age, and significantly less likely to be aged 55 years or over. Respondents who had any contact with family members or friends through mail contact were more likely to be aged 55 years or over and significantly less likely to be 16 to 34 years of age (Table 6.24).

Table 6.24: Respondents who had contact with family or friends, by age group*

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Face to face contact	977	97.6	(96.4 - 98.4)	930	98.5 ↑	(97.5 - 99.1)	984	98.4 ↑	(97.4 - 99.0)	993	96.4	(95.0 - 97.3)
Telephone	972	97.1	(95.8 - 98.0)	920	97.4	(96.2 - 98.2)	971	97.1	(95.9 - 98.0)	1012	98.1	(97.1 - 98.8)
Internet	917	91.6 ↑	(89.7 - 93.2)	851	90.1 ↑	(88.1 - 91.9)	870	86.9 ↑	(84.7 - 88.9)	799	77.5	(74.9 - 80.0)
Mail	472	47.1 ↓	(44.0 - 50.2)	533	56.5 ↓	(53.3 - 59.6)	632	63.2	(60.2 - 66.1)	668	64.8	(61.8 - 67.6)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses possible

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.24: Respondents who had contact with family or friends, by age group* (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Face to face contact	882	98.0	(96.9 - 98.7)	560	95.2 ↓	(93.1 - 96.6)	531	95.1 ↓	(93.0 - 96.6)
Telephone	886	98.4	(97.3 - 99.0)	580	98.6	(97.2 - 99.3)	548	98.1	(96.6 - 98.9)
Internet	666	74.0 ↓	(71.0 - 76.7)	357	60.8 ↓	(56.8 - 64.6)	190	34.0 ↓	(30.2 - 38.0)
Mail	615	68.3 ↑	(65.2 - 71.2)	431	73.3 ↑	(69.6 - 76.8)	424	75.8 ↑	(72.1 - 79.2)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses possible

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents in the Southern Adelaide, Adelaide Hills and Barossa regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Eyre and Western and Far North regions that had any contact with family members or friends through face to face contact. There was a higher proportion of respondents in the Yorke and Mid North region, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Eastern and Northern Adelaide regions that had any contact with family members or friends through telephone contact. There was a higher proportion of respondents in the Eastern and Southern Adelaide, Adelaide Hills and Barossa regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Eyre and Western, Murray Mallee and Yorke and Mid North regions that had any contact with family members or friends through internet contact. There was a higher proportion of respondents in the Barossa, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island and Yorke and Mid North regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Northern Adelaide region that had any contact with family members or friends through mail contact (Table 6.25).

Table 6.25: Respondents who had contact with family or friends, by SA government region *

	Face to face contact			Telephone		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Adelaide Metropolitan area						
Eastern Adelaide	505/520	97.2	(95.4 - 98.3)	502/520	96.6 ↓	(94.6 - 97.8)
Northern Adelaide	453/474	95.6	(93.3 - 97.1)	457/474	96.5 ↓	(94.4 - 97.8)
Southern Adelaide	535/542	98.8 ↑	(97.5 - 99.4)	535/542	98.7	(97.3 - 99.3)
Western Adelaide	484/493	98.1	(96.5 - 99.0)	484/493	98.1	(96.5 - 99.0)
Greater Adelaide area						
Adelaide Hills	492/499	98.6 ↑	(97.2 - 99.3)	490/499	98.1	(96.5 - 99.0)
Barossa	487/493	98.7 ↑	(97.3 - 99.4)	485/493	98.4	(96.8 - 99.2)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	479/494	97.0	(95.1 - 98.2)	485/494	98.1	(96.5 - 99.0)
Country regions						
Eyre and Western	487/522	93.3 ↓	(90.9 - 95.2)	513/522	98.3	(96.8 - 99.1)
Far North	445/470	94.7 ↓	(92.3 - 96.4)	461/470	98.2	(96.5 - 99.1)
Limestone Coast	485/498	97.5	(95.7 - 98.5)	491/498	98.5	(97.1 - 99.3)
Murray and Mallee	486/505	96.3	(94.2 - 97.6)	495/505	97.9	(96.3 - 98.9)
Yorke and Mid North	503/514	97.9	(96.2 - 98.8)	511/514	99.5 ↑	(98.4 - 99.8)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. *Multiple responses possible

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Table 6.25: Respondents who had who had contact with family or friends by SA government region (cont)

	Internet			Mail		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Adelaide Metropolitan area						
Eastern Adelaide	420/520	80.7 ↑	(77.1 - 83.9)	333/520	64.1	(59.9 - 68.1)
Northern Adelaide	360/474	75.9	(71.8 - 79.5)	264/474	55.7 ↓	(51.2 - 60.1)
Southern Adelaide	439/542	80.9 ↑	(77.4 - 84.0)	348/542	64.3	(60.1 - 68.2)
Western Adelaide	366/493	74.3	(70.3 - 78.0)	303/493	61.4	(57.1 - 65.6)
Greater Adelaide area						
Adelaide Hills	429/499	86.0 ↑	(82.6 - 88.7)	323/499	64.7	(60.5 - 68.8)
Barossa	394/493	79.9 ↑	(76.2 - 83.2)	341/493	69.2 ↑	(65.0 - 73.1)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	386/494	78.2	(74.4 - 81.6)	362/494	73.3 ↑	(69.3 - 77.0)
Country regions						
Eyre and Western	370/522	70.9 ↓	(66.8 - 74.6)	322/522	61.6	(57.4 - 65.7)
Far North	359/470	76.3	(72.2 - 79.9)	307/470	65.3	(60.9 - 69.5)
Limestone Coast	366/498	73.5	(69.4 - 77.2)	324/498	65.1	(60.8 - 69.2)
Murray and Mallee	349/505	69.1 ↓	(64.9 - 73.0)	328/505	64.9	(60.6 - 68.9)
Yorke and Mid North	355/514	69.1 ↓	(65.0 - 72.9)	358/514	69.6 ↑	(65.5 - 73.4)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. *Multiple responses possible

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Formal volunteering

Formal volunteering is defined as unpaid, voluntary help willingly given in the form of time, services, or skills for an organisation, club, or association. It excludes voluntary work done overseas and donations of money or goods. Overall, 41.9% (95% CI 40.7 – 43.2) of respondents had undertaken formal unpaid volunteering for not-for-profit organisations (Table 6.26).

Table 6.26: Respondents who had undertaken formal unpaid volunteering for not-for-profit organisations

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	2524	41.9	(40.7 - 43.2)
No	3498	58.1	(56.8 - 59.3)
Don't know	2	-	
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There were more females respondents (43.8%) who reported having undertaken unpaid voluntary work when compared to males (40.0%) (Table 6.27).

Table 6.27: Formal volunteering, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1179	40.0 ↓	(38.2 - 41.7)	1345	43.8 ↑	(42.0 - 45.5)
No	1770	60.0 ↑	(58.2 - 61.7)	1728	56.2 ↓	(54.5 - 58.0)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (43.6%) who said they participated in formal unpaid volunteering and a statistically lower proportion of respondents born in other English speaking countries (36.9%) and non English speaking countries (33.1%) doing unpaid volunteering (Table 6.28).

Table 6.28: Formal volunteering, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2106	43.6 ↑	(42.2 - 45.0)	252	36.9 ↓	(33.3 - 40.6)	165	33.1 ↓	(29.1 - 37.3)
No	2725	56.4 ↓	(55.0 - 57.8)	431	63.1 ↑	(59.4 - 66.7)	333	66.9 ↑	(62.7 - 70.9)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was no difference in the proportion of respondents who participated in formal unpaid volunteering when comparing those who had a disability or long term health condition and those that did not (Table 6.29).

Table 6.29: Formal volunteering, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1116	41.8	(40.0 - 43.7)	1396	41.9	(40.2 - 43.6)
No	1551	58.2	(56.3 - 60.0)	1937	58.1	(56.4 - 59.7)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who participated in unpaid formal volunteering were more likely to be aged 35 to 54 years or 65 to 74 years, and less likely to be aged 25 to 34 years, 55 to 64 years or 75 years and over (Table 6.30).

Table 6.30: Formal volunteering, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	406	40.6	(37.6 - 43.6)	347	36.7 ↓	(33.7 - 39.8)	503	50.3 ↑	(47.2 - 53.4)	437	42.4	(39.4 - 45.4)
No	595	59.4	(56.4 - 62.4)	598	63.3 ↑	(60.2 - 66.3)	496	49.6 ↓	(46.5 - 52.7)	593	57.5	(54.5 - 60.5)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.30: Formal volunteering, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	350	38.9 ↓	(35.8 - 42.2)	292	49.6 ↑	(45.5 - 53.6)	189	33.8 ↓	(30.0 - 37.8)
No	550	61.0 ↑	(57.8 - 64.2)	297	50.4 ↓	(46.4 - 54.5)	370	66.2 ↑	(62.2 - 70.0)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically different compared to the other age categories combined.

There were a higher proportion of respondents who reported undertaking formal unpaid volunteering in the last twelve months in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, Eyre and Western, Murray and Mallee, and Yorke and Mid North regions. There was a lower proportion that reported undertaking formal unpaid volunteering in all Adelaide metropolitan regions (Table 6.31).

Table 6.31: Respondents who had undertaken formal unpaid volunteering for not-for-profit organisations by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	199/520	38.2 ↓	(34.1 - 42.4)
Northern Adelaide	176/474	37.1 ↓	(32.9 - 41.5)
Southern Adelaide	227/542	41.9 ↓	(37.8 - 46.1)
Western Adelaide	169/493	34.3 ↓	(30.2 - 38.6)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	250/499	50.1	(45.8 - 54.5)
Barossa	249/493	50.5	(46.1 - 54.9)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	266/494	53.9 ↑	(49.5 - 58.3)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	270/522	51.8 ↑	(47.5 - 56.0)
Far North	220/470	46.8	(42.4 - 51.4)
Limestone Coast	236/498	47.3	(43.0 - 51.7)
Murray and Mallee	264/505	52.2 ↑	(47.8 - 56.5)
Yorke and Mid North	276/514	53.6 ↑	(49.3 - 57.9)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically different compared to all other regions combined.

Informal volunteering

Informal volunteering is defined as unpaid help given directly to people other than relatives; that is, using one's own initiative rather than volunteering through a group or organisation. Examples include: shopping or taking in the mail for a neighbour, mowing someone else's lawn, baby sitting for free, visiting or helping someone who is sick or elderly. Overall, 53.2% (95% CI 52.0 – 54.5) of respondents had undertaken informal unpaid volunteering (Table 6.32).

Table 6.32: Respondents who had undertaken informal unpaid volunteering

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	3207	53.2	(52.0 - 54.5)
No	2814	46.7	(45.5 - 48.0)
Don't know/Refused	3	0.0	#
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There were more males respondents (54.9%) who reported having undertaken informal unpaid volunteering when compared to females (51.6%) (Table 6.33).

Table 6.33: Informal volunteering, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1621	54.9 ↑	(53.1 - 56.7)	1586	51.6 ↓	(49.8 - 53.4)
No	1329	45.0 ↓	(43.3 - 46.8)	1486	48.3 ↑	(46.6 - 50.1)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically different between males and females.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (54.4%) who undertook informal unpaid volunteering and a lower proportion of respondents born in non English speaking countries that did informal volunteering (45.0%) (Table 6.34).

Table 6.34: Informal volunteering, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2631	54.4 ↑	(53.0 - 55.8)	346	50.7	(46.9 - 54.4)	224	45.0 ↓	(40.7 - 49.4)
No	2199	45.5 ↓	(44.1 - 46.9)	337	49.3	(45.6 - 53.1)	274	55.0 ↑	(50.6 - 59.3)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was no difference in the proportion of respondents who undertook informal unpaid volunteering when comparing those who had a disability or long term health condition and those that did not (Table 6.35).

Table 6.35: Informal volunteering, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1462	54.8	(52.9 - 56.7)	1732	51.9	(50.2 - 53.6)
No	1204	45.1	(43.2 - 47.0)	1601	48.0	(46.3 - 49.7)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who participated in unpaid informal volunteering were more likely to be aged 35 to 44 years or 65 to 74 years, and less likely to be aged 16 to 34 years or 75 years and over, when compared to all the other age groups combined (Table 6.36).

Table 6.36: Informal volunteering, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	501	50.1 ↓	(47.0 - 53.1)	511	54.1	(50.9 - 57.3)	587	58.7 ↑	(55.6 - 61.7)	520	50.5	(47.4 - 53.5)
No	498	49.8 ↑	(46.7 - 52.9)	433	45.9	(42.7 - 49.1)	413	41.3 ↓	(38.2 - 44.3)	510	49.5	(46.4 - 52.5)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.36: Informal volunteering, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	497	55.2	(51.9 - 58.4)	316	53.8	(49.7 - 57.8)	274	49.1 ↓	(44.9 - 53.2)
No	404	44.8	(41.6 - 48.1)	272	46.2	(42.2 - 50.3)	285	50.9 ↑	(46.8 - 55.1)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island and Yorke and Mid North regions that reported doing informal unpaid volunteer work, and a lower proportion in the Northern and Western Adelaide regions (Table 6.37).

Table 6.37: Respondents who had undertaken informal unpaid volunteering by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	275/520	52.9	(48.7 - 57.2)
Northern Adelaide	222/474	46.8 ↓	(42.4 - 51.3)
Southern Adelaide	293/542	54.0	(49.8 - 58.2)
Western Adelaide	247/493	50.0 ↓	(45.6 - 54.4)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	286/499	57.3	(52.9 - 61.6)
Barossa	279/493	56.7	(52.3 - 61.0)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	301/494	61.0 ↑	(56.6 - 65.2)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	294/522	56.3	(52.0 - 60.5)
Far North	263/470	56.0	(51.4 - 60.4)
Limestone Coast	299/498	60.0	(55.6 - 64.2)
Murray and Mallee	305/505	60.3	(56.0 - 64.5)
Yorke and Mid North	326/514	63.5 ↑	(59.2 - 67.5)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically different compared to all other regions combined.

Formal and informal volunteering

Overall, 67.6% (CI 66.4 – 68.8) of respondents had undertaken either formal or informal volunteering and 27.5% (95% CI 26.4 – 28.7) of respondents had undertaken both formal and informal unpaid volunteering (Table 6.38).

Table 6.38: Respondents who had undertaken formal and/or informal unpaid volunteering

	n	%	(95% CI)
Formal and informal volunteering	1658	27.5	(26.4 - 28.7)
Formal but not informal volunteering	866	14.4	(13.5 - 15.3)
Informal but not formal volunteering	1549	25.7	(24.6 - 26.8)
No volunteering and/or don't know	1951	32.4	(31.2 - 33.6)
Formal and/or informal volunteering	4073	67.6	(66.4 - 68.8)
No volunteering	1951	32.4	(31.2 - 33.6)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 6.39 presents the number of times per month the respondent performed either formal or informal volunteering. The mean number of times per month was 2.4 (n=5948, SD=6.7).

Table 6.39: Frequency of formal and/or informal unpaid volunteering

	n	%	(95% CI)
Never	1951	32.4	(31.2 - 33.6)
Less than once per month	1148	19.1	(18.1 - 20.1)
Once to less than twice per month	833	13.8	(13.0 - 14.7)
Twice to less than 4 times per month	567	9.4	(8.7 - 10.2)
4 to less than 8 times per month	832	13.8	(13.0 - 14.7)
8 or more times per month	616	10.2	(9.5 - 11.0)
Don't know	76	1.3	(1.0 - 1.6)
Overall	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There was no difference between the proportion of females (66.8%) compared to males (68.5%) who reported undertaking formal and/or informal volunteering (Table 6.40).

Table 6.40: Formal and/or informal volunteering, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Formal and informal volunteering	780	26.4	(24.9 - 28.0)	879	28.6	(27.0 - 30.2)
Formal but not informal volunteering	399	13.5	(12.3 - 14.8)	466	15.2	(14.0 - 16.5)
Informal but not formal volunteering	841	28.5	(26.9 - 30.2)	707	23.0	(21.6 - 24.5)
No volunteering and/or don't know	930	31.5	(29.9 - 33.2)	1021	33.2	(31.6 - 34.9)
Formal and/or informal volunteering	2020	68.5	(66.8 - 70.1)	2052	66.8	(65.1 - 68.4)
No volunteering	930	31.5	(29.9 - 33.2)	1021	33.2	(31.6 - 34.9)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (69.3%) who said they undertook formal and/or informal volunteering when compared to those born in other English speaking countries (63.7%) and non English speaking countries (56.8%) (Table 6.41).

Table 6.41: Formal and/or informal volunteering, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Formal and informal volunteering	1387	28.7 ↑	(27.5 - 30.0)	163	23.9 ↓	(20.8 - 27.2)	106	21.4 ↓	(18.0 - 25.2)
Formal but not informal volunteering	718	14.9	(13.9 - 15.9)	89	13.0	(10.7 - 15.7)	58	11.7	(9.2 - 14.9)
Informal but not formal volunteering	1244	25.7	(24.5 - 27.0)	183	26.8	(23.6 - 30.3)	118	23.7	(20.2 - 27.6)
No volunteering and/or don't know	1483	30.7	(29.4 - 32.0)	248	36.3	(32.8 - 40.0)	215	43.2	(38.9 - 47.6)
Formal and/or informal volunteering	3349	69.3↑	(68.0 - 70.6)	435	63.7↓	(60.0 - 67.2)	283	56.8↓	(52.4 - 61.1)
No volunteering	1483	30.7↓	(29.4 - 32.0)	248	36.3↑	(32.8 - 40.0)	215	43.2↑	(38.9 - 47.6)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was no difference in the proportion of respondents who said they undertook formal and/or informal volunteering when comparing those who had a disability or long term health condition and those that did not (Table 6.42).

Table 6.42: Formal and/or informal volunteering, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Formal and informal volunteering	772	29.0	(27.3 - 30.7)	878	26.3	(24.8 - 27.8)
Formal but not informal volunteering	344	12.9	(11.7 - 14.2)	519	15.6	(14.4 - 16.8)
Informal but not formal volunteering	690	25.9	(24.3 - 27.6)	855	25.6	(24.2 - 27.1)
No volunteering and/or don't know	861	32.3	(30.5 - 34.1)	1084	32.5	(30.9 - 34.1)
Formal and/or informal volunteering	1806	67.7	(65.9 - 69.5)	2251	67.5	(65.9 - 69.1)
No volunteering	861	32.3	(30.5 - 34.1)	1084	32.5	(30.9 - 34.1)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	2667

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 †‡ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who participated in formal and/or informal volunteering were more likely to be aged 35 to 44 years or 65 to 74 years, and less likely to be aged 45 to 54 or 75 years and over (Table 6.43).

Table 6.43: Formal and/or informal volunteering, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Formal and informal volunteering	218	21.8	(19.4 - 24.5)	241	25.6	(22.9 - 28.4)	346	34.6 ↑	(31.7 - 37.6)	299	29.0	(26.3 - 31.8)
Formal but not informal volunteering	188	18.8	(16.5 - 21.3)	105	11.1	(9.3 - 13.3)	157	15.7	(13.6 - 18.1)	138	13.4	(11.5 - 15.6)
Informal but not formal volunteering	283	28.3	(25.6 - 31.1)	270	28.6	(25.8 - 31.5)	241	24.1	(21.5 - 26.8)	222	21.5	(19.1 - 24.1)
No volunteering and/or don't know	312	31.2	(28.4 - 34.1)	328	34.7	(31.8 - 37.8)	256	25.6	(23.0 - 28.4)	372	36.1	(33.2 - 39.1)
Formal and/or informal volunteering	689	68.8	(65.9 - 71.6)	616	65.3	(62.2 - 68.2)	744	74.4↑	(71.6 - 77.0)	659	63.9↓	(60.9 - 66.8)
No volunteering	312	31.2	(28.4 - 34.1)	328	34.7	(31.8 - 37.8)	256	25.6↓	(23.0 - 28.4)	372	36.1↑	(33.2 - 39.1)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.43: Formal and/or informal volunteering, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Formal and informal volunteering	232	25.8	(23.1 - 28.8)	186	31.7 ↑	(28.0 - 35.5)	135	24.1	(20.7 - 27.8)
Formal but not informal volunteering	118	13.1	(11.1 - 15.5)	105	17.9	(15.0 - 21.2)	54	9.7	(7.6 - 12.5)
Informal but not formal volunteering	264	29.4	(26.5 - 32.4)	130	22.1	(18.9 - 25.6)	140	25.0	(21.6 - 28.7)
No volunteering and/or don't know	286	31.7	(28.8 - 34.8)	167	28.3	(24.9 - 32.1)	230	41.2	(37.2 - 45.3)
Formal and/or informal volunteering	615	68.3	(65.2 - 71.2)	422	71.7↑	(67.9 - 75.1)	329	58.8↓	(54.7 - 62.8)
No volunteering	286	31.7	(28.8 - 34.8)	167	28.3↓	(24.9 - 32.1)	230	41.2↑	(37.2 - 45.3)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically different compared to the other age categories combined.

There were a higher proportion of respondents in the Barossa, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, Limestone Coast, Murray Mallee and Yorke and Mid North regions that had reported doing formal and/or informal volunteering. There were a lower proportion of respondents in all Adelaide metropolitan areas except for Southern Adelaide that had reported doing formal and/or informal volunteering (Table 6.44).

Table 6.44: Respondents who had undertaken formal and/or informal unpaid volunteering by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	340/520	65.3 ↓	(61.1 - 69.3)
Northern Adelaide	289/474	61.0 ↓	(56.5 - 65.3)
Southern Adelaide	373/542	68.8	(64.8 - 72.5)
Western Adelaide	305/493	61.9 ↓	(57.6 - 66.1)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	363/499	72.7	(68.6 - 76.4)
Barossa	373/493	75.6 ↑	(71.6 - 79.2)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	380/494	77.0 ↑	(73.0 - 80.5)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	383/522	73.3	(69.4 - 76.9)
Far North	342/470	72.7	(68.5 - 76.5)
Limestone Coast	379/498	76.2 ↑	(72.3 - 79.7)
Murray and Mallee	388/505	76.9 ↑	(73.0 - 80.3)
Yorke and Mid North	403/514	78.4 ↑	(74.6 - 81.7)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically different compared to all other regions combined.

Participation in a sporting or recreation group

Overall, 39.7% (95% CI 38.5 – 41.0) of respondents had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group within the last 12 months (Table 6.45).

Table 6.45: Respondents who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	2393	39.7	(38.5 - 41.0)
No	3631	60.3	(59.0 - 61.5)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 6.46 presents the number of times per month the respondent participated in a sporting or physical recreation group within the last 12 months. The mean number of times per month was 2.2 (n=6012, SD=4.3).

Table 6.46: How often respondents participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Never	3631	60.3	(59.0 - 61.5)
Up to 2 times per month	592	9.8	(9.1 - 10.6)
More than 2 to 4 times per month	914	15.2	(14.3 - 16.1)
More than 4 times to 8 times per month	478	7.9	(7.3 - 8.6)
More than 8 times per month	397	6.6	(6.0 - 7.2)
Don't know	12	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
Overall	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There were a higher proportion of males (41.4%) who reported participating in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months, when compared to females (38.1%) (Table 6.47).

Table 6.47: Respondents who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1223	41.4 ↑	(39.7 - 43.2)	1170	38.1 ↓	(36.4 - 39.8)
No	1728	58.6 ↓	(56.8 - 60.3)	1904	61.9 ↑	(60.2 - 63.6)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (40.9%) who said they had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months compared to those born in non English speaking countries (29.0%) (Table 6.48).

Table 6.48: Respondents who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1977	40.9 ↑	(39.5 - 42.3)	268	39.3	(35.7 - 43.0)	144	29.0 ↓	(25.2 - 33.2)
No	2856	59.1 ↓	(57.7 - 60.5)	414	60.7	(57.0 - 64.3)	353	71.0 ↑	(66.8 - 74.8)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (33.4%) were less likely to have participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months than those who did not (44.9%) (Table 6.49).

Table 6.49: Respondents who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	890	33.4	(31.6 - 35.2)	1497	44.9	(43.2 - 46.6)
No	1777	66.6	(64.8 - 68.4)	1838	55.1	(53.4 - 56.8)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

There was a statistically significant higher proportion of respondents aged 16 to 34 years and a statistically significant lower proportion aged 45 years or over who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months (Table 6.50).

Table 6.50: Respondents who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	617	61.6 ↑	(58.6 - 64.6)	404	42.8 ↑	(39.6 - 45.9)	416	41.6	(38.6 - 44.7)	373	36.2 ↓	(33.3 - 39.2)
No	384	38.4 ↓	(35.4 - 41.4)	541	57.2 ↓	(54.1 - 60.4)	584	58.4	(55.3 - 61.4)	658	63.8 ↑	(60.8 - 66.7)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.50: Respondents who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	265	29.4 ↓	(26.6 - 32.5)	192	32.7 ↓	(29.0 - 36.6)	126	22.5 ↓	(19.2 - 26.1)
No	635	70.6 ↑	(67.5 - 73.4)	396	67.3 ↑	(63.4 - 71.0)	433	77.5 ↑	(73.9 - 80.8)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months in the Limestone Coast region and a lower proportion in the Northern and Western Adelaide and Barossa regions (Table 6.51).

Table 6.51: Respondents who had participated in a sporting or physical recreation group in the last 12 months by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	233/520	44.8	(40.6 - 49.1)
Northern Adelaide	167/474	35.3 ↓	(31.1 - 39.7)
Southern Adelaide	230/542	42.4	(38.3 - 46.6)
Western Adelaide	154/493	31.2 ↓	(27.3 - 35.5)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	197/499	39.5	(35.3 - 43.8)
Barossa	181/493	36.8 ↓	(32.6 - 41.1)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	196/494	39.6	(35.4 - 44.0)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	229/522	43.8	(39.6 - 48.1)
Far North	200/470	42.5	(38.1 - 47.0)
Limestone Coast	249/498	50.0 ↑	(45.7 - 54.4)
Murray and Mallee	228/505	45.2	(40.9 - 49.6)
Yorke and Mid North	223/514	43.5	(39.3 - 47.8)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Attendance at sporting matches or competitions

Overall, 58.6% (95% CI 57.4 – 59.9) of respondents had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator within the last 12 months (Table 6.52).

Table 6.52: Respondents who had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	3532	58.6	(57.4 - 59.9)
No	2492	41.4	(40.1 - 42.6)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 6.53 presents the number of times per month the respondent attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator within the last 12 months. The mean number of times per month was 1.1 (n=5983, SD=2.7).

Table 6.53: How often respondents attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Never	2492	41.4	(40.1 - 42.6)
Up to once per month	2178	36.2	(35.0 - 37.4)
More than once to 2 times per month	363	6.0	(5.5 - 6.7)
More than 2 times to 4 times per month	708	11.8	(11.0 - 12.6)
More than 4 times per month	240	4.0	(3.5 - 4.5)
Don't know	41	0.7	(0.5 - 0.9)
Overall	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There was a higher proportion of males (62.9%) who reported attending a sporting match or competition as a spectator within the last 12 months, when compared to females (54.6%) (Table 6.54).

Table 6.54: Respondents who had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1855	62.9 ↑	(61.1 - 64.6)	1677	54.6 ↓	(52.8 - 56.3)
No	1096	37.1 ↓	(35.4 - 38.9)	1397	45.4 ↑	(43.7 - 47.2)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (61.7%) who reported attending a sporting match or competition as a spectator within the last 12 months, when compared to those born in another English speaking country (54.9%) or a non English speaking country (34.0%) (Table 6.55).

Table 6.55: Respondents who had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
Yes	2981	61.7 ↑	(60.3 - 63.1)	375	54.9 ↓	(51.2 - 58.6)	169	34.0 ↓	(30.0 - 38.3)
No	1851	38.3 ↓	(36.9 - 39.7)	308	45.1 ↑	(41.4 - 48.8)	329	66.0 ↑	(61.7 - 70.0)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (50.3%) were less likely to have reported attending a sporting match or competition as a spectator within the last 12 months than those who did not (65.2%) (Table 6.56).

Table 6.56: Respondents who had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1341	50.3	(48.4 - 52.2)	2176	65.2	(63.6 - 66.8)
No	1326	49.7	(47.8 - 51.6)	1160	34.8	(33.2 - 36.4)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who reported attending a sporting match or competition as a spectator within the last 12 months were more likely to be aged 16 to 24 years or 35 to 54 years and less likely to be aged 65 years and over (Table 6.57).

Table 6.57: Respondents who had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	650	64.9 ↑	(61.9 - 67.8)	568	60.1	(57.0 - 63.2)	683	68.3 ↑	(65.3 - 71.1)	679	65.9 ↑	(62.9 - 68.7)
No	351	35.1 ↓	(32.2 - 38.1)	377	39.9	(36.8 - 43.0)	317	31.7 ↓	(28.9 - 34.7)	352	34.1 ↓	(31.3 - 37.1)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.57: Respondents who had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	502	55.8	(52.5 - 59.0)	297	50.6 ↓	(46.5 - 54.6)	152	27.3 ↓	(23.8 - 31.1)
No	398	44.2	(41.0 - 47.5)	291	49.4 ↑	(45.4 - 53.5)	406	72.7 ↑	(68.9 - 76.2)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months in the Eyre and Western, Far North, Limestone Coast and Yorke and Mid North regions, and a lower proportion in the Eastern, Northern and Western Adelaide and Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island regions (Table 6.58).

Table 6.58: Respondents who had attended a sporting match or competition as a spectator in the last 12 months by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	285/520	54.8 ↓	(50.5 - 59.0)
Northern Adelaide	253/474	53.4 ↓	(48.9 - 57.8)
Southern Adelaide	346/542	63.9	(59.8 - 67.9)
Western Adelaide	263/493	53.3 ↓	(48.8 - 57.6)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	301/499	60.3	(55.9 - 64.5)
Barossa	298/493	60.5	(56.1 - 64.7)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	264/494	53.4 ↓	(49.0 - 57.7)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	363/522	69.5 ↑	(65.4 - 73.3)
Far North	313/470	66.5 ↑	(62.1 - 70.6)
Limestone Coast	335/498	67.3 ↑	(63.1 - 71.3)
Murray and Mallee	302/505	59.7	(55.4 - 63.9)
Yorke and Mid North	344/514	66.9 ↑	(62.8 - 70.9)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Involvement in physical activities or sports as a coach, official, umpire or administrator

Overall, 15.6% (95% CI 14.7 – 16.5) of respondents had been involved in any physical activities or sports as a coach, official, umpire or administrator within the last 12 months (Table 6.59).

Table 6.59: Respondents who had been involved as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	938	15.6	(14.7 - 16.5)
No	5086	84.4	(83.5 - 85.3)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There were a higher proportion of males (17.4%) who reported participating in physical activities or sports as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last twelve months, when compared to females (13.8%) (Table 6.60).

Table 6.60: Involvement as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last 12 months, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	513	17.4 ↑	(16.1 - 18.8)	424	13.8 ↓	(12.6 - 15.1)
No	2437	82.6 ↓	(81.2 - 83.9)	2649	86.2 ↑	(84.9 - 87.4)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (17.3%) who reported participating in physical activities or sports as a coach, official, umpire, or administrator in the last twelve months, when compared to those born in another English speaking country (11.4%) or a non English speaking country (4.6%) (Table 6.61).

Table 6.61: Involvement as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last 12 months, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
Yes	837	17.3 ↑	(16.3 - 18.4)	78	11.4 ↓	(9.2 - 14.0)	23	4.6 ↓	(3.1 - 6.9)
No	3995	82.7 ↓	(81.6 - 83.7)	605	88.6 ↑	(86.0 - 90.8)	475	95.4 ↑	(93.1 - 96.9)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (11.8%) were less likely to have reported participating in physical activities or sports as a coach, official, umpire, or administrator in the last twelve months than those who did not (18.5%) (Table 6.62).

Table 6.62: Involvement as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last 12 months, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	316	11.8	(10.7 - 13.1)	618	18.5	(17.2 - 19.9)
No	2351	88.2	(86.9 - 89.3)	2717	81.5	(80.1 - 82.8)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who reported participating in physical activities or sports as a coach, official, umpire, or administrator in the last twelve months, were more likely to be aged 16 to 24 years or 35 to 54 years, and less likely to be aged 25 to 34 years or 55 years and over (Table 6.63).

Table 6.63: Involvement as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last 12 months, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	222	22.2 ↑	(19.7 - 24.9)	106	11.3 ↓	(9.4 - 13.4)	277	27.6 ↑	(25.0 - 30.5)	194	18.8 ↑	(16.5 - 21.3)
No	779	77.8 ↓	(75.1 - 80.3)	838	88.7 ↑	(86.6 - 90.6)	724	72.4 ↓	(69.5 - 75.0)	837	81.2 ↓	(78.7 - 83.5)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 6.63: Involvement as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last 12 months, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	80	8.8 ↓	(7.2 - 10.9)	37	6.3 ↓	(4.6 - 8.5)	23	4.0 ↓	(2.7 - 6.0)
No	821	91.2 ↑	(89.1 - 92.8)	551	93.7 ↑	(91.5 - 95.4)	536	96.0 ↑	(94.0 - 97.3)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who had been involved in physical activities or sports as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last 12 months in all Country regions except the Limestone Coast, and a lower proportion in all Adelaide Metropolitan regions and the Barossa (Table 6.64).

Table 6.64: Respondents who had been involved in physical activities or sports as a coach, official, umpire or administrator in the last 12 months by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	72/520	13.9 ↓	(11.2 - 17.1)
Northern Adelaide	50/474	10.6 ↓	(8.2 - 13.7)
Southern Adelaide	76/542	14.0 ↓	(11.3 - 17.2)
Western Adelaide	70/493	14.1 ↓	(11.3 - 17.5)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	81/499	16.1	(13.2 - 19.6)
Barossa	75/493	15.2 ↓	(12.3 - 18.7)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	84/494	17.0	(13.9 - 20.5)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	151/522	28.8 ↑	(25.1 - 32.9)
Far North	114/470	24.2 ↑	(20.5 - 28.3)
Limestone Coast	110/498	22.1	(18.7 - 25.9)
Murray and Mallee	122/505	24.1 ↑	(20.5 - 28.0)
Yorke and Mid North	144/514	28.1 ↑	(24.3 - 32.1)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

CHAPTER 7: MULTICULTURALISM

Introduction

This section provides data relevant to SASP Target 5: *Multiculturalism*: “Maintain the high rate of South Australians who believe cultural diversity is a positive influence in the community”, including the key measure for this target.

Cultural diversity

Overall, 85.9% (95% CI 85.0 – 86.7) of respondents believed that cultural diversity was a positive influence in the community (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Proportion of respondents who believe that cultural diversity is a positive influence in the community

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	5174	85.9	(85.0 - 86.7)
No	408	6.8	(6.2 - 7.4)
Don't know/refused	443	7.4	(6.7 – 8.0)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There were a higher proportion of females (87.2%) who believed that cultural diversity was a positive influence in the community when compared to males (84.5%) (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Beliefs on cultural diversity, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	2495	84.5 ↓	(83.2 - 85.8)	2679	87.2 ↑	(85.9 - 88.3)
No	256	8.7 ↑	(7.7 - 9.8)	152	4.9 ↓	(4.2 - 5.8)
Don't know	200	6.8	(5.9 - 7.7)	243	7.9	(7 - 8.9)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

There were no statistically significant differences in the proportion of respondents born in different countries who believed that cultural diversity was a positive influence in the community (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: Beliefs on cultural diversity, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	4149	85.8	(84.8 - 86.8)	598	87.5	(84.8 - 89.8)	418	84.0	(80.5 - 87.0)
No	327	6.8	(6.1 - 7.5)	33	4.9	(3.5 - 6.7)	46	9.2	(7.0 - 12.0)
Don't know/refused	357	7.4	(6.7 - 8.2)	52	7.6	(5.9 - 9.9)	34	6.8	(4.9 - 9.4)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (81.8%) were less likely to believe that cultural diversity was a positive influence in the community than those who did not (89.1%) (Table 8.5).

Table 7.4: Beliefs on cultural diversity, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2182	81.8	(80.3 - 83.2)	2972	89.1	(88.0 - 90.1)
No	233	8.8	(7.7 - 9.9)	172	5.2	(4.5 - 6.0)
Don't know/refused	251	9.4	(8.4 - 10.6)	191	5.7	(5.0 - 6.6)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who believed that cultural diversity was a positive influence in the community were more likely to be aged 16 to 34 years, and less likely to be aged 65 years and over (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Beliefs on cultural diversity, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	919	91.8 ↑	(89.9 - 93.3)	832	88.1 ↑	(85.9 - 90.1)	878	87.8	(85.6 - 89.6)	871	84.5	(82.2 - 86.6)
No	26	2.6 ↓	(1.8 - 3.8)	58	6.1	(4.7 - 7.8)	68	6.8	(5.4 - 8.6)	86	8.3 ↑	(6.8 - 10.1)
Don't know/refused	56	5.6 ↓	(4.4 - 7.2)	54	5.8 ↓	(4.4 - 7.4)	54	5.4 ↓	(4.2 - 7.0)	74	7.2	(5.8 - 8.9)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 7.5: Beliefs on cultural diversity, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	758	84.2	(81.6 - 86.4)	488	83.0 ↓	(79.8 - 85.9)	427	76.4 ↓	(72.7 - 79.7)
No	67	7.5	(5.9 - 9.4)	45	7.7	(5.8 - 10.1)	58	10.4 ↑	(8.1 - 13.2)
Don't know/refused	75	8.3	(6.7 - 10.3)	55	9.3	(7.2 - 11.9)	74	13.2 ↑	(10.6 - 16.2)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who stated that cultural diversity was a positive influence in the community in all metropolitan areas and the Adelaide Hills region, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Eyre and Western, Murray and Mallee, and Yorke and Mid North regions (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6: Respondents who believed that cultural diversity is a positive influence in the community, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	463/520	89.1 ↑	(86.1 - 91.5)
Northern Adelaide	413/474	87.1 ↑	(83.7 - 89.8)
Southern Adelaide	477/542	88.0 ↑	(85.0 - 90.4)
Western Adelaide	430/493	87.1 ↑	(83.9 - 89.8)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	445/499	89.1 ↑	(86.0 - 91.5)
Barossa	399/493	80.9	(77.2 - 84.1)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	401/494	81.2	(77.5 - 84.4)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	415/522	79.6 ↓	(75.9 - 82.8)
Far North	387/470	82.3	(78.6 - 85.5)
Limestone Coast	403/498	81.0	(77.3 - 84.2)
Murray and Mallee	391/505	77.4 ↓	(73.5 - 80.8)
Yorke and Mid North	408/514	79.5 ↓	(75.8 - 82.7)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

CHAPTER 8: INTERNET USAGE

Introduction

This section includes information that is useful to agencies and provides data that is relevant to the consideration of SASP Target 57: *Broadband Access*: “The proportion of South Australian premises with access to broadband services delivered by fibre technology meets the national average by 2020”.

Digital technologies

Respondents were asked if they had particular types of digital devices in their household. Overall, 94.1% (95% CI 93.4 - 94.6) of all households in the survey owned at least one of the listed digital devices (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Types of digital technologies in the household*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Digital camera	5162	85.7	(84.8 - 86.5)
Laptop computer	4475	74.3	(73.2 - 75.4)
Desktop computer	4273	70.9	(69.8 - 72.1)
Smartphone (iPhone, Galaxy phone etc)	3356	55.7	(54.4 - 57.0)
Tablet computer (iPad etc)	1509	25.0	(24.0 - 26.2)
Other	1037	17.2	(16.3 - 18.2)
No digital technologies	347	5.8	(5.2 - 6.4)
Don't know	3	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)
Refused	6	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses possible

There were a higher proportion of males (95.3%) who had at least one type of digital device in the household when compared to females (92.9%) (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Proportion of respondents who had any type of digital devices in the household, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2811	95.3 ↑	(94.5 - 96.0)	2855	92.9 ↓	(91.9 - 93.7)
No	139	4.7 ↓	(4.0 - 5.5)	219	7.1 ↑	(6.3 - 8.1)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (94.5%) who had at least one type of digital device in the household compared to those born in non English speaking countries (89.3%) (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Proportion of respondents who had any type of digital devices in the household, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
Yes	4567	94.5 ↑	(93.8 - 95.1)	647	94.8	(92.9 - 96.2)	444	89.3 ↓	(86.2 - 91.7)
No	265	5.5 ↓	(4.9 - 6.2)	35	5.2	(3.8 - 7.1)	53	10.7 ↑	(8.3 - 13.8)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (90.0%) were less likely to have at least one type of digital device in the household compared to those who did not have a disability or long term health condition (97.3%) (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Proportion of respondents who had any type of digital devices in the household, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2401	90.0	(88.8 - 91.1)	3244	97.3	(96.7 - 97.8)
No	266	10.0	(8.9 - 11.2)	91	2.7	(2.2 - 3.3)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had at least one type of digital device in the household were more likely to be aged 24 to 64 years, and less likely to be aged 65 years and over (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Proportion of respondents who had any type of digital devices in the household, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1001	100.0		928	98.3 ↑	(97.3 - 99.0)	991	99.0 ↑	(98.2 - 99.5)	1002	97.2 ↑	(96.0 - 98.0)
No	-	-		16	1.7 ↓	(1.0 - 2.7)	10	1.0 ↓	(0.5 - 1.8)	29	2.8 ↓	(2.0 - 4.0)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 8.5: Proportion of respondents who had any type of digital devices in the household, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	863	95.9 ↑	(94.4 - 97.0)	522	88.7 ↓	(85.9 - 91.0)	359	64.2 ↓	(60.1 - 68.1)
No	37	4.1 ↓	(3.0 - 5.6)	67	11.3 ↑	(9.0 - 14.1)	200	35.8 ↑	(31.9 - 39.9)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who had at least one type of digital device in the household in the Adelaide Hills and Barossa regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Western Adelaide and Murray and Mallee regions (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Respondents who believe that cultural diversity is a positive influence in the community by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	493/520	94.9	(92.6 - 96.5)
Northern Adelaide	447/474	94.2	(91.7 - 96.0)
Southern Adelaide	517/542	95.4	(93.3 - 96.8)
Western Adelaide	444/493	90.0 ↓	(87.0 - 92.3)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	485/499	97.1 ↑	(95.3 - 98.3)
Barossa	475/493	96.4 ↑	(94.4 - 97.7)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	470/494	95.2	(92.9 - 96.8)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	491/522	94.0	(91.6 - 95.7)
Far North	444/470	94.4	(91.9 - 96.1)
Limestone Coast	464/498	93.1	(90.6 - 95.0)
Murray and Mallee	465/505	92.1 ↓	(89.4 - 94.1)
Yorke and Mid North	483/514	94.0	(91.5 - 95.7)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Internet Connection

Respondents were asked which of the digital devices in the household were used to connect to the internet. Overall, 93.2% (95% CI 92.6 - 93.9) of all households with at least one of the digital devices listed (n=5666) used at least one of the listed devices to connect to the internet (Table 8.7). This equated to 87.7% (95% CI 86.9 – 88.5) of all respondents having some kind of internet connection in the household.

Table 8.7: Devices used to access the internet in the household*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Desktop computer	3659	64.6	(63.3 - 65.8)
Laptop computer	3957	69.8	(68.6 - 71.0)
Tablet computer (iPad etc)	1230	21.7	(20.6 - 22.8)
Smartphone (iPhone, Galaxy phone etc)	2541	44.8	(43.5 - 46.1)
Other	134	2.4	(2.0 - 2.8)
None	369	6.5	(5.9 - 7.2)
Don't know	14	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses possible

There was no difference in the proportion of households that used at least one of the devices to connect to the internet between males and females (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Proportion of respondents who used any type of digital devices in the household to connect to the internet, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2639	93.9	(92.9 - 94.7)	2645	92.6	(91.6 - 93.5)
No	172	6.1	(5.3 - 7.1)	211	7.4	(6.5 - 8.4)
Total	2811	100.0		2856	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There was a higher proportion of respondents born in Australia (93.9%) who used at least one of the devices in the household to connect to the internet compared to those born in other English speaking countries (91.1%) and non English speaking countries (89.9%) (Table 8.9).

Table 8.9: Proportion of respondents who used any type of digital devices in the household to connect to the internet, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
Yes	4290	93.9 ↑	(93.2 - 94.6)	590	91.1 ↓	(88.6 - 93.0)	400	89.9 ↓	(86.8 - 92.4)
No	279	6.1 ↓	(5.4 - 6.8)	58	8.9 ↑	(7.0 - 11.4)	45	10.1 ↑	(7.6 - 13.2)
Total	4569	100.0		647	100.0		444	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (88.5%) were less likely to use at least one of the devices in the household to connect to the internet compared to those who did not have a disability or long term health condition (96.8%) (Table 9.10).

Table 8.10: Proportion of respondents who used any type of digital devices in the household to connect to the internet, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2125	88.5	(87.1 - 89.7)	3141	96.8	(96.1 - 97.3)
No	277	11.5	(10.3 - 12.9)	104	3.2	(2.7 - 3.9)
Total	2402	100.0		3245	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who used at least one of the devices in the household to connect to the internet were more likely to be aged 25 to 54 years, and less likely to be aged 55 years and over (Table 8.11).

Table 8.11: Proportion of respondents who used any type of digital devices in the household to connect to the internet, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	998	99.7	(99.2 - 99.9)	921	99.2 ↑	(98.4 - 99.6)	975	98.4 ↑	(97.5 - 99.0)	956	95.4 ↑	(93.9 - 96.5)
No	3	0.3	#	7	0.8 ↓	(0.4 - 1.6)	15	1.6 ↓	(1.0 - 2.5)	46	4.6 ↓	(3.5 - 6.1)
Total	1001	100.0		928	100.0		991	100.0		1002	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Table 8.11: Proportion of respondents who used any type of digital devices in the household to connect to the internet, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	784	90.8 ↓	(88.7 - 92.5)	418	80.0 ↓	(76.4 - 83.2)	232	64.6 ↓	(59.5 - 69.4)
No	80	9.2 ↑	(7.5 - 11.3)	104	20.0 ↑	(16.8 - 23.6)	127	35.4 ↑	(30.6 - 40.5)
Total	863	100.0		522	100.0		360	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who used at least one of the devices in the household to connect to the internet in the Eastern Adelaide and Adelaide Hills regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Eyre and Western and Yorke and Mid North regions (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Proportion of respondents who used any type of digital devices in the household to connect to the internet, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	476/494	96.5 ↑	(94.5 - 97.8)
Northern Adelaide	417/447	93.4	(90.7 - 95.3)
Southern Adelaide	482/517	93.3	(90.8 - 95.2)
Western Adelaide	413/444	93.1	(90.3 - 95.1)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	466/485	96.1 ↑	(93.9 - 97.5)
Barossa	446/475	93.8	(91.3 - 95.7)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	435/470	92.4	(89.6 - 94.5)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	443/491	90.3 ↓	(87.4 - 92.6)
Far North	413/444	93.0	(90.3 - 95.1)
Limestone Coast	426/464	91.8	(89.0 - 94.0)
Murray and Mallee	425/465	91.4	(88.5 - 93.6)
Yorke and Mid North	412/483	85.4 ↓	(82.0 - 88.3)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Type of internet connection

Respondents who reported that they had at least one type of device in the household that was used to connect to the internet (n=5284) were asked what type of connection(s) the household currently had. The results are presented in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13: Type of internet connection in the household*

	n	%	(95% CI)
ADSL	2496	47.2	(45.9 - 48.6)
Wireless broadband via antenna on roof	1812	34.3	(33.0 - 35.6)
Mobile through my mobile phone	603	11.4	(10.6 - 12.3)
Mobile using a USB dongle connected to my PC/Laptop	498	9.4	(8.7 - 10.2)
Dial-up	108	2.0	(1.7 - 2.5)
Satellite	65	1.2	(1.0 - 1.6)
Optical fibre	42	0.8	(0.6 - 1.1)
Other	75	1.4	(1.1 - 1.8)
Don't know	375	7.1	(6.4 - 7.8)
Refused	3	0.1	#

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

*Multiple responses possible

Reasons for not being connected to the internet / no digital devices in the household

Respondents from households that said they did not use a digital device in the household to connect to the internet (or did not know, n=369) were asked the main reason why this was the case. These are presented in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14: Reasons why the household was not connected to the internet

	n	%	(95% CI)
Don't see any value/not interested	163	44.0	(39.0 - 49.1)
Don't know enough about it	75	20.3	(16.5 - 24.7)
Can't afford it	45	12.3	(9.3 - 16.0)
Have not had time to organise it	22	5.9	(3.9 - 8.8)
Use at work/elsewhere	11	2.9	(1.6 - 5.2)
Waste too much time on it	7	2.0	(1.0 - 4.0)
Other	42	11.3	(8.5 - 15.0)
Don't know	4	1.1	#
Refused	1	0.2	#
Total	369	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Respondents from households that did not have any digital devices in the household (n=347) were asked the main reason why they did not have any. The results are presented in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15: Reasons why no digital technologies were in the household

	n	%	(95% CI)
Don't see any value/not interested	197	56.8	(51.5 - 61.9)
Can't afford it	40	11.5	(8.6 - 15.3)
Don't know enough about it	73	20.9	(17.0 - 25.5)
Use at work/elsewhere	5	1.5	(0.6 - 3.3)
Waste too much time on it	5	1.4	(0.6 - 3.3)
Have not had time to organise it	4	1.2	#
Other	21	6.0	(4.0 - 9.0)
Don't know	2	0.7	#
Refused	1	0.0	#
Total	347	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Satisfaction and usage

Respondents that were connected to the internet (n=5284) were asked if they were satisfied with the speed of their connection. Overall, 67.0% (95% CI 65.8 - 68.3) were satisfied with the speed of their connection. The results are presented in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16: Satisfied with speed of internet connection in the household

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	3543	67.0	(65.8 - 68.3)
No	1574	29.8	(28.6 - 31.0)
Don't know	165	3.1	(2.7 - 3.6)
Refused	2	0.0	#
Total	5284	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Respondents from households (n=5284) who were connected to internet were asked what they used Internet for while at home (Table 8.17).

Table 8.17: The purpose of using the internet while at home*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Online searching of information (Google etc)	4337	82.1	(81.0 - 83.1)
Email	4045	76.6	(75.4 - 77.7)
Social networking (Facebook, Twitter, etc)	2640	50	(48.6 - 51.3)
Online banking/bill payment/transactions (not selling)	2601	49.2	(47.9 - 50.6)
Online shopping, product search, price comparisons	2137	40.4	(39.1 - 41.8)
Online education/learning	1659	31.4	(30.2 - 32.7)
Booking travel/holidays	1570	29.7	(28.5 - 31.0)
Related to my employment	1446	27.4	(26.2 - 28.6)
Viewing of videos or full television shows	1372	26	(24.8 - 27.2)
Skyping, msn-online chatting	1333	25.2	(24.1 - 26.4)
Reading newspapers /current affairs information/books	1257	23.8	(22.7 - 25.0)
Online games	685	13	(12.1 - 13.9)
Running a small business	351	6.6	(6.0 - 7.4)
Online selling	327	6.2	(5.6 - 6.9)
Other	317	6.0	(5.4 - 6.7)
Don't know	74	1.4	(1.1 - 1.8)
Refused	29	0.5	(0.4 - 0.8)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses were possible.

Access from other locations

Respondents living in households that were not connected to the internet (n=740), were asked if they used the internet from any other location. The results are presented in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18: Internet used from any other location*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Access from work	41	5.5	(4.1 - 7.4)
Access from place of study	5	0.7	(0.3 - 1.6)
Access from library	21	2.8	(1.8 - 4.2)
Access from telecentre/internet cafe/community centre	1	0.1	#
Access at friend/relative	39	5.3	(3.9 - 7.1)
Access at cafe/Wi-Fi hotspot	1	0.1	#
Access on portable device (eg laptop, smartphone, iPad)	5	0.6	(0.3 - 1.5)
Other	10	1.3	(0.7 - 2.4)
No	625	84.5	(81.7 - 86.9)
Don't know	1	0.1	#
Refused	2	0.3	#

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

*Multiple responses were possible.

Respondents who reported using the internet from other locations (n=112) were asked what they used it for when at these locations (Table 8.19).

Table 8.19: The purpose of using the internet while away from home*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Online searching of information (Google etc)	62	55.1	(45.9 - 64.0)
Email	34	30.4	(22.7 - 39.5)
Related to my employment	38	34.4	(26.2 - 43.6)
Online shopping, product search, price comparisons	15	13.4	(8.3 - 20.9)
Booking travel/holidays	13	11.5	(6.8 - 18.7)
Online banking/bill payment/transactions (not selling)	11	9.5	(5.4 - 16.4)
Online education/learning	7	6.7	(3.3 - 12.9)
Reading newspapers /current affairs information/books	7	5.9	(2.8 - 11.8)
Skyping, msn-online chatting	5	4.4	(1.9 - 9.9)
Running a small business	4	3.2	#
Social networking (Facebook, Twitter, etc)	3	3.0	#
Online games	2	1.4	#
Viewing of videos or full television shows	2	2.2	#
Online selling	1	0.6	#
Other	12	10.6	(6.1 - 17.7)
Don't know	7	6.0	(2.9 - 12.1)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

*Multiple responses were possible.

Attitude towards digital technologies

Respondents living in households that were not connected to the internet, or who had no computer in the household (or responded “don’t know”) (n=740), were asked if they were generally interested in (digital) technologies such as computers, the internet and mobile phones.

Overall, 24.7% (95% CI 21.7 - 27.9) of all households not connected to the internet were somewhat interested in (digital) technologies, however 44.4% (95% CI 40.9 - 48.0) were not interested (Table 8.20).

Table 8.20: General interest in digital technologies

	n	%	(95% CI)
Highly interested	29	4.0	(2.8 - 5.6)
Somewhat interested	183	24.7	(21.7 - 27.9)
Neutral	110	14.9	(12.5 - 17.6)
Not interested	329	44.4	(40.9 - 48.0)
Dislike them	80	10.9	(8.8 - 13.3)
Don't know	6	0.8	(0.4 - 1.7)
Refused	3	0.3	#
Total	740	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Respondents who were used the internet either from home or other locations (n=5396), were asked what the main source of learning was that enabled them to gain the skills to use devices like computers and smart phones, and the relevant applications or software (Table 8.21).

Table 8.21: Main source of information for skills to enable the use of digital technologies

	n	%	(95% CI)
Self taught	2837	52.6	(51.2 - 53.9)
School/TAFE/University	832	15.4	(14.5 - 16.4)
Friend/family member showed me how to use	769	14.3	(13.3 - 15.2)
Undertook training at work/on the job training	661	12.3	(11.4 - 13.2)
Undertook a computer course at a local community centre	111	2.1	(1.7 - 2.5)
Do not use the internet (used by other household member)	64	1.2	(0.9 - 1.5)
Sought assistance at the library	24	0.4	(0.3 - 0.7)
Other	41	0.8	(0.6 - 1.0)
Don't know	51	0.9	(0.7 - 1.2)
Refused	6	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)
Total	5396	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Overall, 82.1% (95% CI 81.1 - 83.1) of all of the respondents who use the internet either from home or from other locations were either confident or very confident in using those kinds of devices or applications (Table 8.22).

Table 8.22: Confidence in using digital technologies

	n	%	(95% CI)
Very confident	2015	37.3	(36.1 - 38.6)
Confident	2416	44.8	(43.4 - 46.1)
Neither confident or not confident	149	2.8	(2.4 - 3.2)
Not very confident	631	11.7	(10.9 - 12.6)
Not at all confident	128	2.4	(2.0 - 2.8)
Don't know	45	0.8	(0.6 - 1.1)
Refused	13	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
Total	5396	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

All respondents were asked what they thought the main impact that the National Broadband Network would have on their internet use (Table 8.23).

Table 8.23: Impact of NBN on internet use

	n	%	(95% CI)
It will give me better/faster broadband access	1758	29.2	(28.0 - 30.3)
No difference, nothing will change	1608	26.7	(25.6 - 27.8)
Don't know how it will change	627	10.4	(9.7 - 11.2)
Don't know what that is	407	6.8	(6.1 - 7.4)
I expect to do a wider range of things as a result	221	3.7	(3.2 - 4.2)
Don't need it	100	1.7	(1.4 - 2.0)
Already using it	29	0.5	(0.3 - 0.7)
Do not use the internet	29	0.5	(0.3 - 0.7)
Other	215	3.6	(3.1 - 4.1)
Don't know	1013	16.8	(15.9 - 17.8)
Refused	18	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

CHAPTER 9: ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND ARTS EVENTS, PERFORMANCES AND FESTIVALS

Introduction

This section includes the information that is useful to agencies and provides data that is relevant to the consideration of SASP Target 99: Cultural engagement - institutions. Increase the number of attendances at South Australia's cultural institutions by 20% by 2014 and maintain or improve thereafter. This section also includes the information that is relevant to SASP Target 3: *Cultural vibrancy - arts activities*. Increase the vibrancy of the South Australian arts industry by increasing attendance at selected arts activities by 150% by 2020.

Visiting the cultural institutions

Table 9.1 provides a list of the cultural institutions that respondents (n=6024) had visited in the last 12 months.

Table 9.1: The cultural institutions that the respondents had visited in the last 12 months*

	n	%	(95% CI)
South Australia Museum	1239	20.6	(19.6 - 21.6)
Art Gallery of SA	958	15.9	(15.0 - 16.8)
State Library	649	10.8	(10.0 - 11.6)
National Motor Museum	401	6.7	(6.1 - 7.3)
State Maritime Museum	423	7.0	(6.4 - 7.7)
Migration Museum	173	2.9	(2.5 - 3.3)
None	3801	63.1	(61.9 - 64.3)
Don't know	6	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses were possible.

Overall, 36.8% (95% CI 35.6 - 38.0) of respondents had visited the selected cultural institutions in the past 12 months (Table 9.2).

Table 9.2 Proportion of respondents who had visited the cultural institutions

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	2218	36.8	(35.6 - 38.0)
No	3801	63.1	(61.9 - 64.3)
Don't know	6	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Examining the proportion of respondents who had visited cultural institutions in the last 12 months by gender demonstrated that females (39.7%) were more likely to report visiting a cultural institution than males (33.8%) (Table 9.3).

Table 9.3: Proportion of respondents who had visited the cultural institutions, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	996	33.8 ↓	(32.1 - 35.5)	1222	39.7 ↑	(38.0 - 41.5)
No	1951	66.1 ↑	(64.4 - 67.8)	1850	60.2 ↓	(58.4 - 61.9)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=6).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

The respondents who had visited cultural institutions in the last 12 months were more likely to be born in a other English speaking countries (43.6%) and less likely to be born in Australia (36.1%) (Table 9.4).

Table 9.4: Proportion of respondents who had visited the cultural institutions, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1743	36.1 ↓	(34.7 - 37.4)	298	43.6 ↑	(39.9 - 47.4)	175	35.1	(31.0 - 39.4)
No	3085	63.8 ↑	(62.5 - 65.2)	385	56.4 ↓	(52.6 - 60.1)	322	64.7	(60.4 - 68.7)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=6).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents who had a disability or long term health condition (33.1%) were less likely to have visited a cultural institution in the last 12 months than those that did not (39.9%) (Table 9.5).

Table 9.5: Proportion of respondents who had visited the cultural institutions, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	883	33.1	(31.4 - 34.9)	1330	39.9	(38.2 - 41.5)
No	1782	66.8	(65.0 - 68.6)	2002	60.0	(58.3 - 61.7)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=6).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had visited cultural institutions in the last 12 months were more likely to be aged 16 to 44 years, and less likely to be aged 55 to 64 years or 75 years and over (Table 9.6).

Table 9.6: Proportion of respondents who had visited the cultural institutions, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	420	41.9 ↑	(38.9 - 45.0)	409	43.3 ↑	(40.2 - 46.5)	419	41.9 ↑	(38.9 - 45.0)	378	36.6	(33.7 - 39.6)
No	578	57.7 ↓	(54.6 - 60.7)	536	56.7 ↓	(53.5 - 59.8)	581	58.1 ↓	(55.0 - 61.1)	653	63.4	(60.4 - 66.3)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=6).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 9.6: Proportion of respondents who had visited the cultural institutions, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	276	30.6 ↓	(27.7 - 33.7)	203	34.4	(30.7 - 38.4)	114	20.4 ↓	(17.3 - 24.0)
No	624	69.3 ↑	(66.3 - 72.3)	386	65.6	(61.6 - 69.3)	443	79.3 ↑	(75.7 - 82.4)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=6).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who have visited cultural institutions in the Adelaide Metropolitan area and Adelaide Hills region and a lower proportion of respondents in the Country regions (Table 9.7).

Table 9.7: Proportion of respondents who had visited the cultural institutions, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	281/520	54.0 ↑	(49.7 - 58.3)
Northern Adelaide	180/474	38.0 ↑	(33.8 - 42.5)
Southern Adelaide	212/542	39.2 ↑	(35.1 - 43.3)
Western Adelaide	187/493	38.0 ↑	(33.9 - 42.4)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	243/499	48.6 ↑	(44.3 - 53.0)
Barossa	160/493	32.6	(28.6 - 36.8)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	140/494	28.4	(24.6 - 32.5)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	88/522	16.8 ↓	(13.8 - 20.2)
Far North	77/470	16.4 ↓	(13.3 - 20.0)
Limestone Coast	59/498	11.9 ↓	(9.4 - 15.1)
Murray and Mallee	118/505	23.4 ↓	(19.9 - 27.3)
Yorke and Mid North	99/514	19.3 ↓	(16.1 - 22.9)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Visiting other cultural institutions

Overall, 43.4% (95% CI 41.9 - 45.0) of respondents had visited another library, art gallery, museum or exhibition in the past 12 months (Table 9.8).

Table 9.8 Proportion of respondents who had visited other cultural institutions

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	1653	43.4	(41.9 - 45.0)
No	2139	56.2	(54.6 - 57.8)
Don't know	14	0.4	(0.2 - 0.6)
Total	3806	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Females (50.9%) were more likely to visit another library, art gallery, museum or exhibition compared to males (36.4%) (Table 9.9).

Table 9.9: Proportion of respondents who had visited other cultural institutions, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	711	36.4 ↓	(34.3 - 38.5)	942	50.9 ↓	(48.6 - 53.1)
No	1239	63.4 ↑	(61.2 - 65.5)	900	48.6 ↓	(46.3 - 50.9)
Total	1954	100.0		1852	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=14).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

The respondents who had visited another library, art gallery, museum or exhibition in the last 12 months were more likely to be born in Australia (44.5%) and less likely to be born in a non English speaking country (35.5%) (Table 9.10).

Table 9.10: Proportion of respondents who had visited other cultural institutions, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
Yes	1374	44.5 ↑	(42.7 - 46.2)	161	41.9	(37.0 - 46.8)	115	35.5 ↓	(30.6 - 41.0)
No	1702	55.1 ↓	(53.3 - 56.8)	223	58.0	(52.9 - 62.8)	208	64.2 ↑	(59.0 - 69.4)
Total	3089	100.0		385	100.0		323	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=14).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents who had a disability or long term health condition (40.7%) were less likely to have visited another library, art gallery, museum or exhibition in the last 12 months than those that did not (46.0%) (Table 9.11).

Table 9.11: Proportion of respondents who had visited other cultural institutions, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	725	40.7	(38.4 - 42.9)	923	46.0	(43.8 - 48.2)
No	1046	58.7	(56.4 - 60.9)	1081	53.9	(51.7 - 56.1)
Total	1784	100.0		2006	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=14).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had visited any other library, art gallery, museum or exhibition in the last 12 months were more likely to be aged 35 to 44 years, and less likely to be aged 55 to 64 years (Table 9.12).

Table 9.12: Proportion of respondents who had visited other cultural institutions, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	271	46.6	(42.6 - 50.6)	224	41.7	(37.6 - 46.0)	282	48.5 ↑	(44.5 - 52.6)	271	41.5	(37.8 - 45.3)
No	304	52.2 ↓	(48.2 - 56.3)	311	58.1	(53.9 - 62.2)	299	51.5 ↓	(47.4 - 55.5)	381	58.4	(54.6 - 62.1)
Total	581	100.0		536	100.0		581	100.0		653	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=14).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 9.12: Proportion of respondents who had visited other cultural institutions, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	242	38.7 ↓	(35.0 - 42.6)	173	45.0	(40.1 - 50.0)	190	42.8	(38.3 - 47.4)
No	378	60.6 ↑	(56.7 - 64.3)	211	54.7	(49.7 - 59.6)	254	57.1	(52.5 - 61.7)
Total	624	100.0		386	100.0		445	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=14).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who have visited another library, art gallery, museum or exhibition (other than the major ones listed) in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island and Limestone Coast regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Northern and Western Adelaide and Murray and Mallee regions (Table 9.13).

Table 9.13: Proportion of respondents who had visited other cultural institutions, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	106/239	44.5	(38.3 - 50.8)
Northern Adelaide	108/294	36.6 ↓	(31.3 - 42.3)
Southern Adelaide	159/330	48.3	(42.9 - 53.7)
Western Adelaide	95/306	30.9 ↓	(26.0 - 36.3)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	133/256	51.8	(45.7 - 57.8)
Barossa	148/333	44.5	(39.3 - 49.9)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	202/354	57.1 ↑	(51.9 - 62.1)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	191/434	43.9	(39.3 - 48.6)
Far North	184/393	46.9	(42.0 - 51.8)
Limestone Coast	266/439	60.6 ↑	(56.0 - 65.1)
Murray and Mallee	163/387	42.0 ↓	(37.2 - 47.0)
Yorke and Mid North	203/415	48.8	(44.1 - 53.6)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

The cultural institutions visited most recently

Table 9.14 provides a list of the cultural institutions that respondents (n=1034) had visited most recently.

Table 9.14: The cultural institutions visited most recently

	n	%	(95% CI)
Art Gallery of SA	288	27.9	(25.2 - 30.7)
South Australian Museum	394	38.1	(35.2 - 41.1)
State Library	155	15.0	(13.0 - 17.3)
Migration Museum	26	2.5	(1.7 - 3.7)
National Motor Museum	71	6.9	(5.5 - 8.6)
SA Maritime Museum	96	9.3	(7.7 - 11.2)
Don't know	3	0.3	(0.1 - 0.8)
Total	1034	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Females (30.4%) were more likely to have visited the Art Gallery of SA most recently (Table 9.15).

Table 9.15: The cultural institutions visited most recently, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Art Gallery of SA	100	24.1 ↓	(20.2 - 28.4)	188	30.4 ↑	(26.9 - 34.2)
South Australian Museum	174	41.7	(37.0 - 46.5)	220	35.8	(32.1 - 39.6)
State Library	59	14.1	(11.1 - 17.8)	97	15.7	(13.0 - 18.7)
Migration Museum	4	#	#	22	3.5	(2.3 - 5.3)
National Motor Museum	35	8.3	(6.0 - 11.3)	36	5.9	(4.3 - 8.0)
SA Maritime Museum	44	10.7	(8.1 - 14.0)	52	8.4	(6.4 - 10.8)
Total	417	100.0		617	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know category not reported (n=3).

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

The respondents born in an English speaking country were more likely to have visited the State Library (21.6%) or the National Motor Museum (12.4%) most recently (Table 9.16).

Table 9.16: The cultural institutions visited most recently, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Art Gallery of SA	227	27.9	(25.0 - 31.1)	36	25.9	(19.4 - 33.7)	25	30.4	(21.5 - 41.0)
South Australian Museum	321	39.6	(36.3 - 43.0)	39	27.7 ↓	(21.0 - 35.7)	34	41.4	(31.3 - 52.2)
State Library	114	14.0	(11.8 - 16.6)	30	21.6 ↑	(15.6 - 29.1)	11	13.6	(7.8 - 22.7)
Migration Museum	21	2.6	(1.7 - 4.0)	3	#	#	1	#	#
National Motor Museum	54	6.6	(5.1 - 8.5)	17	12.4 ↑	(7.9 - 18.8)	-	-	
SA Maritime Museum	73	9.1	(7.3 - 11.2)	14	10.1	(6.1 - 16.2)	8	10.3	(5.4 - 18.8)
Total	811	100.0		140	100.0		82	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused not reported (n=3).

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents who had a disability or long term health condition were more likely to have visited the Migration Museum (15.6%) or the SA Maritime Museum (14.2%) most recently (Table 9.17).

Table 9.17: The cultural institutions visited most recently, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Art Gallery of SA	104	26.2	(22.1 - 30.7)	183	28.8	(25.4 - 32.5)
South Australian Museum	143	35.9	(31.4 - 40.8)	251	39.6	(35.8 - 43.4)
State Library	51	12.9	(10.0 - 16.6)	104	16.4	(13.7 - 19.5)
Migration Museum	16	3.9	(2.4 - 6.3)	10	1.6	(0.9 - 2.9)
National Motor Museum	27	6.7	(4.7 - 9.6)	44	7.0	(5.2 - 9.2)
SA Maritime Museum	56	14.2	(11.1 - 17.9)	40	6.3	(4.6 - 8.4)
Total	398	100.0		634	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. Note: Don't know and Refused not reported (n=3).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who most recently visited: the Art Gallery of SA were more likely to be 55 to 64 years; the South Australian Museum were more likely to be 25 to 44 years; the State Library were more likely to be 16 to 24 years; SA Maritime Museum visitors were more likely to be 55+ years. The Migration and National Motor Museums demonstrated no statistically significant differences in visitors by age (Table 9.18).

Table 9.18: The cultural institutions visited most recently, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Art Gallery of SA	52	28.3	(22.3 - 35.2)	56	30.5	(24.3 - 37.5)	19	10.3	(24.3 - 37.5)	59	31.0	(6.7 - 15.5)
SA Museum	60	32.7	(26.3 - 39.8)	94	51.4 ↑	(44.2 - 58.5)	101	54.6 ↑	(44.2 - 58.5)	67	35.0	(47.4 - 61.6)
State Library	63	34.2 ↑	(27.7 - 41.3)	12	6.6 ↓	(3.8 - 11.1)	24	13.0	(3.8 - 11.1)	22	11.7	(8.9 - 18.6)
Migration Museum	3	#	#	-	-		7	3.7	(1.8 - 7.4)	5	2.7	(1.2 - 6.2)
National Motor Museum	3	#	#	14	7.6	(4.5 - 12.3)	17	9.2	(5.9 - 14.3)	20	10.5 ↑	(6.9 - 15.6)
SA Maritime Museum	3	#	#	7	4.0 ↓	(2.0 - 7.9)	17	9.3	(5.9 - 14.4)	17	9.1	(5.8 - 14.0)
Total	184	100.0		183	100.0		184	100.0		191	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and refused not reported (n=3).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combine

Table 9.18: The cultural institutions visited most recently, by age group

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Art Gallery of SA	58	43.8 ↑	(24.8 - 37.8)	33	31.4	(35.6 - 52.3)	12	21.2	(23.3 - 40.8)
SA Museum	28	21.0 ↓	(28.6 - 42.0)	26	24.6 ↓	(15.0 - 28.8)	19	34.8	(17.3 - 33.7)
State Library	17	12.5	(7.9 - 17.0)	13	12.2	(7.9 - 19.2)	5	9.1	(7.2 - 19.8)
Migration Museum	4	#	#	4	#	#	3	#	#
National Motor Museum	6	4.4	(2.0 - 9.4)	9	8.3	(4.4 - 15.2)	2	#	#
SA Maritime Museum	19	14.0 ↑	(9.1 - 21.0)	21	19.6 ↑	(13.2 - 28.3)	12	22.1 ↑	(13.2 - 34.7)
Total	132	100.0		104	100.0		55	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and refused not reported (n=3).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combine

Quality, accessibility, staff and volunteers of the cultural institutions

Respondents who had visited the cultural institutions (n=2218), were asked a series of questions regarding the quality, accessibility, and staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions they had visited most recently. Table 9.19 shows the rating on a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 means “very dissatisfied” and 5 means “very satisfied”) with the overall quality of the experience as a visitor to the cultural institutions. Overall, 97.2% (95% CI 96.4 – 97.8) gave a score of 3 or higher as their level of satisfaction with the overall quality of the cultural institutions.

Table 9.19: Satisfaction with quality of the cultural institutions

	n	%	(95% CI)
1 Very dissatisfied	8	0.4	(0.1 - 0.4)
2	49	2.2	(1.0 - 1.7)
3	221	10.0	(5.1 - 6.6)
4	923	41.6	(22.9 - 25.6)
5 Very satisfied	1011	45.6	(25.2 - 28.0)
Don't know	5	0.2	(0.0 - 0.3)
Refused	1	#	#
Total	2218	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

The overall mean satisfaction score was 4.30 (n=2212; SD=0.77). The mean satisfaction scores are presented by demographics and disability status from Table 9.20 to Table 9.24.

Table 9.20: Mean satisfaction with quality of the cultural institutions, by gender

	m	n	SD
Male	4.24	992	0.73
Female	4.35	1220	0.79
Total	4.30	2212	0.77

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.21: Mean satisfaction with quality of the cultural institutions, by country of birth

	m	n	SD
Australia	4.31	1741	0.77
Other-English speaking	4.33	296	0.75
Other-Non English speaking	4.23	174	0.77
Total	4.30	2211	0.77

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.22: Mean satisfaction with quality of the cultural institutions, by disability or long-term health condition

	m	n	SD
Disability or long term health condition	4.32	880	0.78
No disability or long term health condition	4.30	1327	0.75
Total	4.30	2208	0.77

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.23: Mean satisfaction with quality of the cultural institutions, by age group

	m	n	SD
16 to 24 yrs	4.26	420	0.67
25 to 34 yrs	4.33	409	0.86
35 to 44 yrs	4.15	419	0.83
45 to 54 yrs	4.29	378	0.74
55 to 64 yrs	4.39	274	0.71
65 to 74 yrs	4.47	202	0.70
75 yrs and over	4.41	112	0.72
Total	4.30	2212	0.77

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.24 : Satisfaction with quality of the cultural institutions, by SA government region

	m	n	SD
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	4.40	280	0.76
Northern Adelaide	4.18	180	0.81
Southern Adelaide	4.33	212	0.73
Western Adelaide	4.24	187	0.79
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	4.40	240	0.68
Barossa	4.22	160	0.82
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	4.30	140	0.85
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	4.34	88	0.73
Far North	4.25	77	0.72
Limestone Coast	4.54	59	0.59
Murray and Mallee	4.43	118	0.67
Yorke and Mid North	4.39	99	0.65
Total	4.33	1841	0.75

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

Table 9.25 shows the rating on a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 means “very dissatisfied” and 5 means “very satisfied”) on the accessibility of the experience as a visitor to the cultural institutions. Overall, 95.1% (95% CI 94.1 – 95.9) gave a score of 3 or higher as their level of satisfaction with the accessibility of cultural institutions.

Table 9.25: Satisfaction with the accessibility of the cultural institutions

	n	%	(95% CI)
1 Very dissatisfied	22	1.0	(0.7 - 1.5)
2	49	2.2	(1.7 - 2.9)
3	161	7.3	(6.3 - 8.4)
4	716	32.3	(30.4 - 34.3)
5 Very satisfied	1231	55.5	(53.4 - 57.6)
Don't know	38	1.7	(1.2 - 2.3)
Refused	1	#	
Total	2218	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

The overall mean satisfaction score was 4.42 (n=2179; SD=0.81). The mean satisfaction scores are presented by demographics and disability status from Table 9.26 to Table 9.30.

Table 9.26: Mean satisfaction with the accessibility of the cultural institutions, by gender

	m	n	SD
Male	4.36	971	0.78
Female	4.46	1208	0.83
Total	4.42	2179	0.81

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.27: Mean satisfaction with the accessibility of the cultural institutions, by country of birth

	m	n	SD
Australia	4.39	1717	0.83
Other-English speaking	4.54	295	0.68
Other-Non English speaking	4.45	165	0.73
Total	4.41	2177	0.81

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.28: Mean satisfaction with the accessibility of the cultural institutions, by disability or long-term health condition

	m	n	SD
Disability or long term health condition	4.33	863	0.91
No disability or long term health condition	4.47	1312	0.72
Total	4.42	2175	0.81

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.29: Mean satisfaction with the accessibility of the cultural institutions, by age group

	m	n	SD
16 to 24 yrs	4.48	402	0.70
25 to 34 yrs	4.49	408	0.83
35 to 44 yrs	4.33	410	0.87
45 to 54 yrs	4.33	376	0.85
55 to 64 yrs	4.40	274	0.77
65 to 74 yrs	4.50	198	0.73
75 yrs and over	4.43	110	0.84
Total	4.42	2179	0.81

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.30: Mean satisfaction with the accessibility of the cultural institutions, by SA government region

	m	n	SD
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	4.48	279	.70
Northern Adelaide	4.46	175	.73
Southern Adelaide	4.44	205	.79
Western Adelaide	4.24	187	1.01
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	4.46	240	.76
Barossa	4.33	160	.83
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	4.42	140	.84
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	4.31	88	.98
Far North	4.42	74	.73
Limestone Coast	4.48	59	.82
Murray and Mallee	4.43	118	.74
Yorke and Mid North	4.31	97	.97
Total	4.41	1822	.82

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

Table 9.31 shows the rating on a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 means “very dissatisfied” and 5 means “very satisfied”) by respondents, on the staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions. Overall, 92.1% (95% CI 90.9 – 93.2) gave a score of 3 or higher as their level of satisfaction with the staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions.

Table 9.31: Satisfaction with staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions

	n	%	(95% CI)
1 Very dissatisfied	5	0.2	(0.1 - 0.5)
2	33	1.5	(1.1 - 2.1)
3	167	7.5	(6.5 - 8.7)
4	626	28.2	(26.4 - 30.1)
5 Very satisfied	1250	56.4	(54.3 - 58.4)
Don't know	129	5.8	(4.9 - 6.9)
Refused	7	0.3	(0.2 - 0.7)
Total	2218	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

The overall mean satisfaction score was 4.48 (n=2081; SD=0.73). The mean satisfaction scores are presented by demographics and disability status from Table 9.32 to Table 9.36.

Table 9.32: Mean satisfaction with staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions, by gender

	m	n	SD
Male	4.45	933	0.71
Female	4.50	1148	0.75
Total	4.48	2081	0.73

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.33: Mean satisfaction with staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions, by country of birth

	m	n	SD
Australia	4.48	1634	0.74
Other-English speaking	4.51	281	0.71
Other-Non English speaking	4.48	164	0.64
Total	4.48	2079	0.73

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.34: Mean satisfaction with staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions, by disability or long-term health condition

	m	n	SD
Disability or long term health condition	4.50	821	0.68
No disability or long term health condition	4.47	1256	0.76
Total	4.48	2077	0.73

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.35: Mean satisfaction with staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions, by age group

	m	n	SD
16 to 24 yrs	4.46	407	0.69
25 to 34 yrs	4.57	388	0.78
35 to 44 yrs	4.31	385	0.86
45 to 54 yrs	4.44	348	0.70
55 to 64 yrs	4.52	253	0.66
65 to 74 yrs	4.63	192	0.59
75 yrs and over	4.65	108	0.53
Total	4.48	2081	0.73

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 9.36: Satisfaction with staff and volunteers at the cultural institutions, by SA government region

	m	n	SD
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	4.58	265	0.63
Northern Adelaide	4.45	171	0.79
Southern Adelaide	4.36	199	0.82
Western Adelaide	4.51	177	0.66
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	4.60	222	0.63
Barossa	4.34	145	0.84
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	4.55	124	0.66
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	4.39	79	0.78
Far North	4.50	71	0.70
Limestone Coast	4.63	55	0.55
Murray and Mallee	4.71	106	0.53
Yorke and Mid North	4.53	97	0.65
Total	4.51	1713	0.71

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

Revisiting the cultural institutions

Respondents were asked if they had visited the cultural institution for the first time in the last 12 months. Overall, 27.1% (95% CI 25.3 - 29.0) of respondents had visited a cultural institution for first time in the last 12 months (Table 9.37).

Table 9.37 Proportion of respondents who visited a cultural institution for first time in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	602	27.1	(25.3 - 29.0)
No	1607	72.4	(70.6 - 74.3)
Don't know/refused	9	0.4	(0.2 - 0.8)
Total	2218	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There were more males (29.1%) who had visited a cultural institution for the first time in the last 12 months than females (25.5%) (Table 9.38).

Table 9.38 Proportion of respondents who visited a cultural institution for first time, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	290	29.1 ↑	(26.4 - 32.0)	312	25.5 ↓	(23.2 - 28.1)
No	697	70.0 ↓	(67.1 - 72.7)	910	74.5 ↑	(71.9 - 76.8)
Total	996	100.0		1222	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=9).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

Respondents from other English speaking countries (34.4%) were more likely to report visiting a cultural institution for the first time in the last 12 months than were those born in Australia (26.1%) (Table 9.39).

Table 9.39 Proportion of respondents who visited a cultural institution for first time, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	455	26.1 ↓	(24.1 - 28.2)	102	34.4 ↑	(29.2 - 40.0)	42	24.3	(18.5 - 31.2)
No	1285	73.7 ↑	(71.6 - 75.7)	195	65.6 ↓	(60.0 - 70.8)	126	71.9	(64.8 - 78.0)
Total	1743	100.0		298	100.0		175	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=9).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was no difference in the proportion of respondents who reported visiting a cultural institution for the first time in the last 12 months when comparing those who had a disability or long term health condition and those that did not (Table 9.40).

Table 9.40: Proportion of respondents who visited a cultural institution for first time, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	237	26.8	(24.0 - 29.8)	364	27.4	(25.0 - 29.8)
No	645	73.0	(70.0 - 75.9)	958	72.1	(69.6 - 74.4)
Total	883	100.0		1330	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=9).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had visited a cultural institution for first time in the last 12 months were more likely to be aged 25 to 34 years and less likely to be aged 45 to 54 years (Table 9.41).

Table 9.41 Proportion of respondents who visited a cultural institution for first time, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	113	27.0	(23.0 - 31.4)	137	33.5 ↑	(29.1 - 38.2)	122	29.0	(24.9 - 33.5)	87	23.1 ↓	(19.1 - 27.6)
No	300	71.4	(66.9 - 75.5)	272	66.5 ↓	(61.8 - 70.9)	297	71.0	(66.5 - 75.1)	290	76.9 ↑	(72.4 - 80.9)
Total	420	100.0		409	100.0		419	100.0		378	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=9).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 9.41: Proportion of respondents who visited a cultural institution for first time, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	69	24.9	(20.2 - 30.3)	46	22.7	(17.4 - 28.9)	29	25.0	(17.9 - 33.6)
No	206	74.8	(69.4 - 79.6)	157	77.3	(71.1 - 82.6)	84	73.6	(64.9 - 80.8)
Total	276	100.0		203	100.0		114	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=9).

There was a higher proportion of respondents who had visited a cultural institution for first time in the Eyre and Western, Far North and Limestone Coast regions, and lower proportion of respondents in the Eastern Adelaide and Adelaide Hills regions (Table 9.42).

Table 9.42 Proportion of respondents who visited the cultural institutions for first time, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	59/281	20.9 ↓	(16.6 - 26.0)
Northern Adelaide	63/180	35.2 ↑	(28.6 - 42.4)
Southern Adelaide	52/212	24.7	(19.4 - 30.9)
Western Adelaide	48/187	25.4	(19.7 - 32.1)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	46/243	19.0 ↓	(14.6 - 24.4)
Barossa	35/160	21.9	(16.2 - 28.9)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	45/140	32.3	(25.1 - 40.4)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	33/88	37.4 ↑	(28.0 - 47.9)
Far North	37/77	47.9 ↑	(37.1 - 58.9)
Limestone Coast	34/59	57.4 ↑	(44.8 - 69.2)
Murray and Mallee	29/118	24.4	(17.5 - 32.8)
Yorke and Mid North	33/99	32.9	(24.4 - 42.6)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Overall, 6.3% (95% CI 5.4 – 7.4) of respondents had visited the cultural institutions regularly or frequently (Table 9.43).

Table 9.43 Frequency of visits to the cultural institutions

	n	%	(95% CI)
Regularly (once a week)	27	1.2	(0.8 - 1.7)
Frequently (once a month)	114	5.1	(4.3 - 6.1)
Infrequently (once every four months)	252	11.4	(10.1 - 12.8)
Occasionally (once or twice a year)	752	33.9	(32.0 - 35.9)
Rarely (once every two years or less)	827	37.3	(35.3 - 39.3)
First visit	241	10.9	(9.6 - 12.2)
Don't know	4	#	#
Refused	1	#	#
Total	2218	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

Overall, 89.1% (95% CI 87.7 – 90.3) of respondents were likely to visit the cultural institutions again (Table 9.44).

Table 9.44 Proportion of respondents who were likely to revisit the cultural institutions

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	1976	89.1	(87.7 - 90.3)
No	169	7.6	(6.6 - 8.8)
Don't know	72	3.2	(2.6 - 4.1)
Refused	1	#	#
Total	2218	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

No statistically significant differences were demonstrated among respondents who were likely to revisit the cultural institutions by gender (Table 9.45).

Table 9.45 Proportion of respondents who were likely to revisit the cultural institutions, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	905	90.8	(88.8 - 92.4)	1072	87.7	(85.8 - 89.4)
No	65	6.6	(5.2 - 8.3)	104	8.5	(7.1 - 10.2)
Don't know/refused	26	2.6	(1.8 - 3.8)	46	3.8	(2.8 - 5.0)
Total	996	100.0		1222	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Those born in Australia were more likely not to want to visit the cultural institutions again (8.4%) when compared to those born in other English speaking countries (4.4%) (Table 9.46).

Table 9.46 Proportion of respondents who would like to revisit the cultural institutions, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1549	88.8	(87.3 - 90.2)	265	89.1	(85.0 - 92.1)	160	91.6	(86.6 - 94.9)
No	146	8.4 ↑	(7.2 - 9.8)	13	4.4 ↓	(2.6 - 7.4)	10	5.8	(3.2 - 10.3)
Don't know/refused	49	2.8 ↓	(2.1 - 3.7)	19	6.5 ↑	(4.2 - 9.9)	4	#	#
Total	1743	100.0		298	100.0		175	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was no difference in the proportion of respondents who reported that they would like to visit the cultural institutions again when comparing those who had a disability or long term health condition and those that did not (Table 9.47).

Table 9.47: Proportion of respondents who would like to revisit the cultural institutions, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	791	89.5	(87.3 - 91.4)	1180	88.8	(87.0 - 90.4)
No	69	7.8	(6.2 - 9.7)	100	7.5	(6.2 - 9.1)
Don't know/refused	24	2.7	(1.8 - 4)	49	3.7	(2.8 - 4.8)
Total	883	100.0		1330	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who were likely to visit the cultural institutions again were more likely to be aged 25 to 34 years, and less likely to be aged 35 to 44 years or 75 years and over (Table 9.48).

Table 9.48 Proportion of respondents who like to revisit the cultural institutions, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	383	91.3	(88.2 - 93.6)	389	95.1 ↑	(92.6 - 96.8)	356	85.0 ↓	(81.2 - 88.1)	334	88.4	(84.7 - 91.2)
No	21	5.1 ↓	(3.4 - 7.6)	15	3.6 ↓	(2.2 - 5.9)	50	12.0 ↑	(9.3 - 15.5)	34	9.1	(6.6 - 12.5)
Don't know/refused	15	3.6	(2.2 - 5.8)	5	1.3 ↓	(0.6 - 2.9)	12	3.0	(1.7 - 5.1)	9	2.5	(1.3 - 4.6)
Total	420	100.0		409	100.0		419	100.0		378	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 9.48: Proportion of respondents who like to revisit the cultural institutions, by age group

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	242	87.7	(83.3 - 91.0)	178	88.1	(82.9 - 91.8)	94	82.5 ↓	(74.5 - 88.4)
No	20	7.3	(4.8 - 11.0)	12	5.9	(3.4 - 10.0)	16	14.1 ↑	(8.9 - 21.7)
Don't know/refused	14	5.0	(3.0 - 8.3)	12	6.1 ↑	(3.5 - 10.3)	4	3.3	#
Total	276	100.0		203	100.0		114	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who were likely to visit the cultural institutions again in the Eastern Adelaide and the Adelaide Hills regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Far North and Limestone Coast regions (Table 9.49).

Table 9.49 Proportion of respondents who like to revisit the cultural institutions, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	259/281	92.1 ↑	(88.4 - 94.7)
Northern Adelaide	158/180	87.8	(82.2 - 91.8)
Southern Adelaide	189/212	89.0	(84.1 - 92.6)
Western Adelaide	165/187	87.9	(82.5 - 91.9)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	230/243	94.9 ↑	(91.4 - 97.0)
Barossa	144/160	89.8	(84.1 - 93.6)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	126/140	89.7	(83.6 - 93.7)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	72/88	82.3	(73.0 - 88.9)
Far North	58/77	75.4 ↓	(64.7 - 83.6)
Limestone Coast	42/59	71.5 ↓	(59.0 - 81.4)
Murray and Mallee	108/118	91.6	(85.2 - 95.4)
Yorke and Mid North	84/99	84.2	(75.7 - 90.1)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Respondents who had not visited any type of cultural institution in the past 12 months (n=2453) were asked what main thing prevents or restricts them visiting these institutions. The responses are in Table 9.50.

Table 9.50 The main prevention/restriction to visiting the cultural institutions

	n	%	(95% CI)
Too busy/not enough time/work commitments	1331	35.0	(33.5 - 36.5)
They are too far away from where I live / distance	711	18.7	(17.5 - 20.0)
Not interested/no need/no faith in the quality	618	16.2	(15.1 - 17.4)
Disability or ill health	251	6.6	(5.9 - 7.4)
I don't feel like it is for me	180	4.7	(4.1 - 5.5)
Nothing	153	4.0	(3.4 - 4.7)
Transport to and from	111	2.9	(2.4 - 3.5)
Have children	96	2.5	(2.1 - 3.1)
They cost too much	68	1.8	(1.4 - 2.3)
Parking difficulties	64	1.7	(1.3 - 2.1)
Been there before/seen it all	35	0.9	(0.7 - 1.3)
Full time carer	18	0.5	(0.3 - 0.8)
I don't know where to find them	12	0.3	(0.2 - 0.6)
Too old/too young to go	12	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)
Associated costs/personal financial situation	7	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
Opening hours	6	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
No one to go with	6	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
Other	103	2.7	(2.2 - 3.3)
Don't know	24	0.6	(0.4 - 0.9)
Refused	1	0.0	#
Total	3806	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Attending art events, performances or festivals

Overall, 40.6% (95% CI 39.4 - 41.9) of respondents had attended art events, performances or festivals in South Australia in the last 12 months (Table 9.51).

Table 9.51 Proportion of respondents who attended art events, performances or festivals in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	2447	40.6	(39.4 - 41.9)
No	3567	59.2	(58.0 - 60.5)
Don't know	10	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There was no difference in proportion of males and females who attended art events, performances or festivals in the last 12 months (Table 9.52).

Table 9.52 Proportion of respondents who attended art events, performances or festivals, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1169	39.6	(37.9 - 41.4)	1277	41.6	(39.8 - 43.3)
No	1780	60.3	(58.5 - 62.1)	1788	58.2	(56.4 - 59.9)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=10).

Australian born respondents (41.5%) were more likely to report attending art events, performances or festivals in the last 12 months while respondents from a non-English speaking country (34.6%) were less likely to report attending art events (Table 9.53).

Table 9.53 Proportion of respondents who attended art events, performances or festivals, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	2005	41.5 ↑	(40.1 - 42.9)	265	38.8	(35.2 - 42.5)	172	34.6 ↓	(30.6 - 38.9)
No	2819	58.3 ↓	(56.9 - 59.7)	417	61.0	(57.3 - 64.6)	325	65.4 ↑	(61.1 - 69.4)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=10).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (6.6%) were less likely to report attending art events, performances or festivals in the last 12 months than those who did not (4.8%) (Table 9.54).

Table 9.54: Participation in a civic or political group in the last 12 months, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	812	30.5	(28.7 - 32.2)	1628	48.8	(47.1 - 50.5)
No	1848	69.3	(67.5 - 71.0)	1704	51.1	(49.4 - 52.8)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had attended art events, performances or festivals in the last 12 months were more likely to be aged 16 to 34 years, and less likely to be aged 55 years and over (Table 9.55).

Table 9.55 Proportion of respondents who attended art events, performances or festivals, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	570	57.0 ↑	(53.9 - 60.0)	505	53.5 ↑	(50.3 - 56.7)	428	42.8	(39.8 - 45.9)	418	40.5	(37.6 - 43.5)
No	428	42.7 ↓	(39.7 - 45.8)	439	46.5 ↓	(43.3 - 49.7)	568	56.8	(53.7 - 59.9)	612	59.3	(56.3 - 62.3)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=10).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 9.55: Proportion of respondents who attended art events, performances or festivals, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	311	34.6 ↓	(31.5 - 37.7)	145	24.6 ↓	(21.3 - 28.2)	69	12.4 ↓	(9.9 - 15.4)
No	589	65.4 ↑	(62.2 - 68.4)	443	75.4 ↑	(71.7 - 78.7)	488	87.4 ↑	(84.3 - 89.9)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Note: Don't know and Refused category not reported (n=10).

There was a higher proportion of respondents who attended art events, performances or festivals in the last 12 months in the Eastern, Southern and Western Adelaide and Adelaide Hills regions, and a lower proportion in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island and all Country regions (Table 9.56).

Table 9.56 Proportion of respondents who attended art events, performances or festivals, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	306/520	58.9 ↑	(54.6 - 63.1)
Northern Adelaide	178/474	37.6	(33.4 - 42.1)
Southern Adelaide	248/542	45.8 ↑	(41.6 - 50.0)
Western Adelaide	224/493	45.4 ↑	(41.1 - 49.8)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	234/499	46.8 ↑	(42.5 - 51.2)
Barossa	187/493	38.0	(33.8 - 42.4)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	141/494	28.6 ↓	(24.8 - 32.8)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	124/522	23.8 ↓	(20.3 - 27.6)
Far North	96/470	20.5 ↓	(17.1 - 24.4)
Limestone Coast	97/498	19.5 ↓	(16.2 - 23.2)
Murray and Mallee	98/505	19.4 ↓	(16.2 - 23.1)
Yorke and Mid North	119/514	23.2 ↓	(19.7 - 27.0)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Those who had attended an arts event, performance or festival (n=2447) were asked what they had attended. The responses are listed in Table 9.57.

Table 9.57 The art events, performances or festivals that the respondents attended*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Fringe	1772	72.4	(70.6 - 74.2)
Adelaide Festival	413	16.9	(15.4 - 18.4)
Womadelaide	199	8.1	(7.1 - 9.3)
Cabaret Festival	174	7.1	(6.2 - 8.2)
SALA Festival	149	6.1	(5.2 - 7.1)
Circuses	121	4.9	(4.1 - 5.9)
Big Day Out	56	2.3	(1.8 - 3.0)
Guitar Festival	41	1.7	(1.3 - 2.3)
Moon Festival	34	1.4	(1.0 - 1.9)
Come Out	17	0.7	(0.4 - 1.1)
Any other performances	233	9.5	(8.4 - 10.8)
Any other festivals	206	8.4	(7.4 - 9.6)
Any other art events	88	3.6	(2.9 - 4.4)
Other	92	3.8	(3.1 - 4.6)
Don't know	25	1.0	(0.7 - 1.5)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses were possible.

Overall, 7.3% (95% CI 6.3 – 8.4) of respondents had attended art events, performances or festivals regularly or frequently (Table 9.58).

Table 9.58 How often respondents attended art events, performances or festivals in South Australia

	n	%	(95% CI)
Regularly (once a week)	38	1.5	(1.1 - 2.1)
Frequently (once a month)	139	5.7	(4.8 - 6.7)
Infrequently (once every four months)	325	13.3	(12.0 - 14.7)
Occasionally (once or twice a year)	1554	63.5	(61.6 - 65.4)
Rarely (once every two years or less)	372	15.2	(13.8 - 16.7)
Don't know	19	0.8	(0.5 - 1.2)
Total	2447	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Those who had not attended an art event, performance or festival (n=3786) were asked about the main thing that prevents or restricts them from attending. The responses are listed in Table 9.59.

Table 9.59 The main prevention/restriction to attending art events, performances or festivals

	n	%	(95% CI)
Too busy/not enough time/work commitments	923	25.8	(24.4 - 27.3)
Not interested	655	18.3	(17.1 - 19.6)
They are too far away from where I live / distance	562	15.7	(14.6 - 16.9)
They cost too much	338	9.5	(8.5 - 10.5)
I don t feel like it is for me	252	7.1	(6.3 - 7.9)
Disability or ill health	245	6.8	(6.1 - 7.7)
Have children	170	4.7	(4.1 - 5.5)
Transport to and from	90	2.5	(2.0 - 3.1)
Nothing	49	1.4	(1.0 - 1.8)
Parking difficulties	32	0.9	(0.6 - 1.3)
Too crowded/don't like crowds	21	0.6	(0.4 - 0.9)
Full time carer	20	0.6	(0.4 - 0.9)
Too old/too young to go	19	0.5	(0.3 - 0.8)
No one to go with	17	0.5	(0.3 - 0.8)
I don t know where to find them	11	0.3	(0.2 - 0.6)
Associated costs/personal financial situation	11	0.3	(0.2 - 0.6)
Opening hours	7	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
I don t feel welcome	3	0.1	#
Been there before/seen it all	3	0.1	#
Other	129	3.6	(3.1 - 4.3)
Don t know	20	0.5	(0.4 - 0.8)
Refused	1	0.0	#
Total	3577	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Attending live music concert

Overall, 41.1% (95% CI 39.9 – 42.3) of respondents had attended a live music concert in South Australia in the last 12 months (Table 9.60).

Table 9.60 Proportion of respondents who attended a live music concert in the last 12 months

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	2476	41.1	(39.9 - 42.3)
No	3520	58.4	(57.2 - 59.7)
Don't know	29	0.5	(0.3 - 0.7)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

There were no statistically significant differences among respondents who attended a live music concert in South Australia in the last 12 months by gender (Table 9.61).

Table 9.61 Proportion of respondents who attended live music concert, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1199	40.6	(38.9 - 42.4)	1277	41.5	(39.8 - 43.3)
No	1747	59.2	(57.4 - 61.0)	1773	57.7	(55.9 - 59.4)
Don't know	5	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)	24	0.8	(0.5 - 1.2)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Respondents born in Australia (42.8%) were more likely to attend a live music concert in the last 12 months than those born in a non English speaking country (28.8%) (Table 9.62).

Table 9.62 Proportion of respondents who attended live music concert, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
Yes	2067	42.8 ↑	(41.4 - 44.2)	264	38.6	(35.0 - 42.3)	143	28.8 ↓	(25.0 - 32.9)
No	2740	56.7 ↓	(55.3 - 58.1)	416	60.9	(57.2 - 64.5)	354	71.2 ↑	(67.1 - 75.0)
Don't know	25	0.5	(0.4 - 0.8)	3	#	#	-	-	
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (6.6%) were less likely to attend a live music concert in the last 12 months than those who did not (4.8%) (Table 9.63).

Table 9.63: Proportion of respondents who attended live music concert, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	950	35.6	(33.8 - 37.4)	1522	45.6	(44.0 - 47.3)
No	1710	64.1	(62.3 - 65.9)	1792	53.7	(52.0 - 55.4)
Don't know/refused	8	0.3	(0.1 - 0.6)	21	0.6	(0.4 - 1.0)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had attended live music concert in the last 12 months were more likely to be aged 16 to 34 years, and less likely to be aged 65 years and over (Table 9.64).

Table 9.64 Proportion of respondents who attended live music concert, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	504	50.3 ↑	(47.2 - 53.4)	449	47.5 ↑	(44.4 - 50.7)	421	42.1	(39.1 - 45.2)	431	41.8	(38.8 - 44.8)
No	489	48.8 ↓	(45.7 - 51.9)	494	52.3 ↓	(49.2 - 55.5)	575	57.5	(54.4 - 60.5)	597	57.9	(54.8 - 60.9)
Don't know	8	0.8	(0.4 - 1.6)	1	#	#	4	#	#	4	#	#
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 9.64: Proportion of respondents who attended art events, performances or festivals, by age group

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	348	38.6	(35.5 - 41.9)	190	32.4 ↓	(28.7 - 36.2)	133	23.8 ↓	(20.5 - 27.5)
No	544	60.4	(57.1 - 63.5)	397	67.5 ↑	(63.7 - 71.2)	424	75.9 ↑	(72.1 - 79.2)
Don't know	9	1.0	(0.5 - 1.9)	1	#	#	2	#	#
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who attended a live music concert in the last 12 months in the Eastern, and Southern Adelaide, Adelaide Hills and Barossa regions, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, Eyre and Western, Far North, Limestone Coast and Murray and Mallee regions (Table 9.65).

Table 9.65 Proportion of respondents who attended live music concert, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	266/520	51.1 ↑	(46.8 - 55.4)
Northern Adelaide	172/474	36.2	(32.0 - 40.6)
Southern Adelaide	237/542	43.8 ↑	(39.7 - 48.0)
Western Adelaide	206/493	41.7	(37.5 - 46.1)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	240/499	48.0 ↑	(43.6 - 52.4)
Barossa	228/493	46.2 ↑	(41.9 - 50.6)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	171/494	34.5 ↓	(30.5 - 38.8)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	180/522	34.5 ↓	(30.6 - 38.7)
Far North	165/470	35.1 ↓	(30.9 - 39.5)
Limestone Coast	167/498	33.6 ↓	(29.6 - 37.9)
Murray and Mallee	155/505	30.6 ↓	(26.7 - 34.8)
Yorke and Mid North	187/514	36.4	(32.4 - 40.7)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Table 9.66 provides a list of places where respondents (n=2476) attended their most recent live music concert in the last 12 months in South Australia.

Table 9.66 The location of the most recent live music concert that the respondents attended

	n	%	(95% CI)
Entertainment Centre	477	19.3	(7.3 - 8.6)
Festival Theatre (includes Playhouse and Space)	293	11.8	(4.4 - 5.4)
Pub	197	8.0	(2.9 - 3.8)
Governor Hindmarsh (The Gov)	125	5.0	(1.7 - 2.5)
Winery event (Barossa, McLaren Vale, Clare Valley, Adelaide Hills)	107	4.3	(1.5 - 2.1)
Bonython Park	101	4.1	(1.4 - 2.0)
Adelaide Oval	91	3.7	(1.2 - 1.9)
Thebarton Theatre	84	3.4	(1.1 - 1.7)
Local school / local hall	81	3.3	(1.1 - 1.7)
Fringe venue (ie old Imax theatre, Garden unearthy delights)	69	2.8	(0.9 - 1.4)
Elder Park	66	2.6	(0.9 - 1.4)
Elder Park (Clipsal)	61	2.4	(0.8 - 1.3)
Adelaide Town Hall	58	2.3	(0.7 - 1.2)
Botanic Park (ie Womad)	54	2.2	(0.7 - 1.2)
Her Majesty s Theatre	49	2.0	(0.6 - 1.1)
Showgrounds (ie Big Day Out)	35	1.4	(0.4 - 0.8)
Rymill Park	25	1.0	(0.3 - 0.6)
Memorial Drive	23	0.9	(0.3 - 0.6)
Ellis Park	23	0.9	(0.2 - 0.6)
A university venue	16	0.6	(0.2 - 0.4)
Church	13	0.5	(0.1 - 0.4)
Other	377	15.2	(5.7 - 6.9)
Don t know	53	2.1	(0.7 - 1.1)
Total	2476	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

CHAPTER 10: STATE MANAGED PARKS

Introduction

This section produces information that is useful to agencies and relevant to the consideration of SASP Target 72: *Nature conservation*: “Increase participation in nature conservation activities by 25% by 2015”.

Visited any state managed park

Overall, 59.6% (95% CI 58.3 – 60.8) of respondents had visited a state managed park in the past 12 months (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1 Proportion of respondents who had visited a state managed park

	n	%	(95% CI)
Yes	3588	59.6	(58.3 - 60.8)
No	2398	39.8	(38.6 - 41.1)
Don't know	38	0.6	(0.5 - 0.9)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Males were more likely to have visited a state managed park in the last 12 months when compared to females (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2: Proportion of respondents who had visited a state managed park, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1840	62.4 ↑	(60.6 - 64.1)	1748	56.9 ↓	(55.1 - 58.6)
No	1085	36.8 ↓	(35.1 - 38.5)	1313	42.7 ↑	(41.0 - 44.5)
Don't know	25	0.8 ↑	(0.6 - 1.2)	13	0.4 ↓	(0.2 - 0.7)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

The respondents who had visited a state managed park in the last 12 months were less likely to have been born outside of Australia in a non-English speaking country (49.7%) when compared to those from English speaking backgrounds (Table 10.3).

Table 10.3: Proportion of respondents who had visited a state managed park, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
Yes	2907	60.2	(58.8 - 61.5)	428	62.6	(59.0 - 66.2)	247	49.7 ↓	(45.3 - 54.1)
No	1895	39.2	(37.8 - 40.6)	254	37.2	(33.6 - 40.9)	244	49.0 ↑	(44.7 - 53.4)
Don't know	30	0.6	(0.4 - 0.9)	1	0.2	#	6	1.3	(0.6 - 2.7)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding. # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents with a disability or long term health condition (6.6%) were less likely to have visited a state managed park in the last 12 months than those who did not (4.8%) (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4: Proportion of respondents who had visited a state managed park, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	1432	53.7	(51.8 - 55.6)	2141	64.2	(62.5 - 65.8)
No	1222	45.8	(43.9 - 47.7)	1171	35.1	(33.5 - 36.7)
Don't know	14	0.5	(0.3 - 0.9)	23	0.7	(0.5 - 1.0)
Total	2667	100.0		3335	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents who had visited a state managed park in the last 12 months were more likely to be aged 16 to 54 years of age, and less likely to be aged 55 years of age and over (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Proportion of respondents who had visited a state managed park, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	654	65.3 ↑	(62.3 - 68.2)	597	63.2 ↑	(60.1 - 66.2)	663	66.3 ↑	(63.3 - 69.1)	647	62.8 ↑	(59.8 - 65.7)
No	337	33.7 ↓	(30.8 - 36.7)	338	35.8 ↓	(32.8 - 38.9)	329	32.9 ↓	(30.0 - 35.8)	383	37.2	(34.3 - 40.1)
Don't know	10	1.0	(0.5 - 1.8)	10	1.0	(0.6 - 1.9)	9	0.9	(0.5 - 1.7)	1	0.1	#
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.
 # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Table 10.5: Proportion of respondents who had visited a state managed park, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Yes	496	55.1 ↓	(51.9 - 58.3)	324	55.0 ↓	(51.0 - 59.0)	207	37.1 ↓	(33.2 - 41.2)
No	400	44.4 ↑	(41.2 - 47.7)	262	44.5 ↑	(40.6 - 48.6)	350	62.6 ↑	(58.5 - 66.5)
Don't know	4	0.5	#	3	0.5	#	2	0.3	#
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.
 # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who had visited a state managed park in the last 12 months for the Southern Metropolitan area, Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, and Limestone Coast regions and a lower proportion of respondents in the Northern Metropolitan, Western Metropolitan, Barossa, Murray Mallee, and Yorke and Mid North regions (Table 10.6).

Table 10.6: Proportion of respondents who had visited a state managed park, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	339/520	65.2	(61.1 - 69.2)
Northern Adelaide	244/474	51.4 ↓	(46.9 - 55.9)
Southern Adelaide	364/542	67.1 ↑	(63.1 - 70.9)
Western Adelaide	241/493	48.8 ↓	(44.4 - 53.2)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	342/499	68.4 ↑	(64.2 - 72.4)
Barossa	279/493	56.6 ↓	(52.2 - 60.9)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	355/494	71.8 ↑	(67.7 - 75.6)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	339/522	65.0	(60.8 - 69.0)
Far North	274/470	58.3	(53.8 - 62.7)
Limestone Coast	343/498	68.8 ↑	(64.6 - 72.7)
Murray and Mallee	289/505	57.3 ↓	(52.9 - 61.5)
Yorke and Mid North	288/514	55.9 ↓	(51.6 - 60.2)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Most visited parks

Table 10.7 presents the proportion of respondents who had visited the five most visited state managed parks in the last 12 months.

Table 10.7 Proportion of respondents who had visited the five most visited state managed parks*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Belair National Park	1010	16.8	(15.8 - 17.7)
Granite Island Conservation Park	925	15.4	(14.5 - 16.3)
Flinders Ranges National Park	708	11.7	(11.0 - 12.6)
Cleland Conservation Park	667	11.1	(10.3 - 11.9)
Morialta Conservation Park	621	10.3	(9.6 - 11.1)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses possible.

Marine parks

Respondents were asked how familiar they were with what a marine park is. Overall, 15.4% (95% CI 14.5 – 16.3) of respondents were ‘very familiar’ with what a marine park was (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8 Proportion of respondents who were familiar with what a marine park is

	n	%	(95% CI)
Very familiar	926	15.4	(14.5 - 16.3)
Somewhat familiar	2862	47.5	(46.3 - 48.8)
Not familiar	2191	36.4	(35.2 - 37.6)
Don't know	45	0.7	(0.6 - 1.0)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Respondents who were familiar with marine parks (n=3789) were then asked if their attitude towards marine parks was positive or negative. Overall, 58.0% (95% CI 56.5 – 59.6) of respondents reported a positive attitude towards them (Table 10.9).

Table 10.9 Respondents' attitudes towards marine parks

	n	%	(95% CI)
Positive	2199	58.0	(56.5 - 59.6)
Negative	335	8.8	(8.0 - 9.8)
Neutral	1217	32.1	(30.7 - 33.6)
Don't know	34	0.9	(0.6 - 1.3)
Refused	4	0.1	#
Total	3789	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Males (11.3%) were more likely to report a negative attitude towards marine parks when compared to females (5.8%) (Table 10.10).

Table 10.10: Respondents' attitudes towards marine parks, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Positive	1178	56.7	(54.6 - 58.8)	1021	59.7	(57.3 - 62.0)
Negative	235	11.3 ↑	(10.0 - 12.7)	100	5.8 ↓	(4.8 - 7.1)
Neutral/don't know/refused	665	32.0	(30.0 - 34.0)	590	34.5	(32.3 - 36.8)
Total	2078	100.0		1711	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

The respondents born in a non- English speaking country (69.1%) were more likely to report a positive attitude towards marine parks while those from Australia were more likely to report a negative attitude towards marine parks. Those from non-Australian English speaking countries were less likely to report a negative attitude towards marine parks (Table 10.11).

Table 10.11: Respondents' attitudes towards marine parks, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Positive	1789	57.3	(55.5 - 59.0)	276	58.3	(53.8 - 62.7)	130	69.1 ↑	(62.2 - 75.3)
Negative	290	9.3 ↑	(8.3 - 10.4)	25	5.4 ↓	(3.7 - 7.8)	20	10.4	(6.8 - 15.6)
Neutral/don't know/refused	1044	33.4	(31.8 - 35.1)	172	36.3	(32.1 - 40.8)	38	20.4 ↓	(15.3 - 26.8)
Total	3123	100.0		474	100.0		188	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

There was no difference in the proportion of respondents who reported a positive attitude towards marine parks when comparing those who had a disability or long term health condition and those that did not (Table 10.12).

Table 10.12: Respondents' attitudes towards marine parks, by disability or long-term health condition

	Disability or long-term health condition			No disability or long-term health condition		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Positive	986	58.0	(55.7 - 60.4)	1201	57.9	(55.7 - 60.0)
Negative	168	9.9	(8.6 - 11.4)	166	8.0	(6.9 - 9.2)
Neutral/don't know/refused	545	32.1	(29.9 - 34.3)	709	34.1	(32.1 - 36.2)
Total	1700	100.0		2076	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different between disability status categories.

Respondents reporting a positive attitude towards marine parks were more likely to be aged 25 to 34 years, 55 to 64 years, and 75 years of age and over and less likely to be aged 16 to 24 years and 35 to 54 years. Respondents reporting a negative attitude towards marine parks were more likely to be aged 35 to 44 years and 55 to 64 years and less likely to be aged 16 to 34 years of age. Those respondents reporting a neutral attitude toward marine parks, or those answering don't know or refused, were more likely to be aged 16 to 24 years and less likely to be aged 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years (Table 10.13).

Table 10.13: Respondents' attitudes towards marine parks, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Positive	255	53.4 ↓	(49.0 - 57.9)	367	66.4 ↑	(62.4 - 70.2)	358	52.0 ↓	(48.3 - 55.7)	389	54.4 ↓	(50.7 - 58.0)
Negative	15	3.2 ↓	(2.0 - 5.2)	23	4.2 ↓	(2.8 - 6.2)	88	12.8 ↑	(10.5 - 15.5)	69	9.6	(7.7 - 12.0)
Neutral/don't know/refused	207	43.4 ↑	(39.0 - 47.8)	162	29.4 ↓	(25.7 - 33.3)	242	35.2	(31.7 - 38.8)	258	36.0	(32.6 - 39.6)
Total	477	100.0		552	100.0		687	100.0		716	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

Table 10.13: Respondents' attitudes towards marine parks, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)	n	%	(95% CI)
Positive	397	61.9 ↑	(58.1 - 65.5)	239	58.1	(53.3 - 62.8)	194	64.0 ↑	(58.5 - 69.2)
Negative	72	11.2 ↑	(9.0 - 13.9)	45	11.0	(8.4 - 14.4)	22	7.4	(5.0 - 10.9)
Neutral/don't know/refused	173	26.9 ↓	(23.6 - 30.4)	127	30.8	(26.6 - 35.5)	87	28.6	(23.8 - 33.9)
Total	642	100.0		411	100.0		303	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

There was a higher proportion of respondents who reported a positive attitude towards marine parks in the Northern, Southern and Western Metropolitan areas and the Adelaide Hills, and a lower proportion of respondents in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, Eyre and Western, Limestone Coast, and Yorke and Mid North regions (Table 10.14).

Table 10.14: Respondents' attitudes towards marine parks, by SA government region

	n	%	(95% CI)
Adelaide Metropolitan area			
Eastern Adelaide	184/316	58.3	(52.8 - 63.6)
Northern Adelaide	188/301	62.6 ↑	(57.0 - 67.8)
Southern Adelaide	203/332	61.1 ↑	(55.7 - 66.1)
Western Adelaide	174/285	61.2 ↑	(55.4 - 66.7)
Greater Adelaide area			
Adelaide Hills	229/341	67.2 ↑	(62.0 - 71.9)
Barossa	171/311	55.1	(49.5 - 60.5)
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island	170/359	47.4 ↓	(42.3 - 52.6)
Country regions			
Eyre and Western	166/370	44.8 ↓	(39.8 - 49.9)
Far North	173/317	54.7	(49.2 - 60.1)
Limestone Coast	133/352	37.8 ↓	(32.9 - 43.0)
Murray and Mallee	181/307	59.0	(53.4 - 64.3)
Yorke and Mid North	156/340	45.9 ↓	(40.7 - 51.2)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Note: Different weighting values have been applied to data examined by regions compared to overall data (see Ch1, pg 16).

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to all other regions combined.

Conservation activities

Respondents were asked if they had engaged in nature conservation activities in the last 12 months. Overall, 73.7% (95% CI 72.5 – 74.8) of respondents had undertaken some kind of nature conservation activity in the past 12 months (Table 10.15).

Table 10.15: Proportion of respondents that had engaged in nature conservation activities in the last 12 months*

	n	%	(95% CI)
Planted or cared for Australian native trees or plants either in your backyard or in native bushland	2585	42.9	(41.7 - 44.2)
Carried out weeding or pest or fire control to help improve the condition of native bushland, either on your own property or elsewhere	3812	63.3	(62.1 - 64.5)
Attended an event, such as a workshop or talk focussing on nature conservation?	698	11.6	(10.8 - 12.4)
Donated money or become a member of a nature conservation organisation	590	9.8	(9.1 - 10.6)
Any paid or unpaid work aimed at conserving nature in the last 12 months	366	6.1	(5.5 - 6.7)
None	1587	26.3	(25.2 - 27.5)
Don't know/refused	12	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

*Multiple responses possible.

CHAPTER 11: URBAN/PUBLIC SPACES

Introduction

This section provides data relevant to SASP Target 1: *Urban spaces*: “Increase the use of public spaces by the community”, including the key measure for this target.

Visited any urban space

Table 11.1 presents the number of times respondents had visited particular types of urban spaces in the last 12 months. Table 11.2 presents the mean number of visits per month for each type of space.

Table 11.1 Number of times visited any urban space per month

	n	%	(95% CI)
None	213	3.5	(3.1 - 4.0)
More than zero to once per month	551	9.1	(8.4 - 9.9)
More than once to three times per month	873	14.5	(13.6 - 15.4)
More than three times to five times per month	642	10.7	(9.9 - 11.5)
More than five times to 10 times per month	1139	18.9	(17.9 - 19.9)
More than 10 times to 15 times per month	747	12.4	(11.6 - 13.3)
More than 15 times to 20 times per month	469	7.8	(7.1 - 8.5)
More than 20 times to 30 times per month	563	9.3	(8.6 - 10.1)
More than 30 times to 50 times per month	571	9.5	(8.8 - 10.2)
More than 50 times per month	256	4.3	(3.8 - 4.8)
Total	6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 11.2 Mean number of times visited each type of urban space per month

	m	n	SD
Beach	2.48	5971	5.41
River	1.13	5971	4.04
Park	3.07	5951	6.11
Cycling or walking paths	3.44	5943	7.02
Community gardens	0.13	5989	1.20
Public gardens	0.30	5985	1.68
Outdoor community spaces	1.22	5945	2.95
Outdoor recreational and sporting facilities	2.30	5962	4.33
Overall	13.91	6024	16.56

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 11.3 to Table 11.6 present the number of times respondents had visited the different types of urban spaces in the last 12 months.

Table 11.3 Number of times visited the beach or riverfront per month

	Beach			Riverfront		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
None	827	13.7	(12.9 - 14.6)	2151	35.7	(34.5 - 36.9)
More than zero to once per month	3194	53.0	(51.8 - 54.3)	3132	52.0	(50.7 - 53.3)
More than once to four times per month	1245	20.7	(19.7 - 21.7)	436	7.2	(6.6 - 7.9)
More than four times to 10 times per month	345	5.7	(5.2 - 6.4)	74	1.2	(1.0 - 1.5)
More than 10 times per month	357	5.9	(5.4 - 6.5)	178	3.0	(2.6 - 3.4)
Don't know/refused	55	0.9	(0.7 - 1.2)	53	0.9	(0.7 - 1.2)
Total	6024	100.0		6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 11.4 Number of times visited parks or cycling or walking paths per month

	Parks			Cycling or walking paths		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
None	1148	19.1	(18.1 - 20.1)	2300	38.2	(37.0 - 39.4)
More than zero to once per month	2542	42.2	(41.0 - 43.5)	1682	27.9	(26.8 - 29.1)
More than once to four times per month	1452	24.1	(23.0 - 25.2)	973	16.2	(15.3 - 17.1)
More than four times to 10 times per month	337	5.6	(5.0 - 6.2)	321	5.3	(4.8 - 5.9)
More than 10 times per month	472	7.8	(7.2 - 8.5)	666	11.1	(10.3 - 11.9)
Don't know/refused	73	1.2	(1.0 - 1.5)	81	1.3	(1.1 - 1.7)
Total	6024	100.0		6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 11.5 Number of times visited community gardens or public gardens per month

	Community gardens			Public gardens		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
None	5477	90.9	(90.2 - 91.6)	3262	54.1	(52.9 - 55.4)
More than zero to once per month	428	7.1	(6.5 - 7.8)	2505	41.6	(40.3 - 42.8)
More than once to four times per month	47	0.8	(0.6 - 1.0)	181	3.0	(2.6 - 3.5)
More than four times to 10 times per month	19	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)	27	0.4	(0.3 - 0.6)
More than 10 times per month	17	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)	11	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
Don't know/refused	35	0.6	(0.4 - 0.8)	39	0.6	(0.5 - 0.9)
Total	6024	100.0		6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

Table 11.6 Number of times visited outdoor community spaces or outdoor recreational and sporting facilities per month

	Outdoor community spaces			Outdoor recreational and sporting facilities		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
None	2126	35.3	(34.1 - 36.5)	2067	34.3	(33.1 - 35.5)
More than zero to once per month	2671	44.3	(43.1 - 45.6)	1713	28.4	(27.3 - 29.6)
More than once to four times per month	902	15.0	(14.1 - 15.9)	1443	23.9	(22.9 - 25.0)
More than four times to 10 times per month	142	2.4	(2.0 - 2.8)	435	7.2	(6.6 - 7.9)
More than 10 times per month	104	1.7	(1.4 - 2.1)	305	5.1	(4.5 - 5.6)
Don't know/refused	79	1.3	(1.0 - 1.6)	62	1.0	(0.8 - 1.3)
Total	6024	100.0		6024	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

The respondents who had visited any urban space more than zero to three times per month in the last 12 months were more likely to be female (2.5%) and less likely to be male (21.7%) (Table 11.7). Respondents who had visited any urban space more than three to ten times per month and more than 20 times per month in the last 12 months were more likely to be male (31.1% and 24.2% respectively) and less likely to be female (28.1% and 22.0% respectively) .

Table 11.7: Number of times visited any urban space per month, by gender

	Male			Female		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
None	102	3.5	(2.9 - 4.2)	111	3.6	(3.0 - 4.3)
More than zero to three times per month	639	21.7 ↓	(20.2 - 23.2)	784	25.5 ↑	(24.0 - 27.1)
More than three times to ten times per month	918	31.1 ↑	(29.5 - 32.8)	864	28.1 ↓	(26.5 - 29.7)
More than ten times to twenty times per month	578	19.6	(18.2 - 21.1)	638	20.7	(19.3 - 22.2)
More than 20 times per month	713	24.2 ↑	(22.7 - 25.7)	677	22.0 ↓	(20.6 - 23.5)
Total	2950	100.0		3074	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different between males and females.

The respondents who hadn't visited any urban space in the last 12 months were more likely to be born in a non English speaking country (8.1%) and less likely to be born in Australia (3.1%) (Table 11.8). Respondents who had visited any urban space more than three to ten times per month in the last 12 months were more likely to be born in Australia (30.4%) and less likely to be born in a non English speaking country (22.0%).

Table 11.8: Number of times visited any urban space per month, by country of birth

	Australia			Other - English speaking			Other - Non English speaking		
	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI	n	%	95 CI
None	148	3.1 ↓	(2.6 - 3.6)	25	3.7	(2.5 - 5.4)	40	8.1 ↑	(6.0 - 10.8)
More than zero to three times per month	1141	23.6	(22.4 - 24.8)	152	22.2	(19.3 - 25.5)	130	26.2	(22.5 - 30.2)
More than three times to ten times per month	1467	30.4 ↑	(29.1 - 31.7)	198	29.1	(25.8 - 32.6)	110	22.0 ↓	(18.6 - 25.9)
More than ten times to twenty times per month	981	20.3	(19.2 - 21.5)	130	19.1	(16.3 - 22.2)	102	20.5	(17.2 - 24.3)
More than 20 times per month	1095	22.7	(21.5 - 23.9)	177	25.9	(22.8 - 29.4)	116	23.2	(19.7 - 27.1)
Total	4832	100.0		683	100.0		498	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to other country of birth categories combined.

Respondents who hadn't visited any urban space zero in the last 12 months were more likely to be aged 75 years or over and less likely to be aged 16 to 24 years or 35 to 44 years (Table 11.9).

Table 11.9: Number of times visited any urban space per month, by age group

	16-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
None	13	1.3 ↓	(0.8 - 2.2)	1	0.1	#	15	1.5 ↓	(0.9 - 2.5)	31	3.0	(2.1 - 4.2)
More than zero to three times per month	210	21.0 ↓	(18.5 - 23.6)	140	14.9 ↓	(12.7 - 17.3)	198	19.8 ↓	(17.4 - 22.4)	240	23.3	(20.8 - 26.0)
More than three times to ten times per month	295	29.5	(26.7 - 32.4)	291	30.9	(28.0 - 33.9)	337	33.7 ↑	(30.8 - 36.7)	334	32.4 ↑	(29.6 - 35.3)
More than ten times to twenty times per month	212	21.2	(18.8 - 23.9)	248	26.3 ↑	(23.6 - 29.2)	260	26.0 ↑	(23.4 - 28.8)	209	20.3	(17.9 - 22.8)
More than 20 times per month	271	27.1 ↑	(24.4 - 29.9)	263	27.9 ↑	(25.1 - 30.8)	190	19.0 ↓	(16.7 - 21.6)	217	21.1	(18.7 - 23.7)
Total	1001	100.0		944	100.0		1000	100.0		1031	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.
 ↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.
 # Insufficient numbers (n<5) in some categories for statistical testing.

Table 11.9: Number of times visited any urban space per month, by age group (cont)

	55-64 years			65-74 years			75+ years		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
None	27	3.0	(2.1 - 4.4)	28	4.8	(3.3 - 6.8)	98	17.5 ↑	(14.6 - 20.8)
More than zero to three times per month	246	27.4 ↑	(24.5 - 30.4)	165	28.1 ↑	(24.6 - 31.8)	224	40.1 ↑	(36.1 - 44.2)
More than three times to ten times per month	255	28.4	(25.5 - 31.4)	162	27.6	(24.1 - 31.3)	107	19.1 ↓	(16.1 - 22.6)
More than ten times to twenty times per month	158	17.6 ↓	(15.2 - 20.2)	73	12.5 ↓	(10.1 - 15.4)	54	9.7 ↓	(7.5 - 12.5)
More than 20 times per month	213	23.7	(21.0 - 26.5)	159	27.1 ↑	(23.6 - 30.8)	76	13.6 ↓	(11.0 - 16.7)
Total	900	100.0		588	100.0		559	100.0	

Note: The weighting of data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding.

↑↓ Statistically significantly different compared to the other age categories combined.

APPENDIX A: APPROACH LETTER



Government of South Australia

Department of the Premier
and Cabinet

21 March 2012

Dear Householder

Your household is invited to take part in a survey to help understand how South Australia is faring as a community. This survey is being conducted by the University of Adelaide on behalf of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

We will ask questions about your satisfaction with Government services. Other questions will relate to entertainment and cultural events, volunteering practices, use of public spaces, participation in social and recreational activities and health conditions or disabilities. Your responses to the survey will greatly assist the Government in planning and providing services for the South Australian community.

One of our interviewers will be contacting your household in the next few weeks to interview the person in the household aged 16 years and over, who had the last birthday. The interview will be conducted over the telephone and will take around 20 minutes, depending on the questions that are relevant to you. Your phone number has been selected randomly from all telephone listings in the state. **All information collected will be confidential.**

While participation is voluntary, we hope that you will choose to take part in this survey that will help us to produce accurate information to help everyone understand what is happening in our community.

If you have any concerns or questions about the survey or do not wish to participate, please contact the free-call survey hotline on (free-call) **1800 420 445**.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Sandy Pitcher'.

Sandy Pitcher
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE

APPENDIX B: 2012 SASP QUESTIONNAIRE

South Australia's Strategic Plan Questionnaire

January 2012

Introduction

Interviewer note: Text that is bold is read out by the interviewer.

Good My name is I'm calling on behalf of the University of Adelaide and the Government of South Australia. We are conducting a general community survey. We recently sent you a letter about the survey.

Intro 1:

Did you receive the letter?

(Single response)

Yes (go to Intro 2)

No

Don't know

Interviewer note: If respondent did not receive letter, offer to send out a copy of the letter or read out the following over the telephone:

Your household is invited to take part in a survey to help understand how South Australia is faring as a community. We will ask questions about your satisfaction with Government services. Other questions will relate to entertainment and cultural events, volunteering practices, use of public spaces and participation in social and recreational activities, and health conditions or disabilities. Your responses to the survey will greatly assist the Government in planning and providing services for the South Australian community.

Intro1 Records prior to survey are randomly allocated into three aged groups:

1. 16 to 24 years Go to Intro2A
2. 25 to 34 years Go to Intro2B
3. 35 to 44 years Go to Intro2C

Intro2A To ensure that we get a good representation of the community, could you please tell me if there is anyone in your household aged between 16 to 24 years.

(Single Response)

1. Yes Go to Intro4A
2. No / Not stated Go to Intro3

Intro2B To ensure that we get a good representation of the community can you please tell me if there is anyone in your household who is aged between 25 to 34 years.

(Single Response)

1. Yes Go to Intro4B
2. No / Not stated Go to Intro3

Intro2C To ensure that we get a good representation of the community can you please tell me if there is anyone in your household who is aged between 35 to 44 years.

(Single Response)

1. Yes Go to Intro4C
2. No / Not stated Go to Intro3

Intro3 Since there is on-one in this age group, can i please speak to the person in the household who was the last to have a birthday.

(Interviewer note: some of the questions are only asked of people in certain age groups.)

Sequence guide: go to A1

Intro4A Can i please speak to the person aged between 18 and 24 years in the household who was last to have a birthday.

(Interviewer note: some of the questions are only asked of people in certain age groups.)

Sequence guide: go to A1

Intro4B Can i please speak to the person aged between 25 and 34 years in the household who was last to have a birthday.

(Interviewer note: some of the questions are only asked of people in certain age groups.)

Sequence guide: go to A1

Intro4C Can i please speak to the person aged between 35 and 44 years in the household who was last to have a birthday.

(Interviewer note: some of the questions are only asked of people in certain age groups.)

Your phone number has been selected randomly from residential telephone numbers in the Electronic White Pages.

Whilst your input to this survey is very important to us, participation is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any question or

any section, and you are free to withdraw from the survey at any time.

I can assure you that all information given will remain confidential. The answers from all people interviewed will be gathered together and presented in a report. No individual answers will be passed on.

The questionnaire will take approximately 20 minutes to complete, but may take longer depending on the number of questions that are relevant to you.

Please be aware that this phone call may be listened to by my Supervisor for quality control and training purposes.

Are you willing to participate in this survey?

1. Respondent
2. Foreign language interviewer required (Enter language)
3. Refusal (Enter reasons)

A. DEMOGRAPHICS

As some of the next questions only relate to certain groups of people only, could you please tell me...

A.1 How old are you?

(Single response. Interviewer note enter 998 Don't know, 999 refused)

1. Enter age
2. Don't know (998)
3. Not Stated/Refused (999)

Sequence guide: If A.1 < 998, go to A.3

A.2 Which age group are you in? Would it be...

(Read options. Single response)

1. 16 to 24 years
2. 25 to 34 years
3. 35 to 44 years
4. 45 to 54 years
5. 55 to 64 years
6. 65 to 74 years
7. 75 years or over
8. Not stated/Refused (End interview)

A.3 Sex (ask if unsure)

(Single response)

1. Male
2. Female

A.4 Including yourself, how many people aged 16 or over live in this household?

(Single response. Enter number of people 16 years or over. Interviewer note enter 998 Don't know, 999 refused)

1. Enter number
2. Don't know (998)
3. Not stated / refused (999)

A.5 What is your postcode?

(Single response, enter 5999 if postcode is not known)

1. Enter postcode
2. Not stated / refused (5999)

Sequence guide: If A6 < 5999 Go to NS
If A6 = 5999 Go to A7

A.6 What is your suburb, town or community?

(Single response. Enter suburb/town/community)

1. Enter town/suburb
2. Not stated/ refused

B. South Australia's Strategic Plan

B.1 Have you heard about South Australia's Strategic Plan?

(Single response)

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

Sequence guide: If B.1 > 1 Go to NS

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010]

B.2 How familiar are you with South Australia's Strategic Plan?

(Read options. Single response)

1. **Very familiar**
2. **Somewhat familiar**
3. **Not very familiar**
4. Don't know
5. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010]

C. CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

[Customer and client satisfaction with government services (SASP target T1.7) Dept. Premier and Cabinet]

I am now going to ask you to rate how satisfied you have been with your experiences when dealing with South Australian Government Services.

South Australian Government services include hospitals and health services, schools, police, support for families, roads and transport, and protection of the environment.

For the following question, please rate on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means very dissatisfied and 5 means very satisfied.

C.1 Overall, how satisfied are you with government services in South Australia?

(Single response)

1. (Very dissatisfied)
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. (Very satisfied)
6. Don't know
7. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010]

D. CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

[SASP target 4.3]

D.1 In the last 12 months, have you visited any of the following?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. Art Gallery of SA
2. South Australian Museum
3. State library
4. Migration Museum
5. National Motor Museum
6. SA Maritime Museum
7. None
8. Don't know
9. Refused

[SASP 2010]

Sequence guide: if D1 = 1 through 6 go to D.3
If only one option selected go to D.4

D.2 In the last 12 months, have you visited any other library, art gallery, museum or exhibition?

(Single Response)

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

[SASP 2008, 2010]

Sequence guide: Go to D.10

D.3 What was the cultural institution you visited most recently?

(Single Response)

1. Art Gallery of SA
2. South Australian Museum
3. State Library
4. Migration Museum
5. National Motor Museum
6. SA Maritime Museum
7. Don't know
8. Refused

Now, I'll ask about your experience of the [name of institution]. Please answer the following questions on a scale where 1 means "very dissatisfied" and 5 means "very satisfied"

D.4 How satisfied were you with the overall quality of your experience as a visitor to the [name of institution]?

(Single Response)

1. (Very dissatisfied)
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. (Very satisfied)
6. Don't know
7. Refused

[SASP 2010]

D.5 Overall, how satisfied were you with the accessibility of the [name of institution]?

(Single Response)

1. (Very dissatisfied)
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. (Very satisfied)
6. Don't know
7. Refused

[SASP 2010]

D.6 Overall, how satisfied were you with the staff and volunteers at the [name of institution]

(Single Response)

1. (Very dissatisfied)
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. (Very satisfied)
6. Don't know
7. Refused

[SASP 2010]

Still thinking about the institution you visited most recently

D.7 Did you visit the [name of institution] for the first time in the last 12 months?

(Single Response)

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

[SASP 2008, 2010]

D.8 How often do you visit [name of institution]?

(Single response)

1. Regularly (once a week)
2. Frequently (once a month)
3. Infrequently (one every 4 months)
4. Occasionally (once or twice a year)
5. Rarely (once every two years or less)
6. Don't know
7. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2010]

D.9 Are you likely to visit again?

(Single response)

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

[SASP 2008, 2010]

D.10 What is the main thing that prevents or restricts you visiting these places [a South Australian library, museum, art gallery, exhibition or any other cultural institution]?

(Single response. Prompt if necessary for other barriers)

1. They cost too much
2. I don't feel welcome
3. I don't know where to find them
4. I don't feel like it is for me
5. They are too far away from where I live / distance
6. Transport to and from
7. Parking difficulties
8. Have children
9. Full time carer
10. Disability or ill health
11. Opening hours
12. Too busy/not enough time/work commitments
13. None
14. Other (specify)
15. Don't know
16. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2010]

Sequence guide: If D.1 = 1 through 6 or D.2 = 1
Go to NS

E. ARTS EVENTS, PERFORMANCES OR FESTIVALS

[SASP target 4.4]

The next few questions are about arts events, performances and festivals [such as the Adelaide Festival, Adelaide Fringe, Cabaret Festival, Come Out, Guitar Festival, SALA Festival, circuses].

E.1 In the past 12 months, have you attended art events, performances or festivals in South Australia?

(Single response. Interviewer note: arts events include the annual SALA festival)

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

Sequence guide: If E.1 >1 go to E.4

[SASP 2008, 2010]

E.2 Which ones did you visit?

(Multiple response)

1. Adelaide Festival
2. Adelaide Fringe
3. Cabaret Festival
4. Come Out
5. Guitar Festival
6. SALA Festival
7. Circuses
8. Womadelaide
9. Big day out
10. Moon Festival
11. Any other art events (specify)
12. Any other Performances (specify)
13. Any other Festivals (specify)
14. Other (specify)
15. Don't know
16. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2010]

E.3 How often do you attend these art events, performance, festival in South Australia?

(Single response)

1. Regularly (once a week)
2. Frequently (once a month)
3. Infrequently (one every 4 months)
4. Occasionally (once or twice a year)
5. Rarely (once every two years or less)
6. Don't know
7. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2010]

Sequence guide: If E.1=1 go to E.5

E.4 What is the main thing that prevents or restricts you visiting or attending these events [arts events, performances or festivals]?

(Single response. Prompt if necessary for other barriers)

1. They cost too much
2. I don't feel welcome
3. I don't know where to find them
4. I don't feel like it is for me
5. They are too far away from where I live / distance
6. Transport to and from
7. Parking difficulties
8. Have children
9. Full time carer
10. Disability or ill health
11. Opening hours
12. Too busy/not enough time/work commitments
13. None
14. Other (specify)
15. Don't know
16. Refused
17. Not interested

[SASP 2008, 2010]

E.5 In the past 12 months, have you been to a South Australian live music concert, event or performance?

(Single response)

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

Sequence guide: If E.5 > 1 Go to NS

[SASP 2008, 2010]

E.6 Where did you go to see the most recent performance?

(Single response)

1. Adelaide Town Hall
2. Botanic Park (ie Womad)
3. Church
4. Elder Park
5. Entertainment Centre
6. Festival Theatre (includes Playhouse and Space)
7. Fringe venue (ie old Imax theatre, Garden unearthly delights)
8. Governor Hindmarsh (The Gov)
9. Her Majesty's Theatre
10. Local school / local hall
11. Memorial Drive
12. Pub
13. Showgrounds (ie Big Day Out)
14. Thebarton Theatre
15. Winery event (Barossa, McLaren Vale, Clare Valley, Adelaide Hills)
16. Other (specify)
17. Don't know
18. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2010]

F. SOCIAL INCLUSION/PARTICIPATION

[SASP Target T5.6]

The next question is about involvement in social or community support groups such as an arts or heritage group, religious or spiritual group, craft or hobby group, ethnic or multicultural club, service clubs or welfare organisations or other special interest groups.

F.1 In the last 12 months have you been actively involved in such a group or taken part in an activity they organised?

(Single response. *Interviewer note: 'Actively involved' means the respondent is more than just a member on paper, they attend functions and events run by the group or make a contribution to the operation of the group*)

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

The next question is about involvement in civic or political groups, such as a political party, environmental or civic rights group.

(*Interviewer note: Civic or political groups include a trade union, technical association, animal welfare group, body corporate or tenants' association, consumer organisation or other civic or political organisation. Participation in activities they organise might involve: attending a protest march or rally, participating in a political campaign or attending a meeting.*)

F.2 In the last 12 months have you been actively involved in such a group or taken part in an activity they organised?

(Single response. *Interviewer note: 'Actively involved' means the respondent is more than just a member on paper, they attend functions and events run by the group or make a contribution to the operation of the group*)

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

The next few questions are about your involvement in a sporting or physical recreation group and attendance at sporting events.

F.3 In the last 12 months have you...?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Participated in a sporting or physical recreational group**
2. **Attended a sporting event as a spectator (including motor sports and horse racing)**
3. **Been involved in a sport or physical recreational activity as a coach, official, umpire or administrator?**
4. Don't know
5. Refused

Sequence guide: If F.3 =1 Go to F.4

If F.3 =2 Go to F.5.

Else go to F.6

F.4 How often in the last 12 months did you participate in a sporting or physical recreational group?

(Single response)

1. Enter times per week
2. Enter times per month
3. Enter times per year
4. Don't know
5. Refused

If F.3 =2 Go to F.5.

Else go to F.6

F.5 How often in the last 12 months did you attend a sporting event or competition as a spectator?

(Single response)

1. Enter times per week
2. Enter times per month
3. Enter times per year
4. Don't know
5. Refused

F.6 In the last 12 months, have you used any of the following types of contact with family members or friends who do not live with you?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Face to face contact (excluding webcam/video phone)**
2. **Telephone (including mobile or fixed line calls, SMS, VoIP)**
3. **Internet (including email, chat rooms, SKYPE)**
4. **Mail (including cards) or fax**
5. Other (specify)
6. None of the above (ie no contact)
7. Don't know
8. Refused

Sequence guide: If F.6 >5 Go to F.8

F.7 In the last 12 months, how often did you have contact with family and friends?

(Single response)

1. Enter times per week
2. Enter times per month
3. Enter times per year
4. Don't know
5. Refused

This next question is about formal volunteering. Formal volunteering means unpaid, voluntary help willingly given in the form of time, services or skills for an organisation, club or association. It excludes voluntary work done overseas and donations of money or goods don't count as volunteering.

F.8 In the last 12 months, have you done any unpaid volunteering for any not-for-profit organisations?

(Single response)

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

This next question is about informal volunteering. This is where you provide unpaid help directly to people OTHER THAN RELATIVES, on your own initiative and not through a group or organisation. This includes things like shopping/taking in the mail for a neighbour, mowing someone else's lawn, baby sitting for free, visiting or helping someone who is sick or elderly, etc.

F.9 In the last 12 months, have you done any informal volunteering?

(Single response)

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

Sequence guide: If both F.8 AND F.9 >1 Go to F.11

F.10 In the last 12 months, how often did you do some kind of volunteering work (formal or informal)?

(Single response)

1. Enter times per week
2. Enter times per month
3. Enter times per year
4. Don't know
5. Refused

F.11 Do you consider yourself to have a disability?

(Single response)

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

G. STATE MANAGED PARKS

I would now like you to think about State managed parks. There are more than 300 of these across South Australia and include National Parks, Conservation Parks and Recreation Parks but exclude Botanical Gardens, State Forest Reserves and local council parks

G.1 Since (current month) last year, have you visited?

(Read out. Multiple response)

CATI note: Response categories 1 to 10 will be filled based on the respondents postcode.

1. Park 1
2. Park 2
3. Park 3
4. Park 4
5. Park 4
6. Park 6
7. Park 7
8. Park 8
9. Park 9
10. Park 10
11. Any other state managed parks in South Australia, excluding marine parks (specify)
12. None
13. Don't know
14. Refused

G.2 How familiar are you with what a marine park is? (*Interviewer note: Marine Parks are regions of sea or land in which human activity can be placed under some restrictions in the interest of conserving the natural coastal, estuarine and marine environment.*

If the respondent offers their understanding of a Marine Park and it clearly differs from this, please code the respondent as 'Not familiar')

(Read options. Single response)

1. Very familiar
2. Somewhat familiar
3. Not familiar
4. Don't know
5. Refused

Sequence guide: If G.2 > 2 Go to G.4

G.3 Overall, would you say your attitude towards marine parks in South Australia is positive, negative or neutral?

(Single response)

1. Positive
2. Negative
3. Neutral
4. Don't know
5. Refused

The next question is about nature conservation activities that you may have done.

G.4 Since (current month) last year, have you done any nature conservation activities such as...

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Protected or cared for Australian native trees, plants or wildlife either in your backyard or in native bushland**
2. **Carried out weeding or pest or fire control, either on your own property or elsewhere**
3. **Attended an event focussing on nature conservation or taken action on a nature conservation issue?**
(Interviewer note: eg by signing a petition, contacting a Member of Parliament or participating in a rally)
4. **Donated money or become a member of a nature conservation organisation**
5. **Any paid or unpaid work aimed at conserving nature in the last 12 months** *(Interviewer note: only read out if resp hasn't done any of the other activities)*
6. None
7. Don't know
8. Refused

H. MULTI-CULTURALISM

[SASP target T5.8]

I am now going to ask you a question about the influence of cultural diversity in South Australia.

More than 600,000 South Australians or 40 per cent of our population were either born overseas or have one or both parents born overseas. Cultural diversity is now a feature of many aspects of South Australian life: our businesses, our food, sport and arts, our workplaces and places of worship, and our range of friends and colleagues.

H.1 Do you think cultural diversity is a positive influence in the community?

(Single response)

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

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010]

I. BROADBAND USE

[SASP target T4.8]

I would now like to ask you some questions about digital technology devices and the internet in your household.

I.1 Do you have any of the following kinds of digital technologies in your household?

(Read options. Multiple response. Interviewer note does not include domestic appliances or whitegoods)

1. Desktop computer
2. Laptop computer
3. Tablet computer (iPad etc)
4. Smartphone (iPhone, Galaxy phone etc)
5. Digital camera
6. Other (do not specify)
7. No digital technologies
8. Don't know
9. Refused

Sequence guide: if I.1 = 7 go to I.4.
if I.1 >7 go to I.5.

I.2 Which of these devices you've mentioned are used to access the internet when at home?

(Multiple response)

1. Desktop computer
2. Laptop computer
3. Tablet computer (iPad etc)
4. Smartphone (iPhone, Galaxy phone etc)
5. None
6. Other (do not specify)
7. Don't know
8. Refused

Sequence guide: if I.2 ≤ 4 or 6 go to I.7
if I.2 >6 go to I.5

I.3 What is the main reason why you or other household members do not use these devices to access the Internet when at home?

(Single response)

1. Can't afford it
2. Don't see any value/not interested
3. Have not had time to organise it/ Planning on getting it
4. Use at work / elsewhere
5. Don't know enough about it, or understand it
6. Waste too much time on it
7. Other (do not specify)
8. Don't know
9. Refused

Sequence guide: Go to I.5

I.4 What is the main reason you don't have any of these devices in your household?

(Single response)

1. Can't afford it
2. Don't see any value/not interested
3. Have not had time to organise it/ Planning on getting it
4. Use at work / elsewhere
5. Don't know enough about it, or understand it
6. Waste too much time on it
7. Other (do not specify)
8. Don't know
9. Refused

I.5 How would you rate your general interest in digital technologies such as computers, the Internet, mobile phones?

(Read options. Single response)

1. **Highly interested**
2. **Somewhat interested**
3. **Neutral**
4. **Not interested**
5. **Dislike them**
6. Don't know
7. Refused

I.6 You mentioned that you don't use the internet at home, do you use the internet from any other locations?

(Multiple response. Prompt where internet is accessed)

1. Yes Internet access from work
2. Yes Internet access from place of study
3. Yes Internet access from library
4. Yes Internet access from telecentre/internet cafe/community centre
5. Yes Internet access at a friend or relative's house
6. Yes Internet access at café/WiFi hotspot
7. Yes internet access on portable device such as laptop, smartphone, iPad etc
8. Yes Other location (specify)
9. No
10. Don't know
11. Refused

Sequence guide: if I.6 >= 9 go to I.13

Else go to I.10

I.7 What types of internet connection does your home currently have?

(Read options. Multiple response as household may have more than one connection type.

Interviewer note: "wireless" should not include "WiFi" in the home, ie wireless connection between user's device and another "box" located in the home.)

1. **ADSL**
2. **Wireless broadband delivered to home via antenna on roof** (*Interviewer note: eg AdamMax, Internode wireless, Aussie broadband wireless*)
3. **Satellite** (*Interviewer note: access by satellite dish on roof*)
4. **Mobile wireless through my smartphone or tablet computer** (*Interviewer note: eg iPad*)
5. **Mobile wireless using a USB dongle connected to my PC/laptop**
6. **Dial-up**
7. **Optical fibre**
8. Other (do not specify)
9. Don't know
10. Refused

I.8 Are you satisfied with the speed of connection?

(Single response)

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

I.9 What do you use the internet for when you are at home?

(Multiple response)

1. Searching for information (Google etc)
2. Email
3. Online banking/bill payment/transactions (NOT selling)
4. Social networking (Facebook, Twitter etc)
5. Online education/learning
6. Online shopping/product research/ price comparison
7. Running my own small business
8. Skyping, MSN online chatting
9. Reading newspapers/ current affairs information/books
10. Online gaming
11. Viewing of videos or viewing of full television shows
12. Online selling
13. Booking travel/holidays
14. Related to my employment
15. Other (do not specify)
16. Don't know
17. Refused

Sequence guide: Go to I.11

I.10 What do you use the internet for when you access it away from home?

(Multiple response)

1. Searching for information (Google etc)
2. Email
3. Online banking/bill payment/transactions (NOT selling)
4. Social networking (Facebook, Twitter etc)
5. Online education/learning
6. Online shopping/product research/ price comparison
7. Running my own small business
8. Skyping, MSN online chatting
9. Reading newspapers/ current affairs information/books
10. Online gaming
11. Viewing of videos or viewing of full television shows
12. Online selling
13. Booking travel/holidays
14. Related to my employment
15. Same things i do when at home (same as previous answer)
16. Other (do not specify)
17. Don't know
18. Refused

The next few questions relate to your use of devices like computers and smart phones and the applications or software that are used by them.

I.11 What was the main source of learning that enabled you to gain the skills to use these kinds of devices and applications?

(Single response. Prompt if required)

1. Undertook a computer course at a local community centre
2. Sought assistance at the library
3. Self taught
4. School/TAFE/university
5. Undertook training at work/on the job training
6. Friend/family member showed me how to use
7. Other (specify)
8. Don't know
9. Refused

I.12 How would you rate your confidence with the devices and applications you currently use?

(Read out. Single response)

1. **Very confident**
2. **Confident**
3. Neither confident or not confident
4. **Not very confident**
5. **Not at all confident**
6. Don't know
7. Refused

The next question is about the National Broadband Network.

I.13 What MAIN impact do you think the National Broadband Network will have on your internet use?

(Single response. *Interviewer note: The National Broadband Network (also called NBN) is the Australian-wide project to provide new high speed broadband connections to all homes using either optical fibre, wireless or satellite connections. The Adelaide metropolitan area and large towns will receive NBN fibre, the outskirts of those locations and smaller towns will receive NBN wireless and remote areas will receive satellite.*)

1. Don't know what that is
2. Don't know how it will change
3. Don't need it
4. No difference, nothing will change
5. It will give me better/faster broadband access
6. I expect to do a wider range of things as a result
7. Already using it
8. Other (specify)
9. Don't know
10. Refused

J. URBAN SPACES

The next few questions are about your use of outdoor areas which are freely accessible to the community and provide opportunities for recreation and socialising.

J.1 In the last 12 months, have you visited the following types of outdoor areas in South Australia?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Beaches**
2. **Riverfronts (eg. Torrens or Murray rivers)**
3. **Parks (your local park or national/conservation parks)**
4. **Cycling or walking paths**
5. **Community gardens (where people come together to grow fresh food)**
6. **Public gardens (eg Adelaide Botanic Garden, Mount Lofty Botanic Garden, Port Augusta Arid Lands Botanic Garden)**
7. **Outdoor community spaces (town squares, market places)**
8. **Outdoor recreational and sporting facilities**
9. None
10. Don't know
11. Refused

CATI note: The following 8 items are asked of respondents who answered "yes" to the corresponding items in J.1

J.2 In the last 12 months, how many times did you visit a South Australian beach?

(Single response)

1. Enter number _____
2. Don't know
3. Refused

J.3 In the last 12 months, how many times did you visit a South Australian riverfront?

(Single response)

1. Enter number _____
2. Don't know
3. Refused

J.4 In the last 12 months, how many times did you visit a park in South Australia?

(Single response)

1. Enter number ____
2. Don't know
3. Refused

J.5 In the last 12 months, how many times did you use a cycling or walking path in South Australia?

(Single response)

1. Enter number ____
2. Don't know
3. Refused

J.6 In the last 12 months, how many times did you visit a community garden in South Australia?

(Single response)

1. Enter number ____
2. Don't know
3. Refused

J.7 In the last 12 months, how many times did you visit a public garden in South Australia?

(Single response)

1. Enter number ____
2. Don't know
3. Refused

J.8 In the last 12 months, how many times did you visit an outdoor community space in South Australia?

(Single response)

1. Enter number ____
2. Don't know
3. Refused

J.9 In the last 12 months, how many times did you visit an outdoor recreational or sporting facility in South Australia?

(Single response)

1. Enter number ____
2. Don't know
3. Refused

K. DISABILITY

I would now like to ask about any conditions you may have that have lasted, or are likely to last, for six months or more

K.1 Do you have any of the following conditions?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Sight problems not corrected by glasses or contact lenses**
2. **Hearing problems**
3. **Speech problems**
4. **Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness**
5. **Difficulty learning or understanding things**
6. **Limited use of arms or fingers**
7. **Difficulty gripping things**
8. **Limited use of legs or feet**
9. **Any condition that restricts physical activity or physical work (e.g. back problems, migraines)**
10. **Any disfigurement or deformity**
11. **Any mental illness for which help or supervision is required**
12. None of the above
13. Don't know
14. Refused

Sequence guide: if K.1 =1 to 11 Go to K.3

K.2 Still thinking of conditions lasting six months or more, are you restricted in everyday activities by any of these?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing**
2. **Chronic or recurring pain**
3. **A nervous or emotional condition**
4. **Long term effects as a result of a head injury, stroke or other brain damage**
5. **Any other long term condition that requires treatment or medication**
6. **Any other long term condition such as arthritis, asthma, heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, dementia etc.**
7. None of the above
8. Don't know
9. Refused

Sequence guide: if K.2 > 6 Go to NS

K.3 Because of the conditions you have told me about, do you have any difficulty or need help or supervision or use any aids to assist with any of these tasks?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Self-care tasks for example bathing or showering, dressing or undressing, eating or feeding, going to toilet or bladder or bowel control**
2. **Mobility tasks for example moving around away from home, moving around at home or getting in or out of a bed or chair**
3. **Communication in own language for example understanding or being understood by strangers, friends or family, including use of sign language or lip reading**
4. None of the above
5. Don't know
6. Refused

K.4 Because of the conditions you have told me about, do you have any difficulties with employment such as...

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Type of job you could do**
2. **Number of hours that can be worked**
3. **Finding suitable work**
4. **Needing time off work**
5. **Permanently unable to work**
6. None of the above
7. Don't know
8. Refused

Z. DEMOGRAPHICS

Now to finish with some general questions

Z.1 Which of these best describes your current employment status?

(Read options. Single response.
Interviewer note: prompt home duties to ascertain if looking after children, or relatives)

1. **Self employed**
2. **Employed for wages, salary or payment in kind**
3. **Unemployed**
4. **Engaged in home duties (with children in house)**
5. **Engaged in home duties (without children in house)**
6. **Caring for relative**
7. **Student**
8. **Retired**
9. **Unable to work (temporarily)**
10. **Unable to work (permanently)**
11. Other (Specify)
12. Don't know
13. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010]

Sequence guide: Z.1<=2 Go to Z.3

Z.2 Do you receive any of the following pension benefits?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Disability Support Pension**
2. **Unemployment Benefits**
3. **Sickness Benefits**
4. **Age /widow pension/**
5. **Service or defence/ war widow's/er's pension**
6. **Supporting parents benefit**
7. **Carer Payment/Allowance or Child Care Benefit**
8. **AUSTUDY/student allowance**
9. Other (specify)
10. None
11. Don't know
12. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010]

Z.3 In which country were you born?

(Single response)

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Bosnia-Herzegovina
4. Canada
5. China
6. Croatia
7. Fiji
8. France
9. Germany
10. Greece
11. Holland/Netherlands
12. Hong Kong
13. India
14. Iran
15. Italy
16. Japan
17. Malaysia
18. Malta
19. New Zealand
20. Philippines
21. Poland
22. Slovenia
23. South Africa
24. Spain
25. U.K. and Ireland
26. USA
27. Vietnam
28. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
29. Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia & Montenegro
30. Other country (specify)
31. Don't know
32. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010]

Sequence guide: If Z.3 > 1, go to **Error!**

Reference source not found.

Z.4 Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

(Single response)

1. No
2. Aboriginal
3. Torres Strait Islander
4. Both
5. Not stated

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010]

That concludes the survey. On behalf of the Government of South Australia, thank you very much for taking part in this survey.

Z.5 Is this dwelling [where you live] ...

(Read options - single response. *Interviewer note: Community housing is provided to people with very high needs, usually in partnership with a specialized support provider.*)

1. **Owned outright**
2. **Owned with a mortgage**
3. **Rented privately**
4. **Rented from Housing SA or Housing Trust**
5. **Community Housing**
6. **Retirement Village**
7. **Other (specify)**
8. Don't know
9. Refused

[SASP 2008, 2009, 2010 T6.8]

Z.6 I would now like to ask you about your household's income. We are interested in how income relates to lifestyle and access to health services. Before tax is taken out, which of the following ranges best describes your household's income, from all sources, over the last 12 months...

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Up to \$12,000**
2. **\$12,001 - \$20,000**
3. **\$20,001 - \$30,000**
4. **\$30,001 - \$40,000**
5. **\$40,001 - \$50,000**
6. **\$50,001 - \$60,000**
7. **\$60,001 - \$80,000**
8. **\$80,001 - \$100,000**
9. **More than \$100,000**
10. Not stated/refused
11. Don't know

Z.7 Results of the 2008, 2009 and 2010 household survey are available on the SA Strategic Plan website. I can give you the website address if you would like to see the results.

[Interviewer note: read out website address if respondent asks for details]

<http://saplan.org.au/pages/our-progress>

Please record what language this interview was conducted in

(Single response)

1. English
2. Italian
3. Greek
4. Vietnamese
5. Other (specify)

By pressing enter at this screen, I certify that this is a true, accurate and complete interview, conducted in accordance with the ISO 20252 standards and the AMSRS Code of Professional Behaviour (ICC/ESOMAR). I will not disclose to any other person the content of this questionnaire or any other information relating to this project.