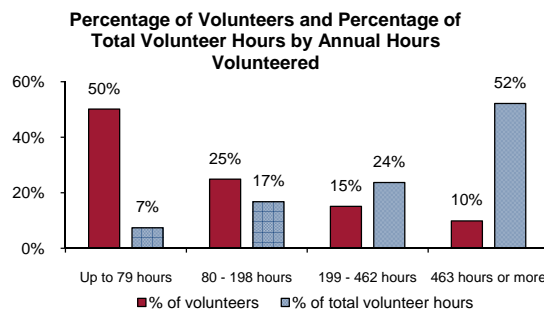


According to the Canada Survey Of Giving, Volunteering And Participating (CSGVP), 42% Of Newfoundland and Labrador residents aged 15 and over (187,000 People) volunteered in 2004. Each volunteer contributed an average of 188 hours, for a total of 35 million hours or the equivalent of approximately 18,000 full-time jobs.

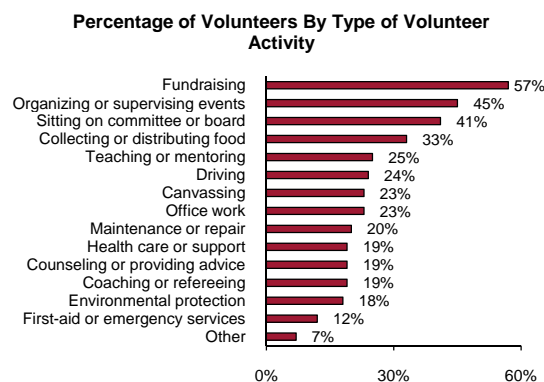
Much comes from the few

Although many Newfoundlanders and Labradorians volunteer, the majority of volunteer hours are contributed by a small minority. One in ten volunteers contributed 52% of all hours volunteered in Newfoundland and Labrador. These volunteers contributed 463 hours or more over the course of the year. Another 24% of all volunteer hours came from the 15% of volunteers who contributed between 199 and 462 hours. Together, this top 25% of volunteers (representing 11% of Newfoundland and Labrador residents) contributed 76% of total volunteer hours.



What volunteers do

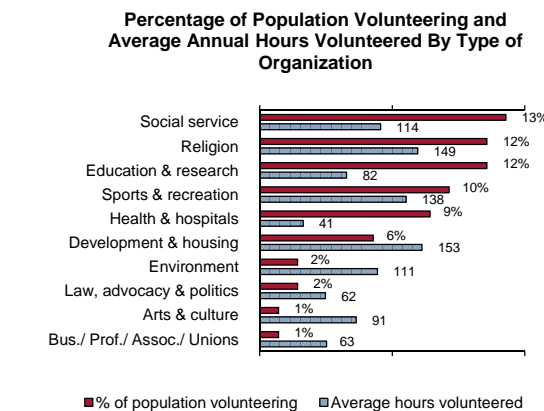
The most common activities performed by Newfoundland and Labrador volunteers were fundraising (57% of volunteers did this), organizing or supervising events (45%), and sitting on a committee or board (41%).



Compared to the rest of Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador volunteers were more likely to engage in fundraising (reported by 57% of volunteers in Newfoundland and Labrador vs. 46% of volunteers in the rest of Canada), collecting, serving, and delivering food (33% vs. 25%), and canvassing (23% vs. 15%).

Where they volunteer

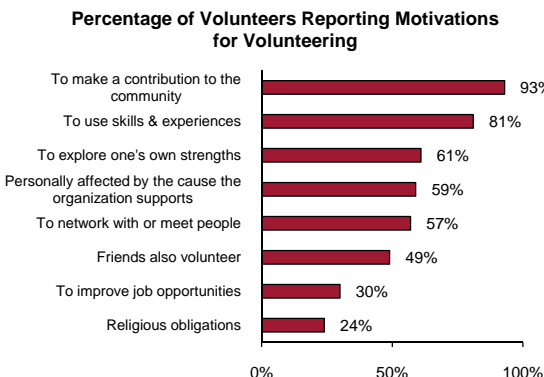
People in Newfoundland and Labrador were most likely to volunteer with Social Services organizations (13% volunteered), followed by Religious and Education & Research organizations (12% each). Smaller numbers of Newfoundlanders and Labradorians volunteered with Environment and Law, Advocacy & Politics (2% in each), Arts & Culture, Business and Professional Associations and Unions (1% in each).



Volunteers tended to contribute the largest number of hours for Development & Housing organizations (153 on average), followed by Religious (149) and Sports & Recreation (138) organizations. They contributed fewer hours to organizations working in the areas of Law, Advocacy & Politics, (62), and Health & Hospitals (41).

The motivations of volunteers

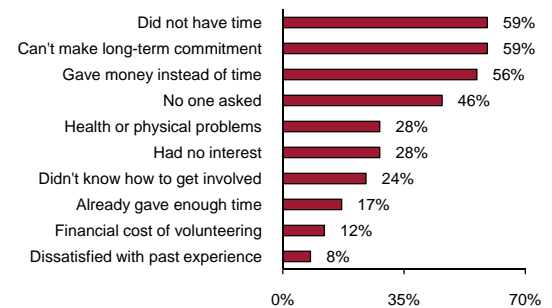
Newfoundland and Labrador volunteers were most likely to say they volunteered because they wanted to make a contribution to the community (93%), use their skills and experiences (81%), or explore their own strengths (61%). Comparatively few volunteered in order to improve their job opportunities (30%) or to fulfill religious beliefs or obligations (24%).



Barriers to volunteering

Newfoundlanders and Labradorians who did not volunteer were most likely to say they did not do so because they did not have the time (59%), were unable to make a long-term commitment (59%), or donated money instead of volunteering (56%). They were much less likely to report having contributed enough time already (17%), the costs of volunteering (12%), or dissatisfaction with previous volunteer experiences (8%) as reasons for not volunteering.

Percentage of Non-Volunteers Reporting Barriers to Volunteering



Personal and economic characteristics of Newfoundland and Labrador volunteers: education level and the presence of children in the household¹

The likelihood that residents from Newfoundland and Labrador volunteer increased with the level of education. Those with a university degree were most likely to volunteer (69%) while those who had not completed high school were least likely to do so (35%). Similarly, volunteers with a university degree tended to contribute the most hours (216 on average) while those who had not completed high school tended to contribute the fewest (126).

Those with a postsecondary diploma or university degree contributed a disproportionately large percentage of total volunteer hours. For example, those with a university degree accounted for 13% of the population but contributed 24% of total volunteer hours.

The likelihood of volunteering in Newfoundland and Labrador varied according to whether or not children of a specific age group

were present in the household. Residents from households with children present were more likely to volunteer than those from households without children. Those with only school-aged or with only pre-school-aged children were most likely to volunteer (55% and 54% respectively).

Residents living in households with only school-aged children contributed a disproportionately large percentage of total volunteer hours, given their numbers (they accounted for 26% of the population but contributed 36% of all volunteer hours). Conversely, those with no children present contributed a disproportionately small percentage of total hours (63% of the population but 54% of total hours).

Percentage of Population Who Volunteer and Distribution of Volunteer Hours by Education and Presence of Children in the Household

	% Volunteering	Average Volunteer Hours	% of Pop.	% Volunteer Hours
Education				
Less than high school	35%	126	26%	14% ^E
Graduated from high school	39%	187	16%	14% ^E
Some postsecondary	42%	132 ^E	8%	5% ^E
Postsecondary diploma	47%	204	38%	44%
University degree	69%	216	13%	24%
Presence of children in household				
No children in household	36%	191	63%	54%
Pre-school aged children only	54%	142 ^E	6%	6% ^E
Both pre-school and school aged children	48%	121 ^E	4%	3% ^E
School aged children only	55%	204	26%	36%

^E Use with caution

¹ Volunteering tends to vary with the personal and economic characteristics of the individual. This fact sheet focuses on education and presence of children in the household, but many other characteristics are important. For more information, readers should refer to *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2004 Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating*, available at http://www.givingandvolunteering.ca/pdf/CSGVP_Highlights_2004_en.pdf.

This project is funded by the Government of Canada's Social Development Partnerships Program. The opinions and interpretations in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Canada.