

2007 CANADA SURVEY OF Giving, Volunteering & Participating



Giving and Volunteering in Atlantic Canada

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Findings from the Canada Survey of Giving,
Volunteering, and Participating



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CHAPTER 1 – CHARITABLE GIVING IN THE ATLANTIC REGION

Since 2004, the percentage of donors in the Atlantic region has decreased slightly, but overall charitable giving experienced a modest increase. Virtually all Atlantic residents (88%) supported charitable or other nonprofit organizations by making financial or in-kind charitable donations. This chapter begins by exploring the level of support that Atlantic residents provide to charitable and nonprofit organizations and the personal and economic characteristics of Atlantic donors. Next, it shows how the support Atlantic residents provide varies among different types of organizations. It then addresses the motivations that underlie charitable giving and the barriers that prevent Atlantic residents from giving more or giving at all. Finally, it touches on the impact of youth experiences on future donating habits. Where significant, it reports on changes between 2004 and 2007.

GIVING IN 2007: KEY FINDINGS AND COMPARISONS

- 88% of Atlantic residents (1.7 million residents) made either a financial or an in-kind donation in 2007 (a decrease from 90% in 2004).
- Atlantic donors contributed an average of \$375 each (a 7% increase from \$352 in 2004). In comparison, Canadian donors gave an average of \$437 each (a 9% increase from \$400 in 2004).
- Atlantic residents donated a total of \$643 million in 2007, up from approximately \$621.3 million in 2004.
- The top 25% of Atlantic donors (those who gave \$340 or more) accounted for 80% of the total value of all donations.
- Very few Atlantic residents (3%) said that they had planned bequests in the event of their death.
- Atlantic residents were most likely to make donations to organizations working in the areas of Health & Hospitals (72% of Atlantic residents donated), Social Services (48%), and Religion (43%).
- Religion organizations received the largest average annual donations (\$430) and the largest percentage of total donation value (56%).
- Atlantic residents were most likely to donate by requests made through door-to-door canvassing (47% donated in this way), sponsoring someone in an event (45%), and

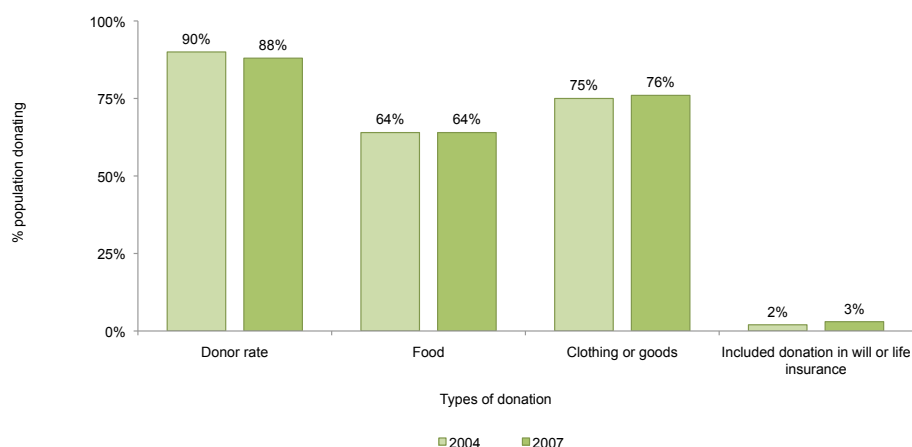
through collection in a place of worship (39%). However, although some methods were more common than others, the most common methods did not necessarily generate the most money.

- Groups of Atlantic residents who gave disproportionately large amounts included those who were 45 years of age or older; married or in a common-law relationship; held a university degree; had an annual household income of \$60,000 or more; and attended religious services weekly.
- Atlantic residents were more likely to give spontaneously than they were to plan their giving in advance, but those who planned ahead tended to make larger donations. While this pattern is consistent with that found in other provinces, Atlantic residents were more likely than other Canadians to use mixed strategies of planned and spontaneous giving.
- Atlantic donors were most likely to say they did not give more because they could not afford to or because they were happy with the amount they had already given.
- Compared to other provinces, Atlantic residents were more likely to say they did not give more because they could not afford to do so, because they were happy with the amount they had already given, and because no one had asked them to give more. They were less likely than donors elsewhere in Canada to think that their donations would not be used efficiently.
- Atlantic residents who had had any of the pro-social experiences or who had positive role models during their youth were more likely to donate as adults and tended to donate larger amounts when they did donate. Around nine tenths of those who had any of these experiences donated, compared to eight tenths of those who had not had any of these experiences during their youth.

THE SUPPORT THAT ATLANTIC RESIDENTS PROVIDE

In 2007, the vast majority (88%) of Atlantic residents aged 15 and older made a financial donation to a charitable or nonprofit organization during the 12 months prior to being surveyed (see Figure 1.1). This is a minor decrease of 2 percentage points from 2004. Three quarters of Atlantic residents (76%) made in-kind donations of clothing or other goods, while more than two thirds donated food (64%). Three percent said they had made provisions for a donation in the event of their death. The percentages of Atlantic residents making non-financial donations have remained essentially unchanged since 2004.

Figure 1.1: Percentage of population donating to charitable and nonprofit organizations, by type of donation, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.



In total, Atlantic residents gave just over \$643 million in financial support to charitable and nonprofit organizations in 2007 (see Table 1.1), an increase of approximately 3.5% from 2004.¹ Atlantic donors gave an average of \$375 each (a 7% increase from 2004). Because averages can be affected by extreme values, the median may be a better indication of the typical size of a donation.² In the Atlantic region the median donation was \$121 in 2007.

Table 1.1: Donors and donations, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.

Rate of donating		2007	2004
Total population	(thousands)	1,932	1,962
Donors	(thousands)	1,700	1,766
Donor rate		88%	90%
Number of donations			
Total number	(thousands)	8,054	9,079
Average number per donor		4.7	5.1
Amount donated			
Total amount	(thousands)	\$643,000	\$620,074
Average annual amount per donor		\$375	\$352
Median annual amount per donor		\$121	\$118
Average amount per donation		\$80	\$68

Compared to donors in most of the rest of Canada, Atlantic residents made relatively small average annual donations in both 2004 and 2007. Only Quebec donors gave less (see Figure 1.3).

¹ Note this increase does not account for the effects of inflation.

² The median donation is the “half way point” of donations, meaning that half of donors contributed more and half contributed less than the median value.

Figure 1.2: Percentage population donating to charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.

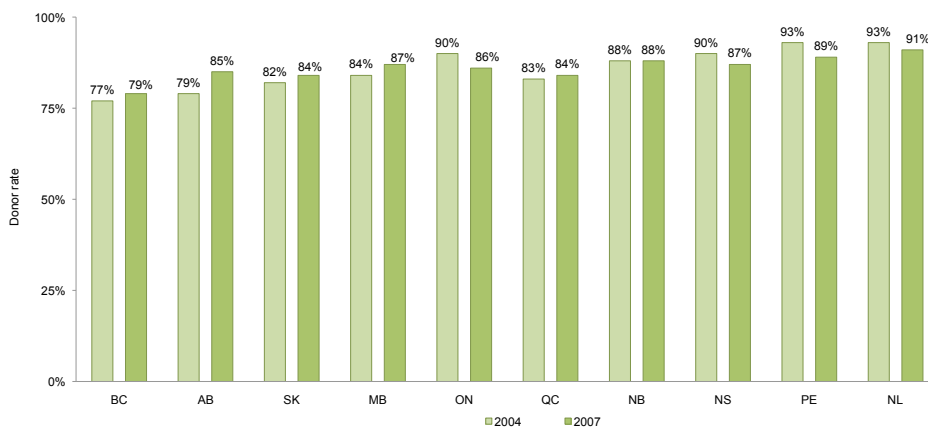
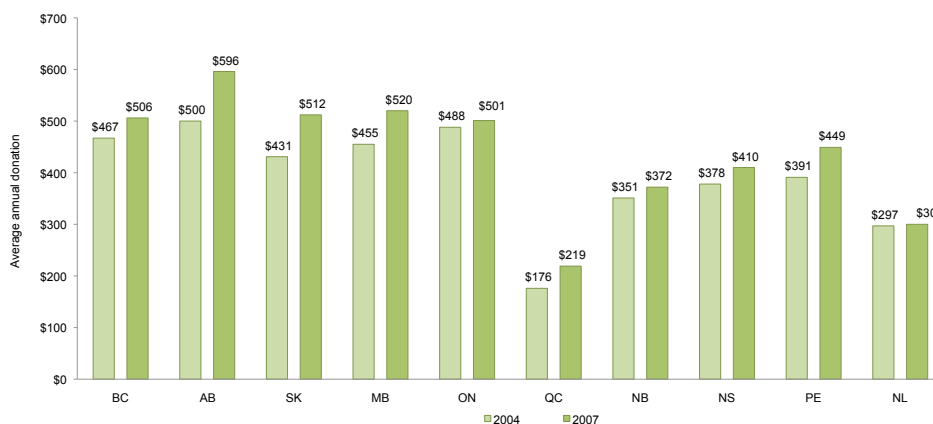


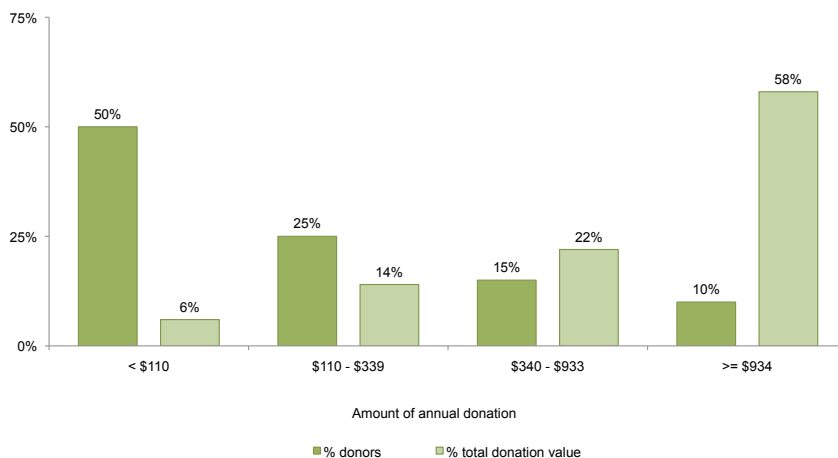
Figure 1.3: Average annual donations to charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.



THE CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT

Although most Atlantic residents donate to a charitable or nonprofit organization, most of the money donated comes from a relatively small proportion of donors. Figure 1.4 divides donors into groups according to how much they contributed in 2007 and shows the percentage of the total value of all donations that each group contributed. The top 10% of donors (those who gave over \$934), contributed 58% of the total value of all donations, while the 15% who donated between \$340 and \$933 contributed 22%. In contrast, the 50% of donors who contributed less than \$110 accounted for just 6% of the total value of donations.

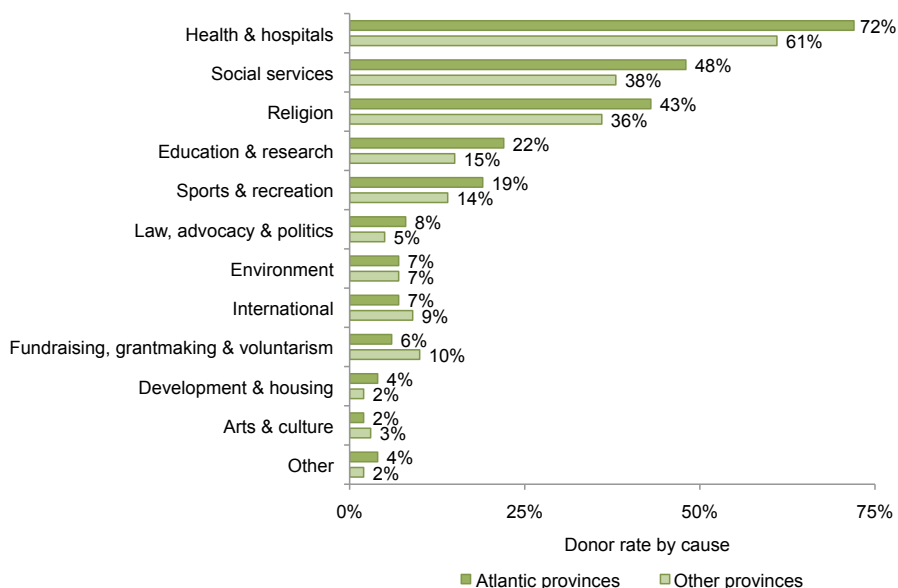
Figure 1.4: Distribution of donors and percentage of total donation value, by amount of annual donations, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



THE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY ATLANTIC DONORS

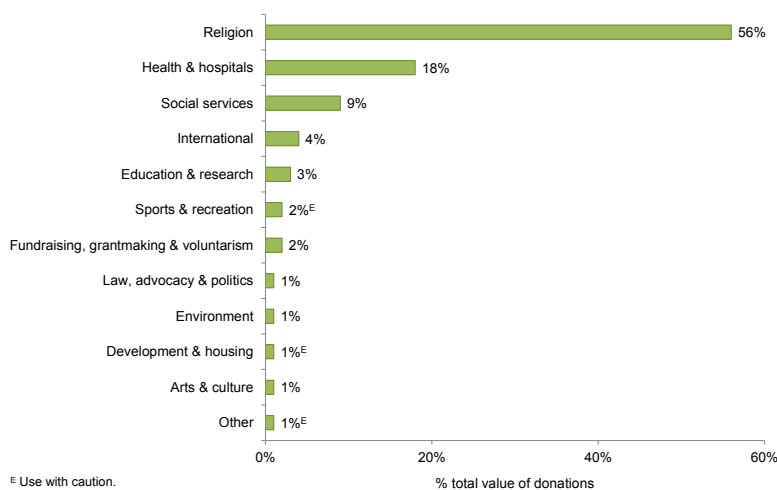
Atlantic residents supported a wide range of charitable and nonprofit organizations, but not all types of organizations received the same level of support. Atlantic residents were most likely to give to organizations working in the areas of Health & Hospitals (72% donated in 2007), Social Services (48%), and Religion (43%; see Figure 1.5). Other types of organizations had more modest bases of support: 22% of Atlantic residents donated to Education & Research, 19% donated to Sports & Recreation organizations, and 8% donated to Law, Advocacy, & Politics organizations.

Figure 1.5: Donor rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.



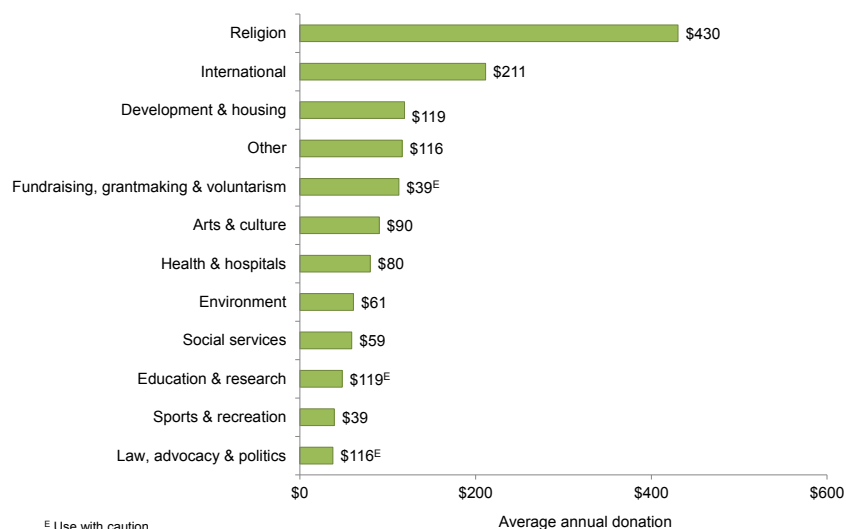
In terms of the amounts donated, Religion organizations received far more than any other type of organization. Collectively they received over \$360 million in 2007 – over half (56%) of the total value of all donations made in the Atlantic region (see Figure 1.6). Health & Hospitals ranked a distant second with 18% of the total value of all donations (over \$115 million), and Social Services organizations were third with 9% (almost \$58 million). This distribution of support is essentially unchanged since 2004 and broadly similar to that seen in the rest of Canada, although Atlantic residents were more likely to support most types of organizations than were other Canadians.

Figure 1.6: Distribution of total donation value, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



The average amounts that Atlantic residents donated to particular types of organizations varied greatly. Donors to Religion organizations made the largest average annual donations (\$430; see Figure 1.7). By comparison, the average annual donation to Health & Hospitals was relatively small (\$80), even though almost three quarters of Atlantic residents donated to these organizations. Although Health organizations had a broader base of support than other organizations, half of the organization types surveyed received larger average annual donations. Atlantic residents made the smallest average annual donations to organizations in the areas of Social Services (\$59), Education & Research (\$48), Sports & Recreation (\$39^E), and Law, Advocacy & Politics (\$38) .

Figure 1.7: Average annual donations, by selected organization type, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



A PROFILE OF ATLANTIC DONORS

While making a donation is an individual choice, driven by personal factors, it is helpful to understand that, generally speaking, particular personal and economic characteristics are associated with an increased likelihood of donating and/or with donating larger amounts. These characteristics include age, sex, level of formal education, employment status, annual household income, marital status, the presence of children in the household, and frequency of religious attendance (see Table 1.2). Although these characteristics are discussed separately, it is important to note that they are often interrelated.

The likelihood of donating generally increased with age. Atlantic residents aged 15 to 24 were least likely to make a financial donation (75%), and those aged 35 and older were most likely to do so (91-93%). In terms of the amounts donated, generally those who were older donated larger amounts. For example, donors aged 65 and older gave the most (an average of \$653 annually) compared to an average of \$90 annually among those aged 15 to 24.

Not all age groups accounted for equally large proportions of total donations. For example, because of their lower likelihood of donating and their small average donations, those aged 15 to 24 donated just 3% of the total value of all donations, even though they accounted for 16% of the Atlantic population. Conversely, those aged 45 and older accounted for larger percentages of the total donation value than one would expect, given the size of the population they account for. For example, those aged 65 and older contributed 30% of total donations but made up just 17% of the population.

Women were more likely than men to donate (92% vs. 85%) but made smaller average annual donations (\$365 vs. \$387 for men). Women accounted for slightly more than half of the population in the Atlantic region (51% vs. 49% men) and contributed a slightly larger proportion of the total value of donations (52% vs. 48%).

Individuals with higher levels of formal education were more likely to donate and tended to give more. Eighty percent of those with less than a high school education donated, compared to 98% of those with a university degree. Similarly, donors with a university degree contributed an average of \$621, while those with only some postsecondary education contributed an average of \$212 and those with less than a high school diploma contributed an average of \$220. In terms of their contribution to the total donation pool, those with a university degree contributed significantly more than one would expect given their portion of the population; they accounted for fully 33% of the total value of all donations but just 18% of the Atlantic population.

Those who were employed were more likely to donate (91%) than were those who were not in the labour force (85%), but those who were not in the labour force made slightly larger average annual donations (\$349 vs. \$345 for those in the labour force). However, those who were employed accounted for slightly more of the total value of all donations than one might expect, given their numbers; they contributed 62% of the total donation value and made up 60% of the population.

The likelihood of donating was lowest among Atlantic residents with household incomes of less than \$20,000 (76%) and highest among those with incomes of \$60,000 or more annually (93%). Similarly, the average annual donation amount increased with income, rising from a low of \$287 among those with household incomes of less than \$20,000 to a high of \$574 among those with incomes of more than \$100,000. Despite the fact that donors with household incomes in excess of \$100,000 constituted only 15% of the population, they accounted for fully 25% of the total value of all donations.

Single Atlantic residents were the least likely to donate (78%), while married individuals or those in common-law unions, as well as widows or widowers, were most likely to give (92%). Married or common-law individuals also made much larger average annual donations than did singles (\$426 vs. \$178); however, widows and widowers made the largest average annual donations (\$657). Atlantic residents who were married or in common-law unions constituted 62% of the population but accounted for almost three quarters (73%) of the total value of all donations.

Generally speaking, the presence of children in the household had only modest effects on the likelihood of donating. Atlantic residents with pre-school-aged and school-aged children in their household were the most likely to make a financial donation (91%), while those with only school-aged children in the household were the least likely to donate (87%). Those with pre-school and school-aged children in the household made the largest average annual donations (\$412), followed by those with no children present in the household (\$411). Those with no children in the household constituted the largest portion of the population (66%) and accounted for 72% of the total value of donations.

Atlantic residents who attended religious services weekly were more likely to donate than were those who did not attend as frequently or at all (97% vs. 86%). They also tended to give more on average (\$768 vs. \$215). While the majority of Atlantic donors did not attend religious services weekly (77%), the 23% who did accounted for a disproportional amount of the total value of all donations (55%).

Table 1.2: Donor rate and distribution of donations, by personal and economic characteristics, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.

	Donor rate	Average annual donation	% population	% Total donation value
Age group				
15 to 24	75%	\$90	16%	3%
25 to 34	86%	\$219	15%	8%
35 to 44	93%	\$283	18%	14%
45 to 54	91%	\$448	20%	24%
55 to 64	93%	\$467	16%	21%
65 and older	91%	\$653	17%	30%
Sex				
Male	85%	\$387	49%	48%
Female	92%	\$365	51%	52%
Marital status				
Married or common-law	92%	\$426	62%	73%
Single	78%	\$178	26%	11%
Separated or divorced	86%	\$326	7%	6%
Widow or widower	92%	\$657	6%	10%
Education				
Less than high school	80%	\$220	22%	12%
Graduated from high school	85%	\$309	17%	14%
Some postsecondary	81%	\$212	8%	4% ^E
Postsecondary diploma	92%	\$350	35%	36%
University degree	98%	\$621	18%	33%
Labour force status				
Employed	91%	\$345	60%	62%
Unemployed	F	F	F	F
Not in the labour force	85%	\$349	37%	37%
Household income				
Less than \$20,000	76%	\$287	16%	11%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	89%	\$300	23%	19%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	88%	\$351	20%	19%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	93%	\$386	25%	27%
\$100,000 or more	93%	\$574	15%	25%
Presence of children in household				
No children in household	89%	\$411	66%	72%
Pre-school aged children only	88%	\$287	6%	5%
Pre-school and school aged children	91%	\$412	4%	5%
School aged children only	87%	\$291	24%	18%
Religious attendance				
Weekly attendee	97%	\$768	23%	55%
Not a weekly attendee	86%	\$215	77%	45%

^E Use with caution.

F Sample size too small to use.

HOW ATLANTIC RESIDENTS DONATE

Atlantic residents make their donations to charitable and nonprofit organizations in many different ways. In 2007, they were most likely to donate in response to being asked by

someone canvassing door-to-door – 47% of donors said they made at least one donation in this way (see Figure 1.8). Other common methods of donating were through requests to sponsor someone in an event, such as a walk-a-thon (45%), through places of worship (39%), and in memoriam (35%). Atlantic residents were least likely to donate in response to a telephone request (9%), to a TV or radio request (9%), or on their own (6%).

The donation patterns of Atlantic residents were somewhat different than those of other Canadians. Atlantic residents were almost twice as likely to donate as a result of requests made through door-to-door canvassing (47% vs. 25% of other Canadians). They were also more likely to donate by sponsoring someone (45% vs. 30%), in memoriam (35% vs. 21%), and in places of worship (39% vs. 33%). Although there were some changes in the methods of donation between 2004 and 2007, the size of most of these shifts is not large enough to be statistically significant (see Figure 1.9). One possible exception to this may be the decrease in the importance of donations in response to door-to-door canvassing (from 53% of Atlantic residents in 2004 to 47% in 2007), although the reasons for this shift, if real, are as yet unknown.

Figure 1.8: Percentage of population making a charitable donation, by selected solicitation method, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

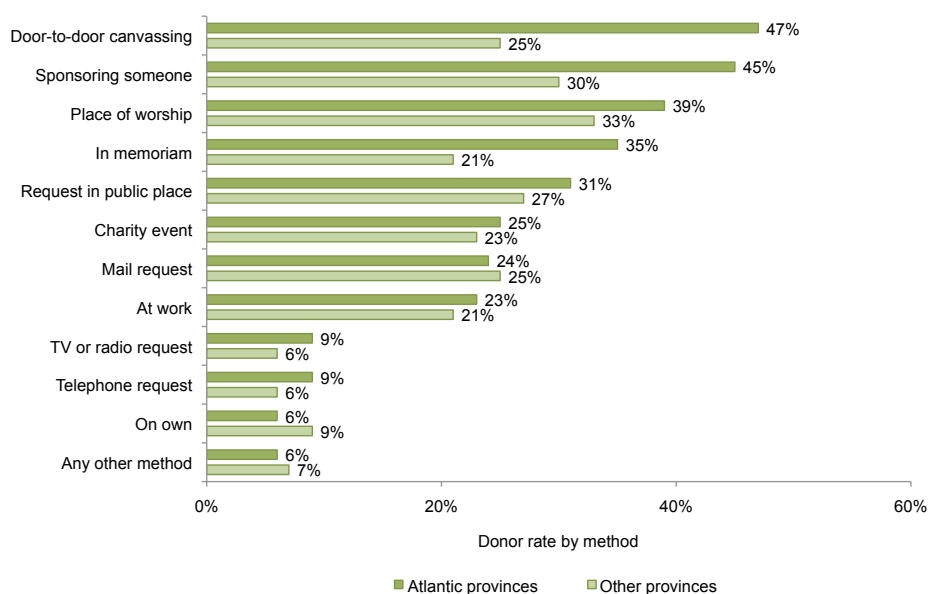
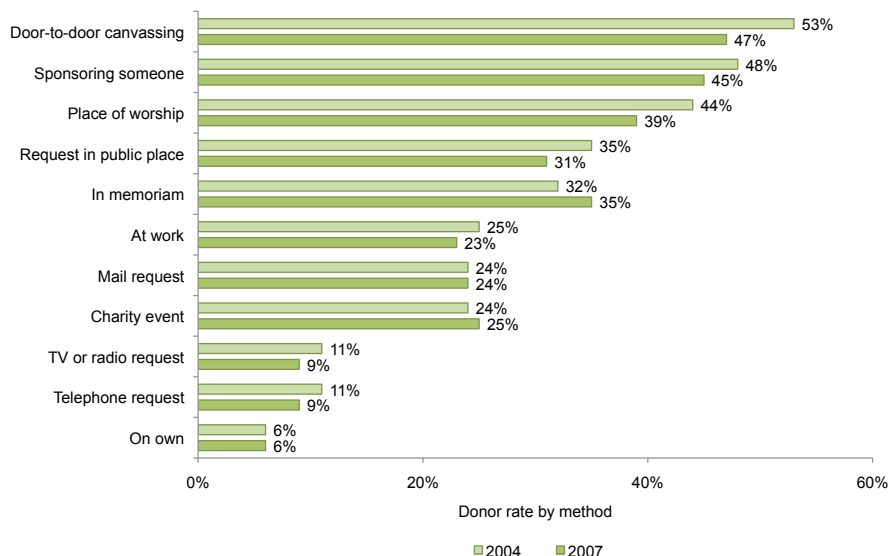
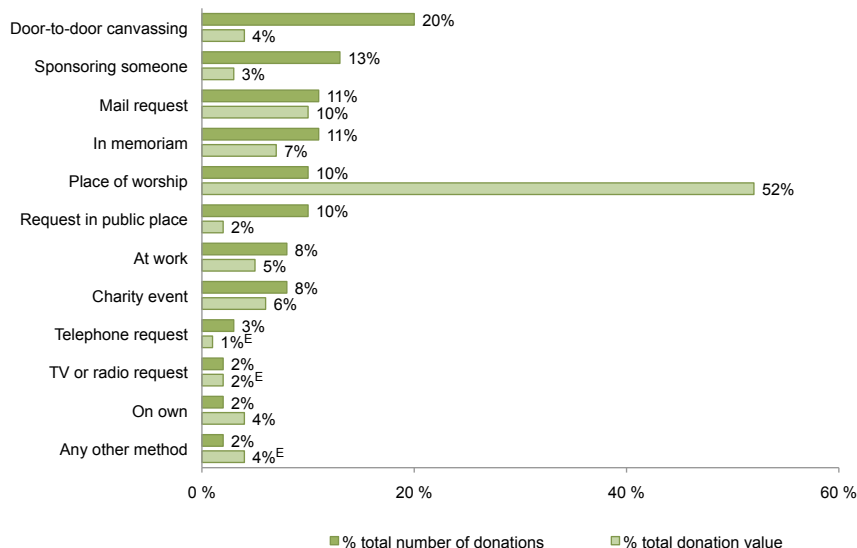


Figure 1.9: Percentage of population making a charitable donation, by selected solicitation method, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.



Although some methods of donation were more common than others, the most common methods did not necessarily generate the most money. For example, although door-to-door canvassing and sponsoring someone in an event were quite common (accounting for 20% and 13% respectively of the total number of donations made in the Atlantic region), they generated very small proportions of the total value of donations (4% and 3% respectively; see Figure 1.10). Conversely, although donations through places of worship accounted for just 10% of the total number of donations, they generated more than half (52%) of the total value.

Figure 1.10: Percentage of total donation value and percentage of total number of donations, by selected solicitation method, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



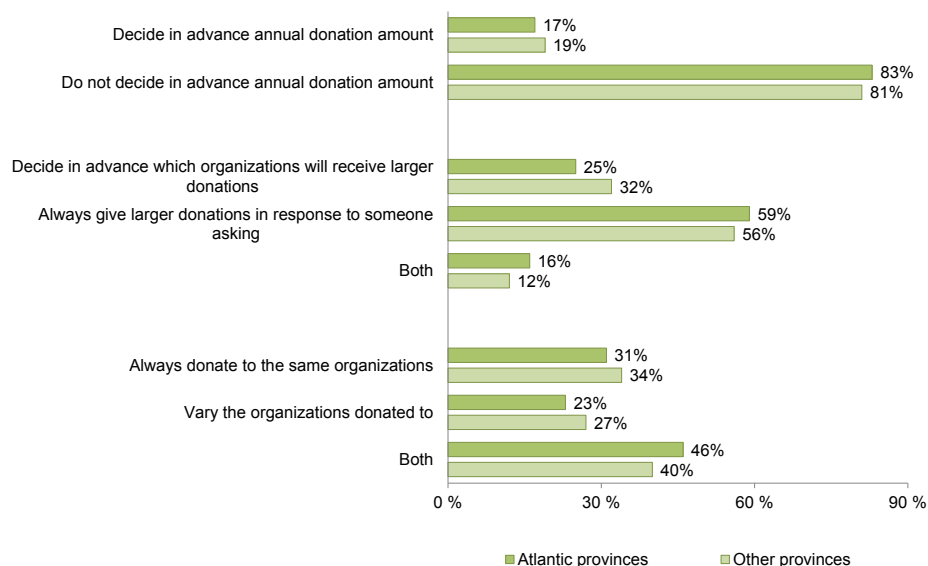
^E Use with caution.

ENCOURAGING ATLANTIC RESIDENTS TO GIVE: GIVING SPONTANEOUSLY VERSUS PLANNING AHEAD

A minority of Atlantic donors planned their donations in advance. Less than one fifth (17%) report planning in advance how much they would donate over the course of the year (see Figure 1.11). Similarly, only one quarter (25%) decided in advance which charitable and nonprofit organizations they would support with their larger donations and about one third (31%) donated to the same organizations year after year. Atlantic donors were most likely to make their larger donations in response to being asked (59%) and to support a mixture of new and familiar organizations in a given year (46%). Atlantic donors differed from donors in the rest of Canada in that they were less likely to plan their donations in advance and more likely to pursue strategies that were a mixture of planned and spontaneous giving.

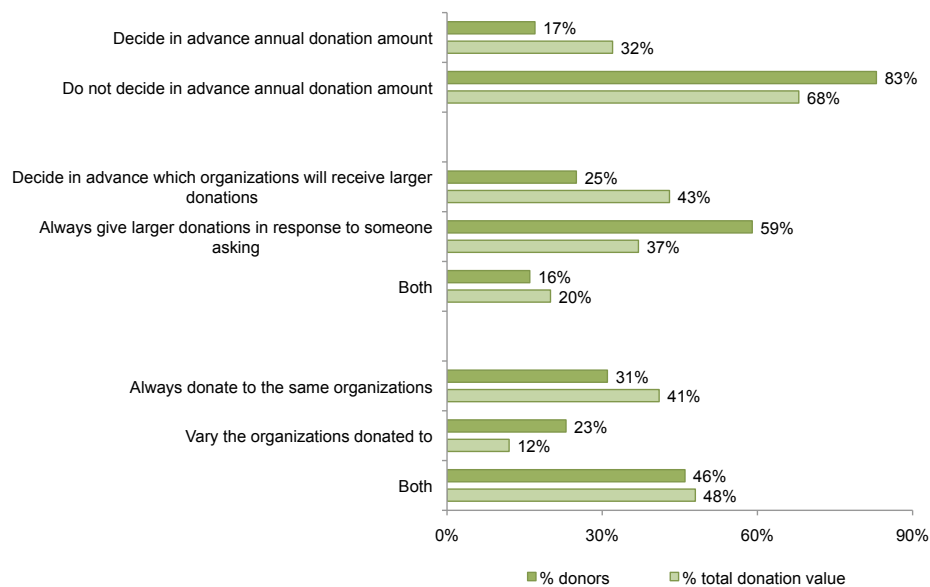
Prior planning of donations is significant because donors who engage in such planning tend to donate larger amounts than those who do not. For instance, the 17% of Atlantic donors who decided in advance the amount they would give over the course of the year collectively contributed one third (32%) of the total value of all donations (see Figure 1.12). Similarly, the one quarter (25%) of donors who decided in advance which organizations they would support with their larger donations contributed 43% of the total value of all donations, and the one third of donors (31%) who regularly supported the same organization contributed 41% of the total donation value. Donors who pursued mixtures of planned and reactive strategies also accounted for slightly larger proportions of the total value of donations than their numbers would suggest.

Figure 1.11: Percentage of donors by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.



Use with caution.

Figure 1.12: Percentage of donors and percentage of total donation value, by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



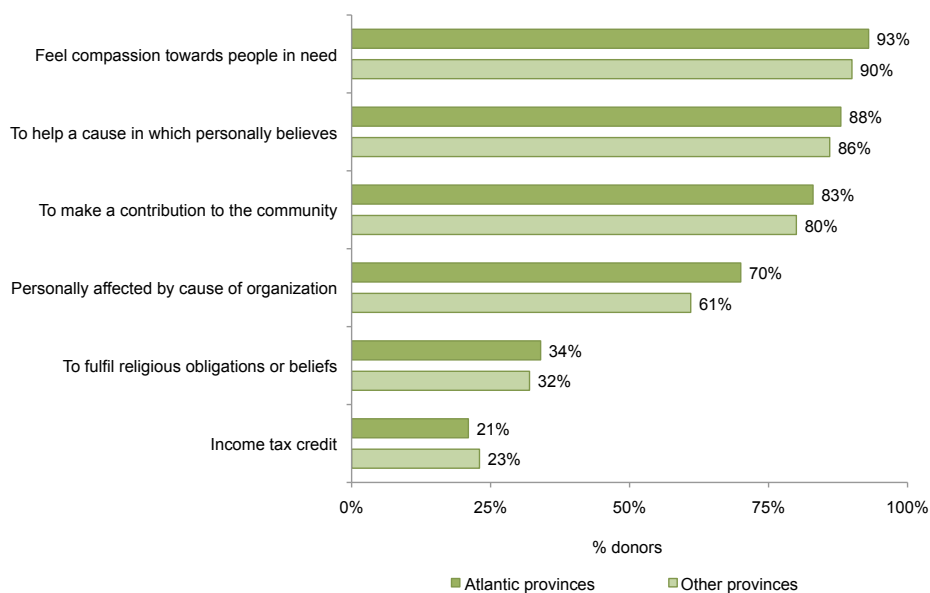
THE REASONS FOR MAKING FINANCIAL DONATIONS

There are many factors that influence the decision to make a charitable donation by either encouraging donations or discouraging donors from contributing as much as they otherwise might. Understanding these motivations and barriers can help Atlantic charitable and nonprofit organizations obtain financial support from individuals they might otherwise not reach or increase the donations they receive from those who already give.

Motivations

Atlantic donors were most likely to report donating for altruistic reasons. The reasons most frequently reported by Atlantic donors were feeling compassion towards people in need (93%), helping a cause in which they personally believe (88%), and wanting to contribute to the community (83%; see Figure 1.13). Donors were least likely to be motivated by a desire to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (34%) or by being able to claim a tax credit for their donation (21%). The motivations of Atlantic donors were very similar to those reported by donors in the rest of Canada, although Atlantic donors were more likely to report most factors. Similarly, the relative importance of the motivations reported by Atlantic residents in 2007 was essentially identical to that reported in 2004.

Figure 1.13: Reasons for making financial donations, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.



Barriers

The two most common reasons that Atlantic donors gave for not giving more were that they could not afford to do so (74%) or that they were happy with the amount they had already given (68%; see Figure 1.14). Somewhat fewer barriers relate to issues that charitable and nonprofit organizations can hope to influence. More than one third (34%) said they did not give more because they did not like the way requests were made; similarly, more than one quarter said they did not think the money they donated would be used efficiently (28%), and that no one had asked them to give more (28%). Few donors reported that they did not donate more because they did not know where to make a contribution in 2007 (13%) or because they had difficulty finding a worthwhile cause (10%). Atlantic donors were about as likely as donors from the rest of Canada to report all barriers, although they were somewhat more likely to report that they could not afford to give more, and somewhat less likely to report that they did not think their money would be used efficiently. The incidence of most of these factors changed slightly between 2004 and 2007, with the most noticeable change being a possible increase in the preference to give voluntary time instead of money (increased from 29% in 2004 to 34% in 2007; see Figure 1.15).

Figure 1.14: Reasons for not donating more, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

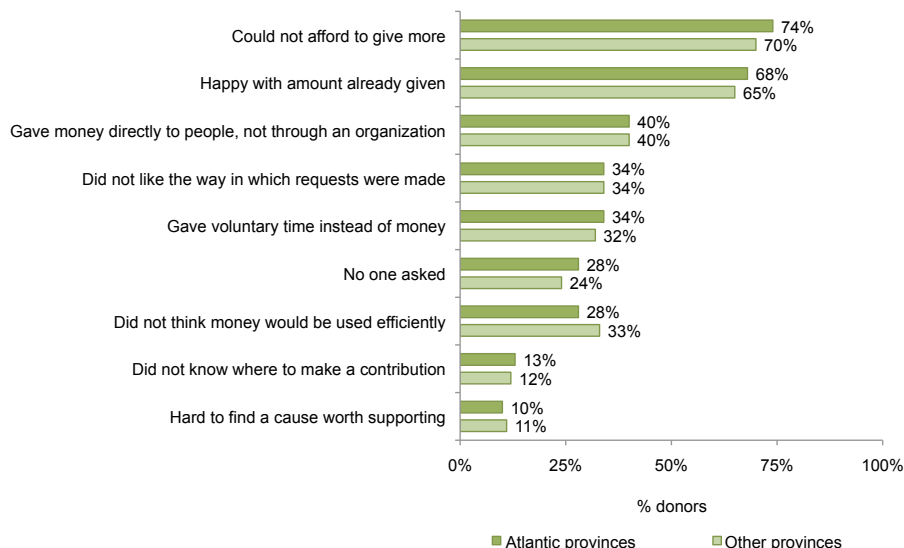
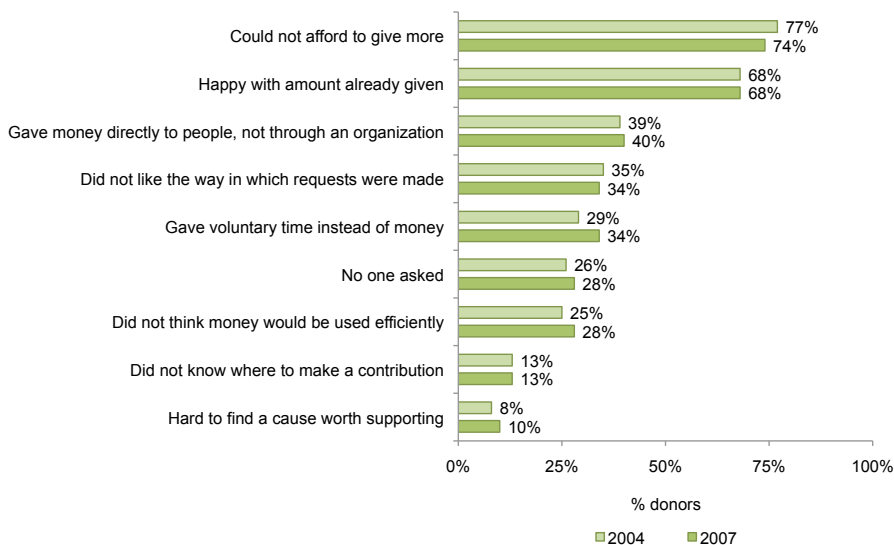


Figure 1.15: Reasons for not donating more, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.



THE IMPACT OF YOUTH EXPERIENCES ON DONATING

Atlantic residents who reported having had certain experiences during their youth were more likely to donate than those who had not had these experiences. Approximately nine tenths of those who reported any of these experiences donated, compared to about eight tenths of those who did not (see Figure 1.16). Similarly, donors who had had many of these youth

experiences also reported making larger average annual donations than did donors who had not had the same experiences. Those who had been active in a religious organization or who had parents who volunteered gave the largest annual amounts (see Figure 1.17). Clearly the nature of the experience matters. Some experiences appear to have a greater effect on donating behaviour than others – those who had canvassed on behalf of an organization during their youth did not report larger average annual donations.

Figure 1.16: Donor rate, by selected youth experiences, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

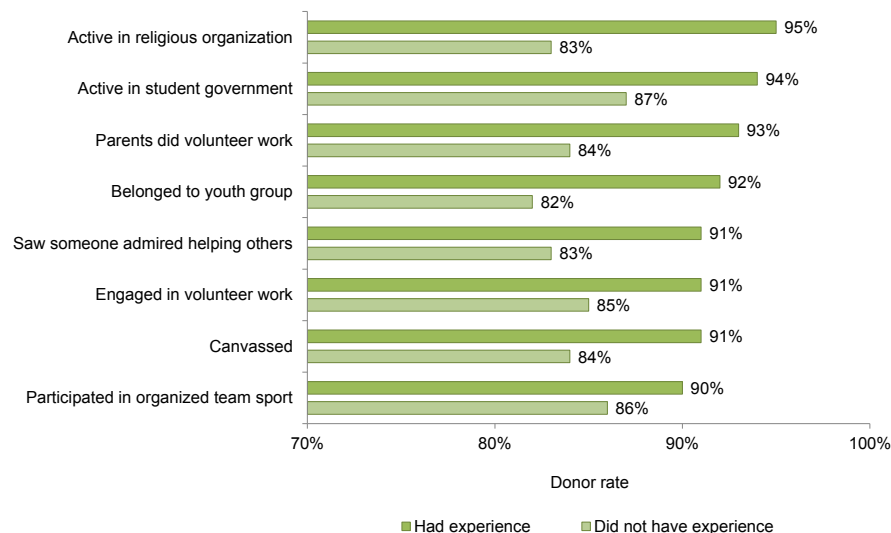


Figure 1.17: Average annual donations, by selected youth experiences, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



CHAPTER 2 – VOLUNTEERING IN THE ATLANTIC REGION

Volunteers are essential to the success of charitable and nonprofit organizations. In 2007, about 1 million Atlantic residents donated their time, energy, experience, and passion to organizations throughout the region. This chapter explores the nature of volunteering in the Atlantic region, including the levels of support Atlantic residents provide to the charitable sector, the types of organizations they volunteer for, and the tasks they perform. It also examines what motivates Atlantic residents to volunteer – including the impact of youth experiences on future volunteering – as well as barriers that prevent them from volunteering. Where significant, it also reports on changes between 2004 and 2007.

VOLUNTEERING IN 2007: KEY FINDINGS AND COMPARISONS

- 1 million Atlantic residents (51% of the regional population) volunteered their time to charitable and nonprofit organizations in 2007 (an increase from 45% in 2004).
- Atlantic residents volunteered an average of 177 hours each for a total of 175 million hours – the equivalent of more than 91,000 full-time jobs.
- The top 25% of volunteers (those who volunteered 200 hours or more) accounted for 76% of all volunteer hours.
- Atlantic residents were more likely to volunteer for organizations working in the areas of Social Services (14% of Atlantic residents volunteered), Religion (13%), Sports & Recreation (13%), and Education & Research (13%).
- The most common activities volunteers performed were fundraising (55% of volunteers performed this activity), organizing or supervising events (45%), and sitting on committees or boards (39%).
- Groups of Atlantic residents who volunteered a disproportionately high number of hours were those who were aged 35 or older, held a university degree, and attended religious services weekly.
- 6% of volunteers reported that they engaged in mandatory community service (i.e., they were required to volunteer) for the organization to which they contributed the most hours; 44% of this group reported that the group or organization itself required this mandatory community service.

- Atlantic volunteers were most likely to be motivated by a mix of altruistic and expressive motivations, such as the desire to make a contribution to the community (93% of volunteers reported this motivation) and the desire to use their skills and experiences (82%).
- Volunteers were most likely to identify a lack of time (69%) and the inability to make a long-term commitment (51%) as barriers to volunteering more.
- Atlantic residents who had had any of a wide range of pro-social experiences or positive role models during their youth were more likely to volunteer later in life. This was especially true of individuals who had been active in student government or had parents who volunteered.
- Atlantic volunteers who had been active in student government or in a religious organization, or who had volunteered during their youth, contributed the most hours, on average, as adults.

VOLUNTEERING IN THE ATLANTIC REGION

In 2007, almost 1 million Atlantic residents – the equivalent of 51% of the population aged 15 and over – volunteered for a charitable or nonprofit organization (see Table 2.1). This was an increase of 6 percentage points from the 45% who volunteered in 2004. Atlantic volunteers contributed an average of 177 hours each, for a total of 175 million hours – the equivalent to more than 91,000 full-time jobs.³

Table 2.1: Volunteers and volunteer hours, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.

Rate of volunteering		2007	2004
Total population	(thousands)	1,932	1,962
Volunteers	(thousands)	1,000	891
Volunteer rate		51%	45%
Hours volunteered			
Total volunteer hours	(thousands)	175,000	167,617
Average volunteer hours		177	189
Full-time job equivalents		91,146	87,300

In 2007, Atlantic residents were slightly more likely to volunteer than were Canadians as a whole. This is compared to 2004, when Atlantic residents were just as likely to volunteer as the rest of Canada (46% of Canadians volunteered in 2007 and 45% in 2004; see Figure 2.1). In 2007, as in 2004, Atlantic volunteers contributed more hours, on average, than other Canadians (Canadians volunteered averages of 166 hours annually in 2007 and 168 hours in 2004; see Figure 2.2).

³ Assuming a 40 hour work week and 48 work weeks per year.

Figure 2.1: Percentage of population volunteering for charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.

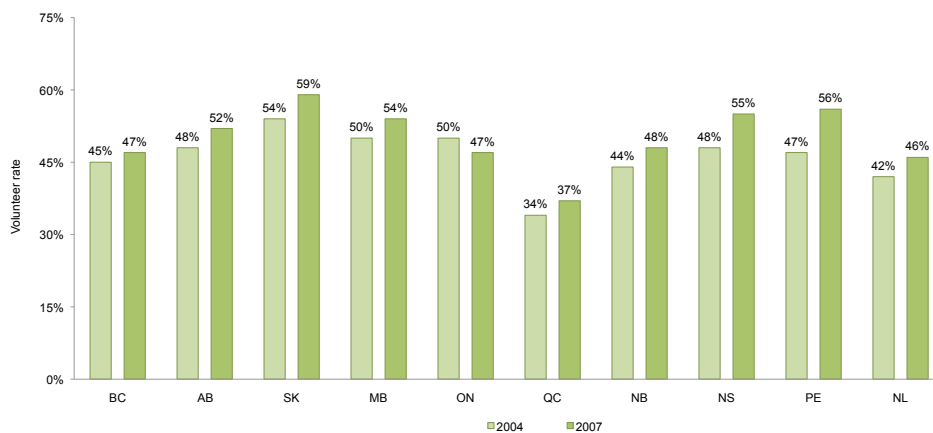
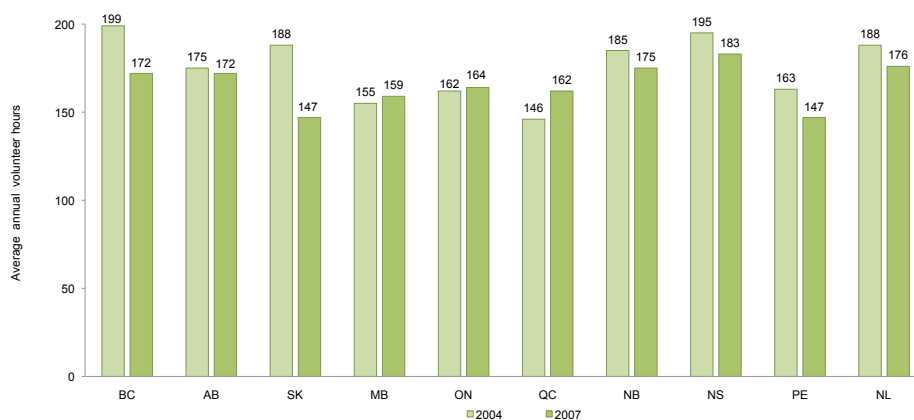


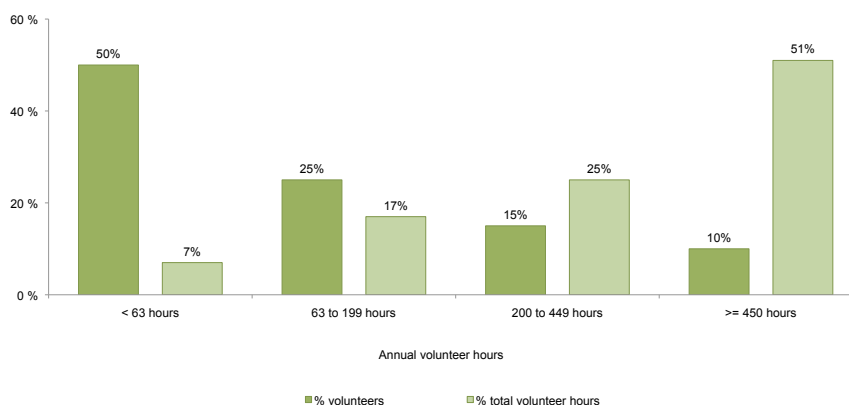
Figure 2.2: Average annual volunteer hours for charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.



THE CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT

Although more than half of Atlantic residents volunteered, the majority of volunteer hours were contributed by quite a small group of individuals. Figure 2.3 divides volunteers into four categories based on how many hours they contributed in 2007 and indicates the percentage of total volunteer hours each group contributed. In 2007, the 10% of volunteers who contributed 450 hours or more over the course of the year together accounted for over half (51%) of total volunteer hours. More broadly, the 25% of volunteers who contributed 200 hours or more accounted for 76% of total hours. Conversely, half (50%) of volunteers contributed fewer than 63 hours annually and collectively contributed just 7% of total hours.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of volunteers and percentage of total volunteer hours contributed, by annual hours volunteered, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



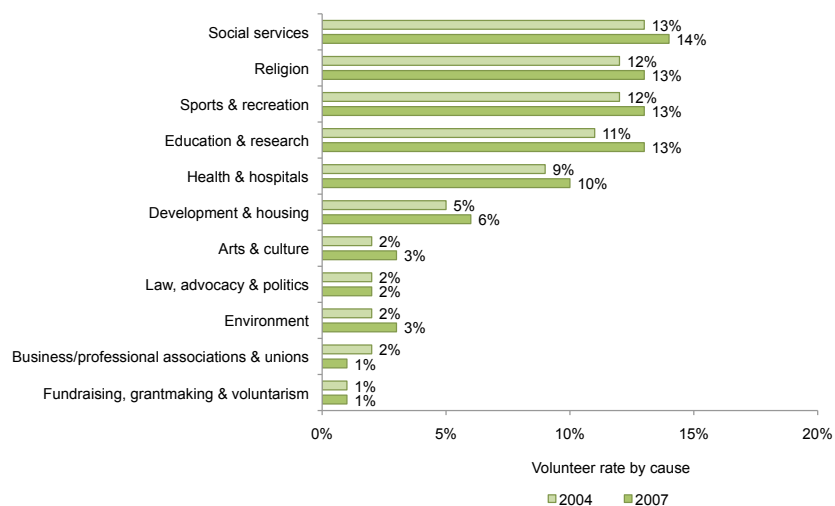
THE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY ATLANTIC VOLUNTEERS

Although Atlantic residents volunteered for the entire spectrum of nonprofit and charitable organizations, they were more likely to support some types of organizations than others. They were most likely to volunteer for organizations working in the areas of Social Services (14%), Religion (13%), Sports & Recreation (13%), and Education & Research (13%; see Figure 2.4).⁴ Conversely, they were least likely to give their time to organizations focusing on Business or Professional Associations & Unions; Fundraising, Grantmaking & Voluntarism Promotion; and International causes.⁵ There were no statistically significant changes in the percentages of Atlantic residents who volunteered for particular organization types from 2004 to 2007.

⁴ It is important to remember in interpreting these results that the majority of Atlantic volunteers give their time to more than one type of organization. Just over a quarter (26%) of Atlantic residents volunteered for three or more organizations and 29% volunteered for two organizations. Forty-five percent gave their time to just one organization.

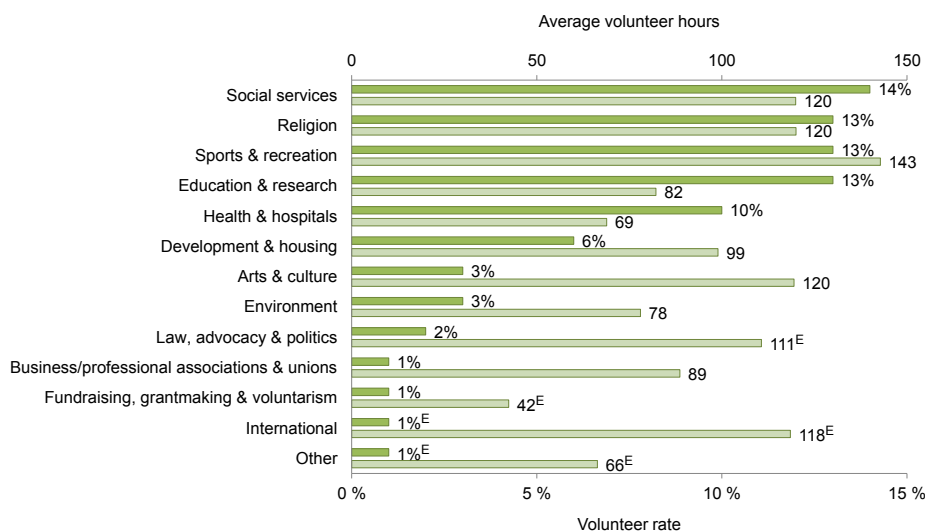
⁵ Organizations working in the areas of international development and relief.

Figure 2.4: Volunteer rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.



Although many Atlantic residents may volunteer for a given type of organization, this does not necessarily mean they contribute many hours to that type of organization. Volunteers reported contributing the largest average number of hours to Sports & Recreation organizations (143), followed by organizations working in the areas of Social Services (120), Religion (120), and Arts & Culture (120; see Figure 2.5). They contributed the fewest hours, on average, to organizations working in the areas of Environment (78), Health & Hospitals (69), and Fundraising, Grantmaking & Voluntarism Promotion (42^E).

Figure 2.5: Volunteer rate and average annual volunteer hours, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



A PROFILE OF ATLANTIC VOLUNTEERS

Some Atlantic residents were more likely than others to volunteer for charitable and nonprofit organizations. Although personal and economic characteristics do not necessarily determine which individuals will volunteer, some groups of individuals are more likely than others to do so, and volunteers from some groups tend to contribute more hours than others. The personal and economic characteristics that appear to be the most important for volunteers are sex, age, employment status, annual household income, level of formal education, marital status, and religious attendance (see Table 2.2). Although these characteristics are discussed separately, it should be noted that many of them are related – for example, income is often related to factors such as education, age, and sex.

Women in the Atlantic were somewhat more likely than men to volunteer (53% vs. 49% of men); however, Atlantic men volunteered more hours on average (188 vs. 167). Both men and women contributed equal portions of the total of volunteer hours, given the percentages of the population they constitute (51% of women contributed 51% of the total volunteer hours).

Atlantic residents with school-aged children in the household were more likely to volunteer than were those with either pre-school-aged children or no children in the household. Sixty-seven percent of those with only school-aged children volunteered, as did 61% of those with school-aged and pre-school children in the household. Conversely, just 45% of those with no children in the household volunteered, and those with only pre-school-aged children were least likely to volunteer (41%). Although Atlantic residents with no children in the household were less likely to volunteer than some other groups, on average they volunteered the largest number of hours (195), while those with pre-school-aged children volunteered the fewest hours (118).

The relationship between age and volunteering is somewhat complex. The likelihood of volunteering was highest among those aged 15 to 24 (65% volunteered). Conversely, the volunteering rate among those aged 25 to 34 was among the lowest (46%). Those aged 35 to 44 were more likely to volunteer (54%), after which the rate of volunteering declined steadily to a low of 39% among those aged 65 and older. In terms of the number of hours volunteered, the averages reported tended very generally to increase with age, from a low of 136 among those aged 25 to 34 to a high of 241 hours annually among those aged 65 and over. However, those aged 55 to 64 accounted for more hours than one might expect, given the percentage of the population they account for (16% of the population and 19% of total hours).

The volunteer rate in the Atlantic region directly increased with household income, ranging from a low of 31% among those with annual household incomes of less than \$20,000 to a high of 69% among those with incomes of \$100,000 or more. There is, however, no obvious trend with regard to income and the number of hours volunteered. Atlantic residents with household incomes of \$100,000 or more volunteered the fewest hours, on average, (168), while those with incomes of between \$40,000 and \$59,999 volunteered the most (183).

Table 2.2: Volunteer rate and distribution of volunteer hours, by personal and economic characteristics, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.

	Volunteer rate	Average volunteer hours	% population	% Total volunteer hours
Age group				
15 to 24	65%	146	16%	16%
25 to 34	46%	136	15%	10%
35 to 44	54%	168	18%	18%
45 to 54	50%	177	20%	20%
55 to 64	50%	210	16%	19%
65 and older	39%	241	17%	17%
Sex				
Male	49%	188	49%	49%
Female	53%	167	51%	51%
Marital status				
Married or common-law	53%	177	62%	64%
Single	53%	160	26%	24%
Separated or divorced	37%	191	7%	6%
Widow or widower	35%	257	6%	6%
Education				
Less than high school	41%	123	22%	12%
Graduated from high school	43%	160	17%	13%
Some postsecondary	48%	161	8%	7%
Postsecondary diploma	53%	188	35%	39%
University degree	70%	212	18%	29%
Labour force status				
Employed	56%	163	60%	59%
Unemployed	F	F	F	F
Not in the labour force	49%	197	37%	39%
Household income				
Less than \$20,000	31%	178	16%	10%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	42%	174	23%	19%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	51%	183	20%	21%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	62%	181	25%	31%
\$100,000 or more	69%	168	15%	20%
Presence of children in household				
No children in household	45%	195	66%	65%
Pre-school aged children only	41%	118	6%	3%
Pre-school and school aged children	61%	156	4%	4%
School aged children only	67%	155	24%	28%
Religious attendance				
Weekly attendee	69%	242	23%	43%
Not a weekly attendee	46%	147	77%	57%

^E Use with caution.
^F Sample size too small to use.

The likelihood of volunteering tended to increase with the level of formal education attained. Volunteer rates were lowest among Atlantic residents with less than a high school diploma (41%) and highest among those with a university degree (70%). In terms of the number of hours contributed, Atlantic residents with less than a high school diploma also contributed the fewest hours, on average, (123), while those with a university degree

contributed the most (212). Atlantic residents with university degrees accounted for a disproportionately large percentage of total volunteer hours, making up 18% of the population but accounting for 29% of total hours volunteered.

Atlantic residents who were married, in common-law relationships, or who were single were most likely to volunteer. Slightly more than half (53%) volunteered for a charitable or nonprofit organization in 2007, compared to just 35% of widows and widowers. Despite being least likely to volunteer, widowed Atlantic residents volunteered, on average, the largest number of hours (257).

Fifty-six percent of employed Atlantic residents volunteered their time in 2007 compared to 49% of Atlantic residents who were not in the labour force. Those not in the labour force, however, volunteered more hours on average, than those who were employed (197 vs. 163).

The frequency with which Atlantic residents attended religious services was closely linked to the likelihood of volunteering and the number of hours contributed. The 23% of Atlantic residents who attended religious services weekly in 2007 were much more likely to volunteer than were those who attended less frequently or did not attend at all (69% volunteered vs. 46% of those who did not attend weekly). Similarly, those who attended weekly contributed many more hours, on average, than those who did not (242 vs. 147). Although they made up just 23% of the population, those who attended religious services weekly accounted for 43% of the total number of hours volunteered in the region in 2007.

WHAT VOLUNTEERS DO

Volunteers engage in a wide variety of activities for the organizations they support. Atlantic volunteers were most likely to engage in fundraising (55% of all volunteers did so) and organizing or supervising events (45%; see Figure 2.6). Other common tasks included sitting on a committee or board (39%) and collecting or delivering food or goods (28%). The least common activities were canvassing (17%), coaching, refereeing or officiating (17%), and first-aid, fire-fighting or search and rescue (9%). Atlantic residents were as likely as volunteers in the rest of the country to carry out virtually all types of activities; however they were more likely to fundraise (55% vs. 43% in other provinces) or sit on a committee or board (39% vs. 32%). There were no significant changes in the percentages of Atlantic volunteers who performed various volunteer activities from 2004 to 2007 (see Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.6: Distribution of type of volunteer activity, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

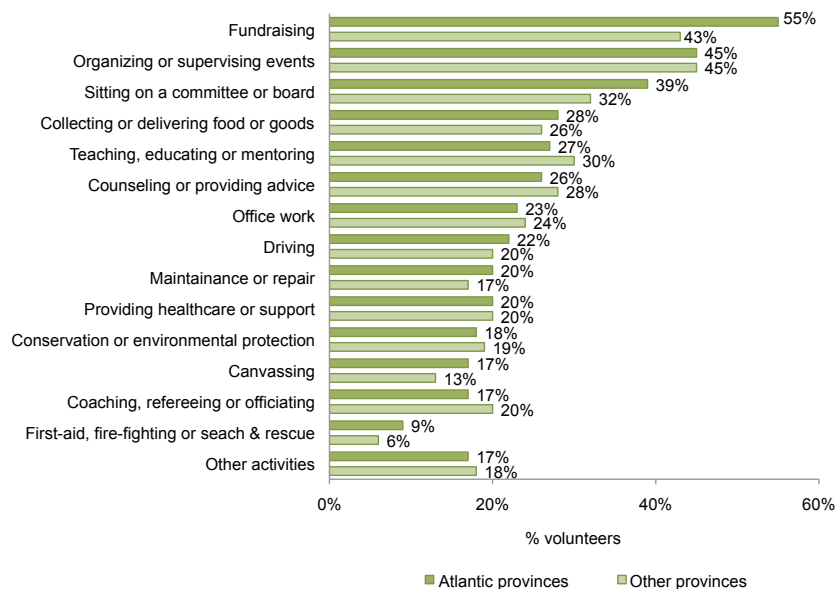
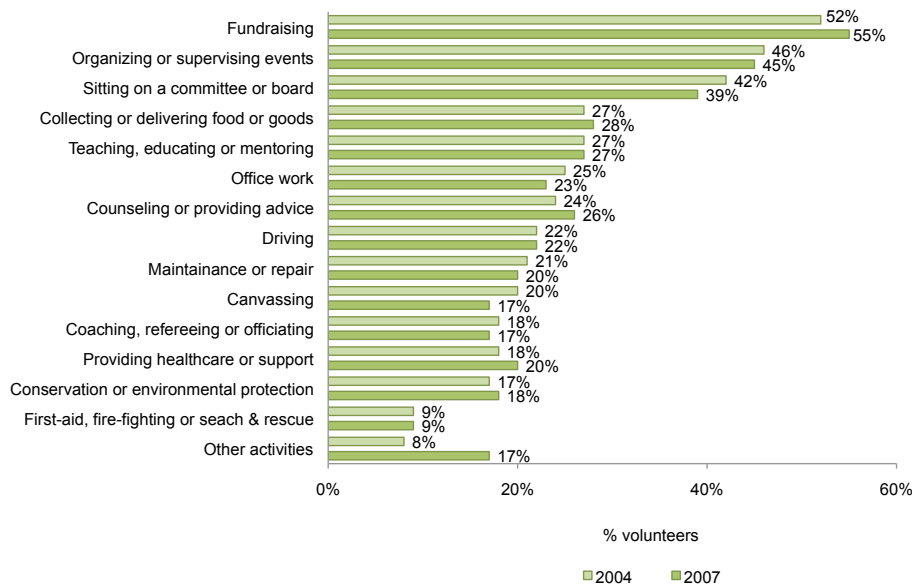


Figure 2.7: Distribution of type of volunteer activity, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

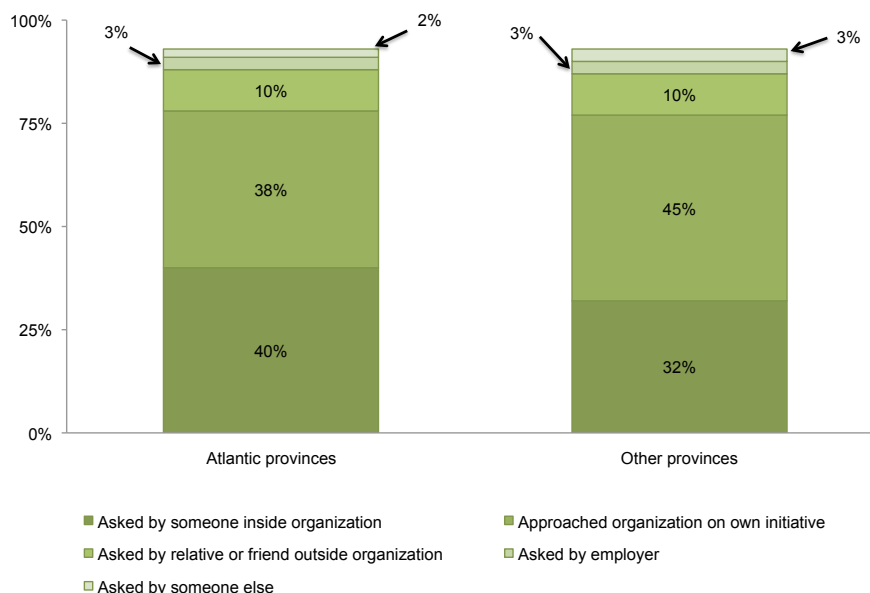


HOW VOLUNTEERS BECOME INVOLVED

The CSGVP asked volunteers how they initially became involved with the organization to which they contributed the most hours. Atlantic volunteers were more likely to become involved because someone asked them than they were to approach organizations on their own initiative. More than half (55%) of Atlantic volunteers became involved after being

asked to volunteer by someone (see Figure 2.8). The largest part of them (40% of volunteers) were approached by someone already involved with the organization, 10% were asked by a friend or relative who was not already involved, 3% were asked to volunteer by their employer, and 2% were asked by someone else. Thirty-eight percent became involved after approaching the organization on their own initiative.

Figure 2.8: Method of initial involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.



MANDATORY COMMUNITY SERVICE

The CSGVP also asks volunteers whether they were required to volunteer for the organization to which they contributed the most hours. This type of volunteering (volunteering that is required by some external authority such as one’s school, employer, or the charitable or nonprofit organization itself)⁶ is included in the CSGVP’s estimates of volunteer activity and is classified as mandatory community service. Six percent of Atlantic volunteers were required to volunteer for the organization to which they contributed the most hours (see Figure 2.9). Nearly half (44%) of Atlantic residents who engaged in mandatory community service were required to do so by the group or organization itself and about one third (34%) were required to volunteer by their school (see Figure 2.10).

⁶ Examples of this type of requirement would be an organization that required volunteering as a condition of membership or an organization that required volunteer labour from parents as a condition of their children’s participation.

Figure 2.9: Mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

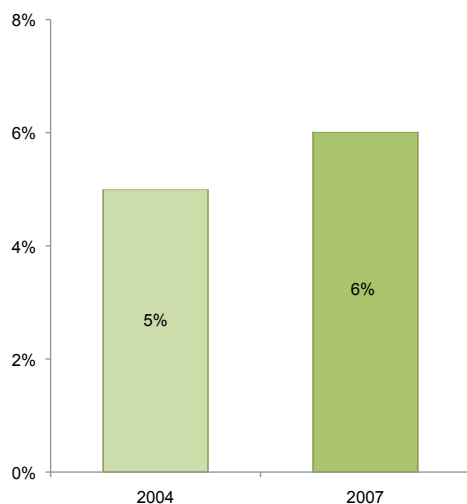
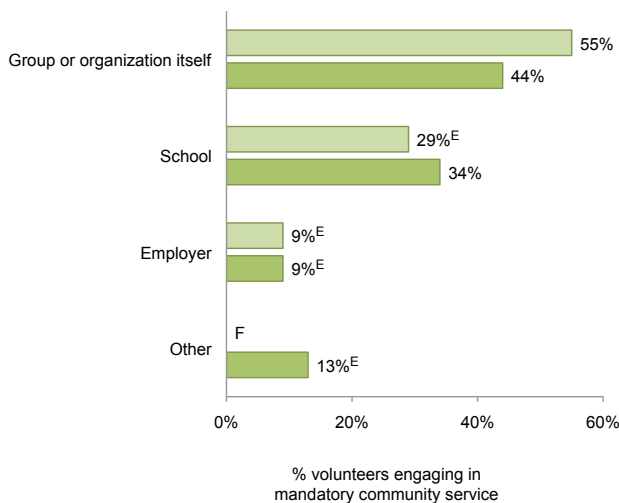


Figure 2.10: Organizations requiring mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.



^E Use with caution.
^F Sample size too small to use

■ 2004 ■ 2007

THE REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING

There are many reasons why volunteers decide to give their time. For some, volunteering is a practical way of developing their skills and gaining experience, for others it is a duty, and for yet others it is a social activity or a way to connect with and contribute to their

community. Any or all of these factors may encourage Atlantic residents to volunteer. Conversely, Atlantic residents also face a range of barriers that may prevent them from volunteering. Below, we explore the degree to which Atlantic residents say they are affected by these various factors.

Motivations

Atlantic volunteers were most likely to report being motivated to volunteer because of their desire to make a difference in their community (93% said that this was an important motivation in their decision to volunteer; see Figure 2.11). Other commonly reported motivations were the desire to use skills and experience (82%) and being personally affected by the cause the organization supports (63%). Atlantic residents were least likely to volunteer in order to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (25%) or to improve job opportunities (25%). The pattern of motivations of Atlantic volunteers was similar to that of volunteers from the rest of Canada; however, Atlantic residents were more likely to be motivated by the opportunity to explore their own strengths, to get involved because of a friend's participation, to network with or meet people, and to use their skills and experiences. The percentages of volunteers reporting various motivations in 2007 changed only slightly from 2004; Atlantic volunteers were more likely to report being motivated to volunteer because of a friend in 2007 than they were in 2004 (53% vs. 46% in 2004; see Figure 2.12).

Figure 2.11: Reasons for volunteering, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

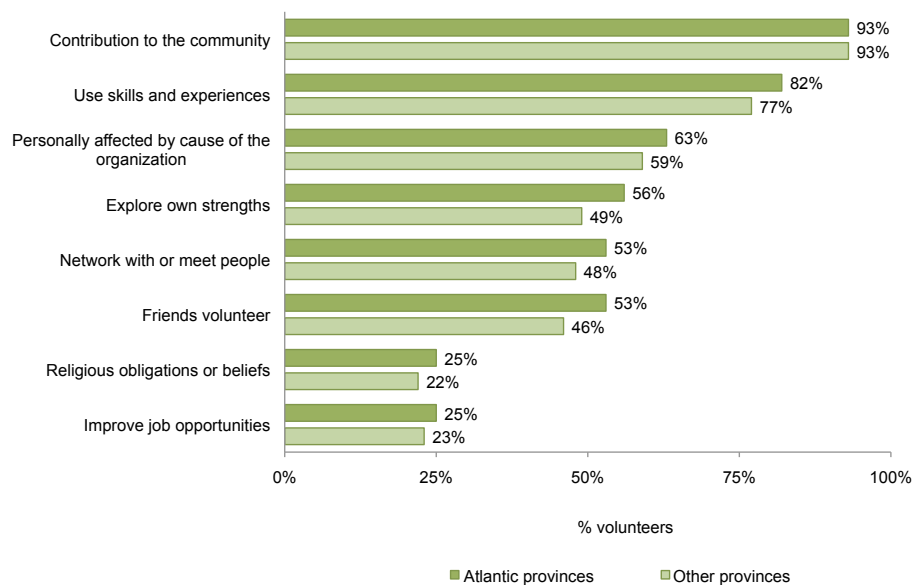
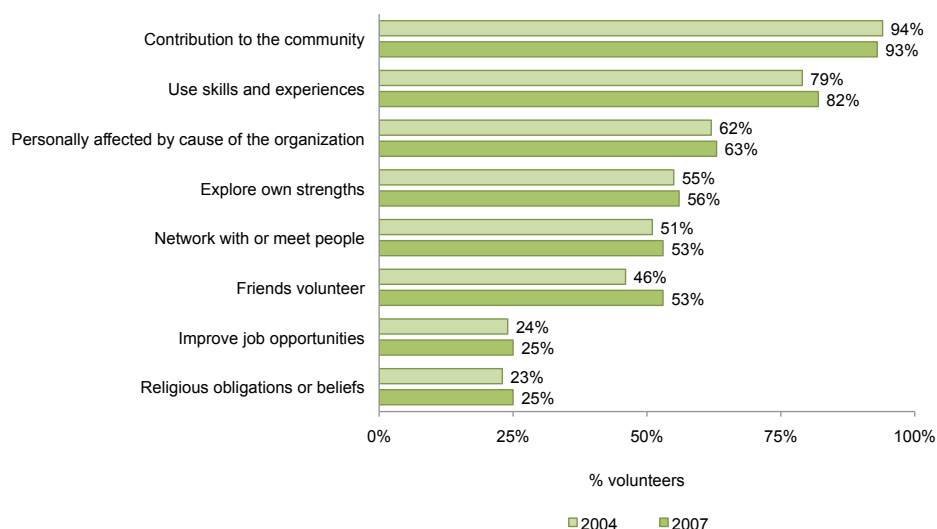


Figure 2.12: Reasons for volunteering, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.



Barriers

Atlantic residents also face barriers that may keep them from volunteering. Atlantic residents who did not volunteer were most likely to say they did not do so because they were unable to make a long-term commitment (64% reported this) or lacked the time (61%; see Figure 2.13). Almost two thirds of Atlantic non-volunteers said that they preferred to give money rather than time (57%), and almost half said that they had not been asked to volunteer (48%). They were relatively unlikely to say that costs associated with volunteering kept them from volunteering (23%), that they did not volunteer because they had already contributed enough time in previous volunteering experiences (17%), or that they were unsatisfied with a previous volunteering experience (8%).

In terms of differences between non-volunteers in the Atlantic region and non-volunteers from the rest of Canada, Atlantic residents were slightly more likely to report most barriers. For example, 32% of Atlantic non-volunteers said health problems or being physically unable prevented them from volunteering, compared to 26% of non-volunteers from elsewhere in Canada (see Figure 2.13). Similarly, Atlantic non-volunteers were more likely to report that the financial cost of volunteering prevented them from volunteering (23% vs. 17%). Conversely, Atlantic non-volunteers were less likely to report lack of time as a barrier to volunteering (61% vs. 68% of other Canadian non-volunteers).

Interestingly, Atlantic non-volunteers appear to have become somewhat more likely to report most barriers between 2004 and 2007 (see Figure 2.14). Of particular note were the increases in the percentages of non-volunteers saying that they preferred to give money rather than time (rising from 51% in 2004 to 57% in 2007) or that the financial cost of volunteering prevented them from volunteering (15% in 2004 vs. 23% in 2007). Some of this systematic increase may well be due to the fact that the volunteer rate appears to have increased (presumably leaving a somewhat more committed core of non-volunteers), but the

size of many increases is such that the increased volunteer rate is unlikely to be a complete explanation.

Figure 2.13: Reasons for not volunteering at all, non-volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

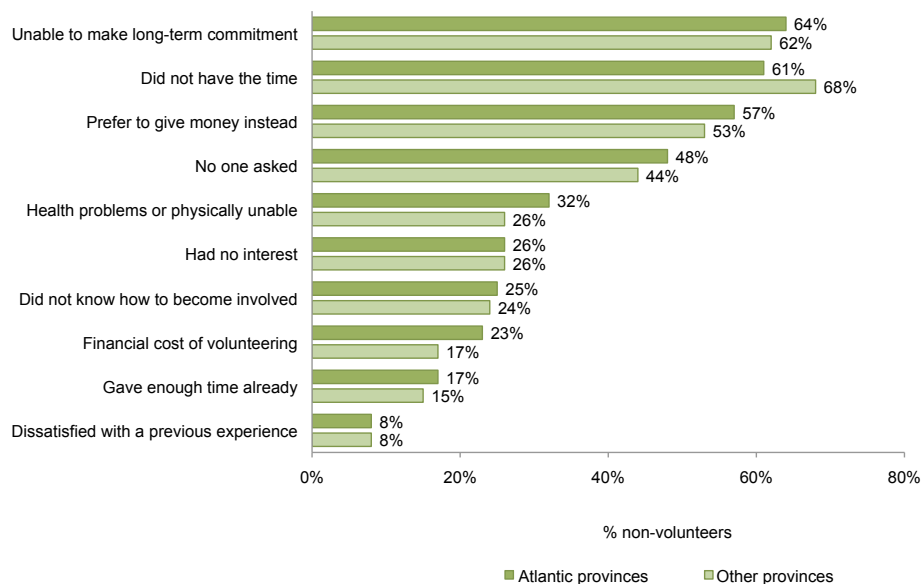
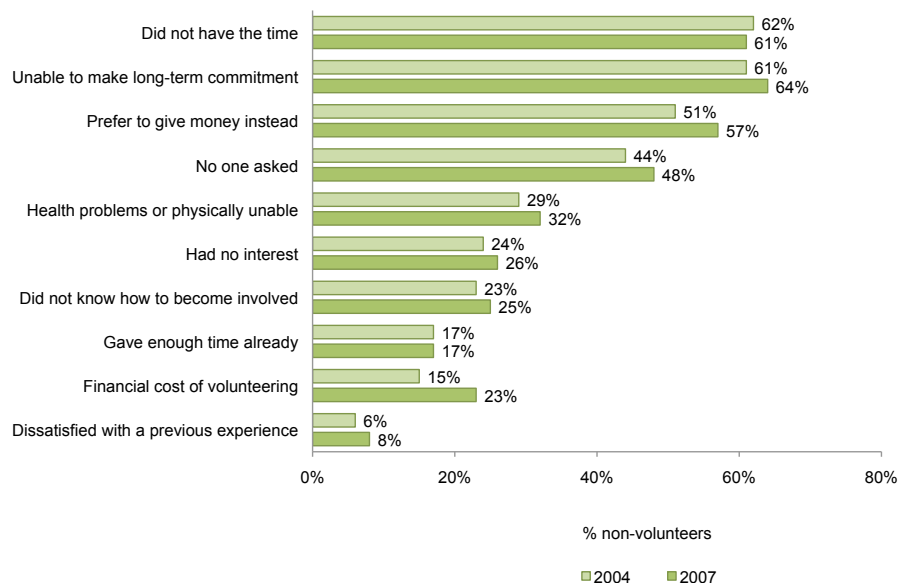


Figure 2.14: Reasons for not volunteering at all, non-volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.



Employer support for employee volunteer activities

Two thirds (60%) of Atlantic volunteers with an employer reported that they had received some form of employer support for their volunteering in 2004 (see Figure 2.15).⁷ The most common form of employer support was allowing employees to use office facilities or equipment for their volunteer activities (34% of volunteers with an employer reported this). More than one third (33%) said that their employer allowed them to either change or reduce their work hours in order to volunteer and 30% said their employer had a program or policy in place to encourage voluntarism among employees.

Figure 2.15: Employer support for employee volunteer activities, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004.



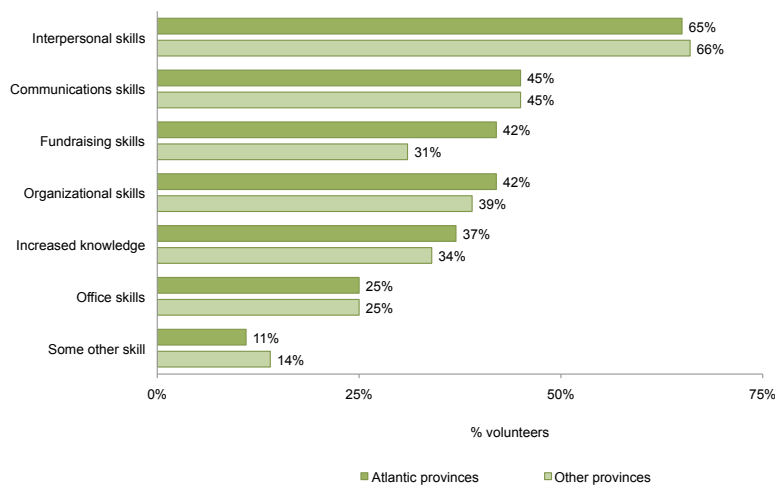
Skills gained from volunteering

Many volunteers use their volunteer activities as an opportunity to practice skills and gain experience. Sixty-five percent of Atlantic volunteers said they improved their interpersonal skills through volunteering, and nearly half (45%) said they improved their communication skills (see Figure 2.16).⁸ Volunteers were least likely to report gaining knowledge of a particular issue (37%) or gaining office skills (25%). The pattern of responses was broadly similar to that in the rest of Canada, although Atlantic residents appear to be more likely to report gaining fundraising skills than volunteers from elsewhere in Canada (42% vs. 31%).

⁷ Questions concerning employer support were not asked in 2007.

⁸ Questions concerning the skills gained from volunteering were asked only in 2007.

Figure 2.16: Skills gained from volunteering, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.



THE IMPACT OF YOUTH EXPERIENCES ON VOLUNTEERING

Atlantic residents who had had any of a range of experiences during their youth were more likely to volunteer as adults than were those who had not had the same experiences (see Figure 2.17). For instance, more than two thirds (66%) of those who had been active in student government during their youth volunteered, compared to just under half (48%) of those who had not. Similarly, those whose parents had volunteered were more likely to report volunteering themselves in 2007 (62% vs. 40%). In addition to affecting the likelihood of volunteering, these youth experiences also seem to affect the number of volunteer hours people contribute. For example, volunteers who had been active in student government contributed an average of 225 hours annually, compared to 160 for volunteers who had not been so involved during their youth (see Figure 2.18).

Figure 2.17: Volunteer rate, by selected youth experiences, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.

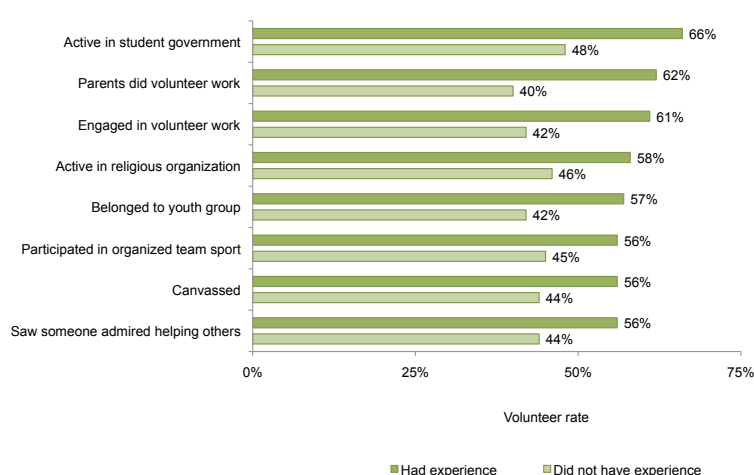
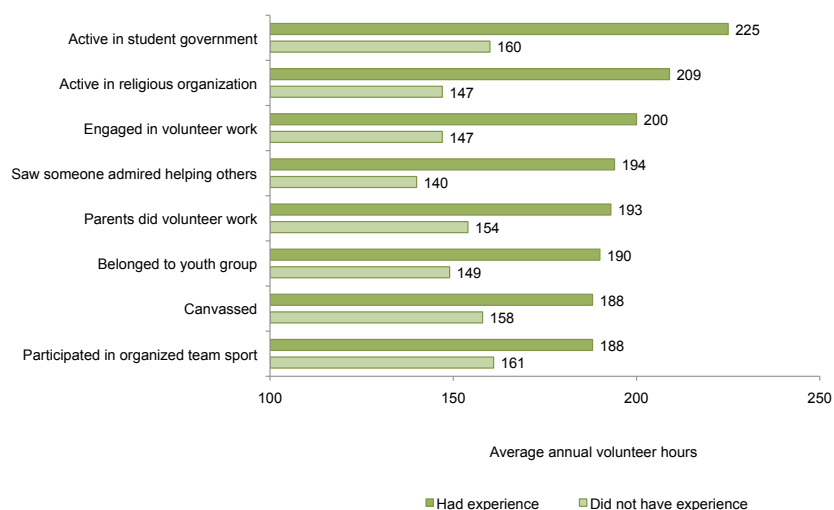


Figure 2.18: Average annual volunteer hours, by selected youth experiences, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



HELPING PEOPLE DIRECTLY: INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

In addition to volunteering for nonprofit and charitable organizations, Atlantic residents also contribute a substantial amount of volunteer time directly to others in their community without going through a charitable or nonprofit organization. This type of assistance is defined as direct helping or informal volunteering and covers contributions of time to others living outside the volunteer's immediate household.

More than eight in ten Atlantic residents (83%) provided direct help at least once in 2007. This rate has remained stable since 2004. The most common forms of this direct help were help with domestic tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, gardening, maintenance, or shovelling snow (65%), providing some sort of health-related or personal care (55%), and helping with shopping or driving (52%; see Figure 2.19). Almost one third (30%) engaged in paperwork such as writing letters, doing taxes, filling out forms, or banking and 17% of Atlantic residents taught, coached, or tutored others.

Figure 2.19: Percentage of population helping others directly, by type of activity, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

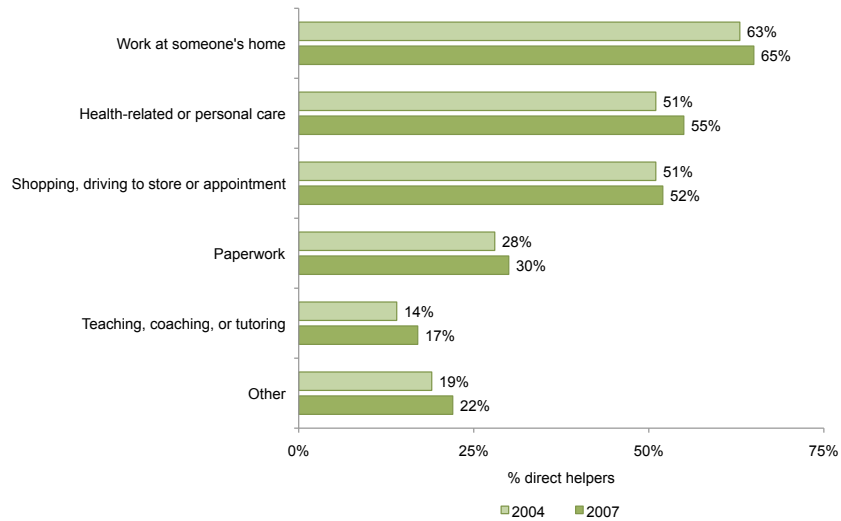
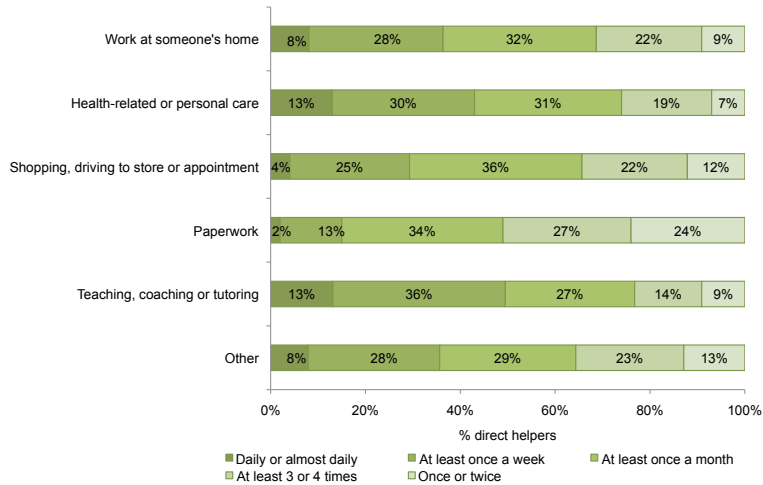


Figure 2.20: Frequency of helping others directly during the preceding year, by selected activity, direct helpers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.



Atlantic residents engaged in some helping activities more frequently than others. Atlantic helpers were more likely to provide most forms of help at least once a month. For example, 36% of those who helped out by shopping or driving did so at least once a month (see Figure 2.20). Forms of help that were most likely to be provided at least once a week included teaching, coaching or tutoring (36% provided this help weekly) and providing health-related or personal care (30%). Providing help in the form of filling out paperwork tended to be less frequent than other forms of assistance (24% of Atlantic residents engaged in this type of activity only a few times throughout the year).

Both the likelihood and the frequency of helping others directly are influenced by personal and economic characteristics, such as age, marital status, education, and income. For

Table 2.3: Rate and frequency of helping others directly, by personal and economic characteristics, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.

	Rate of helping others directly	Frequency of helping others directly				
		Daily or almost daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least 3 or 4 times a year	Once or twice a year
Total	83%	10%	33%	27%	16%	15%
Age group						
15 to 24	91%	10%	36%	21%	17%	17%
25 to 34	89%	8%	28%	26%	19%	18%
35 to 44	85%	9%	33%	26%	13%	18%
45 to 54	83%	8%	30%	29%	19%	14%
55 to 64	84%	10%	35%	29%	13%	13%
65 and older	65%	11%	37%	31%	11%	9%
Sex						
Male	82%	10%	32%	27%	16%	15%
Female	83%	9%	34%	26%	15%	15%
Marital status						
Married or common-law	82%	9%	33%	28%	15%	16%
Single	87%	11%	34%	24%	17%	15%
Separated or divorced	84%	10%	33%	26%	17%	14%
Widow or widower	64%	11%	37%	32%	12%	9%
Education level						
Less than high school	76%	9%	30%	25%	21%	16%
Graduated from high school	86%	7%	38%	26%	13%	16%
Some postsecondary	88%	14%	24%	29%	13%	20%
Postsecondary diploma	90%	8%	35%	27%	15%	15%
University degree	93%	13%	34%	27%	16%	10%
Labour force status						
Employed	90%	8%	32%	27%	16%	17%
Unemployed	91%	12%	27%	26%	16%	18%
Not in the labour force	84%	12%	37%	24%	16%	11%
Household income						
Less than \$20,000	71%	12%	30%	29%	16%	12%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	79%	7%	35%	24%	15%	19%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	84%	10%	34%	28%	15%	14%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	87%	10%	35%	26%	14%	15%
\$100,000 or more	90%	9%	30%	28%	18%	15%
Children in household						
No children in household	80%	10%	32%	29%	15%	14%
Pre-school aged children only	87%	4%	25%	31%	19%	21%
Pre-school and school aged children	94%	9%	39%	31%	7%	14%
School aged children only	88%	9%	36%	21%	18%	16%
Religious attendance						
Weekly attendance	89%	13%	43%	24%	11%	9%
Not weekly attendance	86%	7%	28%	29%	18%	17%

example, the likelihood of helping others generally decreased with age, ranging from a high of 91% among Atlantic residents aged 15 to 24 to a low of 65% among Atlantic residents 65

and older (see Table 2.3). However, Atlantic residents aged 65 and older were the most likely to help others on a weekly basis (37%).

Atlantic residents who were single were the most likely to help others directly (87%). Those who were widowed were the least likely to do so (64%), but the most likely to help on a weekly basis (37%).

Atlantic residents with less than a high school education were least likely to provide direct help to others (76%), while those with a university degree were the most likely to do so (93%). Residents who had graduated from high school were the most likely to help others directly on at least a weekly basis (38%).

Atlantic residents with annual household incomes of \$20,000 or less were the least likely to help others directly (71%). This number rose with household income, reaching a high of 90% among those with household incomes of \$100,000 or more. Atlantic residents with household incomes of between \$20,000 and \$39,999 and \$60,000 and \$99,999 were the most likely to help others on a weekly basis (35%).

REFERENCES

Hall, M., Lasby, D., Ayer, S., & Gibbons, W. (2009). *Caring Canadians, involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2007 Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering, and Participating* (Catalogue No. 71-542-XPE). Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.

APPENDIX

Figure A.1.1: Percentage of population donating to charitable and nonprofit organizations, by type of donation, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

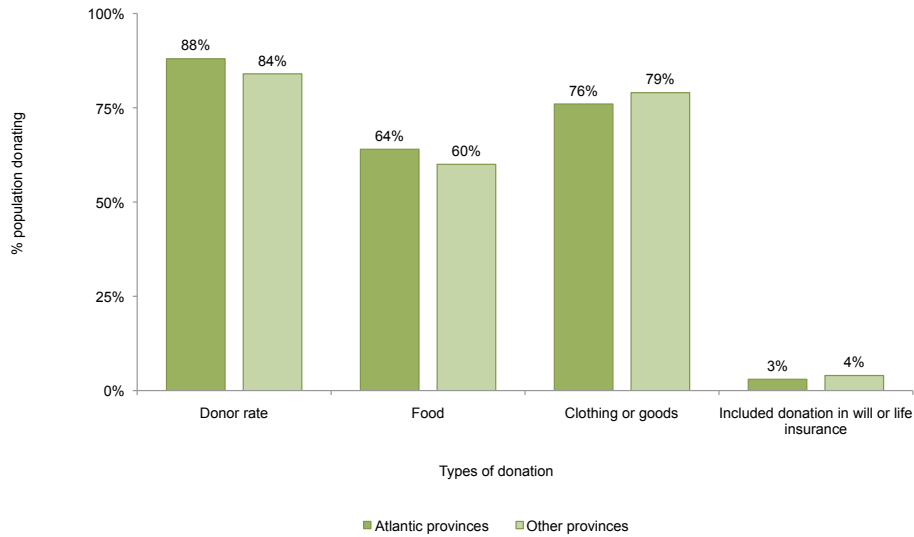


Figure A.1.2: Donor rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

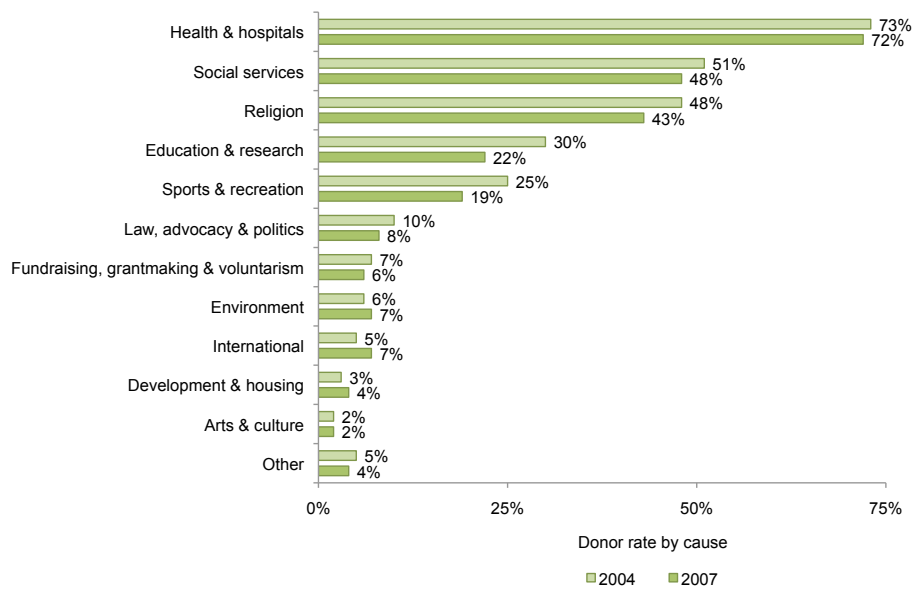


Figure A.1.3: Percentage of donors by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

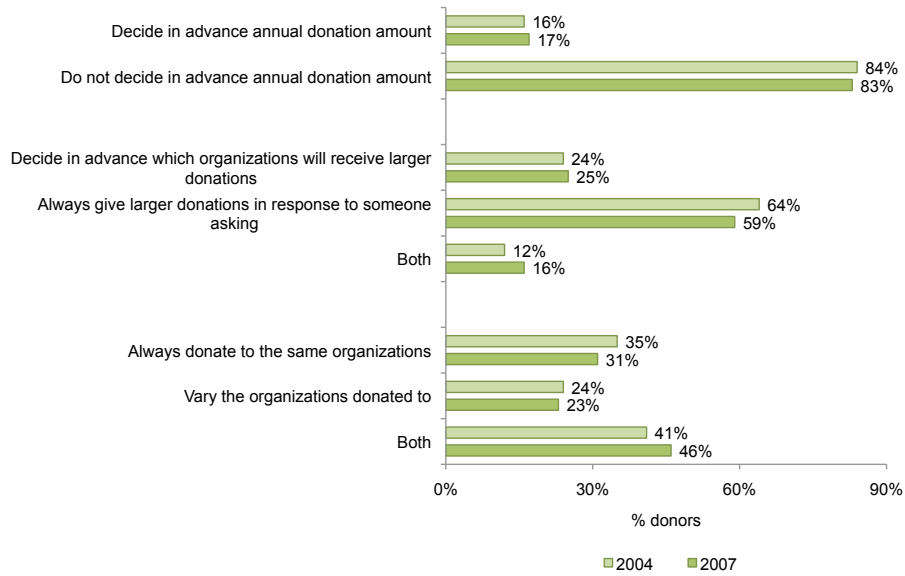


Figure A.1.4: Reasons for making financial donations, donors aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

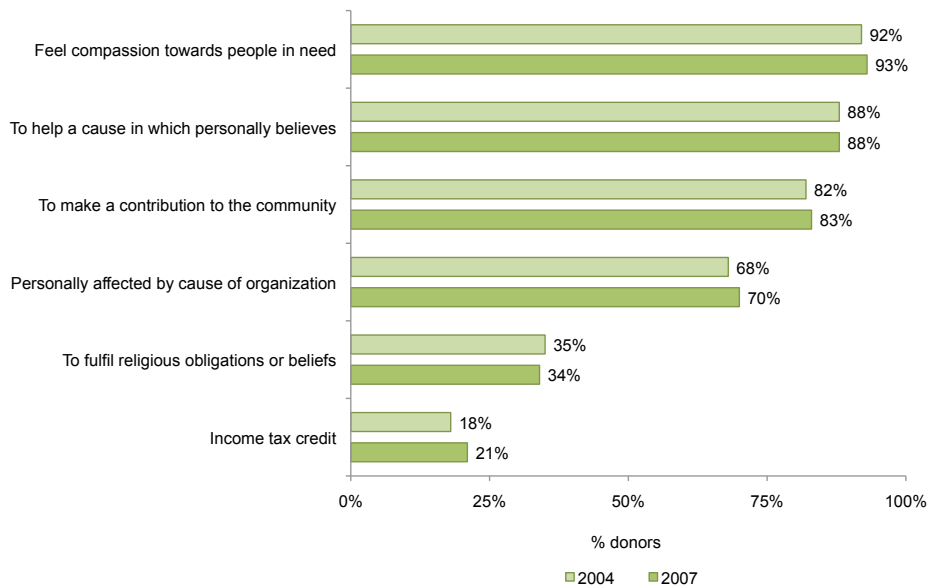


Figure A.1.5 What perspective donors did not like about requests, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

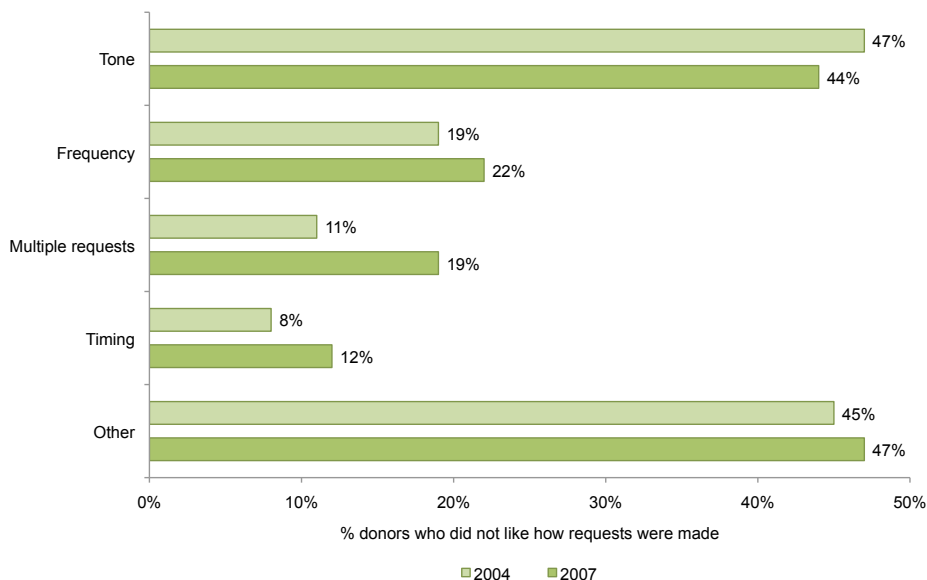
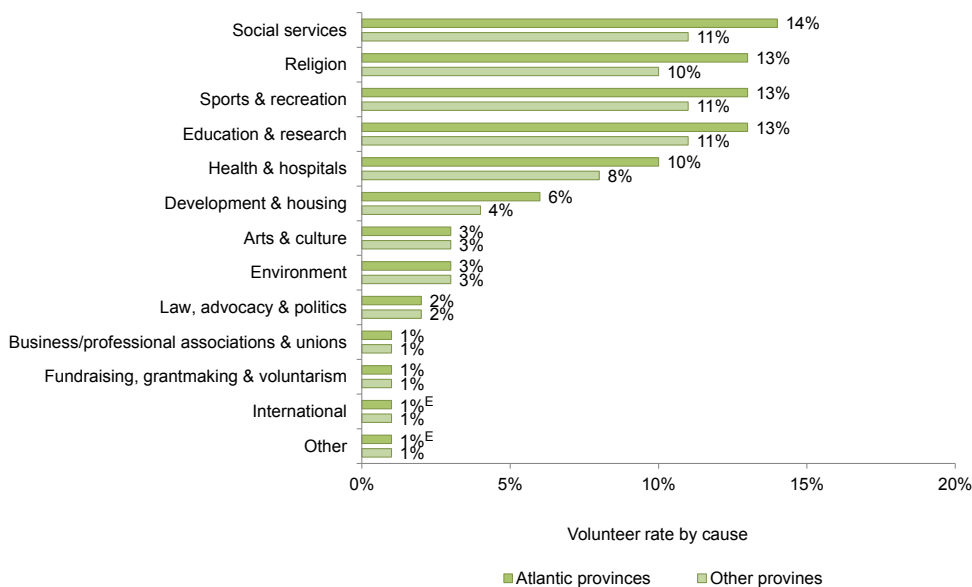


Figure A.2.1: Volunteer rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.



^E Use with caution.

Figure A.2.2: Distribution of annual volunteer hours, by type of volunteer activity, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

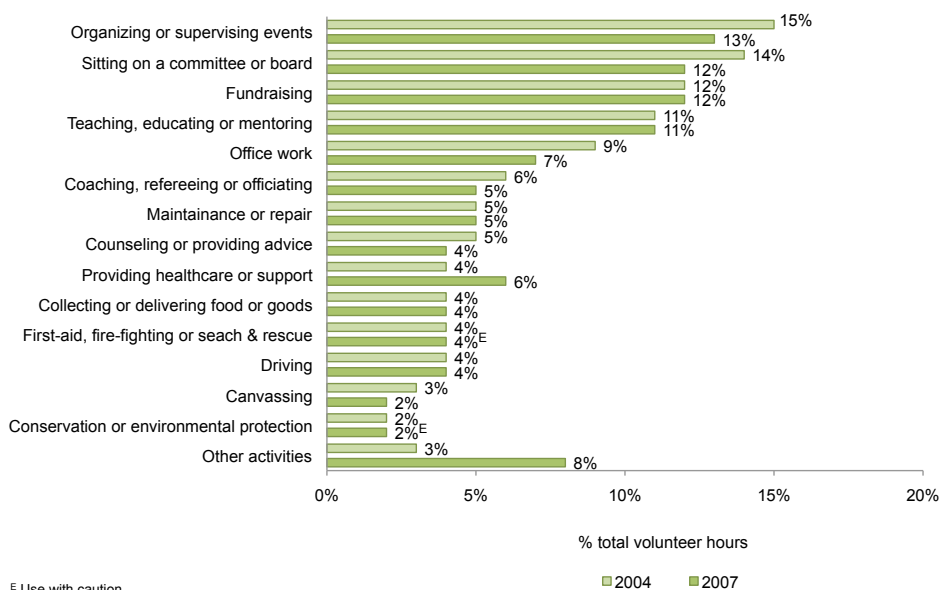


Figure A.2.3: Length of involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

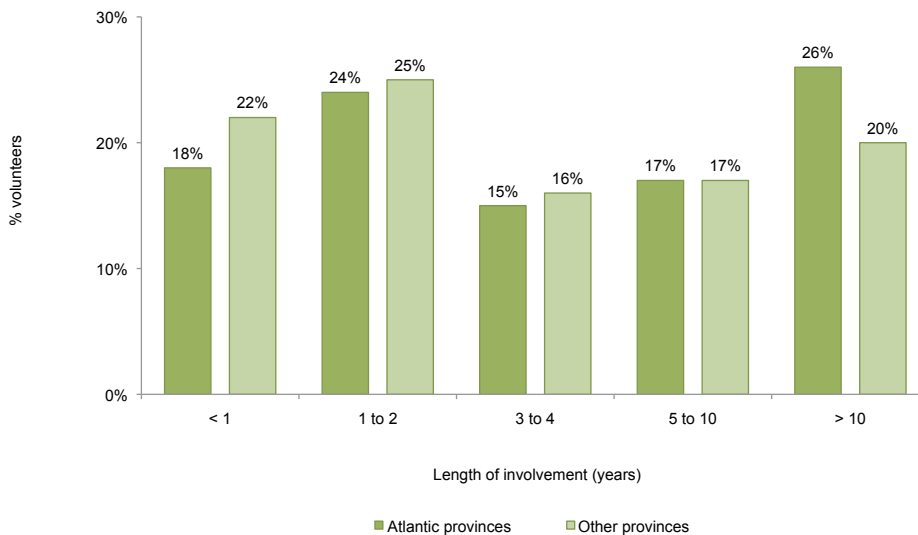


Figure A.2.4: Length of involvement with organization, by distribution of volunteers and total volunteer hours, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2007.

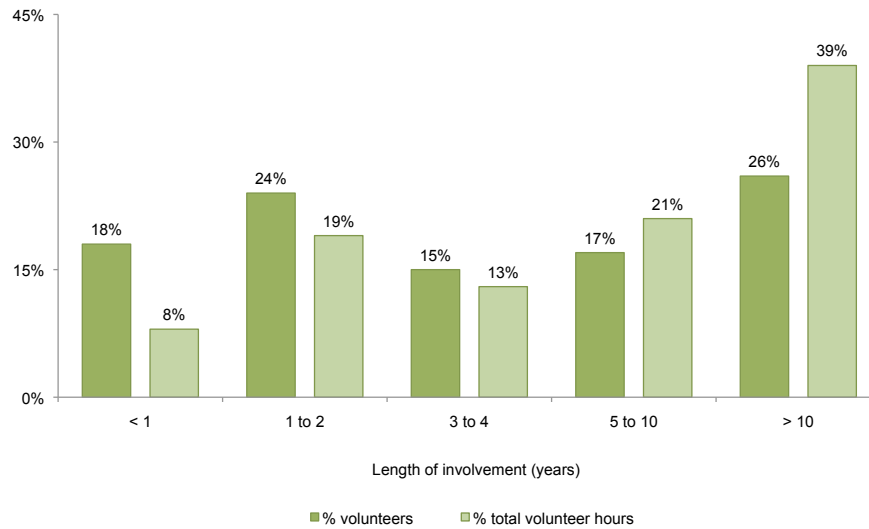


Figure A.2.5: Reasons for not volunteering more, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

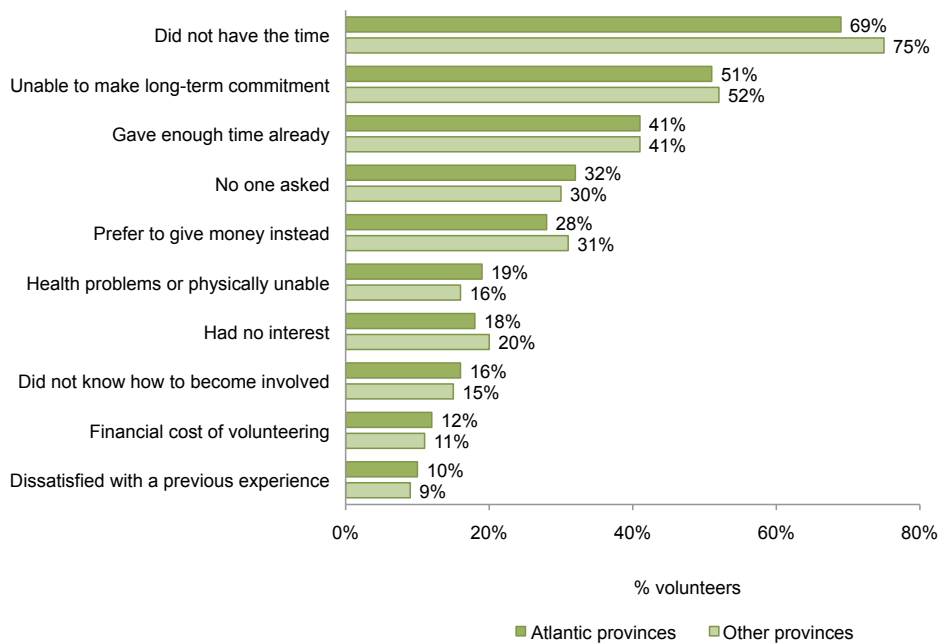


Figure A.2.6: Reasons for not volunteering more, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

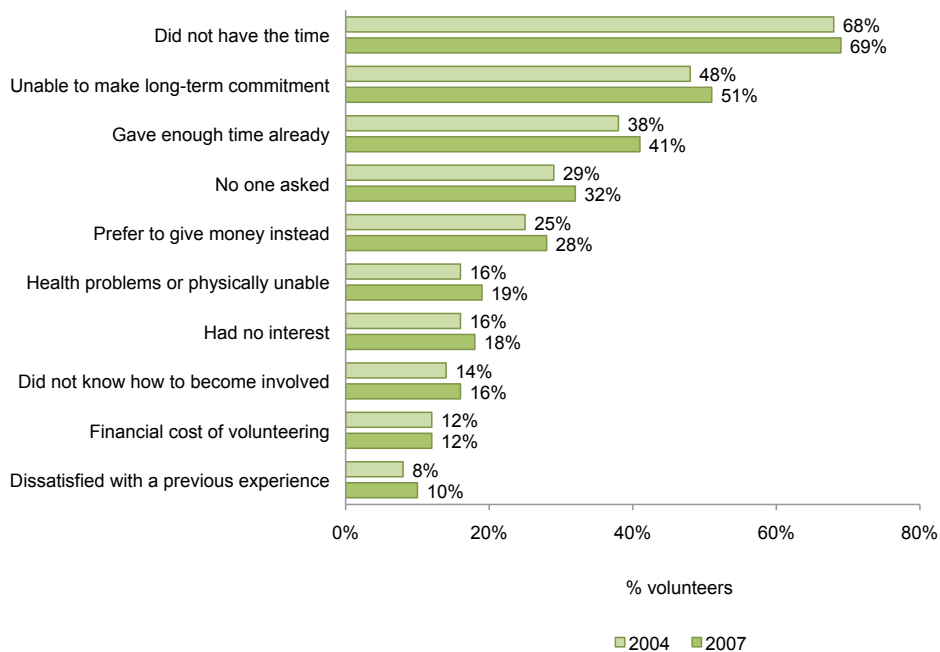


Figure A.2.7: Method of initial involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region, 2004 and 2007.

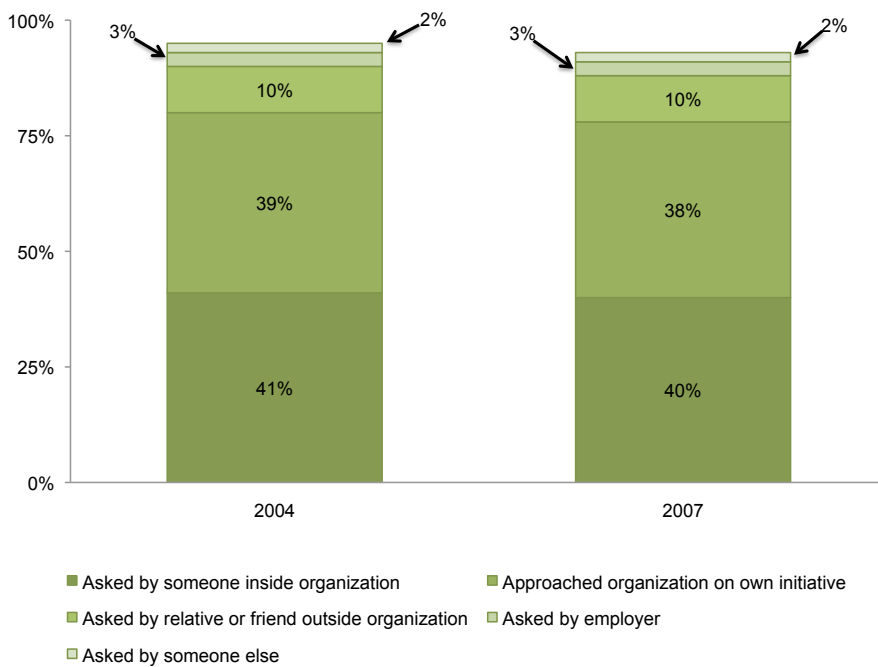


Figure A.2.8: Mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

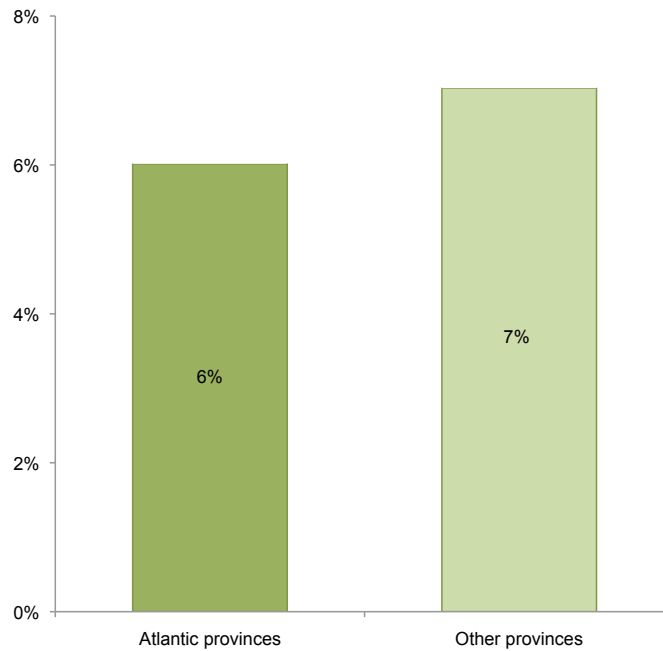
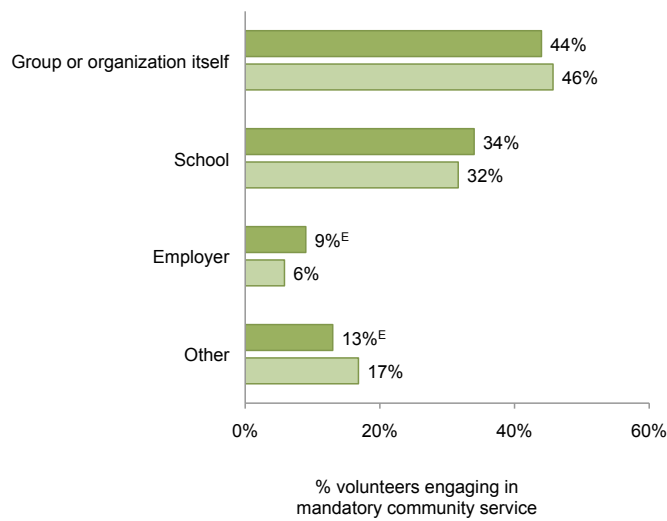


Figure A.2.9: Organizations requiring mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.

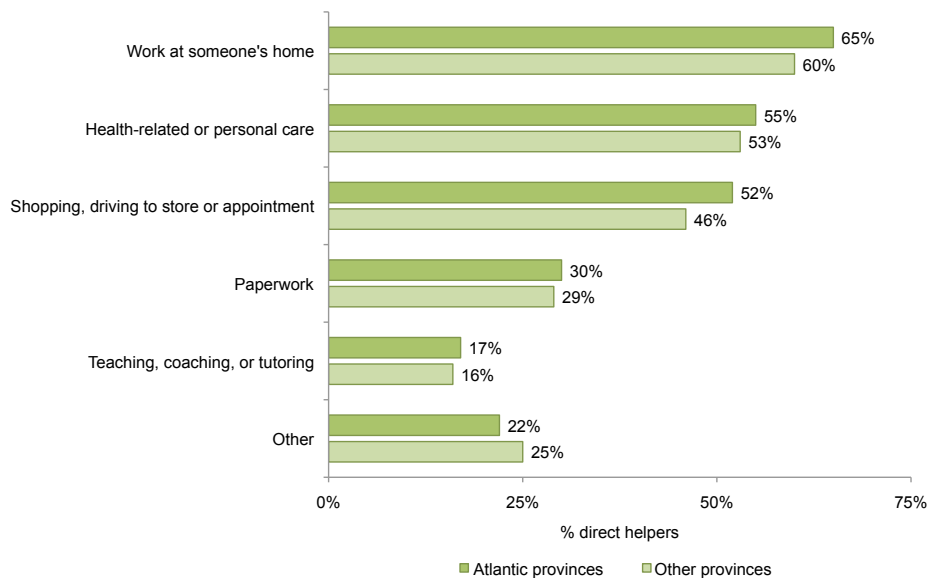


^E Use with caution.

^F Sample size too small to use

■ Atlantic provinces ■ Other provinces

Figure A.2.10: Percentage of population helping others directly, by type of activity, population aged 15 and older, the Atlantic Region and other provinces, 2007.



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