

2007 CANADA SURVEY OF Giving, Volunteering & Participating



Giving and Volunteering in Ontario

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



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| | |
|--|-----------|
| Chapter 1 – Charitable Giving in Ontario | 1 |
| Giving in 2007: Key findings and comparisons | 1 |
| The support that Ontarians provide | 2 |
| The concentration of support | 4 |
| The organizations supported by Ontario donors | 5 |
| A profile of Ontario donors | 7 |
| How Ontarians donate | 9 |
| Encouraging Ontarians to give: Giving spontaneously versus planning ahead | 12 |
| The reasons for making financial donations | 13 |
| <i>Motivations</i> | 13 |
| <i>Barriers</i> | 14 |
| The impact of youth experiences on donating | 15 |
| Chapter 2 – Volunteering in Ontario | 17 |
| Volunteering in 2007: Key findings and comparisons | 17 |
| Volunteering in Ontario | 18 |
| The concentration of support | 19 |
| The organizations supported by Ontarians | 20 |
| A profile of Ontario volunteers | 22 |
| What volunteers do | 24 |
| How volunteers become involved | 25 |
| Mandatory community service | 26 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| The reasons for volunteering | 28 |
| <i>Motivations</i> | <i>28</i> |
| <i>Barriers</i> | <i>29</i> |
| <i>Employer support for employee volunteer activities</i> | <i>31</i> |
| <i>Skills gained from volunteering.....</i> | <i>31</i> |
| The impact of youth experiences on volunteering | 32 |
| Helping people directly: Informal volunteering..... | 33 |
| References | 37 |
| Appendix | 38 |

CHAPTER 1 – CHARITABLE GIVING IN ONTARIO

Since 2004, charitable giving in Ontario has experienced a modest increase, even though the percentage of Ontarians making donations decreased slightly. Even so, the overwhelming majority of Ontarians (86%) support charitable or other nonprofit organizations by making financial or in-kind charitable donations. This chapter begins by exploring the level of support that Ontarians provide to charitable and nonprofit organizations and the personal and economic characteristics of Ontario donors. Next, it shows how the support that Ontarians provide varies among different types of organizations. It then addresses the motivations that underlie charitable giving and the barriers that prevent Ontarians from giving more or giving at all. Finally, it touches on the impact of youth experiences on future donating habits. Where significant, it also reports on changes between 2004 and 2007.

GIVING IN 2007: KEY FINDINGS AND COMPARISONS

- 86% of Ontarians (9 million residents) made either a financial or an in-kind donation in 2007 (a decrease from 90% in 2004).
- Ontario donors contributed an average of \$501 each (a 16% increase from \$444 in 2004). In comparison, Canadian donors gave an average of \$437 each (a 9% increase from \$400 in 2004).
- Ontarians donated a total of over \$4.4 billion in 2007, up by \$73 million from 2004.
- The top 25% of donors (those who gave \$455 or more) accounted for 81% of the total value of donations.
- Very few Ontarians (5%) said they had planned bequests in the event of their death.
- Ontarians were most likely to donate to organizations working in the areas of Health & Hospitals (64% of Ontarians donated), Social Services (40%), and Religion (37%).
- Religious organizations received the largest average annual donations (\$537) and the largest percentage of the total value of all donations (47%).
- Ontarians were most likely to donate by sponsoring someone in an event (37% donated in this way), through collection in a place of worship (33%), in memoriam (27%), and in response to a request in a public place (27%). However, although some

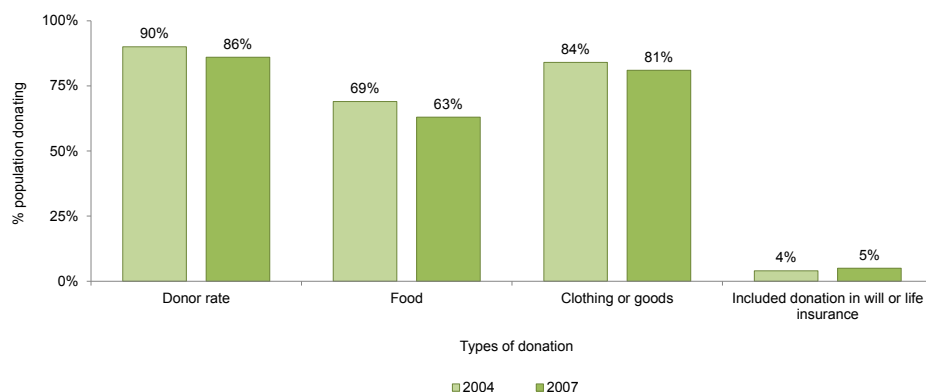
methods of giving were more common than others, the most common methods did not necessarily generate the most money.

- Groups of Ontarians who gave disproportionately large amounts included those who were 45-54 and 65 years of age or older; married or in a common-law relationship; had at least some postsecondary education; were employed; had an annual household income of \$100,000 or more; and attended religious services weekly.
- Ontarians 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, Ontarians were more likely than other Canadians to decide in advance which organizations they would support with their larger donations and to donate to a mixture of new and familiar organizations.
- Ontario donors were more 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, Ontarians were more likely to say they did not give more because they did not like how requests for donations were made.
- Ontarians who had any of a range of prosocial experiences or who had positive role models during youth were more likely to donate as adults and tended to donate larger amounts. Around nine tenths of those who had any of these experiences donated, compared to around eight tenths of those who did not have any of these experiences during youth.

THE SUPPORT THAT ONTARIANS PROVIDE

In 2007, the majority (86%) of Ontarians aged 15 and older made either a financial or an in-kind donation to a charitable or nonprofit organization during the 12 months prior to being surveyed. This is a modest decrease of 4 percentage points from 2004. Four fifths of Ontarians (81%) made in-kind donations of clothing or other goods, while almost two thirds (63%) donated food. One in twenty (5%) said they had made provisions for a donation in the event of their death. The percentages of Ontarians making non-financial donations 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, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.



In total, Ontarians gave over \$4.4 billion in financial support to charitable and nonprofit organizations in 2007 (see Table 1.1), an increase of approximately \$73 million from 2004. Ontario donors gave an average of \$501 each (a 2.7% increase from 2004).¹ Because averages can be affected by extreme values, the median may be a better indication of the typical size of a donation.² In Ontario, the median donation was \$150, meaning that half of all Ontarians donated less than \$150 and half donated more.

Table 1.1: Donors and donations, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.

| Rate of donating | | 2007 | 2004 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total population | (thousands) | 10,473 | 10,000 |
| Donors | (thousands) | 8,967 | 9,000 |
| Donor rate | | 86% | 90% |
| Number of donations | | | |
| Total number | (thousands) | 35,525 | 41,381 |
| Average number per donor | | 4 | 4.6 |
| Amount donated | | | |
| Total amount | (thousands) | \$4,489,900 | \$4,415,578 |
| Average annual amount per donor | | \$501 | \$488 |
| Median annual amount per donor | | \$150 | \$150 |
| Average amount per donation | | \$126 | \$107 |

In 2007, Ontarians were roughly as likely as residents of most other provinces to report making a financial donation (see Figure 1.2). This was somewhat different from 2004, when Ontarians were somewhat more likely than residents of most other provinces to donate. However, Ontarians no longer stand out in terms of the amounts they donate, ranking squarely in the middle of the provinces in 2007 (see Figure 1.3); in 2004 Ontarians donated the second largest amount.

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 of population donating to charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.

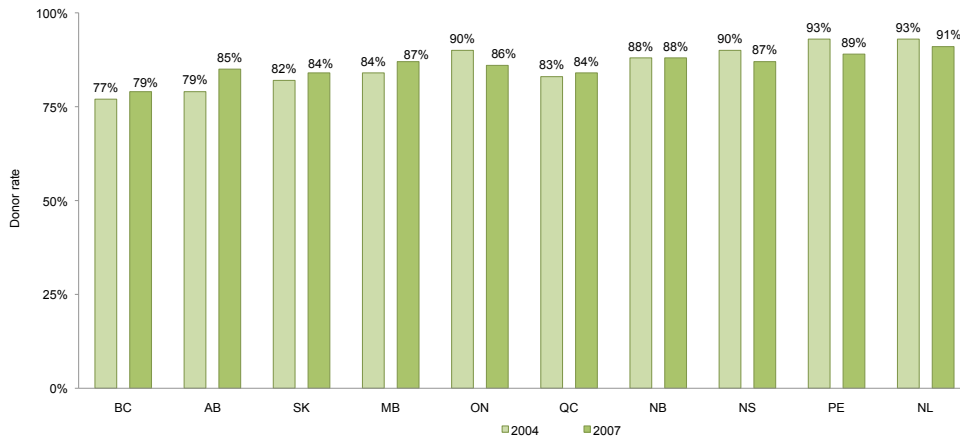
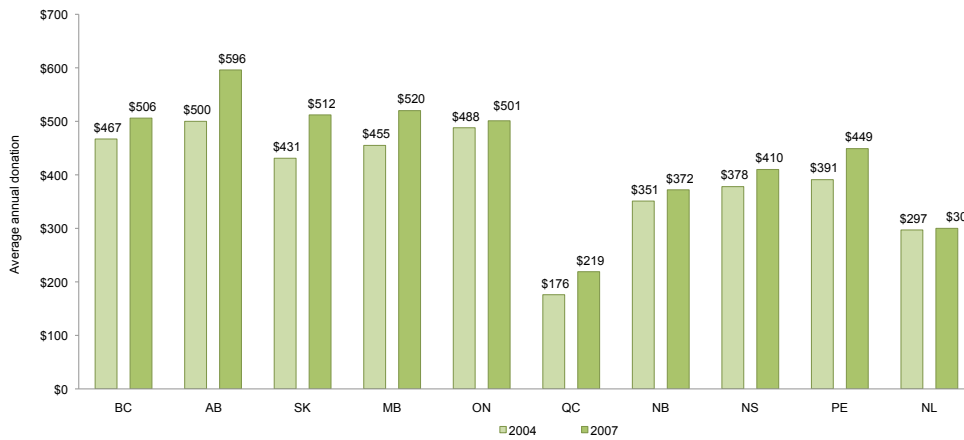


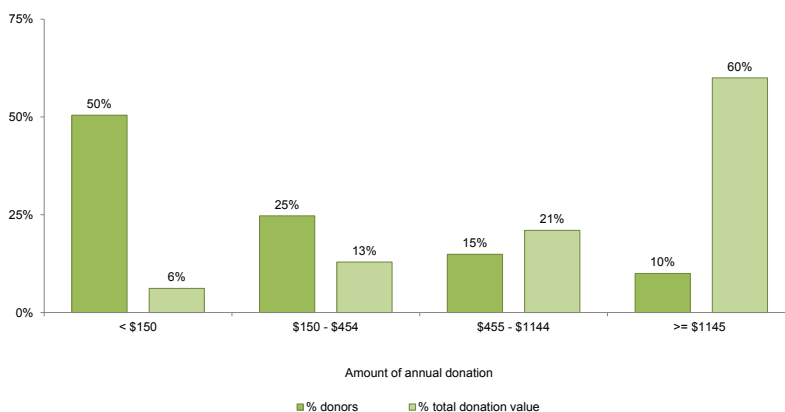
Figure 1.3: Average annual donations to charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.



THE CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT

Although most Ontarians donate to charitable or nonprofit organizations, 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 \$1145), contributed 60% of the total value of all donations, while the 15% who donated between \$455 and \$1144 contributed 21%. In contrast, the 50% of donors who contributed less than \$150 accounted for just 6% of the value of all donations.

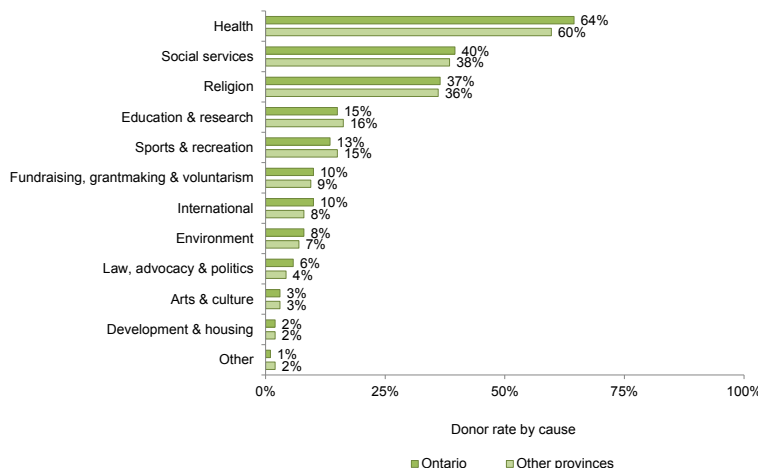
Figure 1.4: Distribution of donors and percentage of total donation value, by amount of annual donations, donors aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.



THE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY ONTARIO DONORS

Ontarians support a wide range of charitable and nonprofit organizations, but not all types of organizations receive the same level of support. Ontarians were most likely to give to organizations working in the areas of Health (64% donated in 2007), Social Services (40%), and Religion (37%; see Figure 1.5). Other types of organizations had more modest bases of support: 15% of Ontarians donated to Education & Research, 13% donated to Sports & Recreation organizations, and 10% donated to Fundraising, Grant-making & Volunteerism Promotion, as well as to International organizations.³ Broadly speaking, the levels of support for most types of organizations in Ontario were comparable to the levels seen in the rest of Canada.

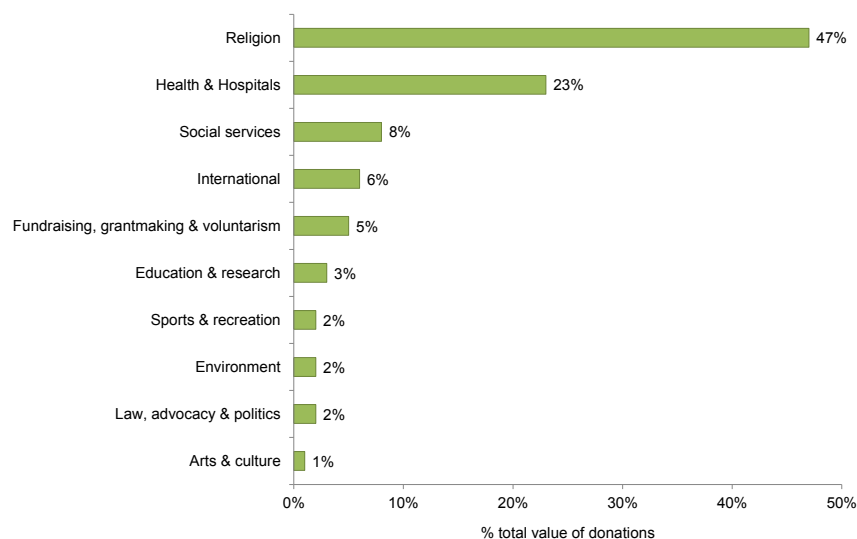
Figure 1.5: Donor rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.



³ Organizations working in the areas of international development and relief.

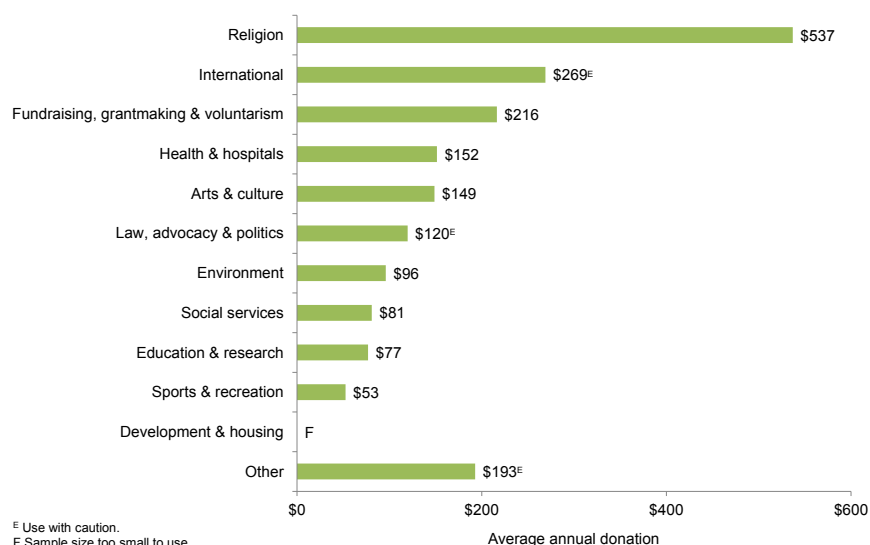
In terms of the amounts donated, Religious organizations receive far more than any other type of organization. Collectively they received over \$2.1 billion in 2007 – roughly half (47%) of the total value of all donations made in Ontario (see Figure 1.6). Health organizations ranked a distant second with 23% of the total value of all donations (over \$1 billion) and Social Services organizations were third with 8% (\$359 million). This distribution of support is essentially unchanged since 2004 and is broadly similar to that seen in the rest of Canada.

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



The average amounts that Ontarians donate to particular types of organizations vary greatly. Donors to Religious organizations made the largest average annual donations (\$537; see Figure 1.7). By comparison, the average annual donation for Health organizations was relatively small (\$152), even though nearly two thirds of Ontarians (64%) donated to these organizations. Although Health organizations had a broader base of support than do other organizations, several types of organizations received larger average annual donations. Ontarians made the smallest average annual donations to organizations working in the areas of Social Services (\$81), Education & Research (\$77), and Sports & Recreation (\$53).

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



A PROFILE OF ONTARIO DONORS

Although making a donation is an individual choice driven by personal factors, nevertheless it is helpful to understand that, generally speaking, there are some personal and economic characteristics that 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 the frequency of religious attendance (see Table 1.2). Although these characteristics are discussed separately, it is important to note that they are often inter-related.

The likelihood of donating increases with age: Ontarians aged 15 to 24 were the least likely to make a financial donation (72%), and those aged 65 and older were the most likely to do so (91%). In terms of amounts donated, generally those who were older donated larger amounts. For example, donors aged 65 and over gave an average of \$734 annually, while those aged 15 to 24 made the smallest average annual donations (\$135). Those aged 55 to 64 deviated from this pattern, contributing less on average than those aged 45 to 54.

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 contributed just 4% of the total value of donations, even though they accounted for 17% of the population of Ontario. Conversely, those aged 65 and older made up only 15% of the population but accounted for over \$1 billion in total annual donations, or 24% of the value of all donations made in Ontario.

Women were somewhat more likely to donate than men (88% vs. 84%) but both male and female donors made almost equal average annual donations (\$502 for men and \$500 for women). Although men and women each accounted for approximately half of the

population, women contributed 4% more of the total value of all donations (52% vs. 48% for men).

Individuals with higher levels of formal education were more likely to donate and tended to give more. Ninety-three percent of those with a university degree donated, compared to only 72% of those with less than a high school education. Similarly, donors with a university degree contributed an average of \$785, while those with less than a high school diploma contributed an average of \$227. 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 39% of total value of all donations but just 23% of the Ontario population.

Those who were employed were more likely to donate (89%) than those who were not in the labour force (76%) and also tended to make larger average annual donations (\$518 vs. \$411 for those who are not in the labour force). Those who were employed accounted for slightly more of the value of all donations than one might expect, given their numbers (74% of total donations and 66% of the population).

The likelihood of donating was lowest amongst Ontarians with household incomes of less than \$20,000 (73%) and highest amongst those making \$100,000 or more annually (91%). Similarly, the average annual donation increased with income, rising from a low of \$235^E among those with household incomes of less than \$20,000 to a high of \$721 among those with incomes of more than \$100,000. Despite the fact that donors with household incomes in excess of \$100,000 constituted only 28% of the population, they accounted for fully 43% of the total value of all donations.

Single Ontarians were the least likely to donate (76%), while those who were married or in common-law unions, as well as individuals who were widowed, were most likely to give (90%). Married or common-law individuals made much larger average annual donations than did singles (\$595 vs. \$247). Widows and widowers make the largest average annual donations (\$637). Ontarians who were married or in common-law unions constituted 60% of the population and accounted for three quarters (75%) 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. Ontarians with pre-school-aged children in their household were the most likely to make a financial donation (91%), while those with both pre-school and school-aged children in the household were the least likely to donate (81%). Those with no children in the household made the largest average annual donations (\$527). This group made up the largest segment of the population (59%) and accounted for 63% of the total value of all donations.

Ontarians who attended religious services weekly were more likely to donate than those who did not (93% vs. 83%) and tended to give larger amounts on average (\$1,072 vs. \$349). While the majority of Ontarian donors did not attend religious services weekly (80%), the 20% who did accounted for a disproportional amount of the total value of all donations (47%).

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

| | Donor rate | Average annual donation | % population | % Total donation value |
|--|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Age group | | | | |
| 15 to 24 | 72% | \$135 | 17% | 4% |
| 25 to 34 | 81% | \$366 | 17% | 11% |
| 35 to 44 | 89% | \$492 | 19% | 20% |
| 45 to 54 | 90% | \$686 | 19% | 27% |
| 55 to 64 | 90% | \$497 | 14% | 14% |
| 65 and older | 91% | \$734 | 15% | 24% |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 84% | \$502 | 49% | 48% |
| Female | 88% | \$500 | 51% | 52% |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Married or common-law | 90% | \$595 | 60% | 75% |
| Single | 76% | \$247 | 27% | 12% |
| Separated or divorced | 84% | \$450 | 8% | 7% |
| Widow or widower | 90% | \$637 | 4% | 6% |
| Education | | | | |
| Less than high school | 72% | \$227 | 18% | 7% |
| Graduated from high school | 82% | \$360 | 20% | 13% |
| Some postsecondary | 84% | \$371 | 7% | 5% |
| Postsecondary diploma | 89% | \$534 | 33% | 36% |
| University degree | 93% | \$785 | 23% | 39% |
| Labour force status | | | | |
| Employed | 89% | \$518 | 66% | 74% |
| Unemployed | 84% | \$400 ^E | 2% ^E | F |
| Not in the labour force | 76% | \$411 | 32% | 25% |
| Household income | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 73% | \$235 ^E | 10% | 4% ^E |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | 82% | \$341 | 17% | 11% |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | 84% | \$406 | 18% | 15% |
| \$60,000 to \$99,999 | 88% | \$498 | 28% | 28% |
| \$100,000 or more | 91% | \$721 | 28% | 43% |
| Presence of children in household | | | | |
| No children in household | 86% | \$527 | 59% | 63% |
| Pre-school aged children only | 91% | \$387 ^E | 8% | 7% |
| Pre-school and school aged children | 81% | \$490 | 7% | 6% |
| School aged children only | 85% | \$482 | 26% | 25% |
| Religious attendance | | | | |
| Weekly attendee | 93% | \$1,072 | 20% | 47% |
| Not a weekly attendee | 83% | \$349 | 80% | 53% |

^E Use with caution.

F Sample size too small to use.

HOW ONTARIANS DONATE

Ontarians make donations to charitable and nonprofit organizations in many different ways. In 2007, Ontarians were most likely to donate after being asked to sponsor someone in an

event such as a walk-a-thon – 37% of donors said they made at least one donation in this way (see Figure 1.8). Other common methods of donating were through place of worship collections (33%), in response to requests in a public place (27%), and in memoriam (27%). Ontarians were least likely to donate by approaching an organization on their own (8%) or in response to telephone requests (6%) or TV or radio requests (3%).

The donation patterns of Ontarians are broadly similar to those of other Canadians; however, they differ in that Ontarians were somewhat more likely to donate as the result of a request for sponsorship (37% vs. 27% of other Canadians). They were also more likely to donate in memory of someone (27% vs. 19%). Although there have been decreases in most of the methods of donating between 2004 and 2007, the size of most of these shifts is not large enough to be statistically significant. Possible exceptions to this may be the decrease in the importance of sponsoring someone and of door-to-door canvassing (8% decrease in both methods from 2004 to 2007), although the reasons for these shifts, 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, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.

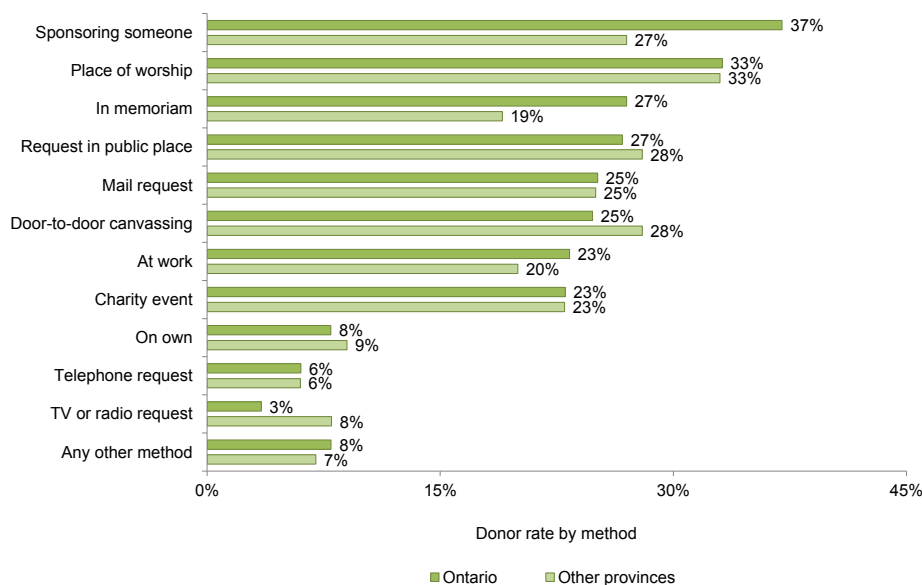
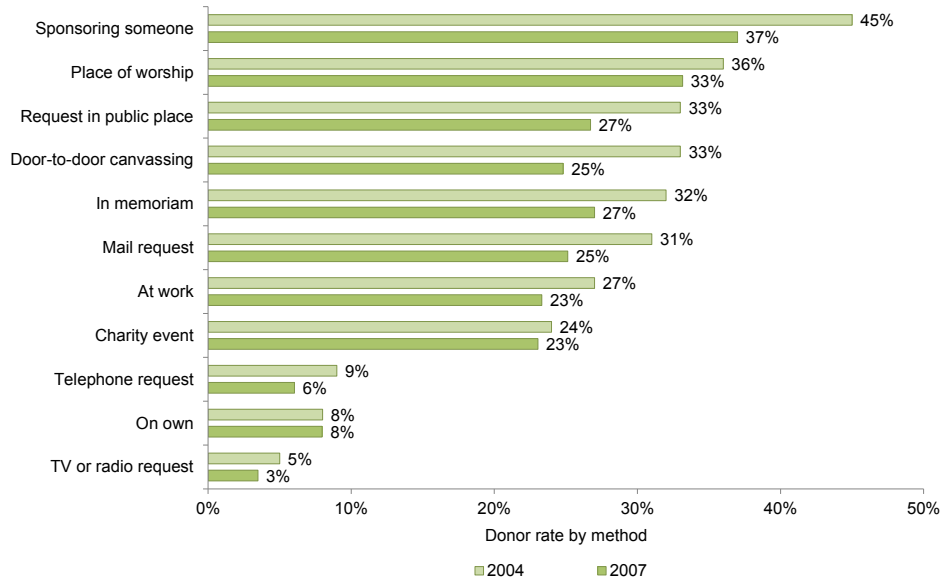
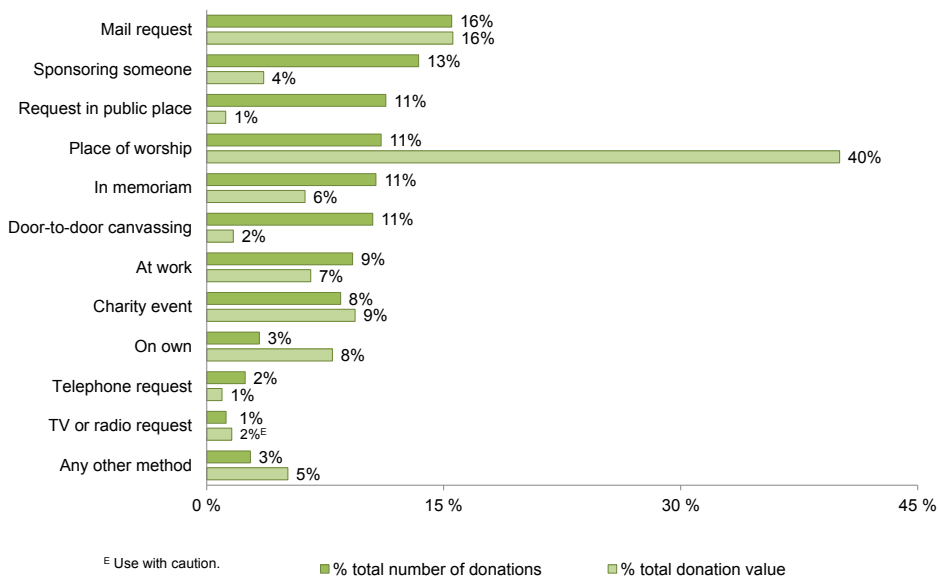


Figure 1.9: Percentage of population making a charitable donation, by selected solicitation method, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.



Although some methods of donating are more common than others, the most common methods do not necessarily generate the most money. For example, although donations made to requests in a public place and in memoriam were quite common (accounting for 11% each of the total number of donations made in Ontario), they generated very small proportions of the total value of donations (1% and 6% respectively; see Figure 1.10). Conversely, although donations through places of worship also accounted for just 11% of the total number of donations, they generated nearly two fifths (40%) 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, Ontario, 2007.



ENCOURAGING ONTARIANS TO GIVE: GIVING SPONTANEOUSLY VERSUS PLANNING AHEAD

A minority of Ontario donors planned their donations in advance. Less than one quarter of donors (21%) reported planning in advance how much they would donate over the course of the year (see Figure 1.11). Similarly, about one third decided in advance which charitable and nonprofit organizations they would support with their larger donations (36%) and/or donated to the same organizations from year to year (33%). Ontario donors were most likely to make their larger donations in response to being asked by an organization (52%) and to support a mixture of new and familiar organizations in a given year (42%). Ontarians differed from donors in the rest of Canada in that they were generally more likely to pursue donor strategies that involve planning.

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 21% of Ontario donors who decided in advance the amount they would give over the course of the year collectively contributed slightly more than one third (35%) of the total value of all donations (see Figure 1.12). Similarly, the one third of donors (36%) who decided in advance which organizations they would support with their larger donations contributed over half (54%) of the total value of all donations, and the one third (33%) of donors who regularly supported the same organization contributed 37% of the total value of all donations. Donors who pursued mixtures of planned and reactive strategies also accounted for 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, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.

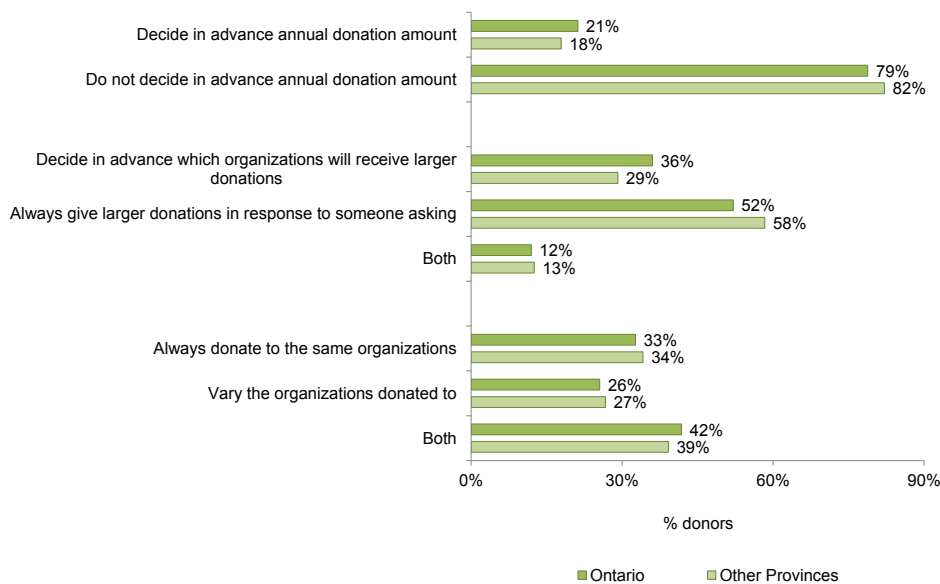
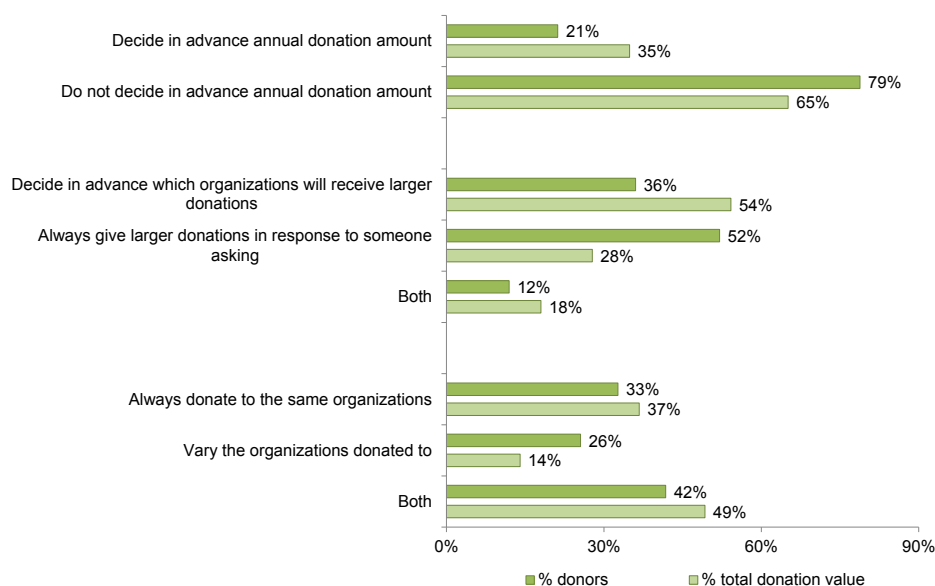


Figure 1.12: Percentage of donors and percentage of total donation value, by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.



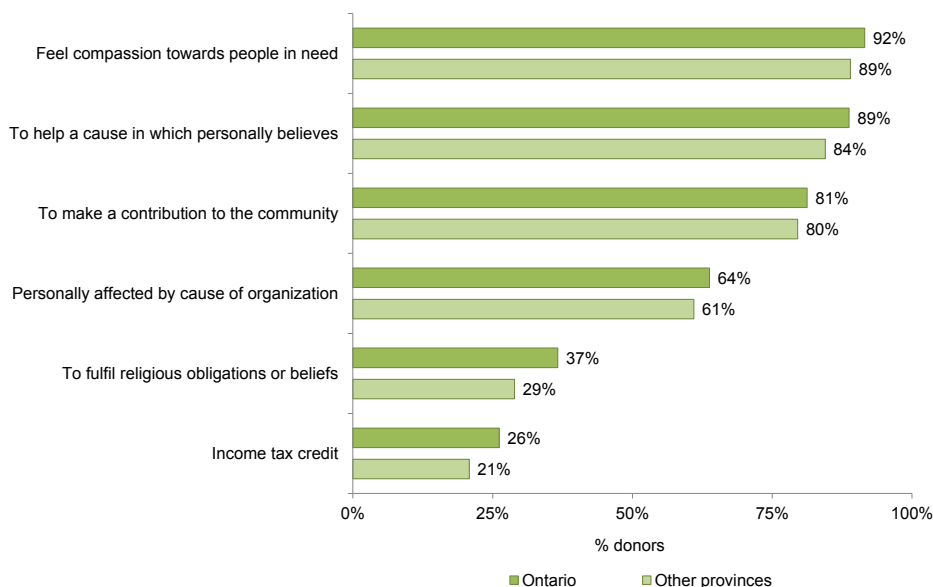
THE REASONS FOR MAKING FINANCIAL DONATIONS

There are many factors that encourage donations or that can discourage donors from contributing as much as they might otherwise. Understanding these motivations and barriers can help Ontario's charitable and nonprofit organizations obtain financial support from Ontarians they might otherwise not reach or increase the donations they receive from those who already give.

Motivations

Ontario donors were most likely to report donating for altruistic reasons. The reasons most frequently reported by Ontario donors were: feeling compassion towards people in need (92%), helping a cause in which they personally believe (89%), wanting to contribute to the community (81%), and having been personally affected (or knowing someone who has been affected) by the cause the organization supports (64%; see Figure 1.13). Donors were least likely to be motivated by a desire to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (37%) or by being able to claim an income tax credit in return for their donation (26%). The motivations of Ontario donors are very similar to those reported by donors in the rest of Canada. Similarly, the relative importance of the motivations reported by Ontario donors in 2007 is essentially identical to that reported in 2004.

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



Barriers

The two most common reasons that Ontario donors reported for not giving more were that they could not afford to do so (73%) or that they were happy with the amount they had already given (64%; see Figure 1.14). Less commonly reported barriers to donating related to issues that charitable and nonprofit organizations may be able to influence. About two fifths (39%) said that they did not like the way requests were made; more than one third (34%) said they did not think the money donated would be used efficiently, and more than one quarter (26%) said no one had asked them to donate more. Ontarian donors were more likely to report all three of these barriers than were donors from the rest of Canada. Similarly, the incidence of almost all barriers increased between 2004 and 2007 (see Figure 1.15). Comparatively few donors reported that they did not donate more because they did not know where to make a contribution in 2007 (12%) or because they had difficulty finding a worthwhile cause (12%).

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

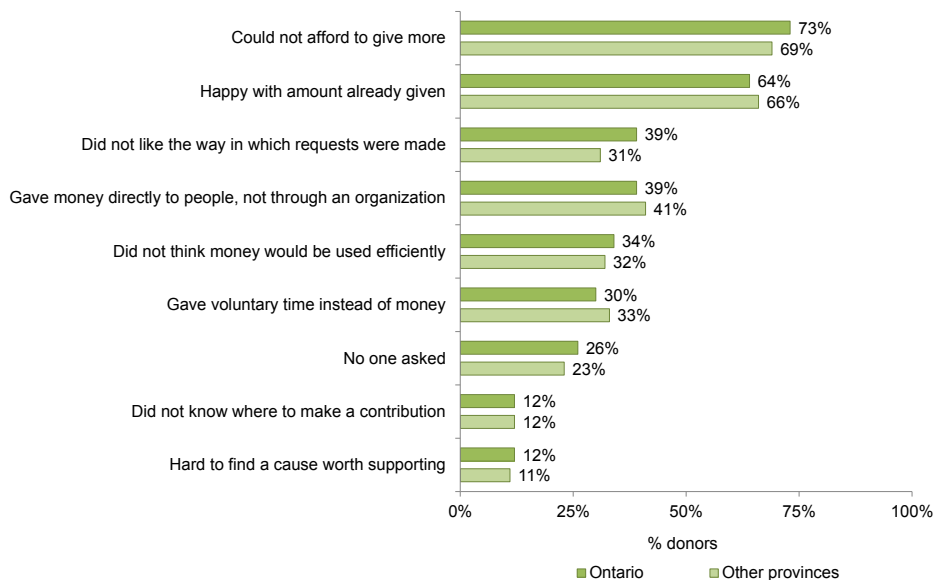
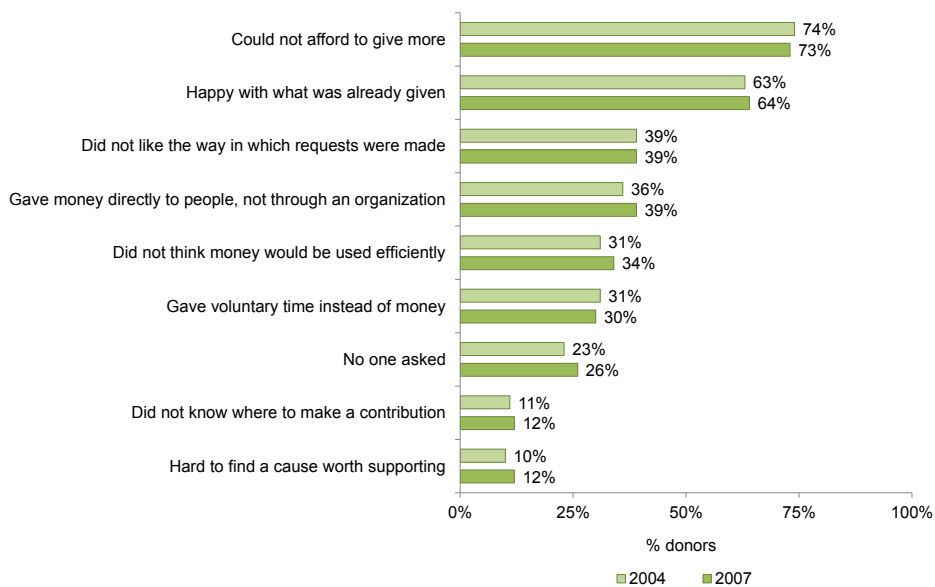


Figure 1.15: Reasons for not donating more, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.



THE IMPACT OF YOUTH EXPERIENCES ON DONATING

Ontarians who reported that they had had certain experiences during their youth (see Figure 1.16) 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. 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 in student government, or who had parents who volunteered, gave the largest annual amounts. However, the effect of these experiences was not uniform – nonetheless, those with these experiences still made larger donations than those who did not have these experiences (see Figure 1.17).

Figure 1.16: Donor rate, by selected youth experiences, donors aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.

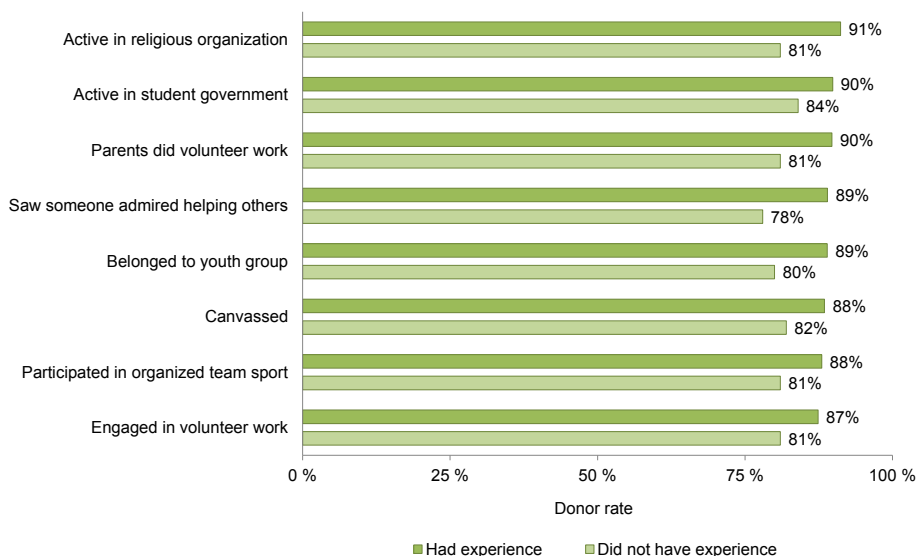
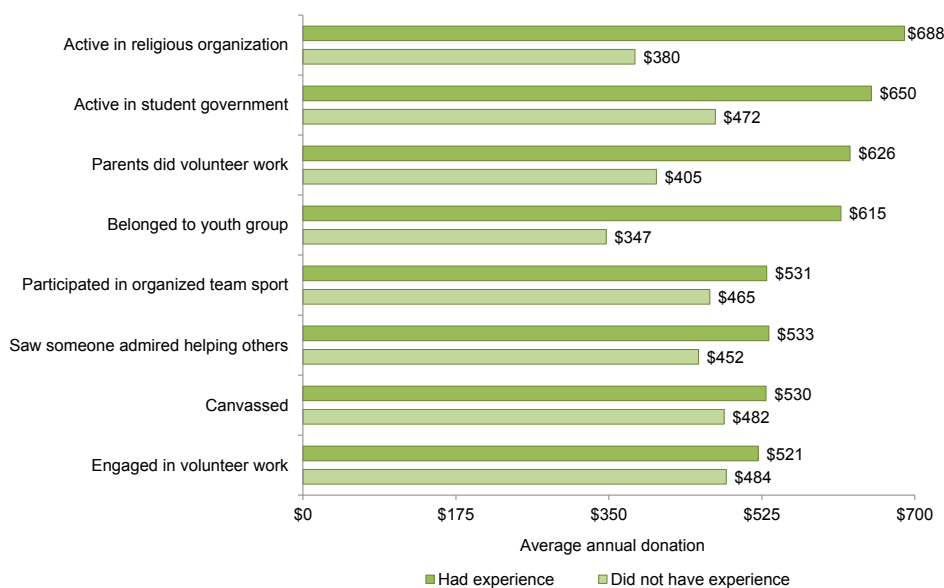


Figure 1.17: Average annual donations, by selected youth experiences, donors aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.



CHAPTER 2 – VOLUNTEERING IN ONTARIO

Volunteers are essential to the success of charitable and nonprofit organizations. In 2007, 5 million Ontarians donated their time, energy, experience, and passion to organizations throughout the province. This chapter explores the nature of volunteering in Ontario, including the levels of support Ontarians provide to the charitable sector, the types of organizations they volunteer for, and the tasks they perform. It also examines what motivates Ontario residents to volunteer – including the impact of youth experiences on future volunteering – as well as barriers that prevent Ontarians from volunteering. Where significant, it also reports on changes between 2004 and 2007.

VOLUNTEERING IN 2007: KEY FINDINGS AND COMPARISONS

- 5 million Ontarians (47% of residents) volunteered their time to charitable and nonprofit organizations in 2007 (a decrease from 50% in 2004).
- Ontario residents volunteered an average of 164 hours each for a total of 811 million hours – the equivalent of more than 422,000 full-time jobs.
- The top 25% of volunteers (those who volunteered 170 hours or more) accounted for 78% of all volunteer hours.
- Ontarians were more likely to volunteer for organizations working in the areas of Education & Research (12% of Ontarians volunteered), Religion (12%), Social Services (11%), and Sports & Recreation (11%).
- The most common activities volunteers performed were organizing or supervising events (45% of volunteers performed this activity), fundraising (44%), teaching, educating or mentoring (32%), and sitting on committees or boards (32%).
- Groups of Ontarians who volunteered a disproportionately high number of hours were those who held a university degree, had an annual household income of \$100,000 or more, had school-aged children only, and attended religious services weekly.
- 7% 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 their school required this mandatory community service.

- Ontario 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 (79%).
- Volunteers were most likely to identify a lack of time (76%) and the inability to make a long-term commitment (52%) as barriers to volunteering more.
- Ontarians who had had any of a wide range of prosocial 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.
- Ontario volunteers who had been active in student government or in a religious organization, or who had parents who volunteered, contributed the most hours, on average, as adults.

VOLUNTEERING IN ONTARIO

In 2007, 5 million Ontarians – the equivalent of 47% of the population aged 15 and over – volunteered for a charitable or nonprofit organization (see Table 2.1). This was a three percentage point decrease from the 50% who volunteered in 2004. Together, Ontario volunteers contributed an average of 164 hours each for a total of 811 million hours – the equivalent of more than 422,000 full-time jobs.⁴

Table 2.1: Volunteers and volunteer hours, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.

| Rate of volunteering | | 2007 | 2004 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total population | (thousands) | 10,473 | 10,150 |
| Volunteers | (thousands) | 5,000 | 5,075 |
| Volunteer rate | | 47% | 50% |
| Hours volunteered | | | |
| Total volunteer hours | (thousands) | 811,000 | 819,000 |
| Average volunteer hours | | 164 | 162 |
| Full-time job equivalents | | 422,396 | 426,563 |

In 2007, as in 2004, Ontarians were more likely to volunteer than were Canadians as a whole (46% of Canadians volunteered in 2007 and 45% in 2004; see Figure 2.1). Similarly, they contributed more hours, on average (Canadians volunteered averages of 166 hours annually in 2007 and 168 hours in 2004; see Figure 2.2).

⁴ 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.

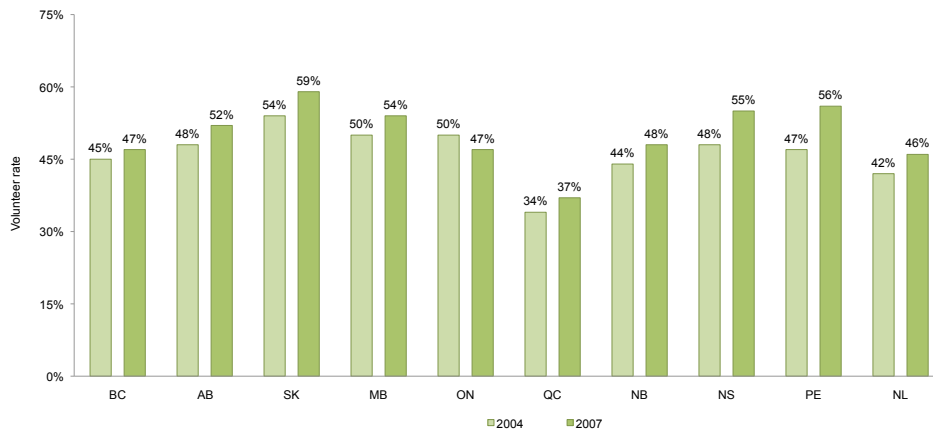
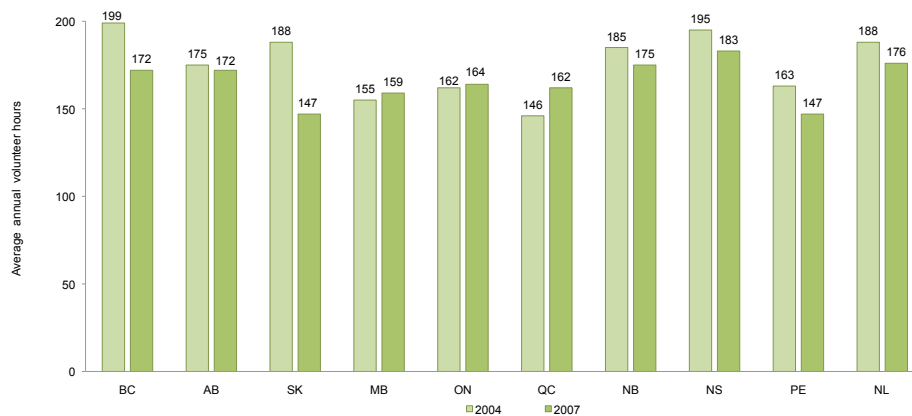


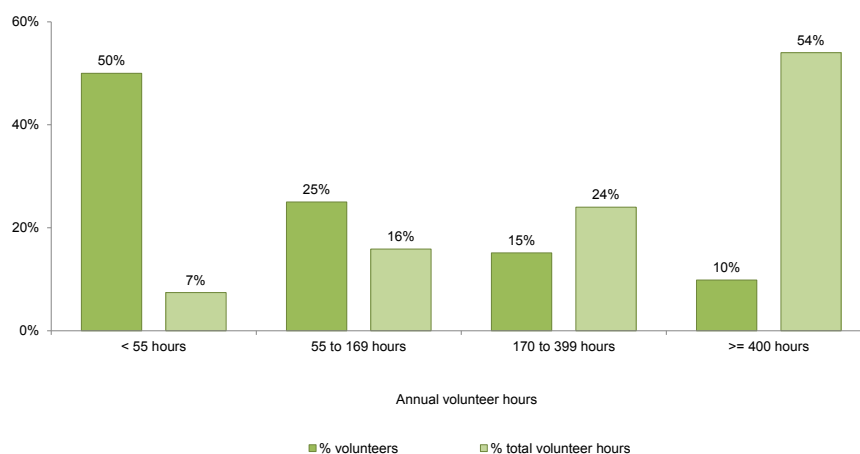
Figure 2.2: Average annual volunteer hours for charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.



THE CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT

Although almost half of Ontarians volunteered, the majority of volunteer hours were contributed by a fairly small group of individuals. Figure 2.3 divides volunteers into four categories based on how many hours they contributed in 2007 and indicates the percentages of total volunteer hours each group contributed. The 10% of volunteers who contributed 400 hours or more over the course of the year together accounted for more than half (54%) of the total volunteer hours. More broadly, the 25% of volunteers who contributed 170 hours or more accounted for 78% of total volunteer hours. Conversely, 50% of volunteers contributed less than 55 hours annually and accounted for 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, Ontario, 2007.

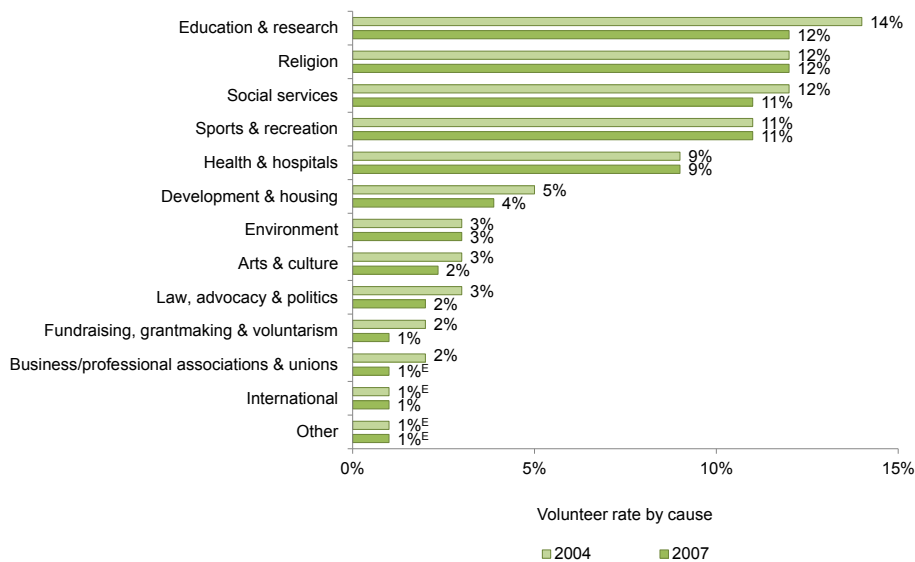


THE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY ONTARIANS

Although Ontarians volunteer for a variety of organizations, they are more likely to support certain types of organizations than others. In 2007, they were most likely to volunteer for organizations dedicated to Education & Research (12% of Ontarians volunteered for this cause), Religion (12%), Social Services (11%), and Sports & Recreation (11%; see Figure 2.4).⁵ Ontarians were least likely to give their time to organizations focusing on International causes, Fundraising, Grant-making & Voluntarism Promotion, and Business or Professional Associations & Unions. There were few, if any, statistically significant changes in the percentages of Ontarians volunteering for particular types of organizations from 2004 to 2007.

⁵ It is important to remember in interpreting these results that the majority of Ontario volunteers give their time to more than one type of organization. Just less than a quarter (23%) of Ontarians volunteered for three or more organizations and 26% volunteered for two organizations. Fifty-one percent gave their time to just one organization.

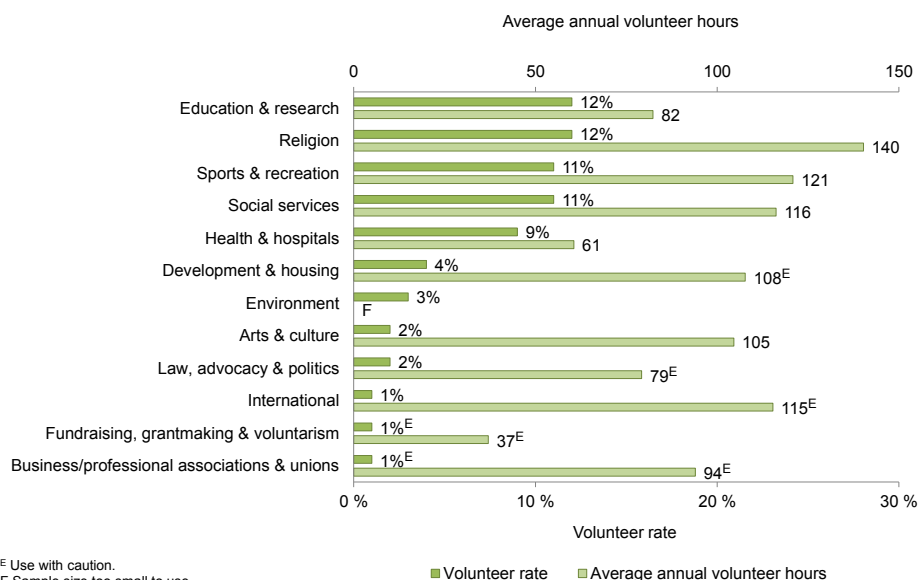
Figure 2.4: Volunteer rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.



^E Use with caution.

Despite the fact that a large percentage of Ontarians may volunteer for a particular type of organization, this does not necessarily mean that they contribute many hours to that organization. Volunteers reported contributing the largest average number of hours to Religious organizations (140), Sports & Recreation (121), and Social Services (116; See Figure 2.5). They contributed the fewest hours, on average, to organizations working in the areas of Law, Advocacy & Politics (79^E), Health & Hospitals (61), and Fundraising, Grant-making & Voluntarism Promotion (37^E).

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



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

A PROFILE OF ONTARIO VOLUNTEERS

Some Ontarians are 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 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 annual household income, the presence of children in the household, level of formal education, and marital status (see Table 2.2). Although these characteristics are discussed separately, it should be noted that many of them are related – for example, household income is often related to factors such as education, age, and sex.

Women in Ontario were marginally more likely than men to volunteer (48% volunteered vs. 47% of men); however, male volunteers in Ontario contributed more hours on average (166 vs. 161). Both men and women accounted for roughly the percentages of total volunteer hours that one might expect, given their numbers.

Ontarians with school-aged children and those with both pre-school-aged and school-aged children were more likely to volunteer than were those with only pre-school-aged children in the household. More than two thirds (64%) of those with only school-aged children volunteered, as did just over half (52%) of those with both school-aged and pre-school children in their household. Conversely, just 42% of those with only pre-school-aged children in the household volunteered. Although Ontarians with no children in the household were the least likely to volunteer (40%), on average they contributed the most hours (181), while those with only pre-school-aged children volunteered the least (113^E).

The relationship between age and volunteering is somewhat complex. The likelihood of volunteering was highest among those aged 15 to 24 (62% volunteered), while the volunteering rate was lowest among those aged 25 to 34 (38%). Those aged 35 to 44 were second most likely to volunteer (52% volunteered), after which the rate of volunteering declined steadily to a low of 38% among those aged 65 and older. In terms of the number of hours volunteered, the averages reported tended to increase very generally with age. The number of hours volunteered ranged from a low of 139^E among those aged 25 to 34 to a high of 225 among those aged 55 to 64. In terms of their net contribution to total volunteer hours, those aged 15 to 24 (17% of the population) and those aged 55 to 64 (14%) accounted for slightly more hours than one might expect (19% and 16%).

Volunteer rates in Ontario tended to increase with household income, ranging from a low of 33% among those with annual household incomes of less than \$20,000 to a high of 62% among those with incomes of \$100,000 or more. However, the opposite pattern emerges when linking income to the number of hours volunteered. Despite the fact that Ontarians with household incomes of less than \$20,000 were the least likely to volunteer, they contributed the most hours on average (219). Similarly, those earning \$100,000 or more annually were most likely to volunteer but gave the second-fewest hours on average (153) – only those earning an annual income of between \$40,000 and \$39,999 contributed fewer hours (146).

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

| | Volunteer rate | Average volunteer hours | % population | % Total volunteer hours |
|--|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Age group | | | | |
| 15 to 24 | 62% | 145 | 17% | 19% |
| 25 to 34 | 38% | 139 ^E | 17% | 11% ^E |
| 35 to 44 | 52% | 142 | 19% | 18% |
| 45 to 54 | 50% | 163 | 19% | 20% |
| 55 to 64 | 41% | 225 | 14% | 16% |
| 65 and older | 38% | 203 | 15% | 15% |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 47% | 166 | 49% | 49% |
| Female | 48% | 161 | 51% | 51% |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Married or common-law | 48% | 168 | 60% | 63% |
| Single | 51% | 152 | 27% | 27% |
| Separated or divorced | 36% | 183 | 8% | 7% ^E |
| Widow or widower | 31% | 145 | 4% | 2% ^E |
| Education | | | | |
| Less than high school | 42% | 129 ^E | 18% | 12% ^E |
| Graduated from high school | 45% | 168 | 20% | 18% |
| Some postsecondary | 53% | 115 | 7% | 5% |
| Postsecondary diploma | 48% | 170 | 33% | 33% |
| University degree | 55% | 191 | 23% | 31% |
| Labour force status | | | | |
| Employed | 50% | 153 | 66% | 63% |
| Unemployed | F | F | F | F |
| Not in the labour force | 48% | 181 | 32% | 35% |
| Household income | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 33% | 219 | 10% | 9% ^E |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | 35% | 189 | 17% | 14% |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | 46% | 146 | 18% | 16% |
| \$60,000 to \$99,999 | 47% | 163 | 28% | 27% |
| \$100,000 or more | 62% | 153 | 28% | 34% |
| Presence of children in household | | | | |
| No children in household | 40% | 181 | 59% | 56% |
| Pre-school aged children only | 42% | 113 ^E | 8% | 5% ^E |
| Pre-school and school aged children | 52% | 147 ^E | 7% | 7% ^E |
| School aged children only | 64% | 152 | 26% | 32% |
| Religious attendance | | | | |
| Weekly attendee | 66% | 224 | 20% | 38% |
| Not a weekly attendee | 44% | 141 | 80% | 62% |

^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 Ontarians with less than a high school diploma (42%) and highest among those with a university degree (55%). In terms of the number of hours contributed, Ontarians with some postsecondary education contributed the fewest hours (115), while those with a university degree contributed the most (191). Ontarians with

university degrees accounted for a disproportionately large percentage of total volunteer hours, making up 23% of the population but accounting for 31% of total hours volunteered.

Single Ontarians were most likely to volunteer. Just over half (51%) volunteered for a charitable or nonprofit organization in 2007, compared to just 31% of widows and widowers. Despite being less likely than most other groups to volunteer, separated or divorced Ontarians contributed the largest average number of hours (183).

Half of employed Ontarians (50%) volunteered their time in 2007 compared to 48% of Ontarians who were not part of the labour force. However, those not in the labour force volunteered more hours than employed Ontarians (181 vs. 153).

The frequency with which Ontarians attend religious services is closely linked to the likelihood of volunteering and the number of hours volunteers contributed. The 20% of Ontarians 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 (66% vs. 44%). Similarly, those who attended weekly contributed many more hours, on average, than those who did not (224 vs. 141). Although they made up just 20% of the population, those who attended religious services weekly accounted for 38% of the total number of hours volunteered in Ontario in 2007.

WHAT VOLUNTEERS DO

Volunteers engage in a wide range of activities for the organizations they support. Ontarian volunteers were most likely to engage in organizing or supervising events and in fundraising activities (45% and 44% of all volunteers did so, respectively; see Figure 2.6). Other common tasks included teaching, educating or mentoring (32%), and sitting on a committee or board (32%). The least common activities included maintenance or repair (16%), canvassing (13%), and first-aid, fire-fighting or search and rescue (5%). Ontarians were about as likely as volunteers in the rest of the country to carry out virtually all types of activities. The distribution of volunteer activities in 2007 was virtually unchanged from 2004 (see Figure 2.7).

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

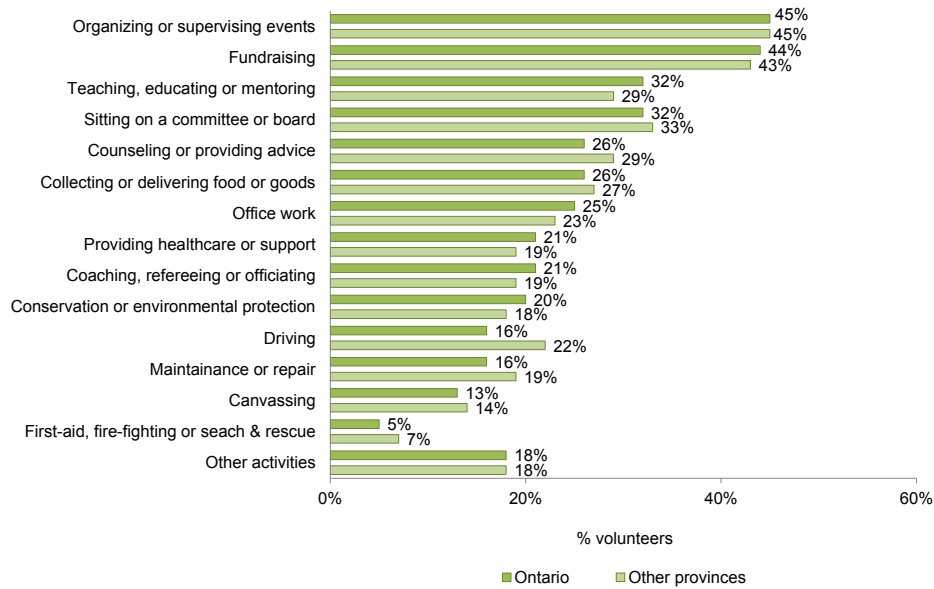
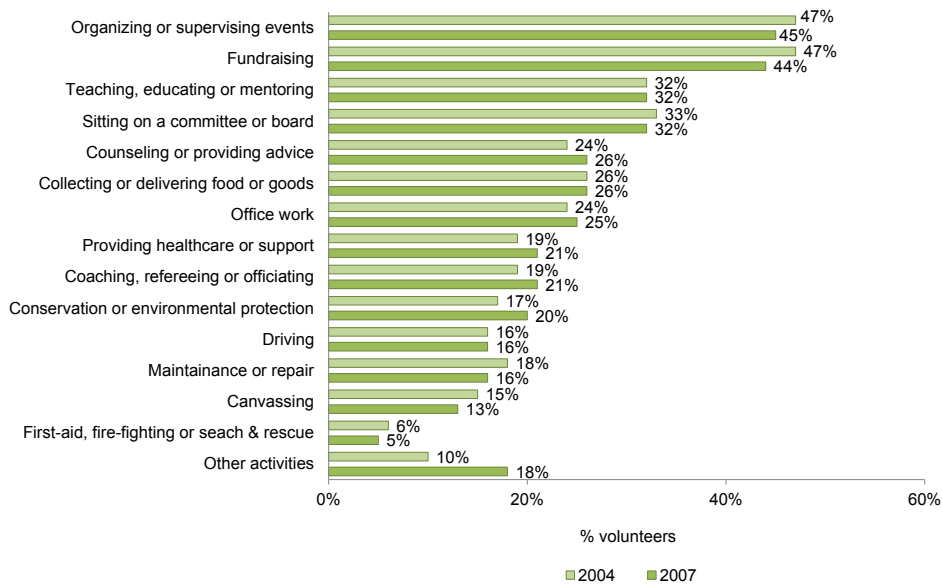


Figure 2.7: Distribution of type of volunteer activity, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

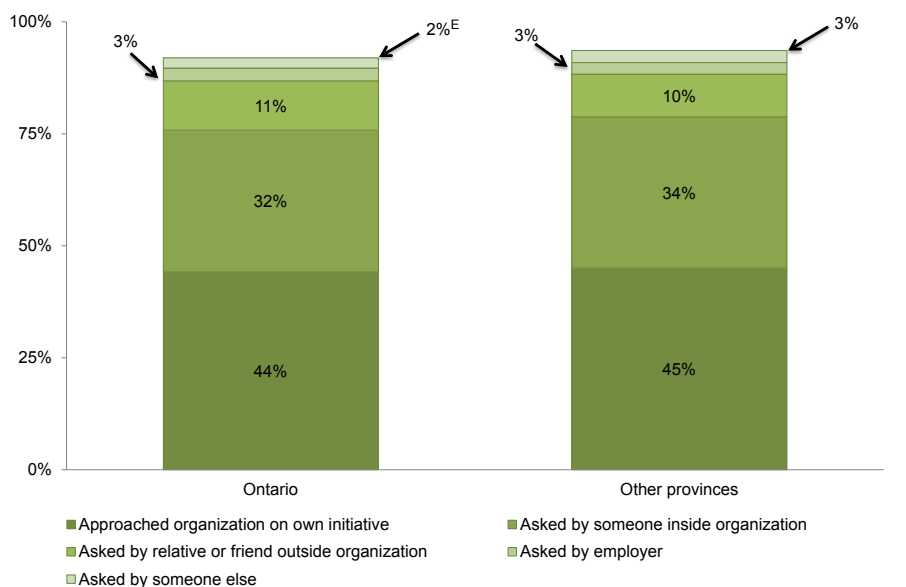


HOW VOLUNTEERS BECOME INVOLVED

The CSGVP asked volunteers how they initially became involved with the organization to which they contributed the most hours. Ontarian volunteers are slightly more likely to become involved with an organization because someone asked them to volunteer than they are to approach an organization on their own initiative. Just over two fifths (44%) of

Ontarian volunteers became involved after being asked by someone to volunteer (see Figure 2.8). Thirty-two percent of these volunteers were approached by someone already involved with the organization, 11% were asked by a friend or relative who was not already involved, 3% were asked by their employer, and 2%^E were asked by someone else.

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



^E Use with caution.

MANDATORY COMMUNITY SERVICE

The CSGVP also asked volunteers whether they were required to volunteer for the organization to which they contributed the most hours. This type of volunteering (where it 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 estimates of volunteer activity and is classified as mandatory community service. Less than one in ten (7%) Ontarian volunteers were required to volunteer for the organization to which they contributed the most hours (see Figure 2.9). Nearly one third (31%) of Ontarians who engaged in mandatory community service were required to do so by the group or organization itself while two fifths (44%) 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, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

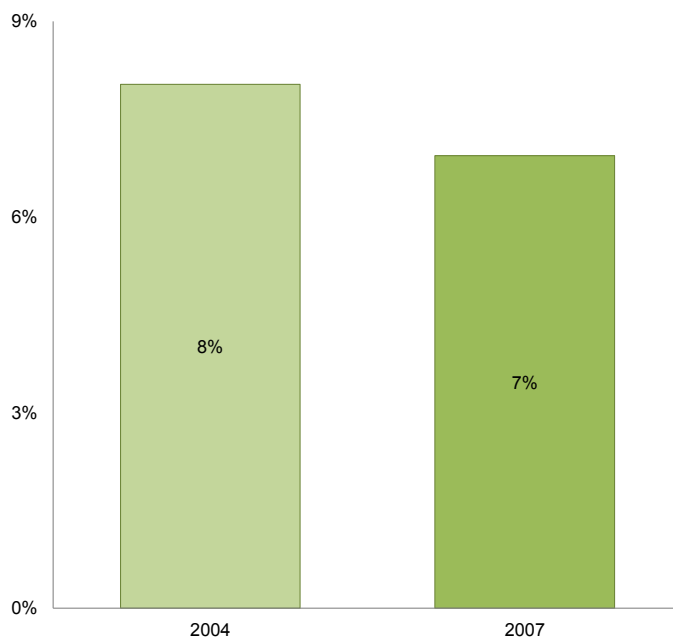
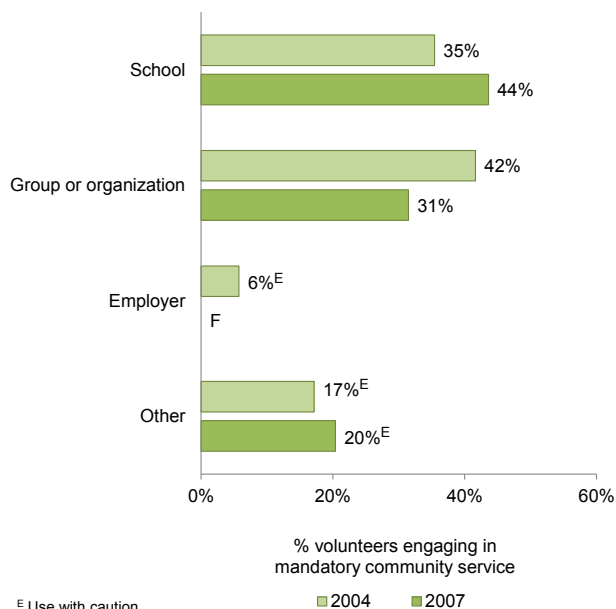


Figure 2.10: Organizations requiring mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.



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; many see it as a social activity or way to connect with and contribute to their community. Any or all of these factors may encourage Ontarians to volunteer. Conversely, Ontarians also face a range of barriers that may prevent them from volunteering. Below, we explore the degree to which Ontarians say they are affected by these various factors.

Motivations

Ontario volunteers were most commonly motivated to volunteer by their desire to make a contribution to 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 their skills and experiences (79%) and being personally affected by the cause the organization supports (56%). Ontarians were least likely to volunteer in order to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (26%) or to improve job opportunities (25%). The motivations of Ontario volunteers were broadly similar to those of volunteers from the rest of Canada. However, Ontarians were more likely to report that religious obligations or beliefs motivated them to volunteer (26% vs. 20%) and were less likely to be motivated because they were personally affected by the cause of the organization (56% vs. 61%). The percentages of volunteers reporting various motivations in 2007 were largely unchanged from 2004 (see Figure 2.12).

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

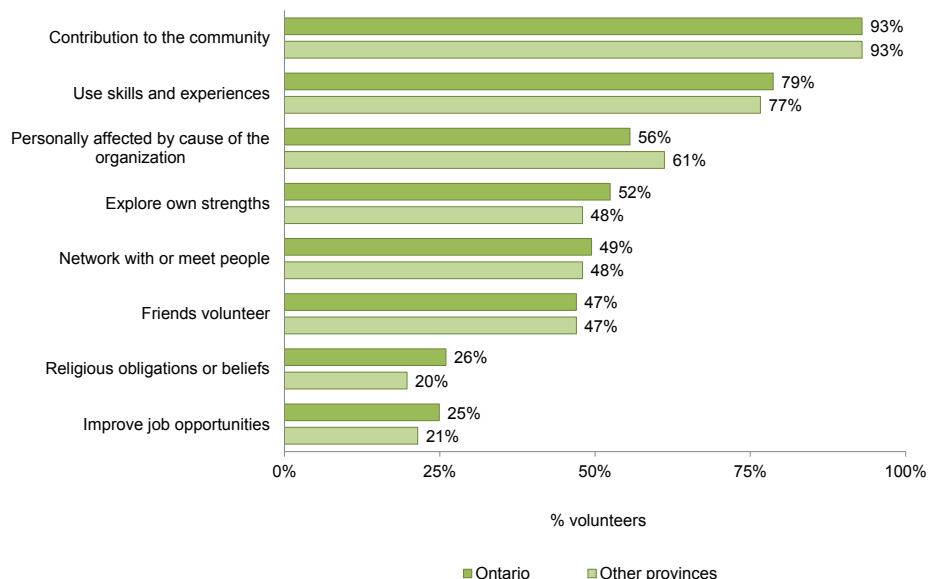
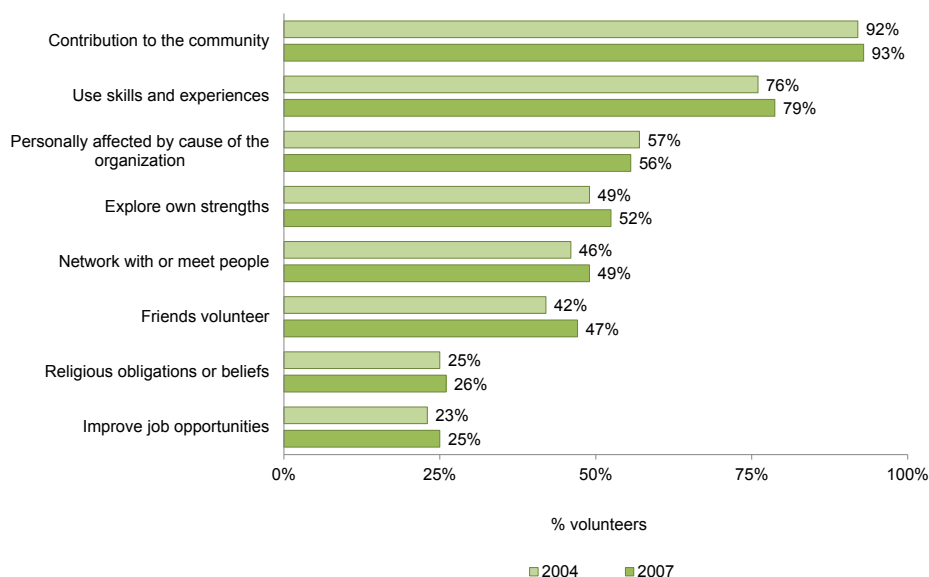


Figure 2.12: Reasons for volunteering, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

Barriers

Ontarians also face barriers that may keep them from volunteering. Ontarians who did not volunteer were most likely to say they did not do so because they lacked the time (70% reported this) or because they were unable to make a long-term commitment (68%). More than half said that they preferred to give money rather than time (53%) while exactly 50% said that they did not volunteer because no one asked. Ontarians were least likely to report that they were prevented from volunteering by the financial costs involved (22%), because they felt they gave enough time already (15%), or because of dissatisfaction with previous volunteer experiences (8%).

In terms of differences between Ontarians and non-volunteers from the rest of Canada, Ontarians were slightly more likely to report most barriers. For example, 68% of Ontario non-volunteers said that the inability to make a long-term commitment prevented them from volunteering, compared to 59% of non-volunteers from elsewhere in Canada. Similarly, Ontarians were significantly more likely to report that they did not volunteer at all because no one had asked them (50% vs. 41%; see Figure 2.13).

Interestingly, Ontario non-volunteers were somewhat more likely to report most barriers in 2007 compared to 2004 (see Figure 2.14). Of particular note were the increases in the percentage of non-volunteers reporting they were unable to make a long-term commitment (rising from 61% in 2004 to 68% in 2007) and that no one had asked them to volunteer (44% in 2004 vs. 50% in 2007).

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

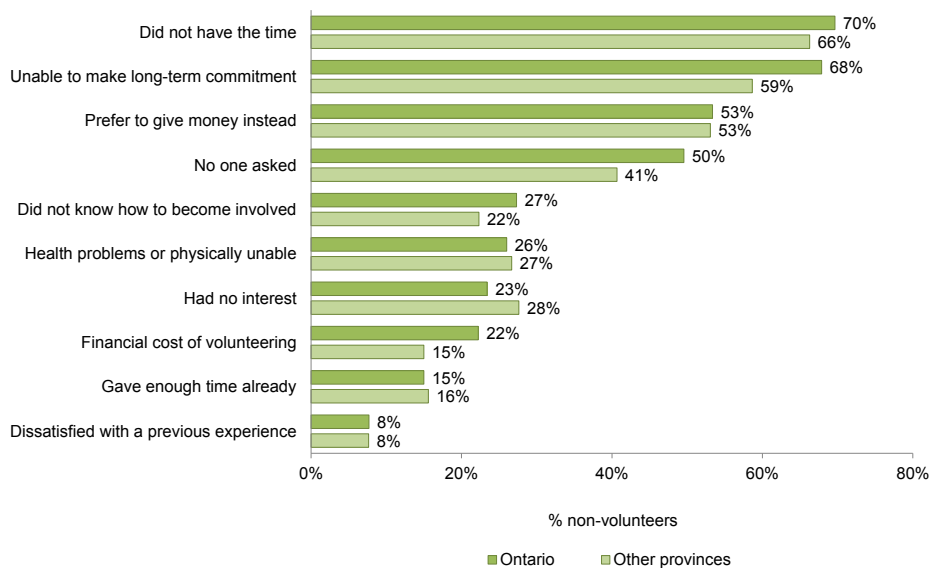
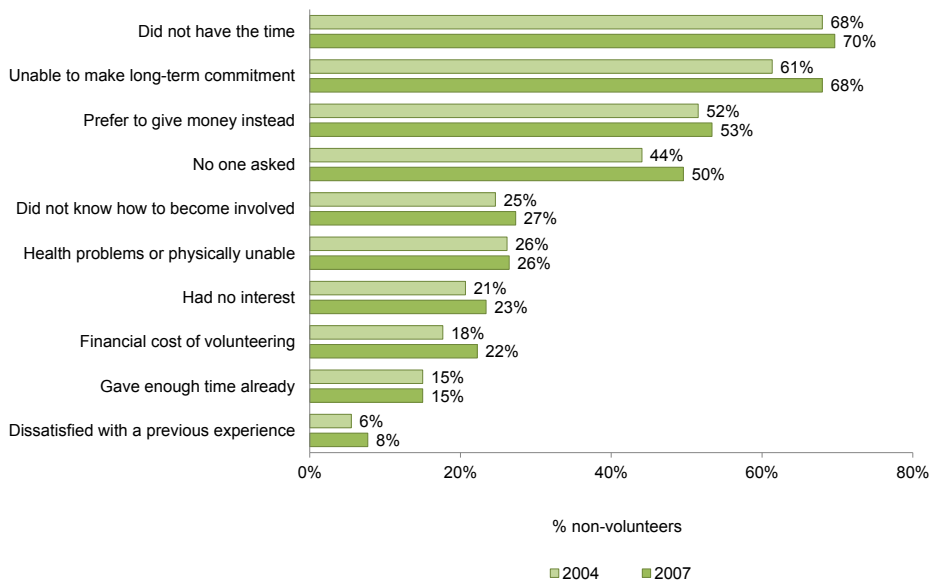


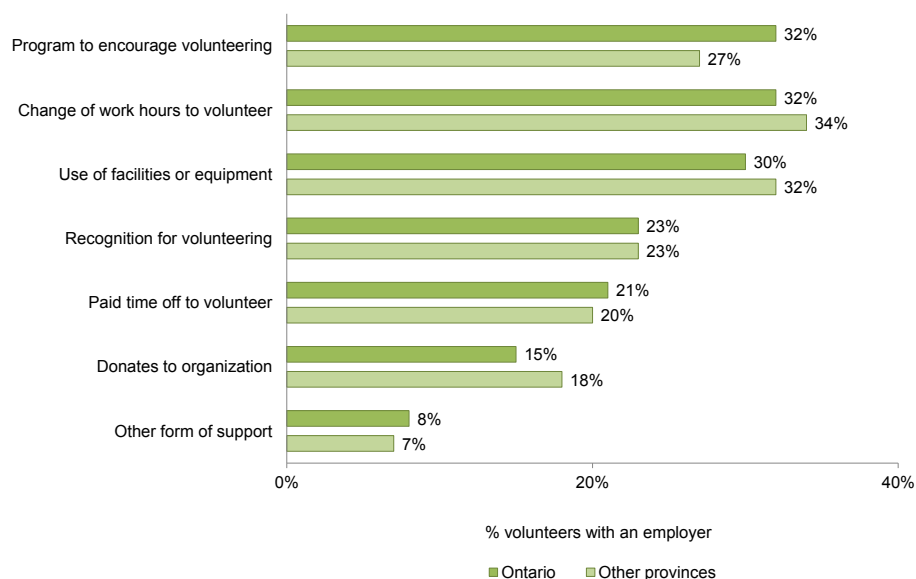
Figure 2.14: Reasons for not volunteering at all, non-volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.



Employer support for employee volunteer activities

Almost 6 in 10 (57%) Ontario volunteers with an employer reported that they received some form of employer support for their volunteering in 2004 (see Figure 2.15).⁷ The two most common forms of employer support were allowing employees to change or reduce their work hours in order to volunteer and participating in a program or as the result of a policy put in place by the employer to encourage voluntarism among employees (32% of volunteers with an employer reported these two methods of support). One third (30%) said that their employer allowed them to use work facilities or equipment for their volunteer activities, and 23% received some type of recognition from their employer for their volunteering. Twenty-one percent reported that their employer had either given them paid time off to volunteer or the opportunity to volunteer during work hours. Twenty-one percent reported that their employer had either given them paid time off to volunteer or the opportunity to volunteer during work hours.

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



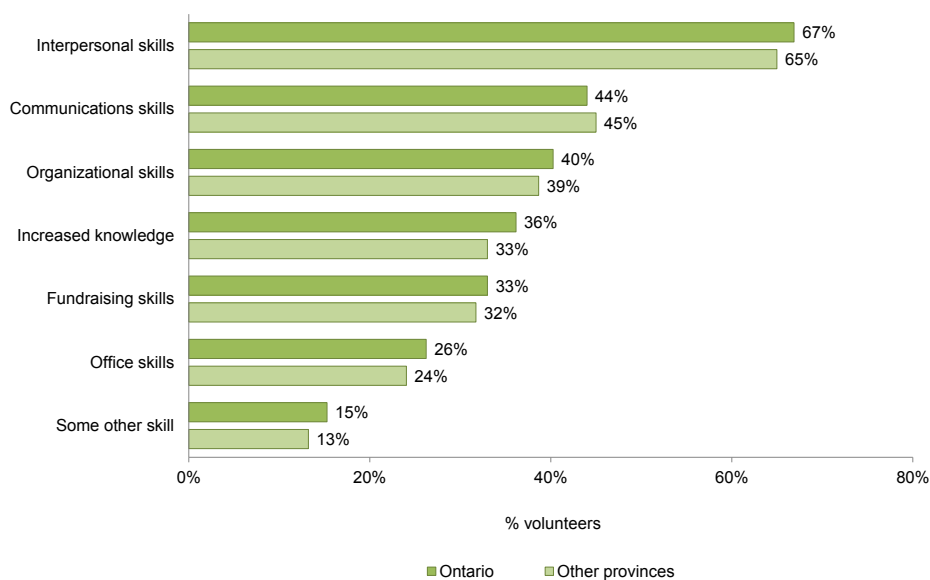
Skills gained from volunteering

Many volunteers use their volunteer activities as an opportunity to practice skills and gain experience (see Figure 2.16).⁸ Sixty-seven percent of Ontario volunteers said they improved their interpersonal skills through volunteering, and nearly half (44%) said they improved their communication skills. Volunteers were least likely to report improving their fundraising skills (33%) or office skills (26%). The pattern of responses in Ontario was broadly similar to that seen in the rest of Canada.

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, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.



THE IMPACT OF YOUTH EXPERIENCES ON VOLUNTEERING

Ontarians who had had any of a range of experiences during their youth were more likely to volunteer later in life as adults than those who had not had the same experiences (see Figure 2.17). For instance, almost two thirds (63%) of those who had been active in student government during their youth volunteered, compared to less than half (45%) of those who had not. Similarly, those whose parents had volunteered were more likely to report volunteering themselves in 2007 (59% vs. 41%), as were those who had volunteered as youth (56% vs. 38%). In addition to affecting the likelihood of volunteering, these youth experiences also seem to affect the amount of time people contribute when they do volunteer. For example, volunteers who had been active in student government contributed an average of 217 hours annually, compared to 147 for volunteers who had not been so involved in their youth (see Figure 2.18). Not all youth experiences appear to have such large effects on later volunteering. There was no difference in average volunteer hours contributed by those who canvassed as youth and those who did not.

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

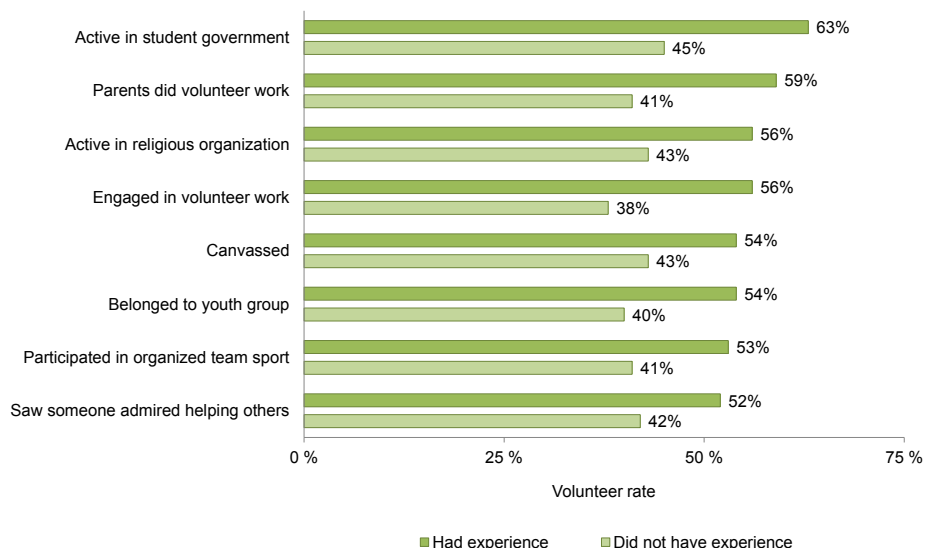
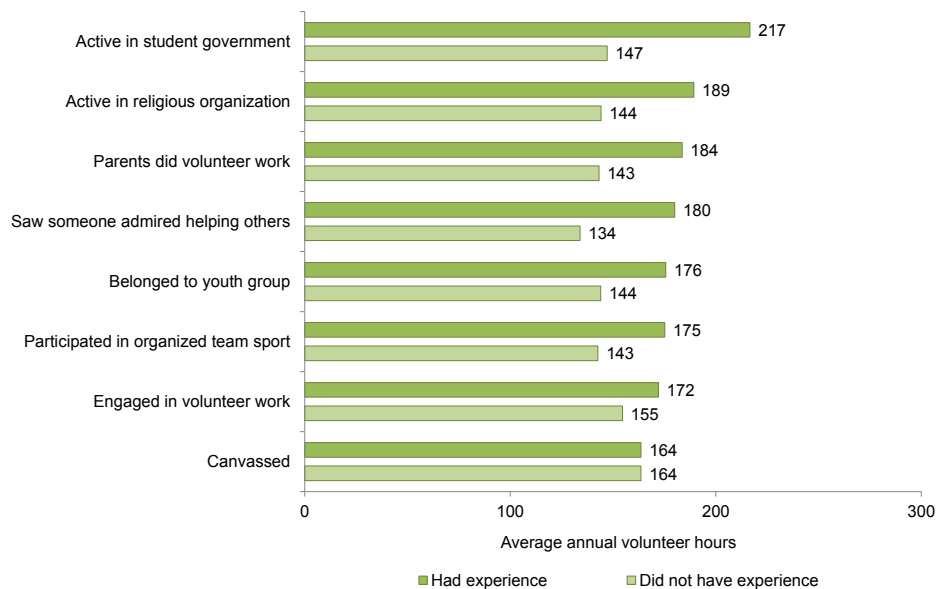


Figure 2.18: Average annual volunteer hours, by selected youth experiences, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.



HELPING PEOPLE DIRECTLY: INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

In addition to volunteering for nonprofit and charitable organizations, Ontarians 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 Ontarians (83%) provided direct help at least once in 2007. This rate has decreased slightly from 86% in 2004. The most common forms of direct help provided by Ontarians were help with domestic tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, gardening, maintenance, or shovelling snow (58%), providing some sort of health-related or personal care (50%), and helping with shopping or driving (44%; see Figure 2.19). More than one fifth (23%) engaged in paperwork such as writing letters, doing taxes, filling out forms, or banking; and 15% of Ontarians taught, coached, or tutored others.

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

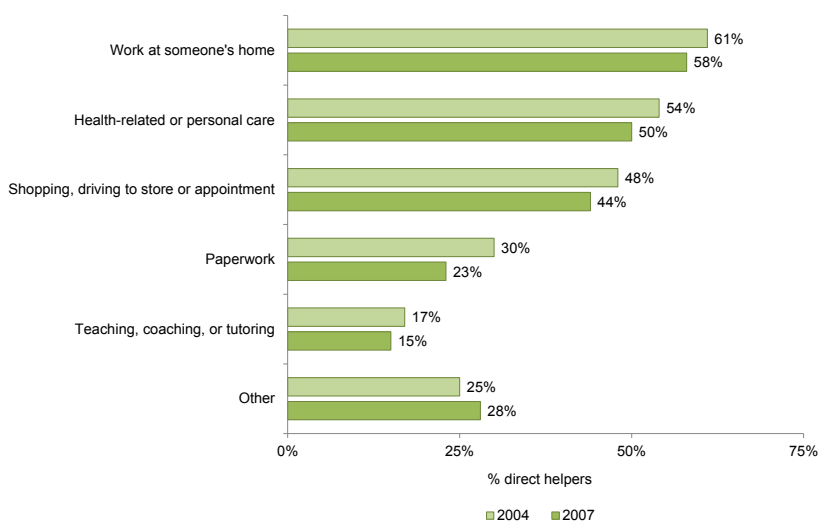


Figure 2.20: Frequency of helping others directly during the preceding year, by selected activity, direct helpers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.

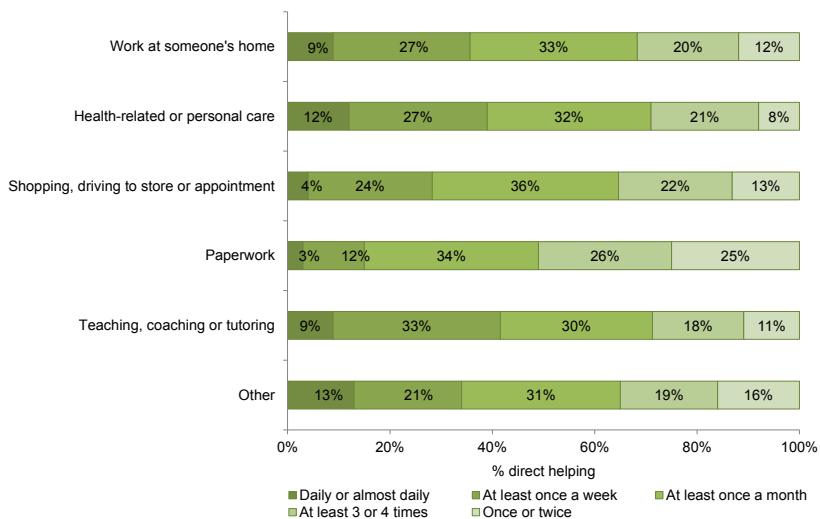


Table 2.3: Rate and frequency of helping others directly, by personal and economic characteristics, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.

| | Frequency of helping others directly | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Rate 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 | 79% | 9% | 31% | 26% | 16% | 18% |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15 to 24 | 85% | 10% | 30% | 23% | 17% | 21% |
| 25 to 34 | 85% | 8% | 23% | 25% | 22% | 21% |
| 35 to 44 | 81% | 9% | 30% | 27% | 15% | 20% |
| 45 to 54 | 81% | 7% | 34% | 27% | 17% | 15% |
| 55 to 64 | 77% | 10% | 31% | 30% | 13% | 16% |
| 65 and older | 64% | 12% | 41% | 24% | 14% | 9% |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 79% | 9% | 29% | 27% | 16% | 18% |
| Female | 79% | 9% | 33% | 24% | 16% | 17% |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Married or common-law | 80% | 9% | 31% | 28% | 16% | 17% |
| Single | 83% | 11% | 30% | 23% | 18% | 19% |
| Separated or divorced | 74% | 6% | 34% | 22% | 21% | 17% |
| Widow or widower | 59% | 10% | 41% | 25% | 13% | 10% |
| Education level | | | | | | |
| Less than high school | 75% | 9% | 24% | 26% | 17% | 23% |
| Graduated from high school | 84% | 10% | 28% | 23% | 18% | 21% |
| Some postsecondary | 84% | 9% | 45% | 20% | 11% | 15% |
| Postsecondary diploma | 87% | 9% | 33% | 25% | 14% | 18% |
| University degree | 87% | 9% | 30% | 28% | 18% | 14% |
| Labour force status | | | | | | |
| Employed | 86% | 8% | 29% | 26% | 17% | 20% |
| Unemployed | 87% | 10% | 57% | 22% | 5% | 6% |
| Not in the labour force | 82% | 11% | 34% | 24% | 16% | 16% |
| Household income | | | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 68% | 10% | 34% | 22% | 19% | 14% |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | 74% | 14% | 35% | 25% | 10% | 16% |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | 80% | 10% | 34% | 19% | 19% | 19% |
| \$60,000 to \$99,999 | 80% | 8% | 29% | 28% | 15% | 20% |
| \$100,000 or more | 85% | 8% | 29% | 28% | 18% | 16% |
| Children in household | | | | | | |
| No children in household | 77% | 9% | 33% | 26% | 16% | 16% |
| Pre-school aged children only | 85% | 5% | 19% | 30% | 18% | 27% |
| Pre-school and school aged children | 74% | 11% | 28% | 25% | 14% | 21% |
| School aged children only | 85% | 10% | 31% | 24% | 17% | 17% |
| Religious attendance | | | | | | |
| Weekly attendance | 86% | 12% | 40% | 26% | 12% | 10% |
| Not weekly attendance | 85% | 8% | 27% | 26% | 17% | 22% |

Ontarians engaged in some helping activities more frequently than others. Ontario helpers were most likely to provide most forms of help at least once a week. For example, 33% of those who helped out by teaching, coaching, or tutoring did so at least once a week (see

Figure 2.20). Other forms of help that were most likely to be provided at least once a week included work at someone's home (27% provided this help on a weekly basis) and providing health-related or personal care (27%). Providing help in the form of paperwork tended to be less frequent than other forms of assistance (25% of Ontarians 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 example, the likelihood of helping others generally decreases with age, ranging from a high of 85% among Ontarians aged 15 to 34 to a low of 64% among Ontarians 65 and older (see Table 2.3). However, older Ontarians were most likely to help others on a weekly basis (41%).

Ontarians who were single were the most likely to help others directly (83%). Those who were widowed were the least likely to do so (59%) but were the most likely to help others on at least a weekly basis (41%).

Ontarians with less than a high school education were least likely to help others directly (75%) while those with a postsecondary diploma or university degree were the most likely to help (87%). However, those with only some postsecondary education were the most likely to help others on a weekly basis (45%).

Ontarians with annual household incomes of \$20,000 or less were the least likely to help others directly (68%). This number generally rose with household income, reaching a high of 85% among those with household incomes of \$100,000 or more. However, Ontarians with household incomes between \$20,000 and \$39,999 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, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.

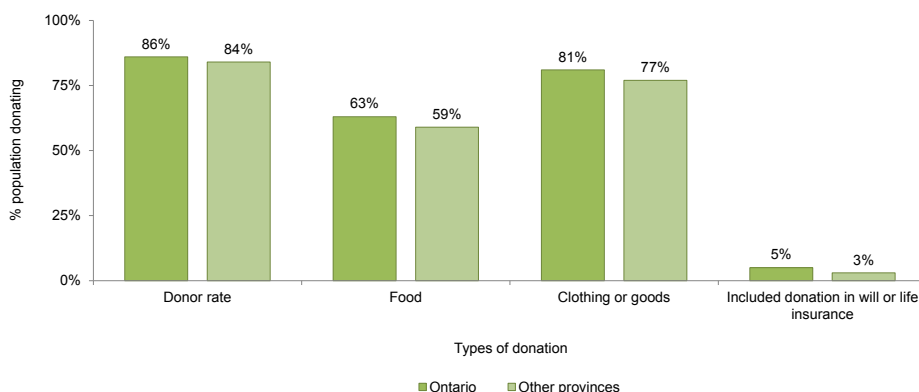


Figure A.1.2: Donor rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

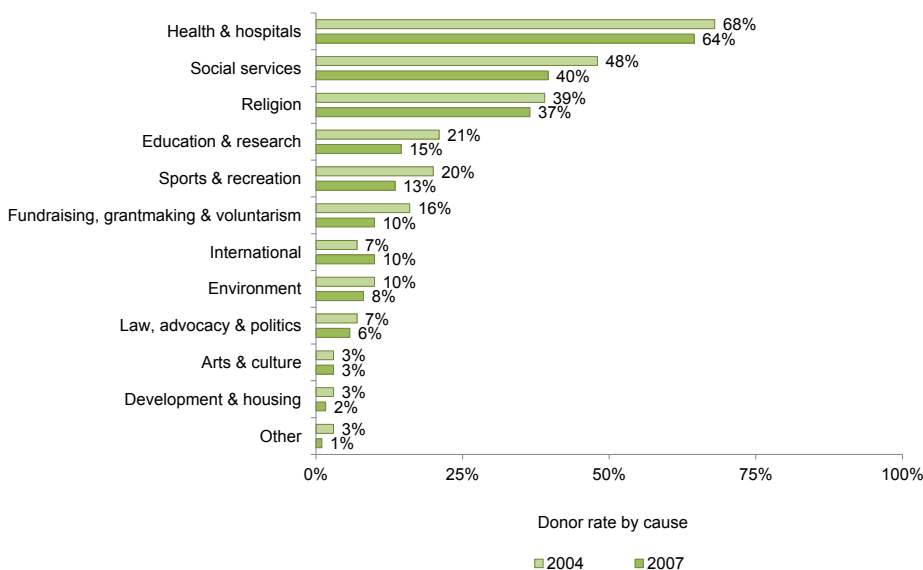


Figure A.1.3: Percentage of donors by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

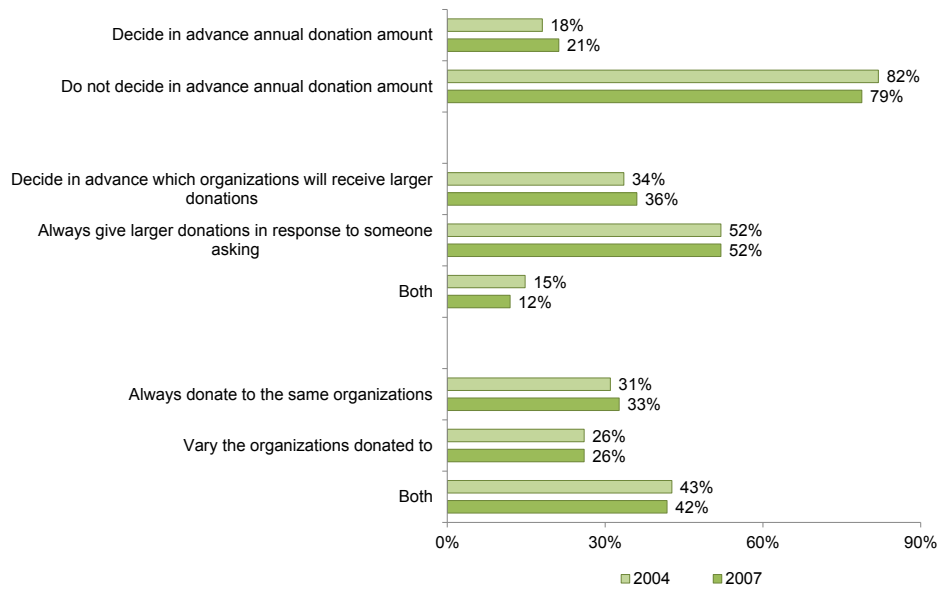


Figure A.1.4: Reasons for making financial donations, donors aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

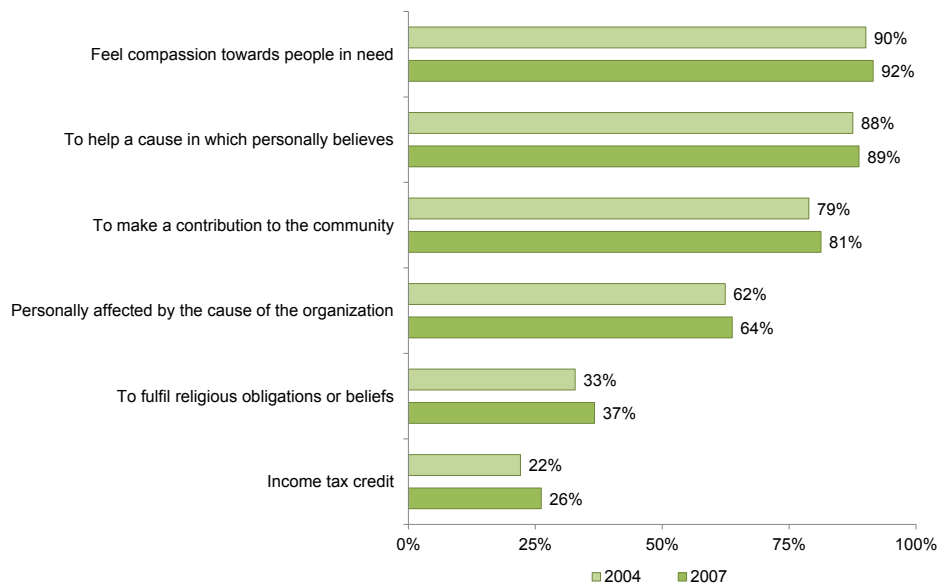


Figure A.1.5: What perspective donors did not like about requests, population aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

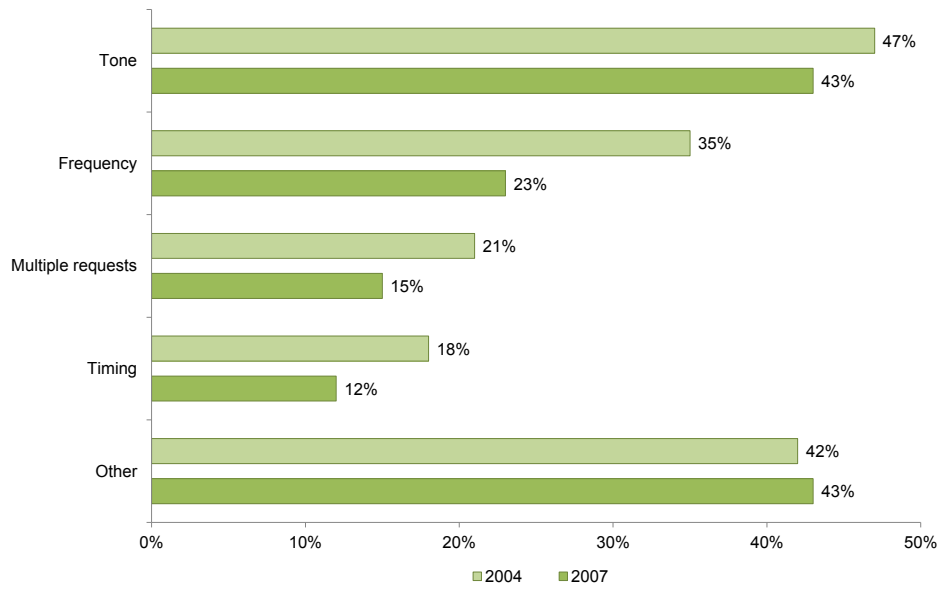


Figure A.2.1: Volunteer rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.

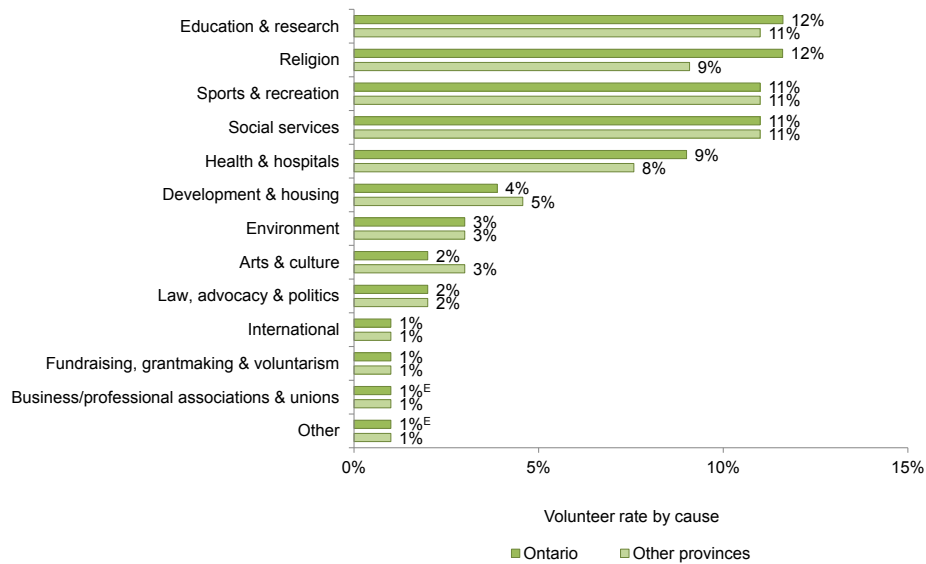
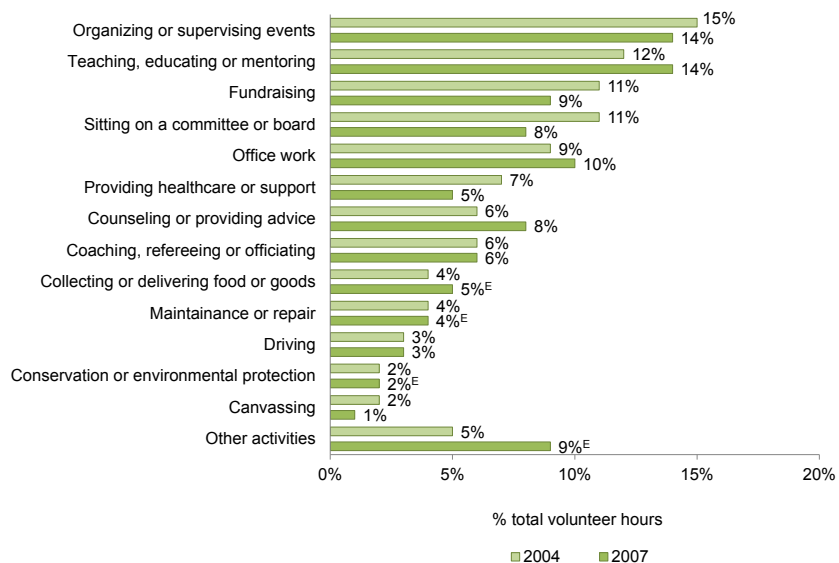


Figure A.2.2: Distribution of annual volunteer hours, by type of volunteer activity, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.



^E Use with caution.

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

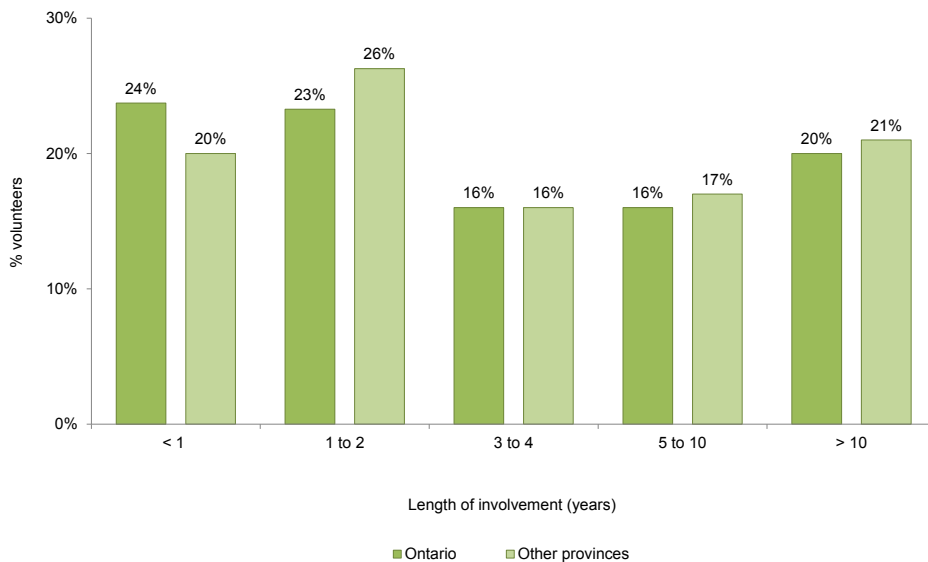


Figure A.2.4: Length of involvement with organization, by distribution of volunteers and total volunteer hours, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2007.

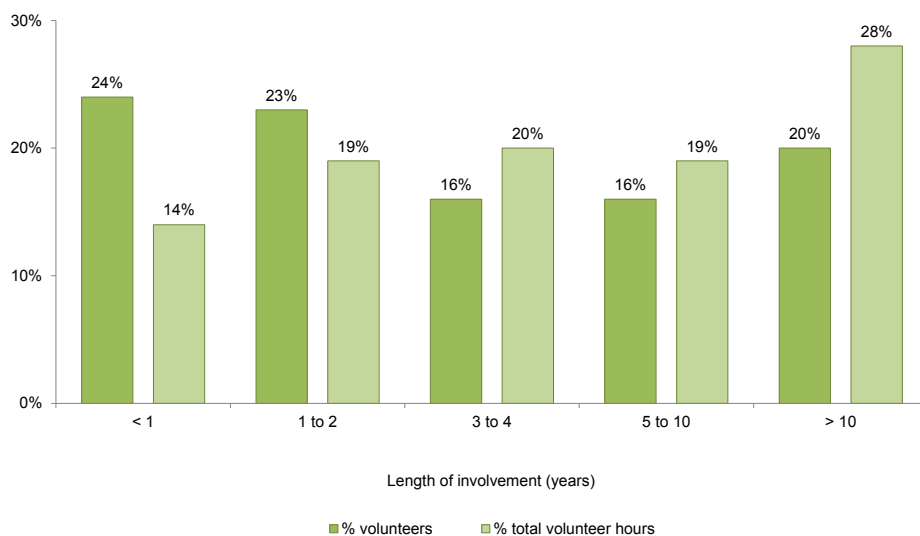


Figure A.2.5: Reasons for not volunteering more, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.

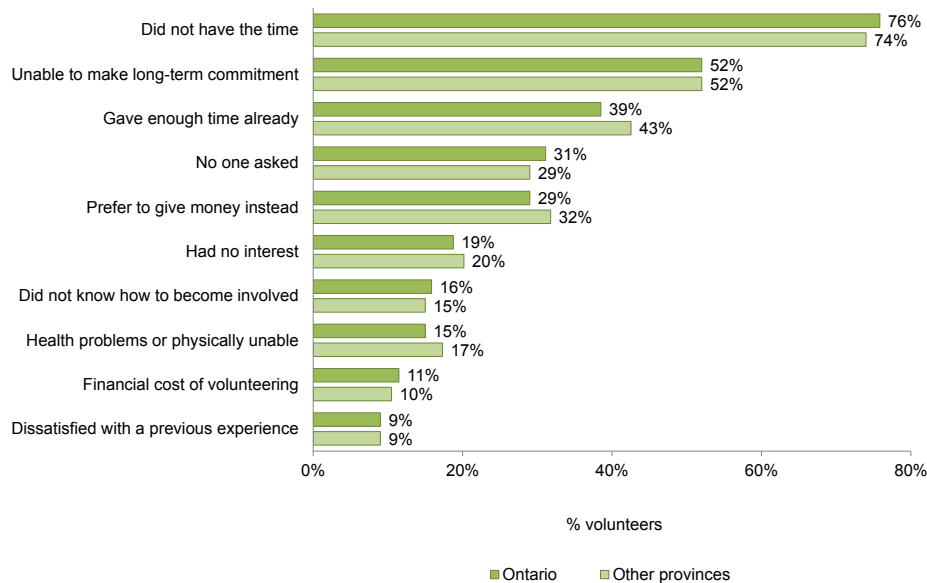


Figure A.2.6: Reasons for not volunteering more, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

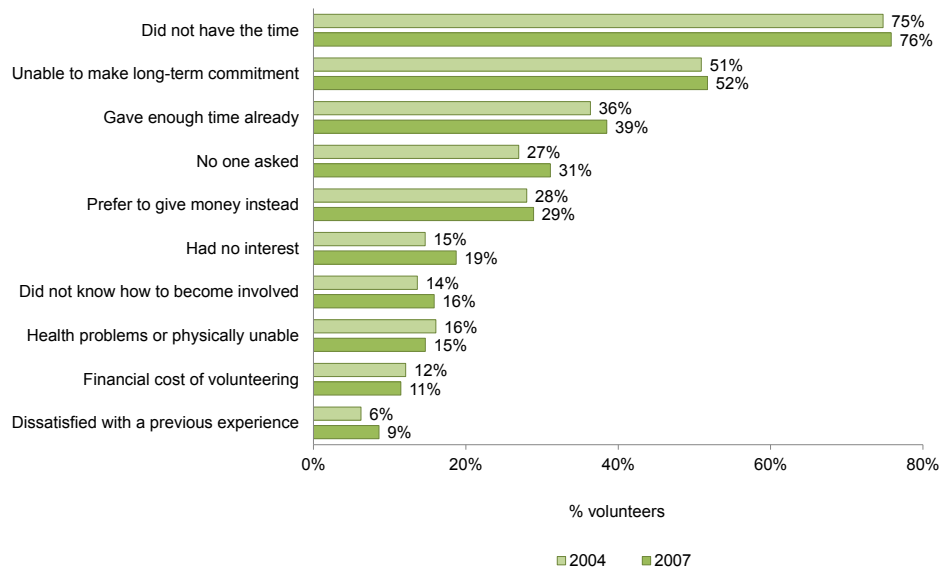


Figure A.2.7: Method of initial involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario, 2004 and 2007.

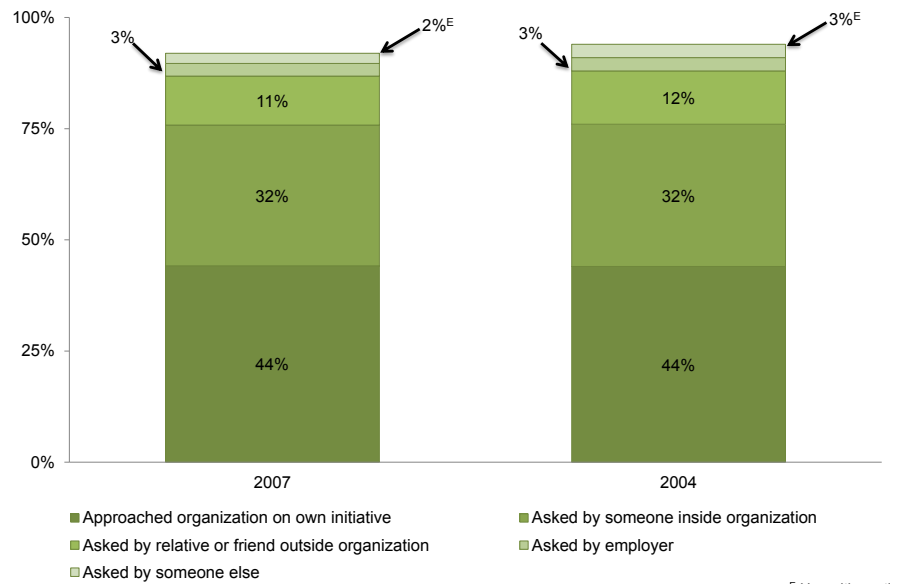


Figure A.2.8: Mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.

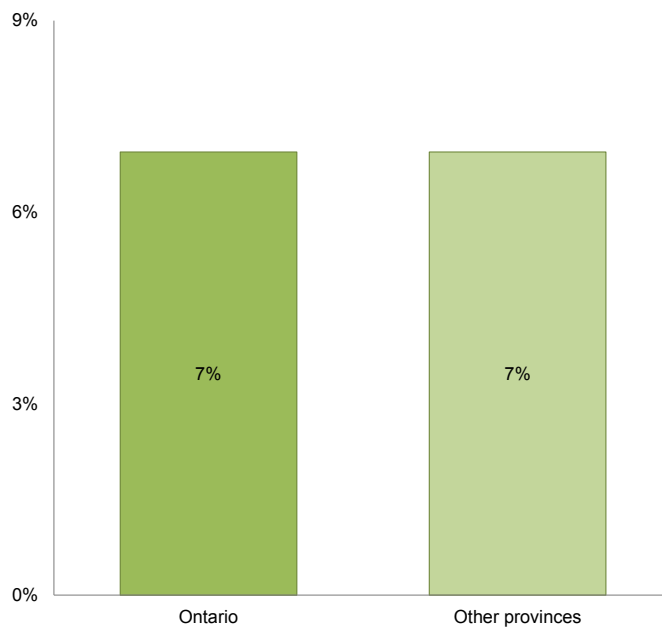


Figure A.2.9: Organizations requiring mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.

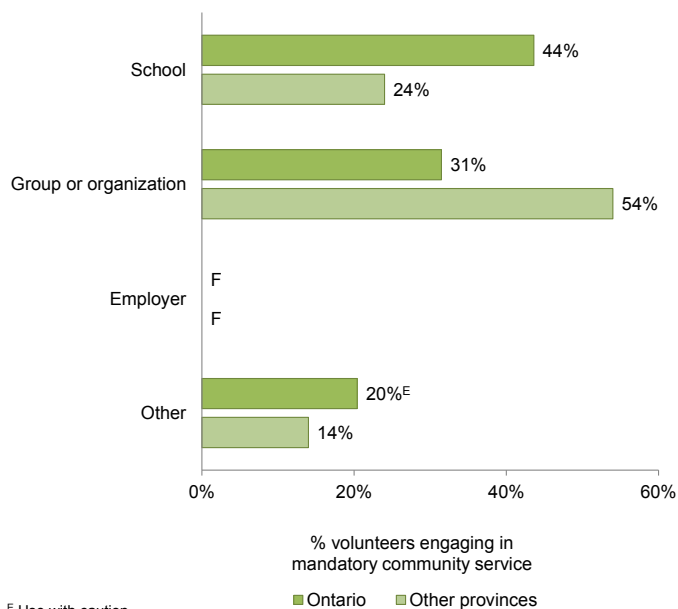
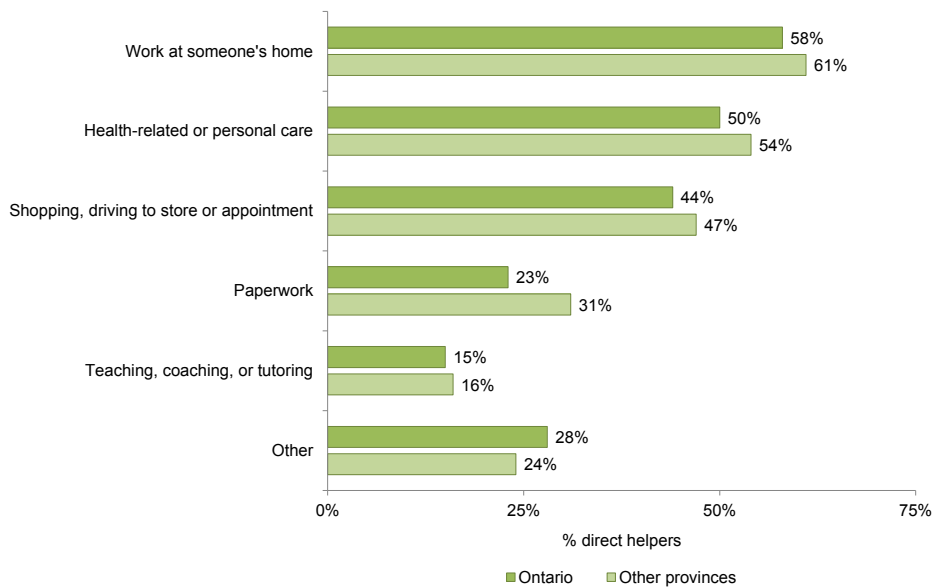


Figure A.2.10: Percentage of population helping others directly, by type of activity, population aged 15 and older, Ontario and other provinces, 2007.



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