

2007 CANADA SURVEY OF Giving, Volunteering & Participating



Giving and Volunteering in the Prairies

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



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CHAPTER 1 – CHARITABLE GIVING IN THE PRAIRIES

Since 2004, charitable giving in the Prairies has experienced a modest increase. Virtually all Manitobans and Saskatchewanians (86%) supported charitable or other nonprofit organizations by making financial or in-kind charitable donations. This chapter begins by exploring the level of support that Manitobans and Saskatchewanians provide to charitable and nonprofit organizations and the personal and economic characteristics of Manitoba and Saskatchewan donors. Next, it shows how the support Manitobans and Saskatchewanians provide varies among different types of organizations. It then addresses the motivations that underlie charitable giving and the barriers that prevent Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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

- 86% of Prairie residents (1.5 million residents) made either a financial or an in-kind donation in 2007 (an increase from 83% in 2004).
- Manitoba and Saskatchewan donors contributed an average of \$516 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).
- Prairie residents donated a total of over \$768 million in 2007, up from approximately \$631 million in 2004.
- The top 25% of donors (those who gave \$450 or more) accounted for 82% of the total value of donations.
- Very few Prairie residents (4%) said that they had planned bequests in the event of their death.
- Prairie residents were most likely to make donations to organizations working in the areas of Health & Hospitals (63% of Prairie residents donated), Religion (39%) and Social Services (38%).
- Religion organizations received the largest average annual donations (\$642) and the largest percentage of total donation value (57%).
- Prairie residents were most likely to donate by sponsoring someone in an event (38% donated in this way), through collection in a place of worship (35%), and door-to-

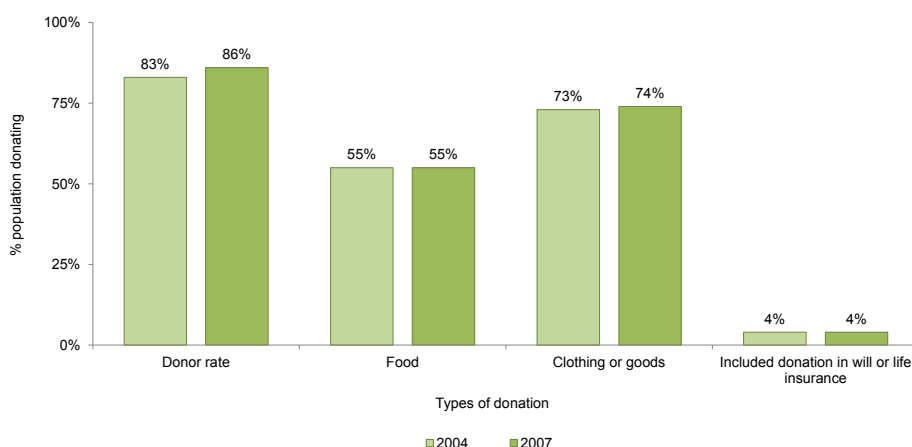
door canvassing (33%). However, although some methods were more common than others, the most common methods did not necessarily generate the most money.

- Groups of Prairie 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 \$40,000 or more; had no children present in the household; and attended religious services weekly.
- Prairie 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, Prairie residents were more likely than other Canadians to use mixed strategies of planned and spontaneous giving, as well as to donate to a mixture of new and familiar organizations.
- Manitoba and Saskatchewan 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, Prairie residents were more likely to say they did not give more because they preferred to volunteer instead, because they did not like how requests for donations were made, and because no one asked them to donate. They were less likely than donors elsewhere in Canada to think that their donations would not be used efficiently.
- Prairie residents who had 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 had any of these experiences donated, compared to around four fifths of those who had not had any of these experiences during youth.

THE SUPPORT THAT MANITOBANS AND SASKATCHEWANIANS PROVIDE

In 2007, the vast majority (86%) of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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 increase of 3 percentage points from 2004. Almost three quarters Manitoban and Saskatchewanians (74%) made in-kind donations of clothing or other goods, while just over half (55%) donated food. Only 4% said they had made provisions for a donation in the event of their death. The percentages of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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 Prairies, 2004 and 2007.



In total, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians gave over \$768 million in financial support to charitable and nonprofit organizations in 2007 (see Table 1.1). Manitoba and Saskatchewan donors gave an average of \$516 each (a 16% 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 the Prairies, the median donation was \$148, meaning that half of all Manitobans and Saskatchewanians donated less than \$148 and half donated more.

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

Rate of donating		2007	2004
Total population	(thousands)	1,739	1,712
Donors	(thousands)	1,500	1,421
Donor rate		86%	83%
Number of donations			
Total number	(thousands)	6,102	6,263
Average number per donor		4	5.3
Amount donated			
Total amount	(thousands)	\$768,429	\$629,880
Average annual amount per donor		\$516	\$444
Median annual amount per donor		\$148	\$135
Average amount per donation		\$126	\$101

In 2007, Prairie residents were roughly as likely as residents of most other provinces to report making a financial donation (see Figure 1.2). This was also the case in 2004. However, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians now stand out in the amounts they donate, ranking second highest among the regions in 2007 (see Figures 1.3). Prairie residents previously donated the fourth largest amount in 2004.

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.

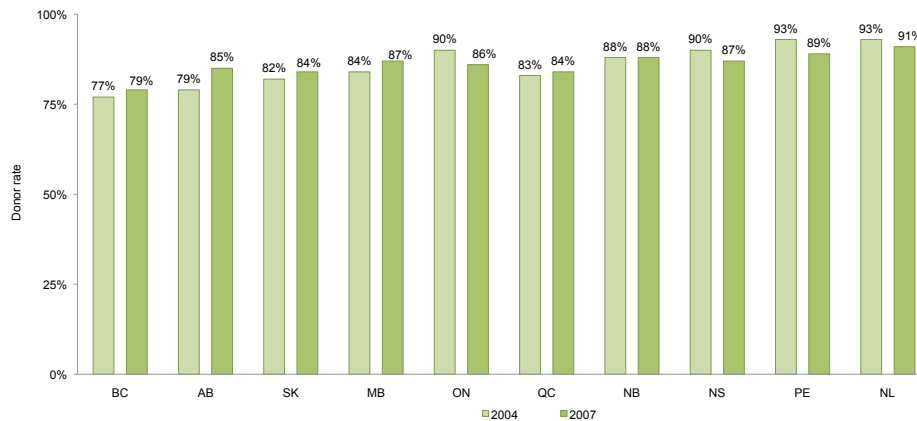


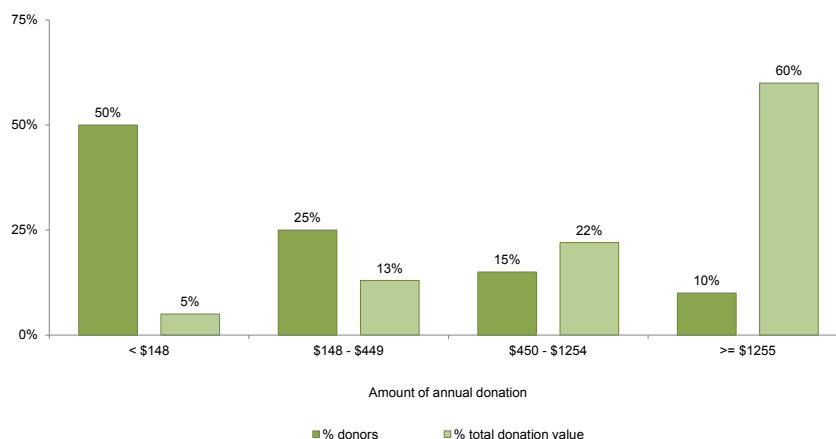
Figure 1.3: Average annual donations to charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.



THE CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT

Although most Manitobans and Saskatchewanians donated to charitable or nonprofit organizations, most of the money donated came 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 \$1255), contributed 60% of the total value of all donations, while the 15% who donated between \$450 and \$1254 contributed 22%. In contrast, the 50% of donors who contributed less than \$148 accounted for just 5% of the value of all donations.

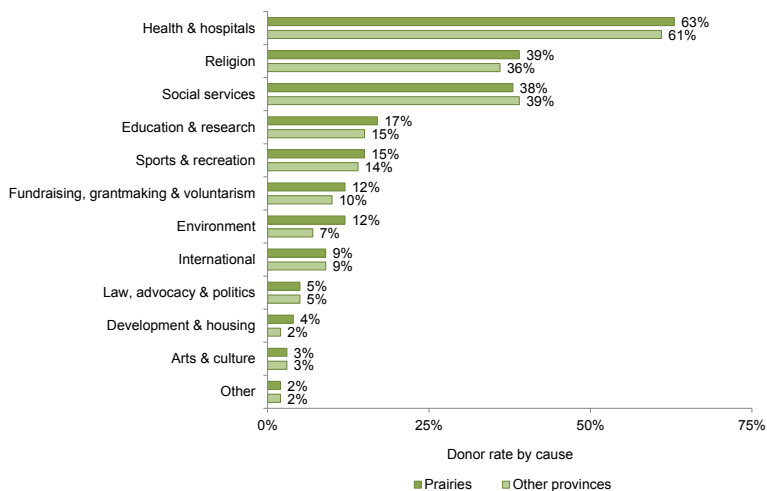
Figure 1.4: Distribution of donors and percentage of total donation value, by amount of annual donations, donors aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2007.



THE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN DONORS

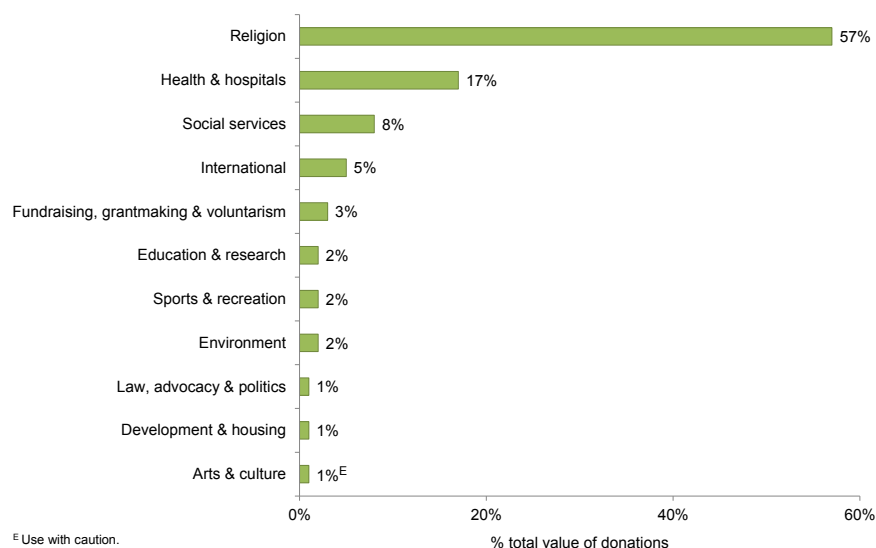
Manitobans and Saskatchewanians supported a wide range of charitable and nonprofit organizations, but not all types of organizations received the same level of support. Manitobans and Saskatchewanians were most likely to give to organizations working in the areas of Health (63% donated in 2007), Religion (39%), and Social Services (38%; see Figure 1.5). Other types of organizations had more modest bases of support: 17% of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians donated to Education & Research, 15% donated to Sports & Recreation organizations, and 12% donated to Fundraising, Grant-making & Volunteerism Promotion. Broadly speaking, the levels of support for most types of organizations in the Prairies 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, the Prairies and other provinces, 2007.



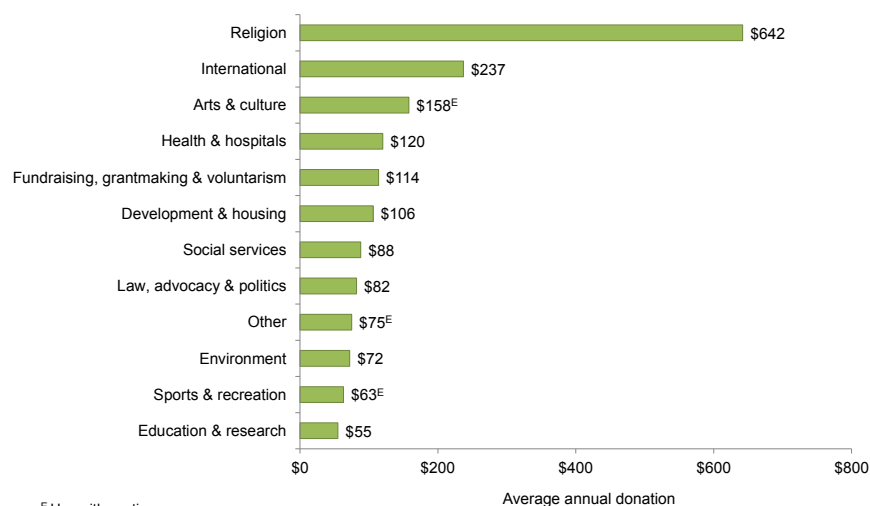
In terms of the amounts donated, Religion organizations received far more than any other type of organization. Collectively they received over \$438 million in 2007 – over half (57%) of the total value of all donations made in the Prairies (see Figure 1.6). Health organizations ranked a distant second with 17% of the total value of all donations (\$131 million) and Social Services organizations were third with 8% (\$61.5 million). This distribution of support is essentially unchanged since 2004 and 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, the Prairies, 2007.



The average amounts that Manitobans and Saskatchewanians donated to particular types of organizations varied greatly. Donors to Religion organizations made the largest average annual donations (\$642; see Figure 1.7). By comparison, the average annual donation for Health organizations was relatively small (\$120), even though nearly two thirds of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians (63%) donated to these organizations. Although Health organizations had a broader base of support than did other organizations, several types of organizations received larger average annual donations. Manitobans and Saskatchewanians made the smallest average annual donations to organizations working in the areas of Sports & Recreation (\$63^E) and Education & Research (\$55).

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



A PROFILE OF MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN DONORS

While making a donation is an individual choice driven by personal factors, nevertheless it is helpful to understand that, generally speaking, particular personal and economic characteristics are associated with an increased likelihood of donating and/or of giving 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 generally increased with age: Manitobans and Saskatchewanians aged 15 to 24 were the least likely to make a financial donation (68%), and those aged 55 to 64 were the most likely to do so (93%). In terms of the amounts donated, generally those who were older donated larger amounts. For example, donors aged 65 and over donated an average of \$677 annually, while those aged 15 to 24 made the smallest average annual donations (\$272).

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 8%^E of the total value of all donations, even though they accounted for 15% of the population in the Prairies. Conversely, those aged 65 and older made up only 17% of the population but accounted for nearly \$177 million in total annual donations, or 23% of the total value of all donations made in the Prairies.

Women were more likely to donate than were men (87% vs. 84%) but made smaller average annual donations (\$511 vs. \$522 for men). Men and women each accounted for approximately half of the population in the Prairies, and the total value of their donations corresponded directly to these numbers.

Individuals with higher levels of formal education were more likely to donate and tended to give more. Seventy-two percent of those with less than a high school education donated, compared to 93% of those with a university degree. Similarly, donors with less than a high school diploma contributed an average of \$358 annually, while those with a university degree contributed an average of \$854. In terms of their contribution to the total donation pool, those with a university degree contributed significantly more than one would expect given their role in the population, contributing fully 29% of total donation value, while accounting for just 17% of the population in the Prairies.

Those who were employed were more likely to donate (88%) than those who were not in the labour force (81%). They also made larger average annual donations (\$512 vs. \$486 for those who were not in the labour force). Those who were employed accounted for slightly more than one might expect, given their numbers (73% of total donation value vs. 70% of the population).

The likelihood of donating was lowest among Prairie residents with household incomes of less than \$20,000 (70%) and highest among those making between \$40,000 and \$59,999 (91%). The average annual donation amount increased with income, rising from a low of \$250 among those with household incomes of less than \$20,000 to a high of \$653 among those with incomes of more than \$100,000. Although donors with household incomes in excess of \$100,000 constituted only 21% of the population, they accounted for fully 28% of the total value of all donations.

Single Manitobans and Saskatchewanians were the least likely to donate (72%), while married individuals or those in common-law unions were the most likely to give (91%). However, there was only a marginal difference between those who were married and those who were separated or divorced (91% vs. 90%). Married or common-law individuals made much larger average annual donations than did singles or divorced individuals (\$602 vs. \$277 and \$366); however, widows and widowers made the largest average annual donations (\$729). Manitobans and Saskatchewanians who were married or in common-law unions constituted 61% of the population and accounted for three quarters (76%) 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. Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with no children or with only pre-school-aged children in their household were the most likely to make a financial donation (88% of each group), while those with pre-school aged and school-aged children in the household were the least likely to do so (78%). Those with no children present in the household also made the largest average annual donations (\$551) and accounted for 67% of the total value of donations.

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians who attended religious services weekly were more likely to donate than were those who did not (94% vs. 83%) and tended to give larger amounts on average (\$1,233 vs. \$292). While the majority of Prairie donors did not attend religious services weekly (78%), the 22% who did accounted for a disproportionate percentage of the total value of donations (58%).

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

	Donor rate	Average annual donation	% population	% Total donation value
Age group				
15 to 24	68%	\$272	18%	8% ^E
25 to 34	88%	\$340	16%	11%
35 to 44	85%	\$475	17%	15%
45 to 54	91%	\$623	19%	24%
55 to 64	93%	\$669	14%	19%
65 and older	91%	\$677	17%	23%
Sex				
Male	84%	\$522	49%	49%
Female	87%	\$511	50%	51%
Marital status				
Married or common-law	91%	\$602	61%	76%
Single	72%	\$277	28%	13% ^E
Separated or divorced	90%	\$366	6%	4%
Widow or widower	87%	\$729	5%	7%
Education				
Less than high school	72%	\$358	23%	13%
Graduated from high school	85%	\$468	20%	17%
Some postsecondary	90%	\$449	8%	7% ^E
Postsecondary diploma	92%	\$489	33%	33%
University degree	93%	\$854	17%	29%
Labour force status				
Employed	88%	\$512	70%	73%
Unemployed	F	F	F	F
Not in the labour force	81%	\$486	29%	27%
Household income				
Less than \$20,000	70%	\$250	13%	5%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	85%	\$436	21%	17%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	91%	\$542	19%	21%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	88%	\$553	26%	29%
\$100,000 or more	87%	\$653	21%	28%
Presence of children in household				
No children in household	88%	\$551	61%	67%
Pre-school aged children only	88%	\$400	7%	5%
Pre-school and school aged children	78%	\$331	8%	5%
School aged children only	81%	\$514	24%	23%
Religious attendance				
Weekly attendee	94%	\$1,233	22%	58%
Not a weekly attendee	83%	\$292	78%	42%

^E Use with caution.

F Sample size too small to use.

HOW MANITOBANS AND SASKATCHEWANIANS DONATE

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians make their donations to charitable and nonprofit organizations in many different ways. In 2007, they were most likely to donate after being

asked to sponsor someone in an event such as a walk-a-thon – 38% 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 (35%) and in response to door-to-door canvassing (33%). Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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 (5%).

Although the donation patterns in the Prairies were broadly similar to those elsewhere in Canada, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians differed in that they were somewhat more likely to donate as the result of a request for sponsorship (38% of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians donated in this way, compared to 31% of other Canadians) and somewhat less likely to donate in response to a request in a public place (22% vs. 28%). Although there have been shifts in almost all of the methods of donation between 2004 and 2007, the size of most of these shifts is not large enough to be statistically significant. A possible exception to this may be the decrease in the importance of door-to-door canvassing (5% decrease from 2004 to 2007), although the reasons for this shift, if real, is as yet unknown (see Figure 1.9).

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

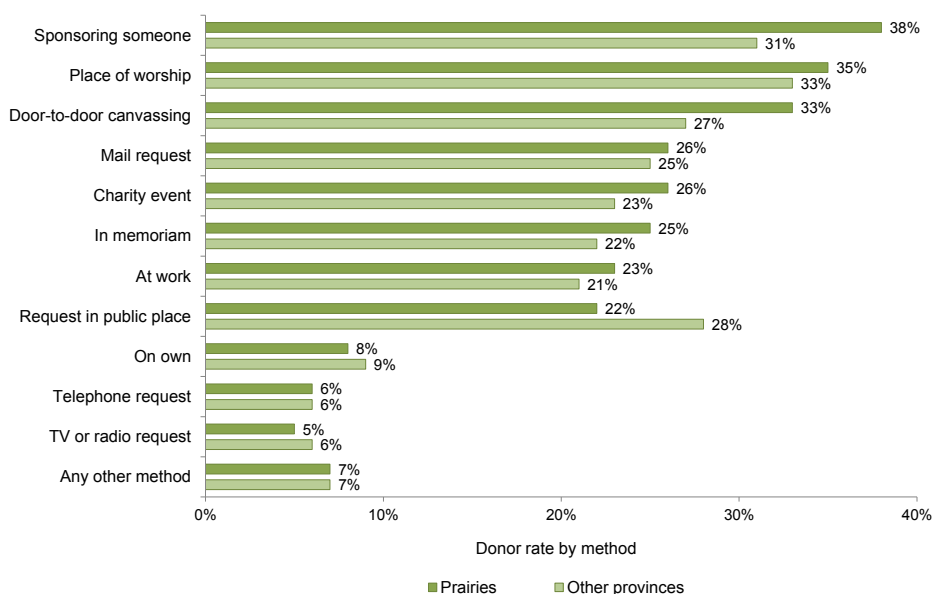
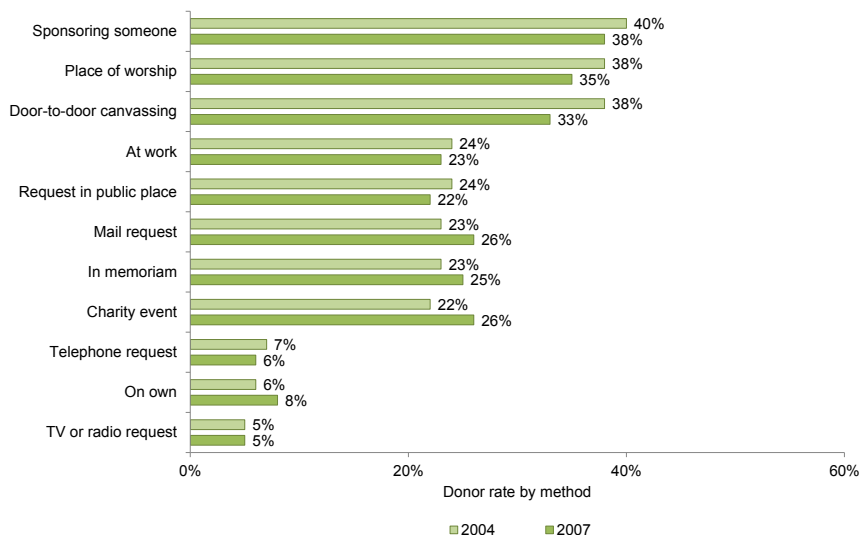
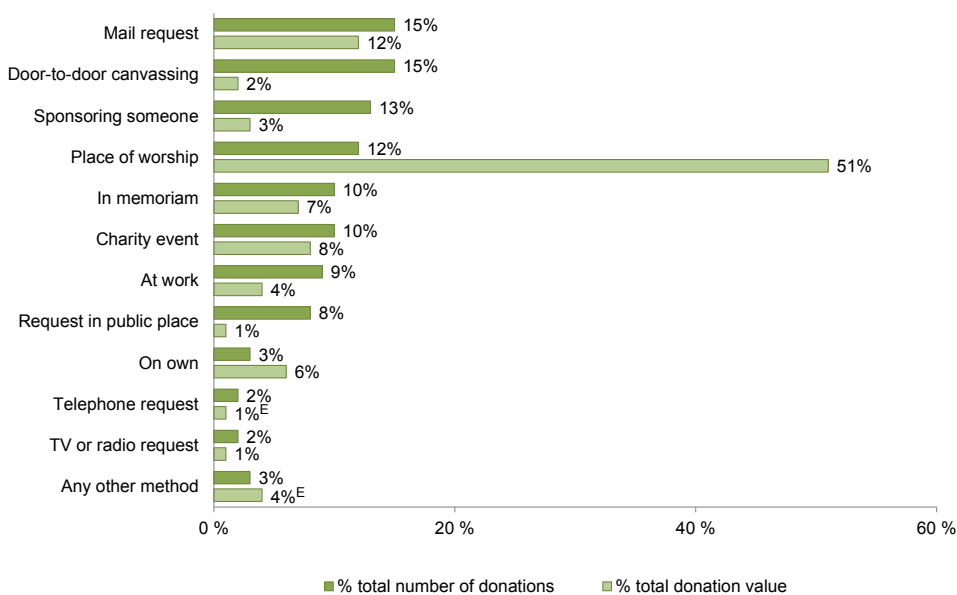


Figure 1.9: Percentage of population making a charitable donation, by selected solicitation method, population aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.



Although some methods of donation were more common than others, the most common methods did not necessarily generate the most money. For example, although donations made to mail requests and door-to-door canvassing were quite common (accounting for 15% each of the total number of donations made in the Prairies) they generated very small proportions of the total value of all donations (12% and 2% respectively; see Figure 1.10). Conversely, donations through places of worship accounted for just 12% of the total number of donations but generated half (51%) 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 Prairies, 2007.



^E Use with caution.

ENCOURAGING MANITOBANS AND SASKATCHEWANIANS TO GIVE: GIVING SPONTANEOUSLY VERSUS PLANNING AHEAD

A minority of Prairie donors planned their donations in advance. Less than one quarter of donors (22%) reported planning in advance how much they would donate over the course of the year (see Figure 1.11). Similarly, about one third of donors decided in advance which charitable and nonprofit organizations they would support with their larger donations (35%) and/or donated to the same organizations year after year (32%). Prairie donors were most likely to make their larger donations in response to being asked (50%) and to support a mixture of new and familiar organizations in a given year (45%). They differed from donors in the rest of Canada in that they were generally more likely to pursue strategies that involved 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 22% of Prairie donors who decided in advance the amount they would give over the course of the year collectively contributed over one third (37%) of the total value of all donations (see Figure 1.12). Similarly, the one third (35%) of donors who decided in advance which organizations they would support with their larger donations contributed over half (55%) of the total value of all donations, and the 32% of donors who regularly supported the same organization contributed 43% of the total value of all donations. Donors who pursued both planned and reactive strategies also accounted for somewhat larger proportions of the total value of all donations than their numbers would suggest.

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

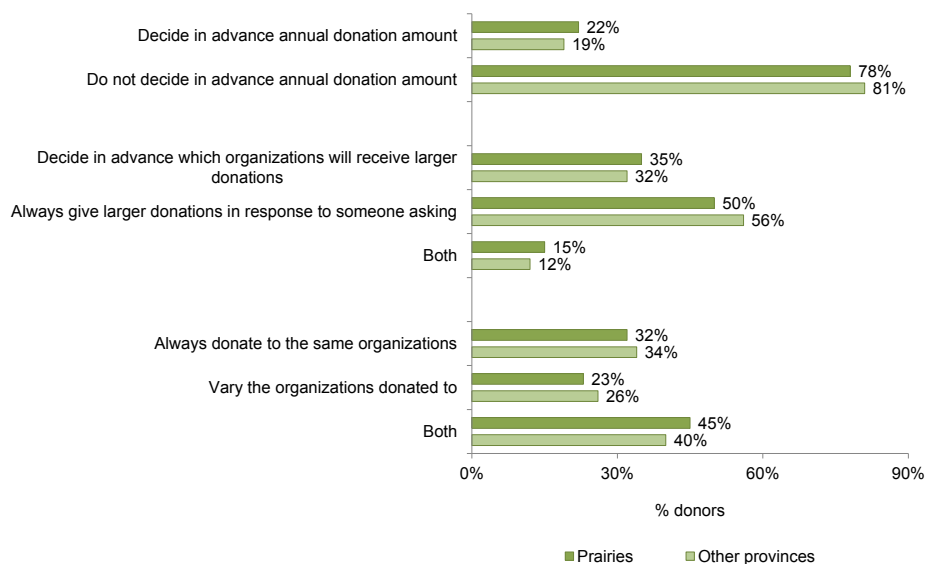
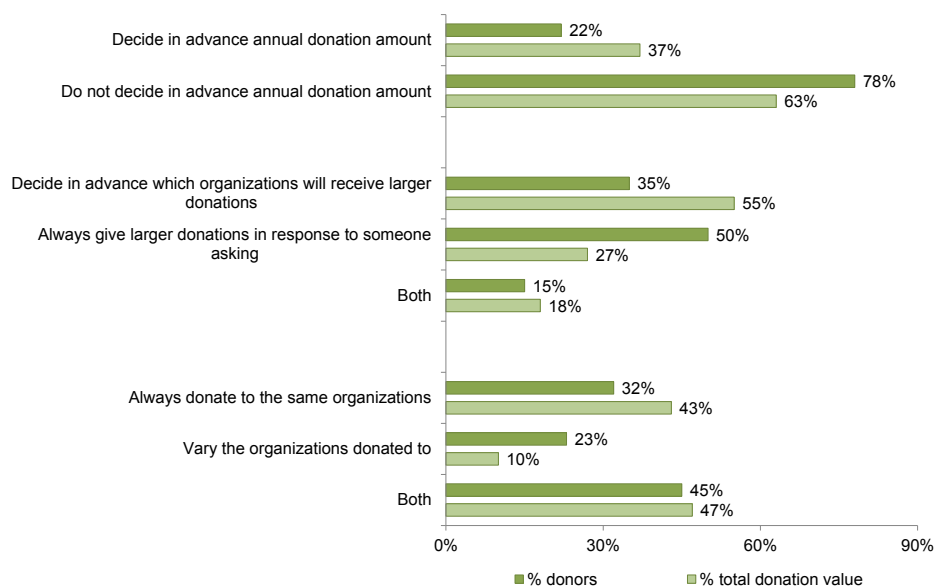


Figure 1.12: Percentage of donors and percentage of total donation value, by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2007.



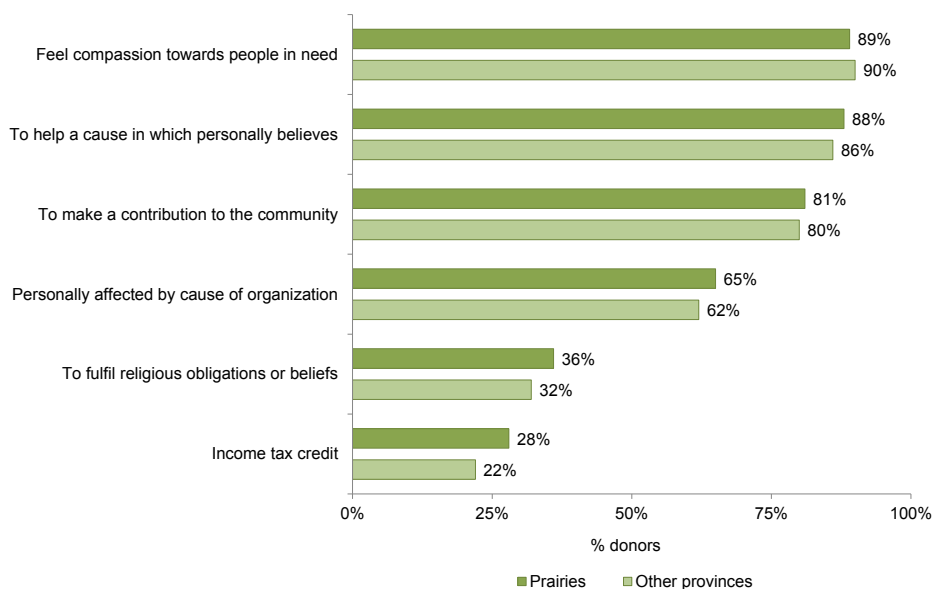
THE REASONS FOR MAKING FINANCIAL DONATIONS

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

Motivations

Prairie donors were most likely to report donating for altruistic reasons. The reasons most frequently reported by Prairie donors were feeling compassion towards people in need (89%), helping a cause in which they personally believe (88%), 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 (65%; see Figure 1.13). Donors were least likely to be motivated by a desire to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (36%) or by being able to claim an income tax credit in return for their donation (28%). The motivations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan donors were very similar to those reported by donors in the rest of Canada. Similarly, the relative importance of the motivations reported by Manitoba and Saskatchewan donors in 2007 was essentially identical to that reported in 2004.

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



Barriers

The two most common reasons that Manitoba and Saskatchewan donors gave for not giving more were that they could not afford to do so (71%) or were happy with the amount they had already given (68%; see Figure 1.14). Less commonly reported barriers to donating related to issues that charitable and nonprofit organizations may be able to influence. Thirty-seven percent said that they did not like the way requests were made. Similarly, just under one third (29%) said they did not think the money donated would be used efficiently, and over one quarter (27%) said no one had asked them to donate more. Prairie donors were more likely to report most of these barriers than were donors from the rest of Canada. Similarly, the incidence of two fifths of all barriers increased between 2004 and 2007 (see Figure 1.15). Finally, in 2007, comparatively 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 (12%).

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

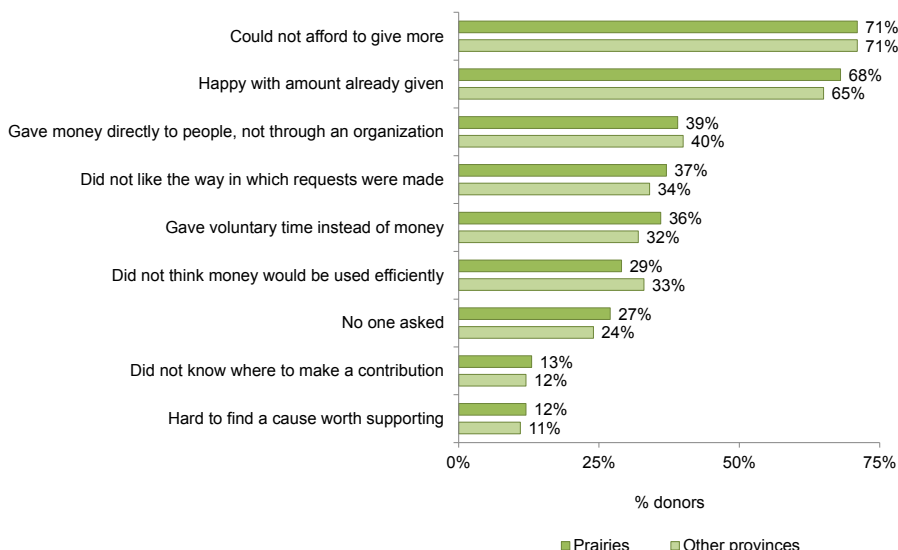
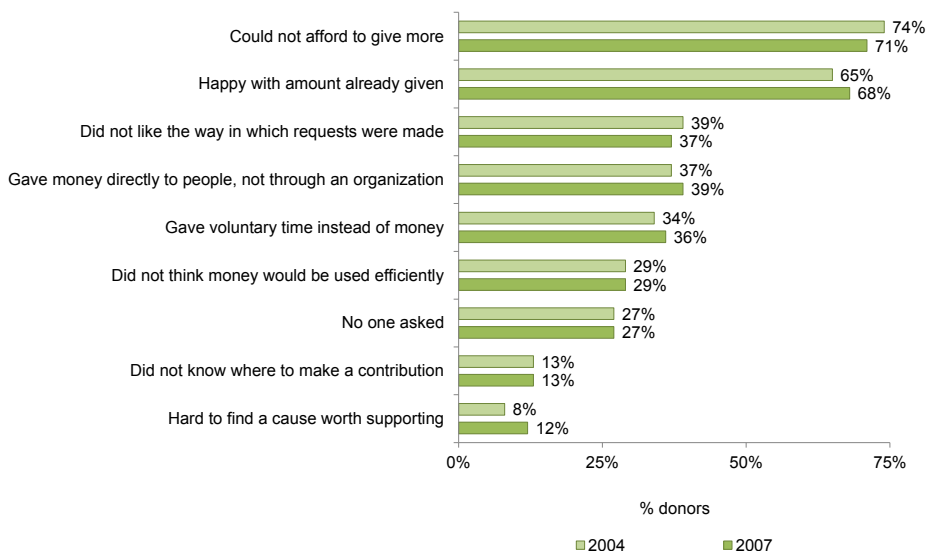


Figure 1.15: Reasons for not donating more, population aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.



THE IMPACT OF YOUTH EXPERIENCES ON DONATING

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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 reported making larger average annual donations than did donors who had not had the same experiences. Those who were active in a religious organization or in student government or who belonged to a youth group gave the largest annual amounts. However, the nature of the experience matters – those who had participated in a team sport or canvassed on behalf of an organization during their youth did not report larger average annual donations (see Figure 1.7).

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

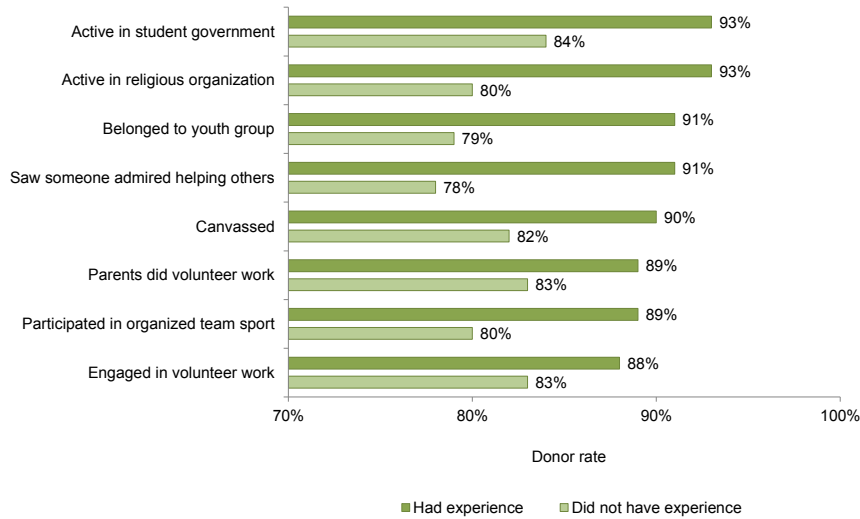


Figure 1.17: Average annual donations, by selected youth experiences, donors aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2007.



CHAPTER 2 – VOLUNTEERING IN THE PRAIRIES

Volunteers are essential to the success of charitable and nonprofit organizations. In 2007, more than 975,000 Manitobans and Saskatchewanians donated their time, energy, experience, and passion to organizations throughout the province. This chapter explores the nature of volunteering in the Prairies, including the levels of support Prairie residents provide to the charitable sector, the types of organizations they volunteer for, and the tasks they perform. It also examines what motivates Prairie residents to volunteer – including the impact of youth experiences on future volunteering – as well as barriers that prevent them from volunteering. Where significant, it reports on changes between 2004 and 2007.

VOLUNTEERING IN 2007: KEY FINDINGS AND COMPARISONS

- 975,000 Prairie residents (57% of the population) volunteered their time to charitable and nonprofit organizations in 2007 (an increase from 52% in 2004).
- Prairies residents volunteered an average of 154 hours each for a total of 150 million hours – the equivalent of more than 78,000 full-time jobs.
- The top 25% of volunteers (those who volunteered 170 hours or more) accounted for 75% of all volunteer hours.
- Prairie residents were more likely to volunteer for organizations working in the areas of Sports & Recreation (15% of Prairie residents volunteered), Education & Research (15%), Religion (15%), and Social Services (13%).
- The most common activities volunteers performed were fundraising (49% of volunteers performed this activity), organizing or supervising events (45%), sitting on committees or boards (39%), and teaching, educating or mentoring (31%).
- Groups of Prairie residents who volunteered a disproportionately high number of hours were those who were 35 to 54 years of age; held a university degree; had an annual household income of \$60,000 or more; had school-aged children only; and attended religious services weekly.
- 9% 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; 60% of this group reported that the group or organization itself required this mandatory community service.

- Prairie 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 (94% of volunteers reported this motivation) and the desire to use their skills and experiences (80%).
- Volunteers were most likely to identify a lack of time (74%) and the inability to make a long term commitment (54%) as barriers to volunteering more.
- Prairie residents 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 were active in student government or who had parents who volunteered.
- Manitoba and Saskatchewan volunteers who had been active in student government or in a religious organization or who had belonged to a youth group volunteered the most hours, on average, as adults.

VOLUNTEERING IN THE PRAIRIES

In 2007, over 975,000 Manitobans and Saskatchewanians – the equivalent of 57% of the population aged 15 and over – volunteered for a charitable or nonprofit organization (see Table 2.1). This was a five percentage point increase from the 52% who volunteered in 2004. Together, Prairie volunteers contributed an average of 154 hours each, for a total of 150 million hours – the equivalent of more than 78,000 full-time jobs.³

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

Rate of volunteering		2007	2004
Total population	(thousands)	1,739	1,712
Volunteers	(thousands)	975	887
Volunteer rate		57%	52%
Hours volunteered			
Total volunteer hours	(thousands)	150,000	152,000
Average volunteer hours		154	171
Full-time job equivalents		78,125	78,975

In 2007, as in 2004, Prairie residents 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).

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.

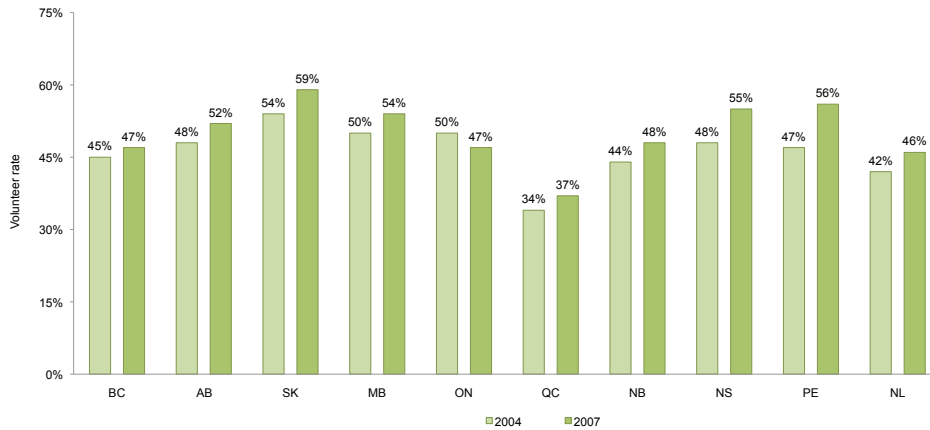
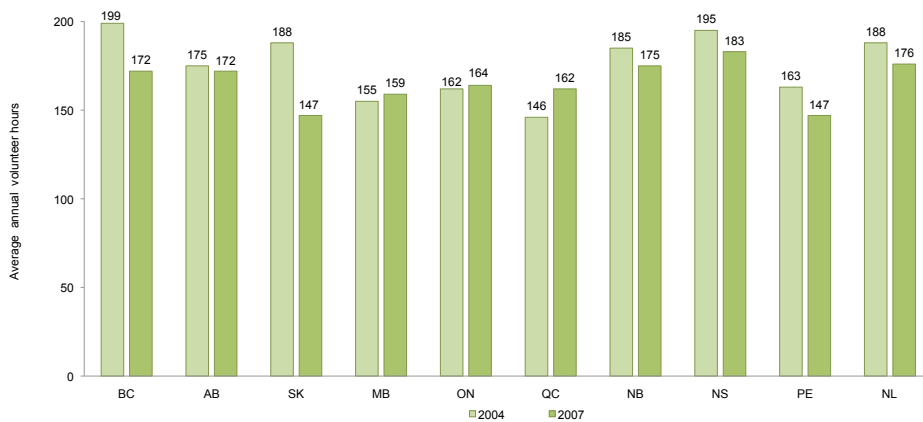


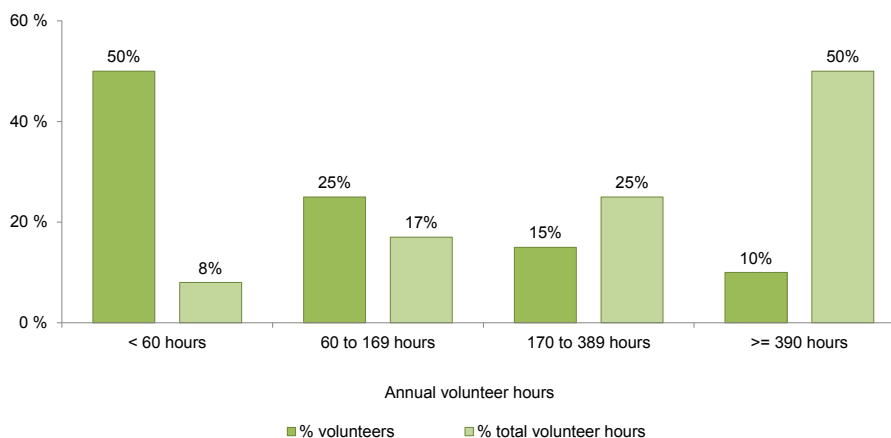
Figure 2.2: Average annual volunteer hours for charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.



THE CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT

Although over half of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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 390 hours or more over the course of the year together accounted for half (50%) of the total volunteer hours. More broadly, the 25% of volunteers who contributed 170 hours or more accounted for 75% of total volunteer hours. Conversely, 50% of volunteers contributed fewer than 60 hours annually and accounted for just 8% 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 Prairies, 2007.



THE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY MANITOBAN AND SASKATCHEWANIAN VOLUNTEERS

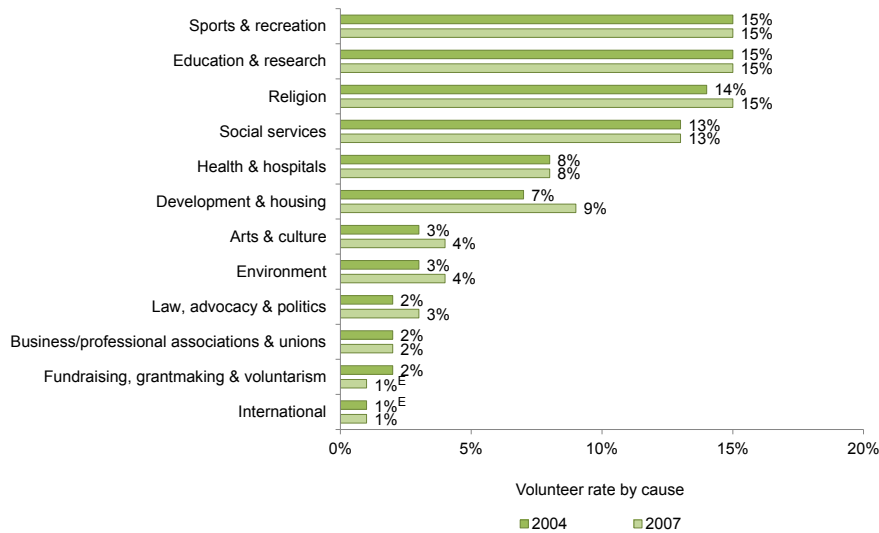
Although Manitobans and Saskatchewanians volunteered for a variety of organizations, they were more likely to support certain types of organizations. They were most likely to volunteer for organizations dedicated to Sports & Recreation (15% of Prairie residents volunteered for this cause) Education & Research (15%), Religion (15%), and Social Services (13%; see Figure 2.4).⁴ Prairie residents were least likely to give their time to organizations focusing on Business or Professional Associations & Unions, Fundraising, Grant-making and Voluntarism Promotion, and International causes.⁵ There were few, if any, statistically significant changes in the percentages of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians volunteering for particular types of organizations from 2004 to 2007.

Despite the fact that a large percentage of Prairie residents 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 Business or Professional Associations & Union (167^E), Law, Advocacy & Politics organizations (119^E), and Religion organizations (112; see Figure 2.5). They contributed the fewest hours, on average, to organizations working in the areas of Fundraising, Grant-making and Voluntarism Promotion (34^E), Health & Hospitals (60), and Education & Research (63).

⁴ It is important to remember in interpreting these results that the majority of Prairie volunteers give their time to more than one type of organization. Just over a quarter (27%) of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians volunteered for three or more organizations and 31% volunteered for two organizations. Forty-two percent gave their time to just one organization.

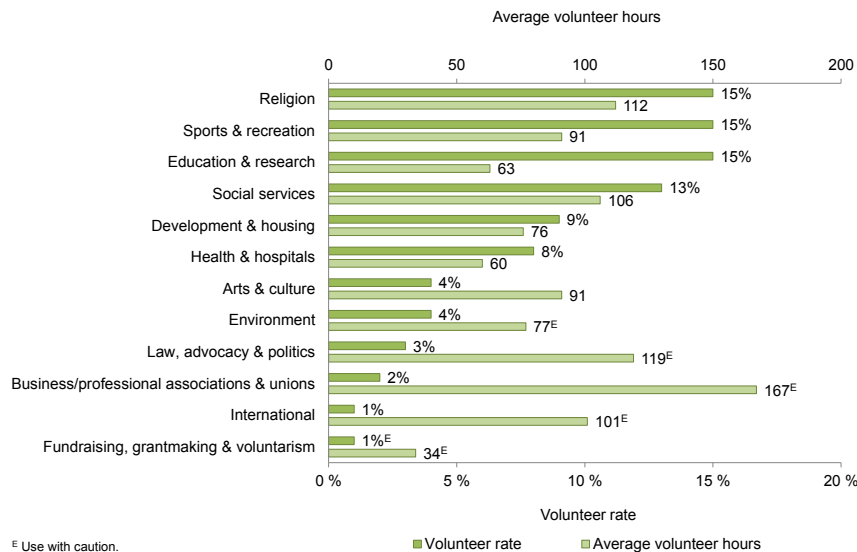
⁵ Organizations working in the areas of international development and relief.

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



^E Use with caution.

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



^E Use with caution.

A PROFILE OF MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN VOLUNTEERS

Some Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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 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, annual household income, 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.

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

	Volunteer rate	Average volunteer hours	% population	% Total volunteer hours
Age group				
15 to 24	63%	136	18%	18%
25 to 34	58%	109	16%	12%
35 to 44	59%	166	17%	19%
45 to 54	59%	159	19%	21%
55 to 64	52%	168	14%	14%
65 and older	43%	202	17%	17%
Sex				
Male	55%	151	49%	48%
Female	57%	156	51%	52%
Marital status				
Married or common-law	59%	155	61%	64%
Single	54%	136	28%	24%
Separated or divorced	53%	188	6%	7%
Widow or widower	41%	205	5%	5% ^E
Education				
Less than high school	47%	118	23%	15%
Graduated from high school	53%	130	20%	16%
Some postsecondary	57%	167	8%	9% ^E
Postsecondary diploma	56%	153	33%	33%
University degree	73%	199	17%	28%
Labour force status				
Employed	60%	154	70%	75%
Unemployed	F	F	F	F
Not in the labour force	49%	145	29%	24%
Household income				
Less than \$20,000	33%	185	13%	9%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	48%	155	21%	18%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	54%	141	19%	17%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	62%	168	26%	31%
\$100,000 or more	72%	138	21%	25%
Presence of children in household				
No children in household	49%	160	61%	56%
Pre-school aged children only	48%	118	7%	4%
Pre-school and school aged children	65%	135	8%	8%
School aged children only	73%	154	24%	32%
Religious attendance				
Weekly attendee	69%	235	22%	42%
Not a weekly attendee	53%	123	78%	58%

^E Use with caution.

F Sample size too small to use.

Women in the Prairies were more likely to volunteer than were men (57% volunteered vs. 55% of men). Manitoba and Saskatchewan women also volunteered more hours on average (156 vs. 151). Both men and women accounted for roughly the percentages of total volunteer hours one might expect, given their numbers.

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with school-aged children were more likely to volunteer than were those with both pre-school-aged and school-aged children or with no children in their household. Almost three quarters (73%) of those with only school-aged children volunteered, as did almost two thirds (65%) of those with both pre-school-aged and school-aged children in the household. Conversely, 49% of those with no children in the household volunteered, as did just 48% of those with only pre-school-aged children. Although Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with no children in the household were somewhat less likely to volunteer than were some other groups, on average they volunteered the most hours (160), while those with pre-school-aged children volunteered the fewest (118).

The relationship between age and volunteering is somewhat complex. The likelihood of volunteering was highest among those aged 15 to 24 (63% volunteered) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (43%). Those aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 54 were equally as likely to volunteer (58% and 59% respectively), while only 52% of those aged 55 to 64 volunteered. In terms of the number of hours volunteered, the averages reported generally tended generally to increase with age, from a low of 109 among those aged 25 to 34 to a high of 202 hours annually among those aged 65 and over. In terms of their net contribution to total volunteer hours, those aged 35 to 54 accounted for more hours than one might expect, given their percentage of the population (17% of the population but 19% of total volunteer hours).

Volunteer rates in the Prairies 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 72% among those with incomes of \$100,000 or more. In contrast, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with higher household incomes volunteered fewer hours on average than those who earned less. Residents with household incomes of less than \$20,000 volunteered the most hours on average (185), while Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with incomes greater than \$100,000 volunteered the fewest hours (138).

The likelihood of volunteering tended to increase with the level of formal education attained. Volunteer rates were lowest among Prairie residents with less than a high school diploma (47%) and highest among those with a university degree (73%). In terms of the number of hours contributed, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with less than a high school diploma also contributed the fewest hours, on average, (118), while those with a university degree contributed the most (199). Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with university degrees accounted for a disproportionately large percentage of total volunteer hours, making up 17% of the population but accounting for 28% of the total hours volunteered.

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians who were married or in common-law relationships were the most likely to volunteer. Almost two thirds (59%) volunteered for a charitable or nonprofit organization in 2007, compared to just 41% of widows and widowers. Despite being the least likely to volunteer, widows or widowers volunteered, on average, the most hours (205).

Sixty percent of employed Manitobans and Saskatchewanians volunteered their time in 2007 compared to 49% of those who were not part of the labour force. Employed Prairie residents also volunteered more hours, on average, than those who were not in the labour force (154 vs. 145).

The frequency with which Manitobans and Saskatchewanians attended religious services was closely linked to the likelihood of volunteering and the number of hours contributed. The 22% of Prairie residents who attended religious services weekly in 2007 were much more likely to volunteer than the 78% who attended less frequently or did not attend at all (69% of those who attended weekly volunteered vs. 53% of those who did not). Similarly, those who attended weekly contributed many more hours, on average, than those who did not (235 vs. 123). Although they made up just 22% of the population, those who attended religious services weekly accounted for 42% of the total number of hours volunteered in the province in 2007.

WHAT VOLUNTEERS DO

Volunteers engage in a wide range of activities for the organizations they support. Prairie volunteers were most likely to engage in fundraising activities (49% 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 teaching, educating or mentoring (31%). The least common activities were conservation or environmental protection (19%), canvassing (14%), and first-aid, fire-fighting or search and rescue (8%). Manitobans and Saskatchewanians were somewhat more likely than volunteers in the rest of the country to carry out most types of activities. The distribution of volunteer activities in 2007 experienced minor fluctuations from 2004 (see Figure 2.7). The incidence of many less common activities increased while the most common decreased slightly.

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

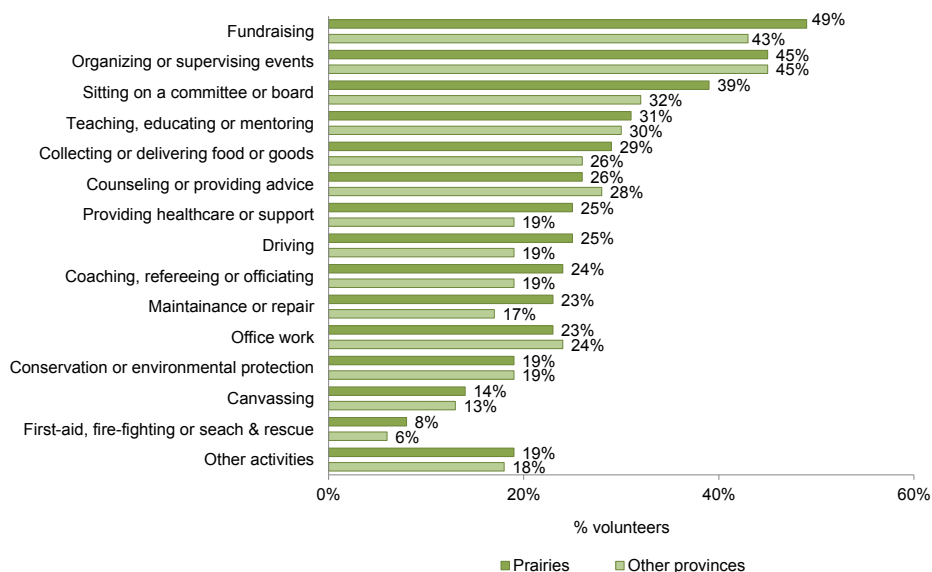
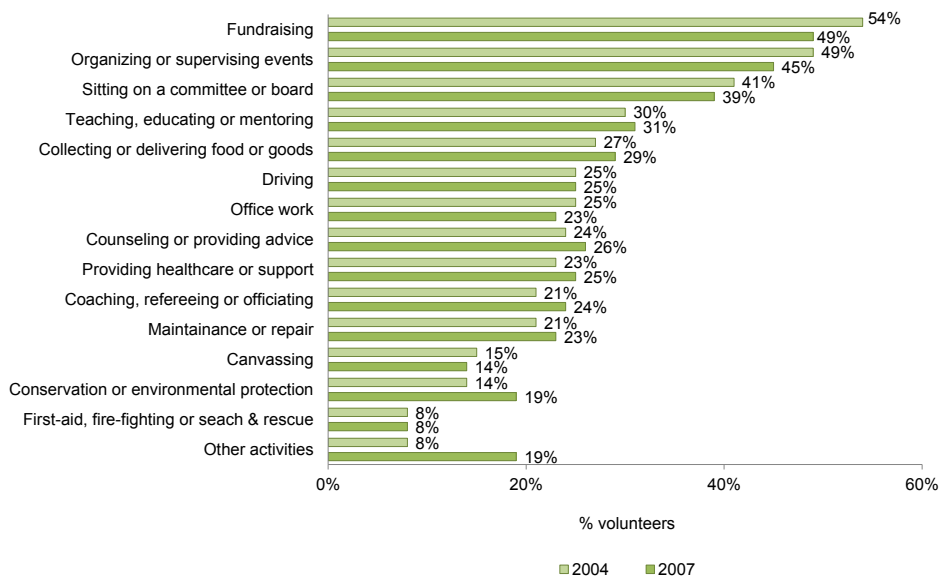


Figure 2.7: Distribution of type of volunteer activity, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.

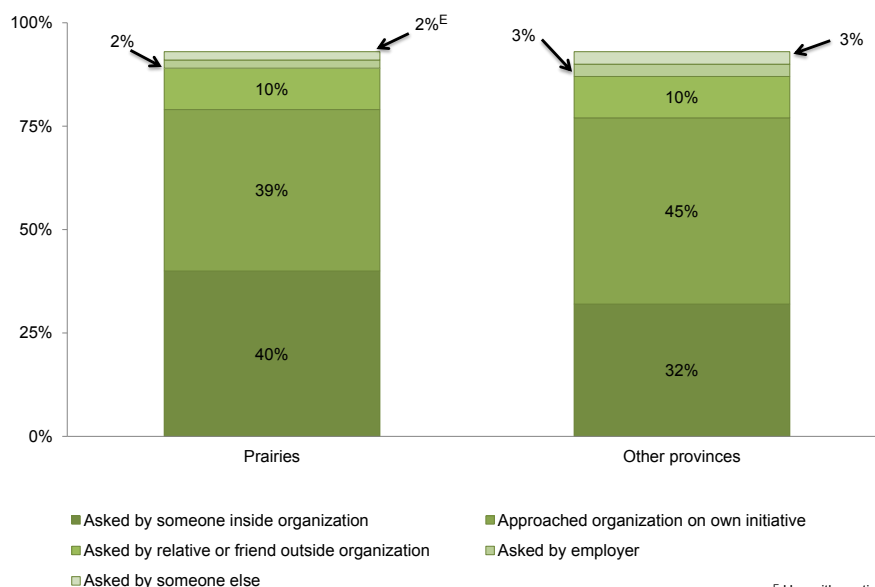


HOW VOLUNTEERS BECOME INVOLVED

The CSGVP asked volunteers how they initially became involved with the organization to which they contributed the most hours. Prairie volunteers were slightly more likely to become involved with an organization because someone asked them to volunteer than they were to approach an organization on their own initiative. Over half (54%) of Prairie

volunteers became involved after being asked by someone to volunteer (see Figure 2.8). Forty percent of these volunteers were approached by someone already involved with the organization, 10% were asked by a friend or relative who was not already involved, 2% were asked by their employer, and 2%^E were asked by someone else. About two fifths (39%) 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 Prairies and other provinces, 2007.



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 (volunteering that is required by some external authority such as one’s school, employer, or a 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 (9%) Prairie volunteers were required to volunteer for the organization to which they contributed the most hours (see Figure 2.9). Two thirds (60%) of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians who engaged in mandatory community service were required to do so by the group or organization itself while only 15%^E 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 Prairies, 2004 and 2007.

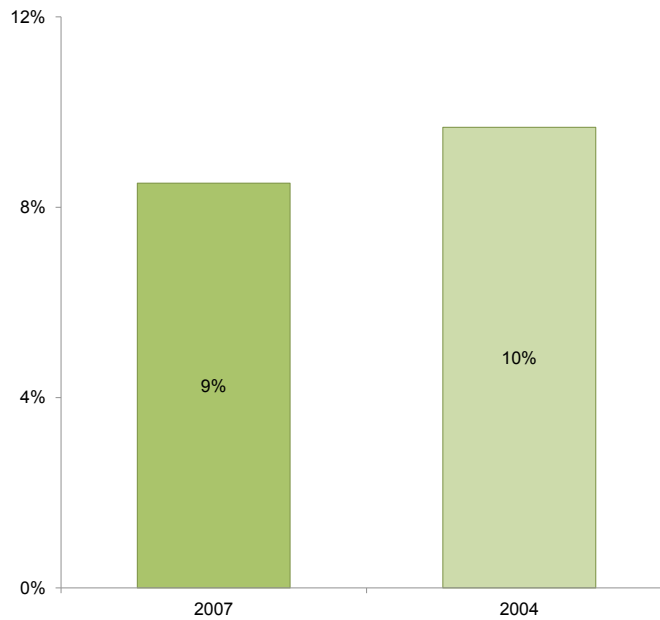
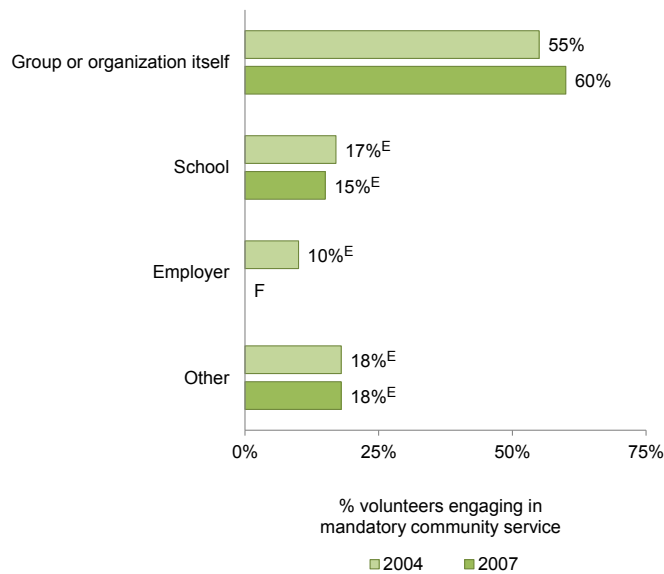


Figure 2.10: Organizations requiring mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.



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 Manitobans and Saskatchewanians to volunteer. Conversely, Prairie residents also face a range of barriers that may prevent them from volunteering. Below, we explore the degree to which Manitobans and Saskatchewanians say they are affected by these various factors.

Motivations

Manitoban and Saskatchewanian volunteers were most likely to report being motivated by a desire to make a difference in their community (94% said this was an important motivation in their decision to volunteer; see Figure 2.11). Other commonly reported motivations were the opportunity to use their skills and experiences (80%) and being personally affected by the cause the organization supports (62%). Manitobans and Saskatchewanians were least likely to volunteer in order to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (26%) or to improve job opportunities (25%). The pattern of motivations of Prairie volunteers was essentially identical to those of volunteers from the rest of Canada, however Prairie volunteers were more likely to report all factors than volunteers from other regions. Similarly, 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, the Prairies and other provinces, 2007.

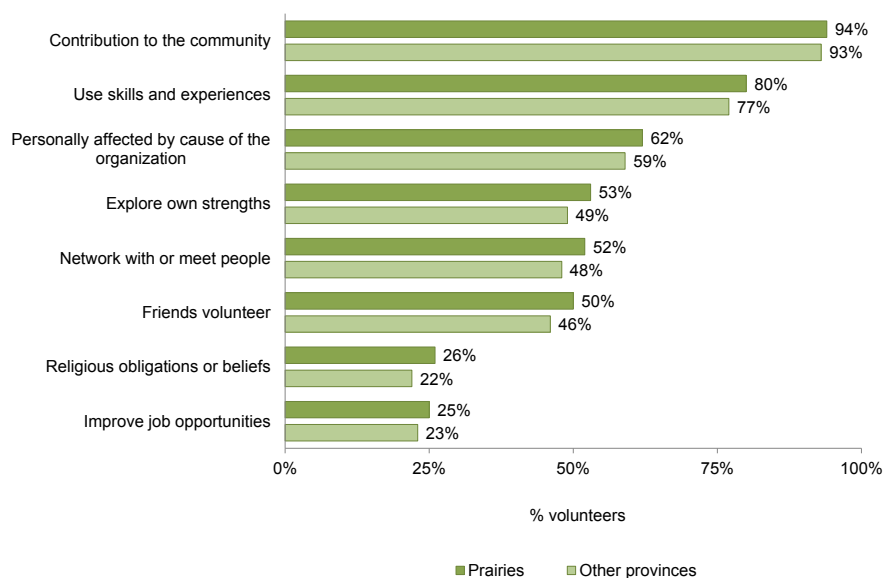
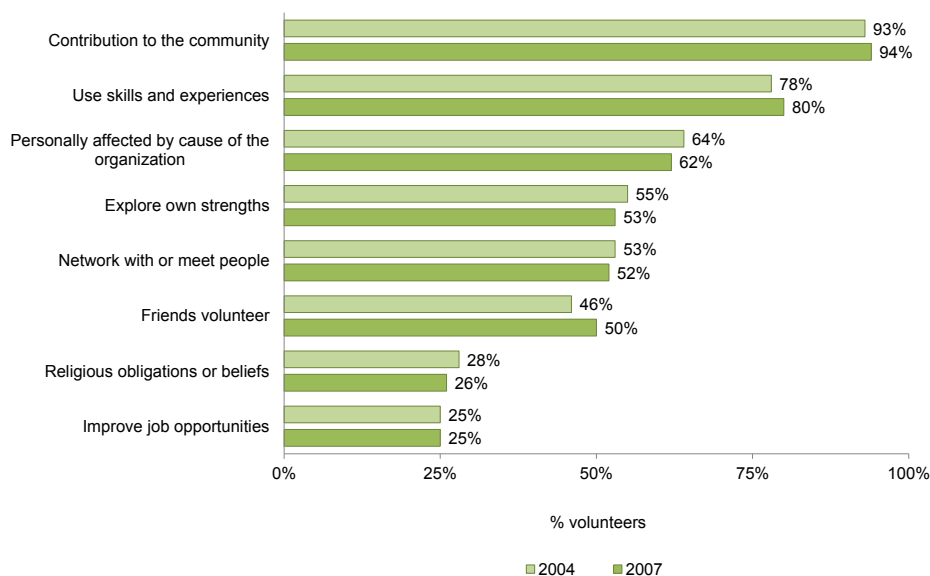


Figure 2.12: Reasons for volunteering, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.



Barriers

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians also face barriers that may keep them from volunteering. Prairie residents who did not volunteer were most likely to say they did not do so because they lacked the time (63% reported this) or were unable to make a long-term commitment (61%; see Figure 2.13). About half of Prairie non-volunteers said they preferred to give money rather than volunteer (53%) or had not actually been asked to volunteer (48%). They were relatively unlikely to say that costs associated with volunteering kept them from volunteering (21%), that they did not volunteer because they had already contributed enough time in previous volunteering positions (17%), or that they were unsatisfied with a previous volunteering experience (11%).

In terms of the differences between Prairie residents and non-volunteers from the rest of Canada, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians were more likely to report health problems or being physically unable to volunteer as a major barrier (33% of Prairie non-volunteers vs. 26% of non-volunteers from elsewhere in Canada). Conversely, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians were less likely to report that they did not have the time to volunteer (61% vs. 68%).

Interestingly, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 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 41% in 2004 to 53% in 2007) and that no one asked them to volunteer (39% in 2004 vs. 48% 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 Prairies and other provinces, 2007.

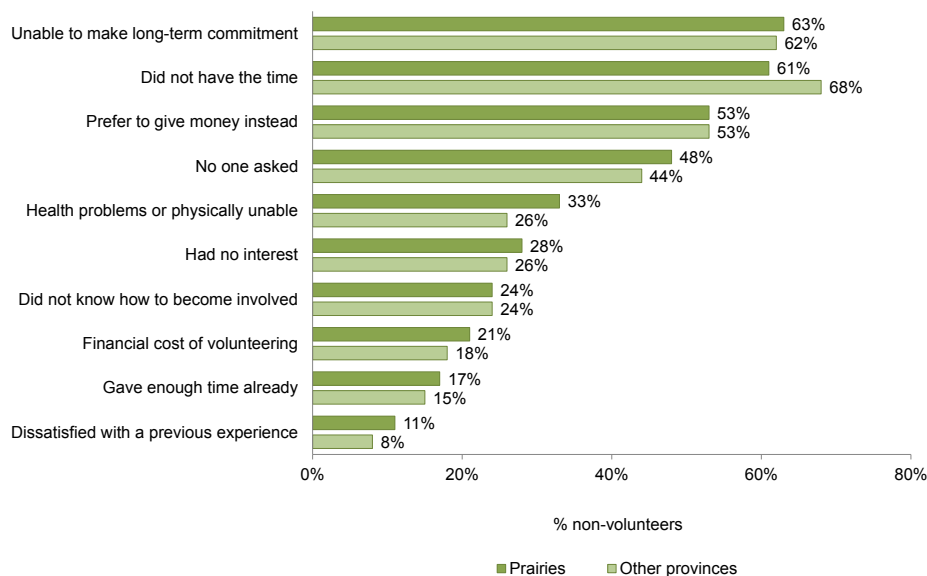
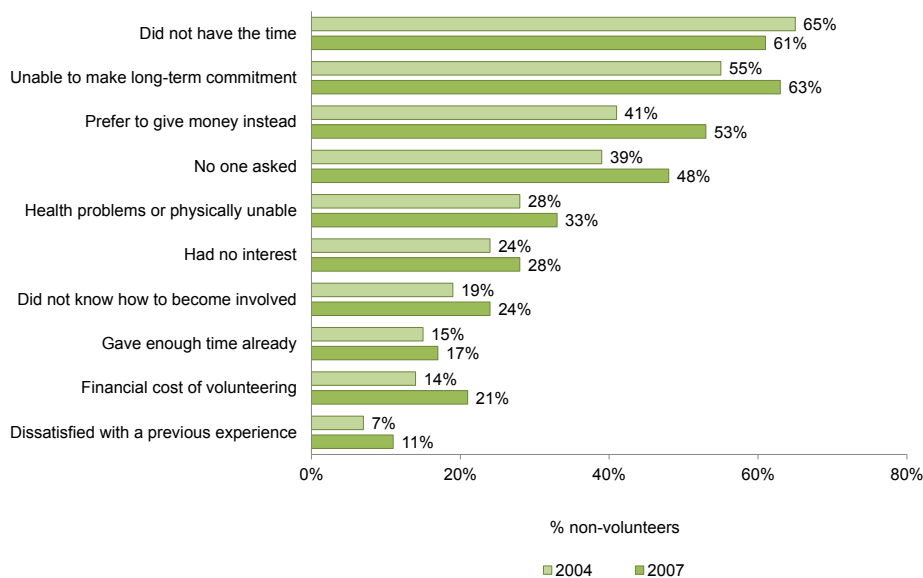


Figure 2.14: Reasons for not volunteering at all, non-volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.



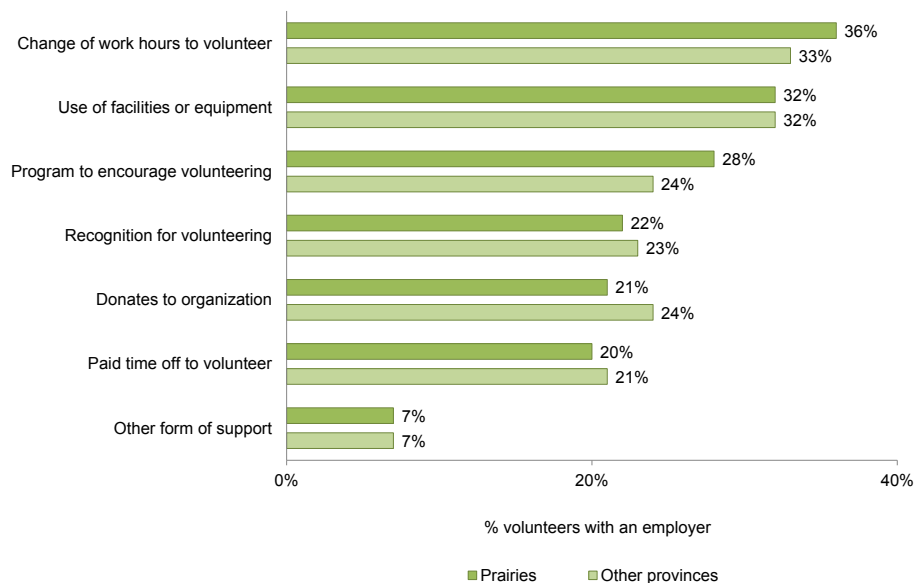
Employer support for employee volunteer activities

Almost 6 in 10 (58%) Prairie volunteers with an employer reported that they received some form of employer support for their volunteering in 2004.⁷ The most common form of employer support was allowing employees to change or reduce their work hours in order to

⁷ Questions concerning employer support were not asked in 2007.

volunteer (36% of volunteers with an employer reported this; See Figure 2.15). More than a third (32%) said that their employer allowed them to use work facilities or equipment for their volunteer activities and 28% said that their employer had a program or policy in place to encourage volunteerism among employees. Twenty percent reported that their employer had either given them paid time off to volunteer or the opportunity to volunteer on the job.

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

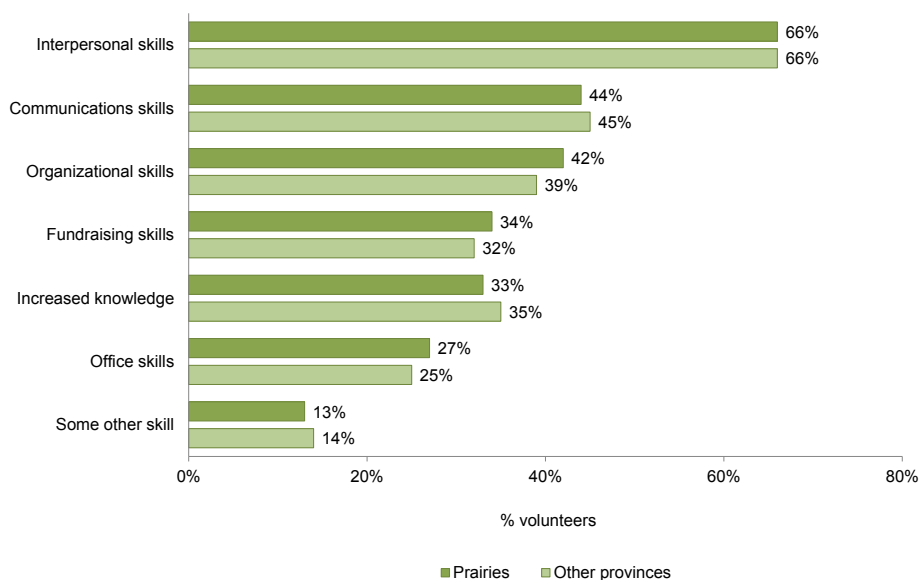


Skills gained from volunteering

Many volunteers use their volunteer activities as an opportunity to practice skills and gain experiences. Sixty-six percent of Prairie volunteers said they improved their interpersonal skills through volunteering, and nearly half (44%) said they improved their communication skills (see Figure 2.16).⁸ Volunteers were least likely report an increase in knowledge (33%) or improved office skills (27%). The pattern of responses in the Prairies was broadly similar to that seen in the rest of Canada, although Manitobans and Saskatchewanians appeared to be more likely to report gaining organizational, fundraising and office skills than did volunteers from elsewhere in Canada.

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 Prairies and other provinces, 2007.



THE IMPACT OF YOUTH EXPERIENCES ON VOLUNTEERING

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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, seventy percent of those who had been active in student government during their youth volunteered, compared to just over half (53%) of those who had not. Similarly, those whose parents had engaged in volunteer work were more likely to report volunteering in 2007 than were those whose parents had not volunteered (67% vs. 45%). In addition to affecting the likelihood of volunteering, these youth experiences also seem to affect the amount of time people contributed. For example, volunteers who had been active in student government contributed an average of 182 hours annually, compared to 145 hours for volunteers who had not been so involved during their youth (see Figure 2.18). Not all youth experiences appear to have such large effects on later volunteering. The differences in average volunteer hours contributed by those who canvassed or engaged in volunteering as youth and those who did not were quite modest.

Figure 2.17: Volunteer rate, by selected youth experiences, population aged 15 and older, the Prairies and other provinces, 2007.

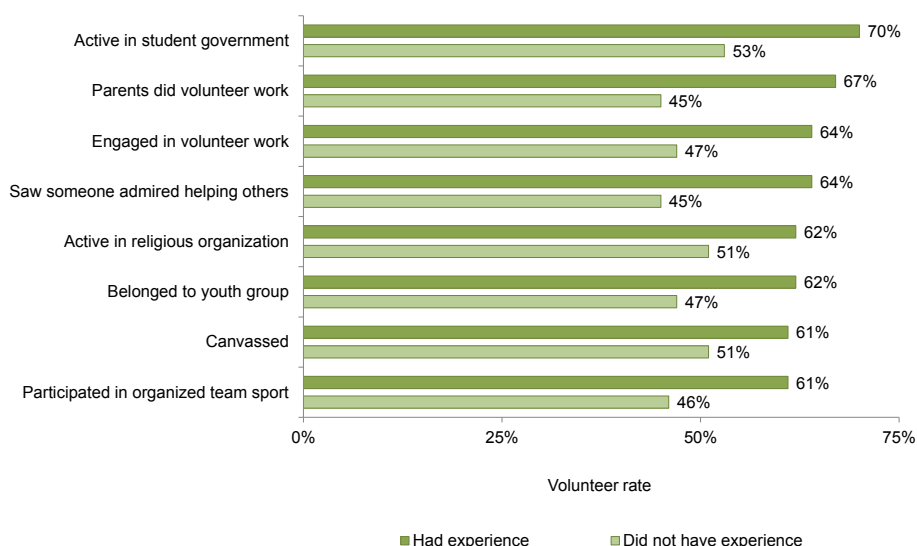
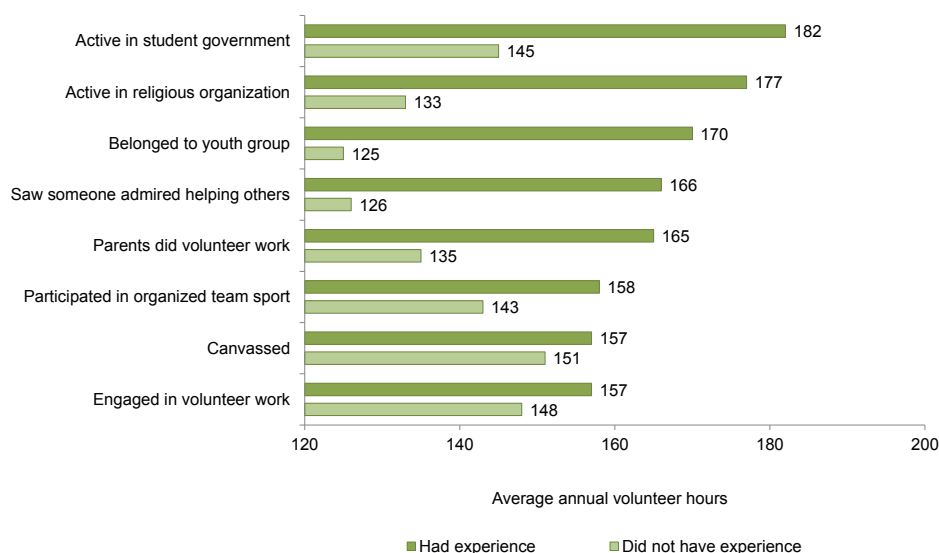


Figure 2.18: Average annual volunteer hours, by selected youth experiences, population aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2007.



HELPING PEOPLE DIRECTLY: INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

In addition to volunteering for nonprofit and charitable organizations, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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 Manitobans and Saskatchewanians (82%) provided direct help at least once in 2007. This rate has remained stable since 2004. The most common forms of direct help provided by Manitobans and Saskatchewanians were help with domestic tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, gardening, maintenance, or shovelling snow (65%), providing some sort of health-related or personal care (57%), and helping with shopping or driving (49%; see Figure 2.19.). Almost one third (28%) engaged in paperwork such as writing letters, doing taxes, filling out forms, or banking, and one fifth (18%) of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians taught, coached, or tutored others.

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

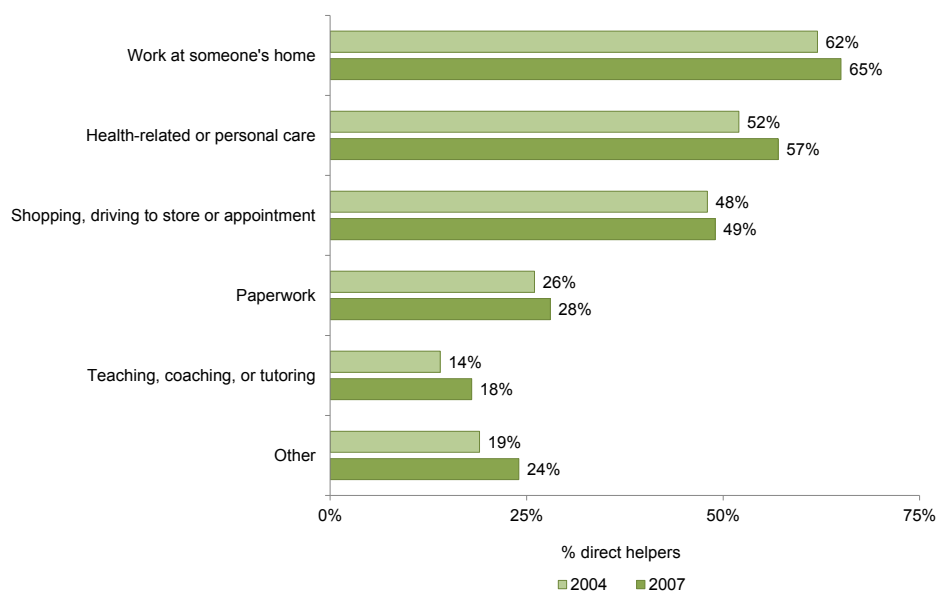
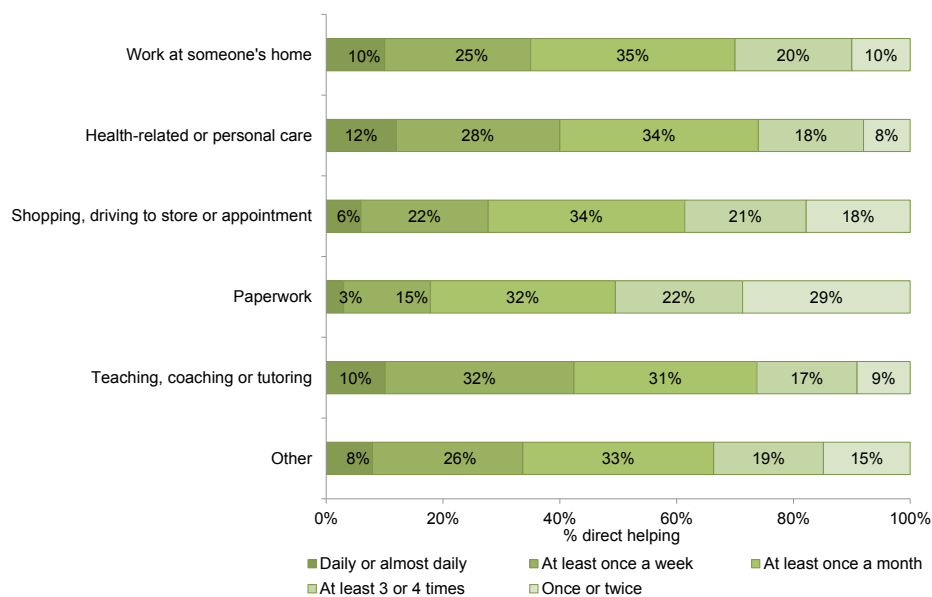


Figure 2.20: Frequency of helping others directly during the preceding year, by selected activity, direct helpers aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2007.



Manitobans and Saskatchewanians engaged in some helping activities more frequently than others. They were most likely to provide some form of help at least once a month. For example, 35% of those who helped out with domestic tasks such as cooking, cleaning or maintenance 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 (32% provided help on a weekly basis) and providing health-related or personal care (28%). Helping with paperwork tended to be less frequent than other forms of assistance (29% of Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 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 economic characteristics, such as age, marital status, education, and income. For example, the likelihood of helping others generally increases with level of education, ranging from a high of 94% among Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with a university degree to a low of 82% among those with a high school diploma or less (see Table 2.3).

Age did not have an obvious impact on the likelihood of helping others. Manitobans and Saskatchewanians 65 and older were the least likely to help others (67%), while those aged 45 to 54 were the most likely to give their time (87%).

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians who are single or married or in common-law relationships were the most likely to help others directly (83%). Those who were widowed were the least likely to do so (63%), but the most likely to do so on a weekly basis (39%).

Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with annual household incomes of \$20,000 or less were least likely to help others directly (73%). This number generally rose with household income, reaching a high of 86% for those with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

However, Manitobans and Saskatchewanians with household incomes between \$60,000 and \$99,999 were the most likely to help others on a weekly basis (34%).

Table 2.3: Rate and frequency of helping others directly, by personal and economic characteristics, population aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 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	82%	8%	31%	28%	16%	16%
Age group						
15 to 24	86%	9%	27%	25%	19%	20%
25 to 34	83%	10%	27%	27%	14%	22%
35 to 44	85%	6%	32%	30%	18%	14%
45 to 54	87%	9%	33%	29%	15%	14%
55 to 64	83%	5%	30%	30%	19%	14%
65 and older	67%	8%	37%	29%	13%	12%
Sex						
Male	79%	9%	29%	29%	15%	19%
Female	84%	7%	33%	28%	17%	14%
Marital status						
Married or common-law	83%	7%	32%	30%	17%	15%
Single	83%	9%	28%	25%	17%	22%
Separated or divorced	80%	18%	26%	25%	15%	17%
Widow or widower	63%	10%	39%	35%	11%	6%
Education level						
Less than high school	82%	6%	26%	28%	18%	22%
Graduated from high school	82%	7%	31%	24%	21%	17%
Some postsecondary	88%	6%	38%	31%	10%	15%
Postsecondary diploma	89%	8%	27%	32%	17%	17%
University degree	94%	9%	39%	28%	17%	7%
Labour force status						
Employed	90%	7%	31%	29%	18%	16%
Unemployed	68%	11%	42%	10%	16%	21%
Not in the labour force	84%	9%	29%	29%	16%	17%
Household income						
Less than \$20,000	73%	10%	29%	27%	17%	17%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	80%	7%	31%	26%	17%	18%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	82%	10%	30%	30%	18%	12%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	85%	8%	34%	29%	13%	16%
\$100,000 or more	86%	7%	29%	28%	19%	18%
Children in household						
No children in household	76%	7%	28%	26%	18%	20%
Pre-school aged children only	85%	3%	17%	35%	18%	27%
Pre-school and school aged children	87%	6%	25%	24%	21%	24%
School aged children only	85%	8%	26%	30%	16%	20%
Religious attendance						
Weekly attendance	91%	9%	44%	28%	10%	9%
Not weekly attendance	86%	7%	26%	29%	20%	19%

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 Prairies and other provinces, 2007.

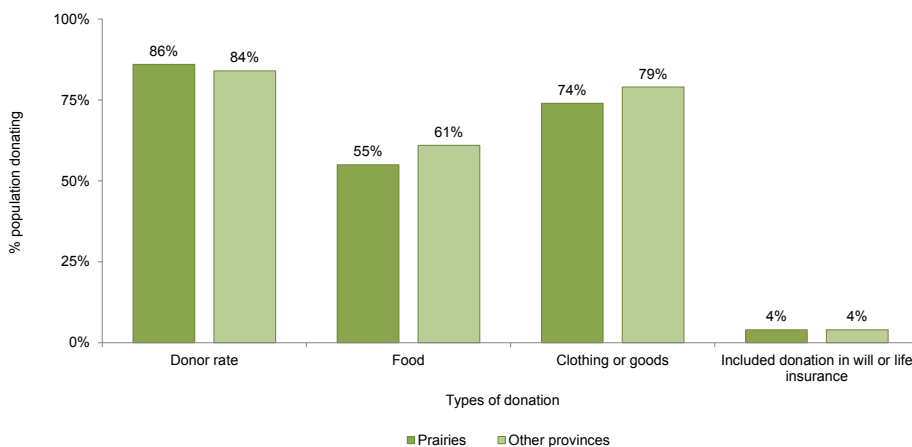


Figure A.1.2: Donor rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.

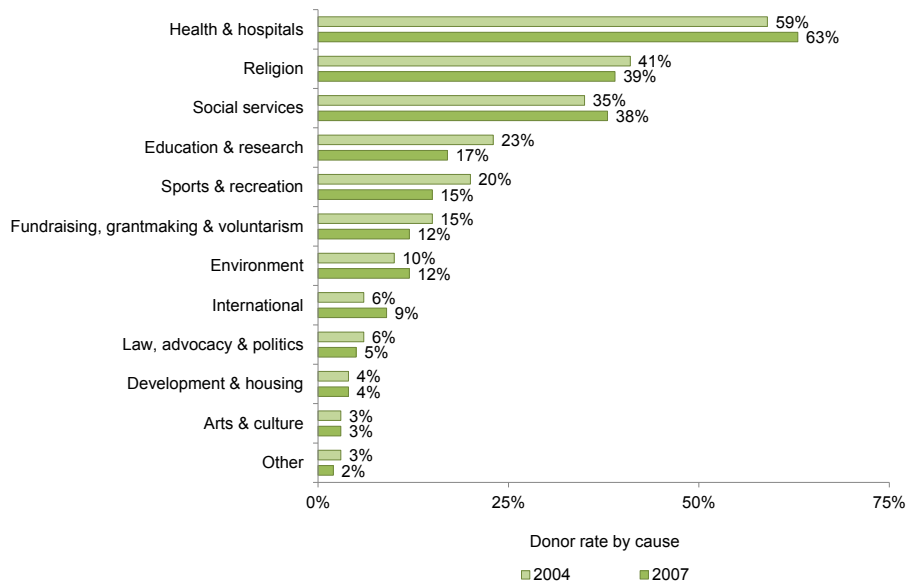


Figure A.1.3: Percentage of donors by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.



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

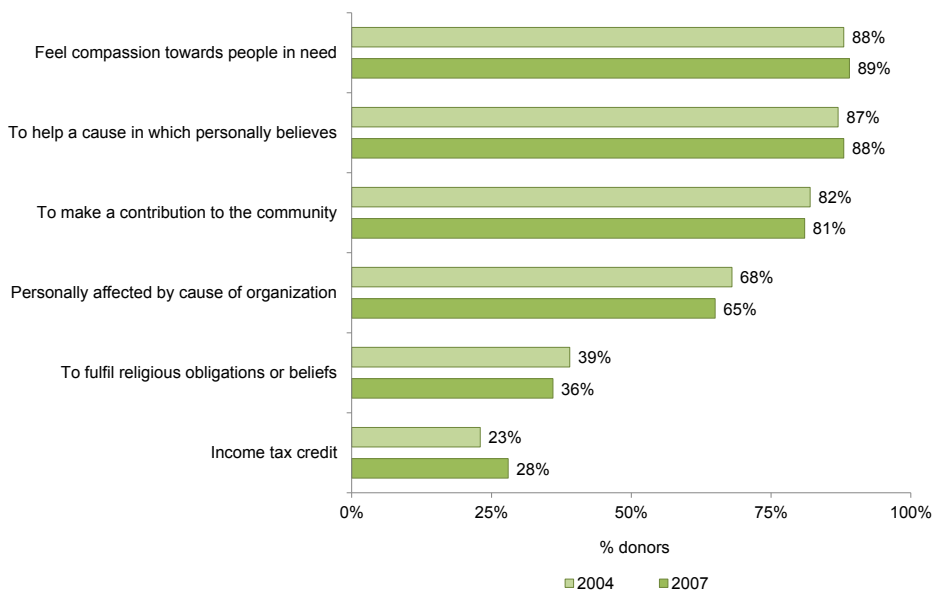


Figure A.1.5 What perspective donors did not like about requests, population aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.

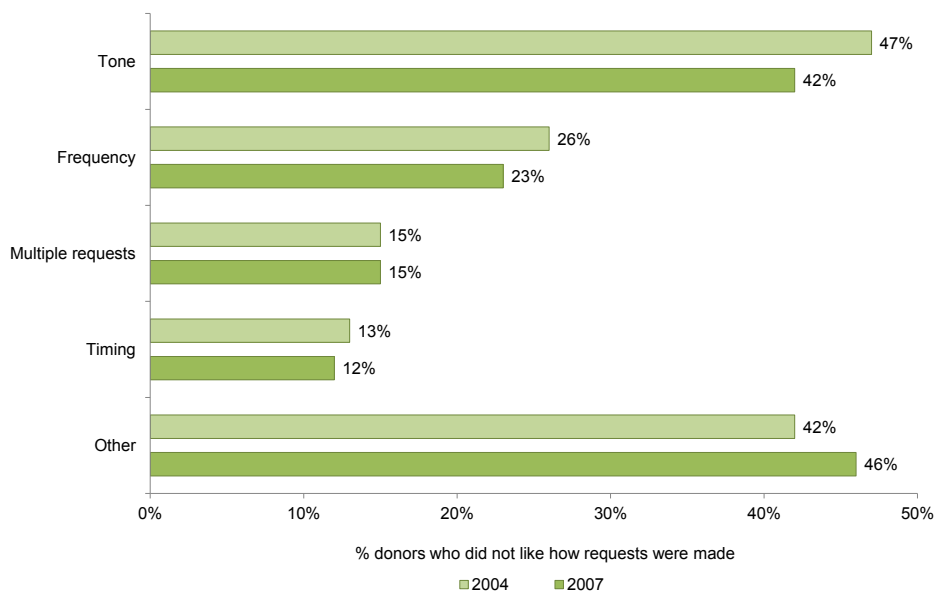


Figure A.2.1: Volunteer rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, the Prairies and other provinces, 2007.

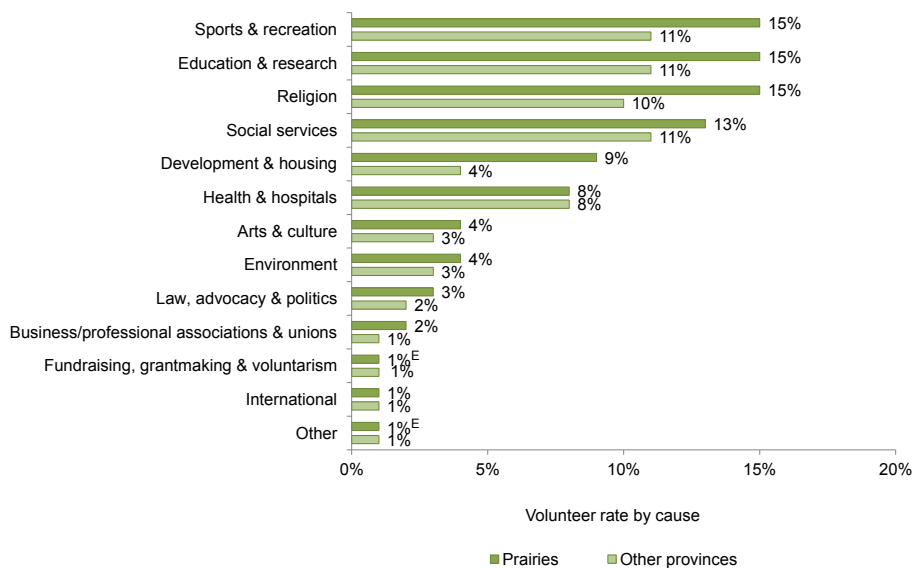


Figure A.2.2: Distribution of annual volunteer hours, by type of volunteer activity, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.

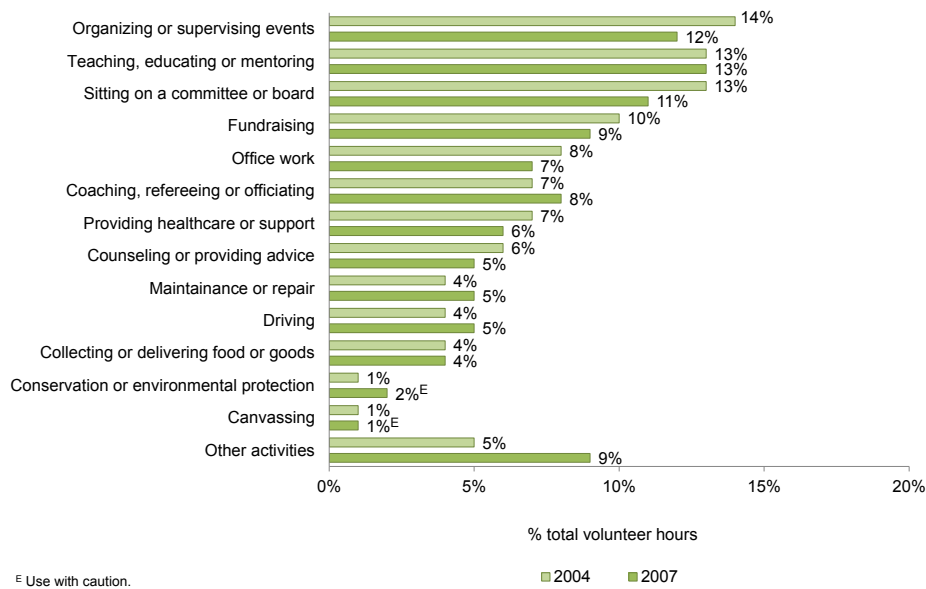


Figure A.2.3: Length of involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies and other provinces, 2007.

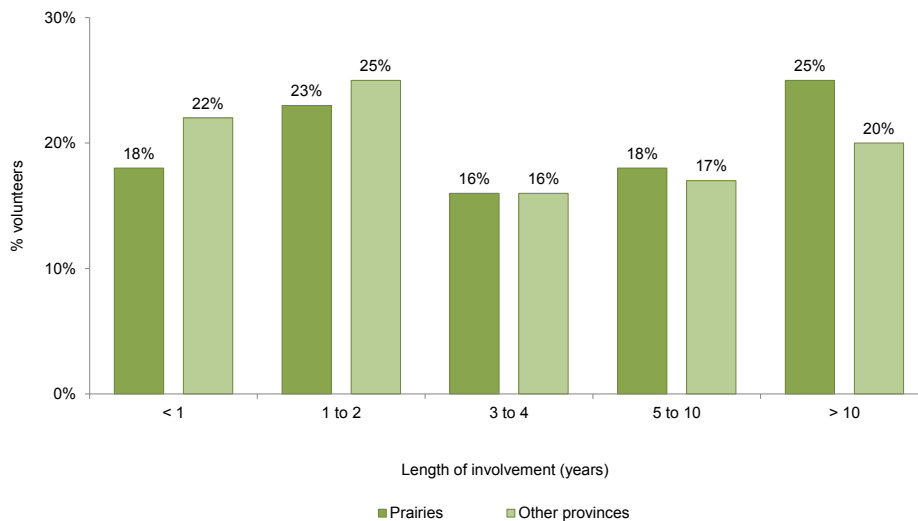


Figure A.2.4: Length of involvement with organization, by distribution of volunteers and total volunteer hours, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2007.

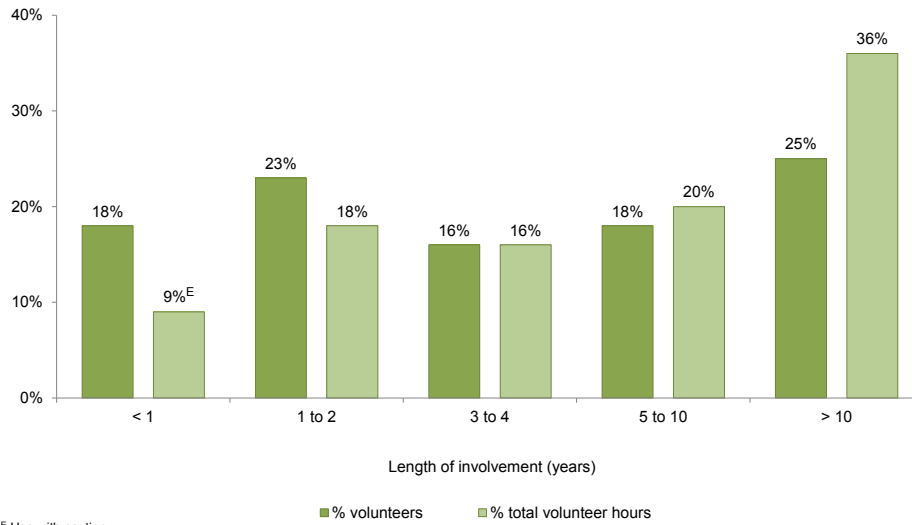
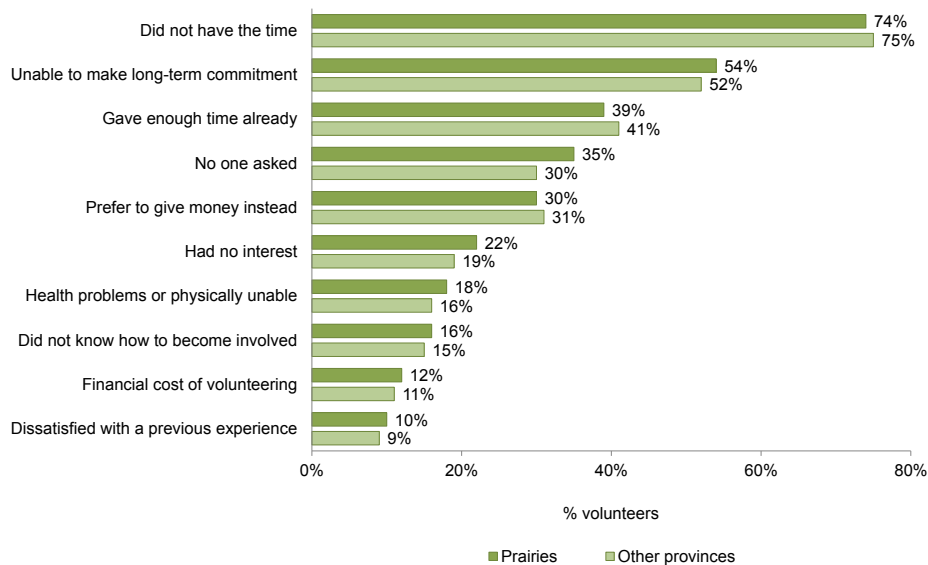


Figure A.2.5: Reasons for not volunteering more, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies and other provinces, 2007.



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

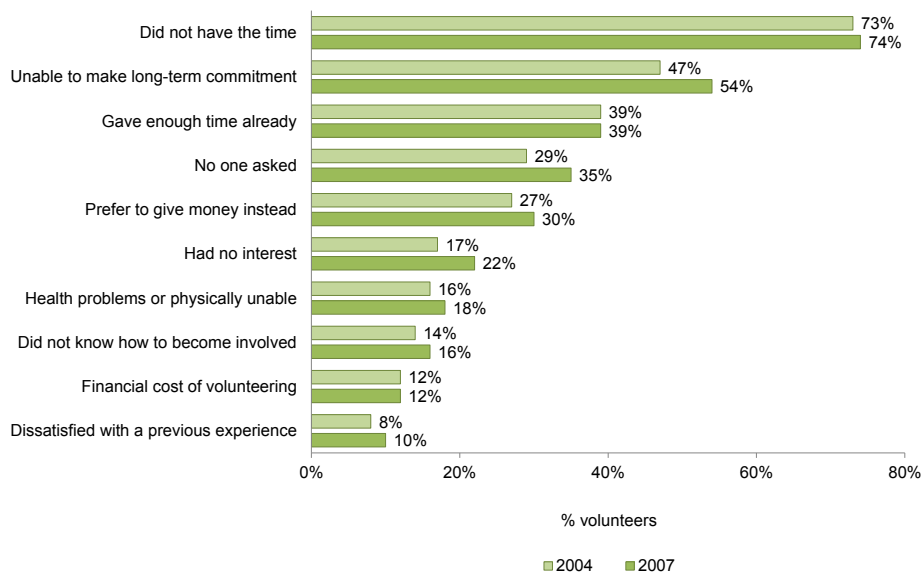


Figure A.2.7: Method of initial involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies, 2004 and 2007.



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

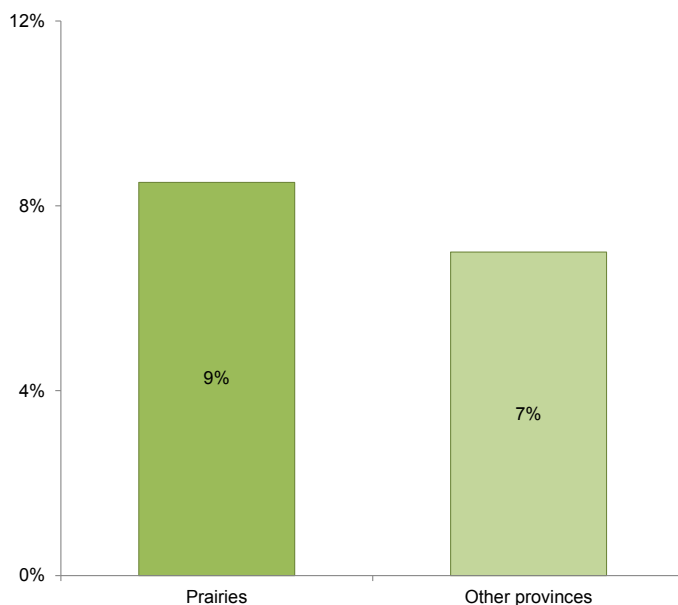
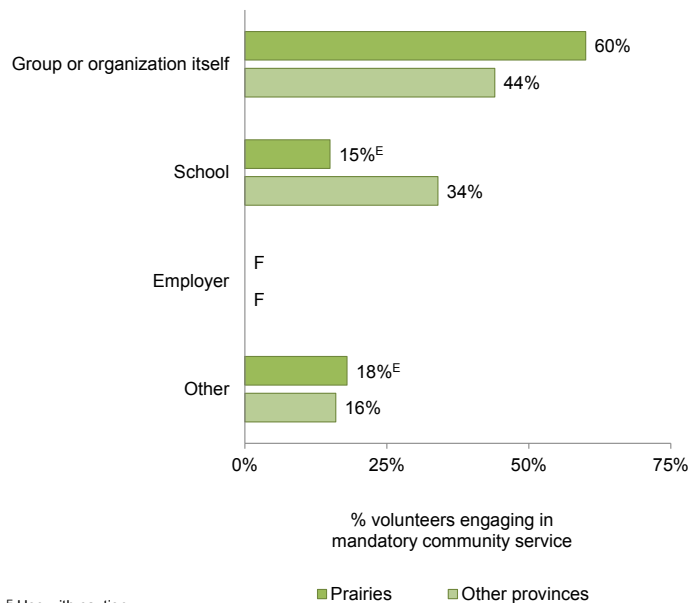


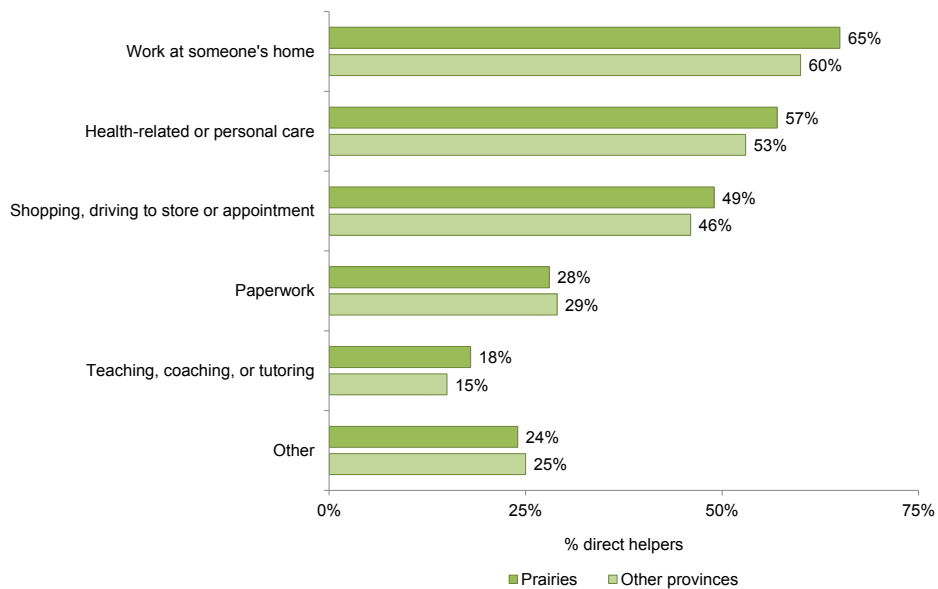
Figure A.2.9: Organizations requiring mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, the Prairies and other provinces, 2007.



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

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



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