



NATIONAL VOLUNTEER
CENTRE



NON-PROFIT RESEARCH GROUP
ASSOCIATION

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CITIZENS' DONATIONS AND VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES

Flash report on the findings of the 2004 survey

Supported by

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation; the
Department of ICSSZEM Civil Relation; the
National Civil Fund; and the
National Employment Foundation

Budapest, 2005

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1. INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our survey is the result of the co-operation between the National Volunteer Centre and the Non-profit Research Group. The survey's primary goal was to map, explore and analyse the changes, new facts and tendencies that have taken place since the survey of 1993, entitled 'Citizens' donations and voluntary work'.

First and foremost, we are grateful to the sponsors of this survey, who recognised the importance of these issues and made it possible to carry out the programme. We owe special thanks to Tamás Scsaurszki, who at once recognised the strong link between understanding the nature and development of donating and voluntary activities and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation's programme that is aimed at supporting Hungarian civil society. The professional and practical support offered by Béla Jagasics, who gained experience in recognising the significance of private support and civil activity as a professional who is responsible for the government's civil relations, was of similar importance to us. We would also like to thank the decision-makers at the NEF (National Employment Foundation) and the Ministry of Employment for looking at the employment aspects of this survey. Beside their financial help, they clearly use the findings of the survey related to the field of their work on a daily basis.

When formulating our research strategy and the questionnaires, we benefited from the findings of the 1993 survey, for which we would like to thank Ágnes Czakó, László Harsányi and Ágnes Vajda. We would hereby also like to thank the staff of Szonda-Ipsos, who recorded the data. We are grateful to István Sebestyén and Renáta Nagy for their invaluable help in processing the data.

The survey of 1993 collected data on the donation habits and voluntary activities of 14833, randomly selected adults (over 18). Due to the tight budget of this survey, we could only ask 5000 randomly selected Hungarian citizens (over 14) this time. The data collected was then multiplied in accordance with the number of total population over 14. The present publication contains this data and a short analysis thereof. The aim of the flash report is to provide a practical summary of citizens' donations and volunteerism for organisations dealing with donation collection, distribution and volunteers, as well as volunteers and individuals. A volume of studies is being compiled simultaneously with the flash report, which contains deeper analyses for those who have a special interest in the phenomena we have examined, or those who have a wish to get acquainted with the field from a more scientific viewpoint.

In line with the previous surveys, we have considered anyone who gives financial donations or donations in kind (e.g. second-hand clothes, food, books, toys, etc.) to people falling outside their circle of relatives and friends (foundations; churches, or governmental institutions) as donors.

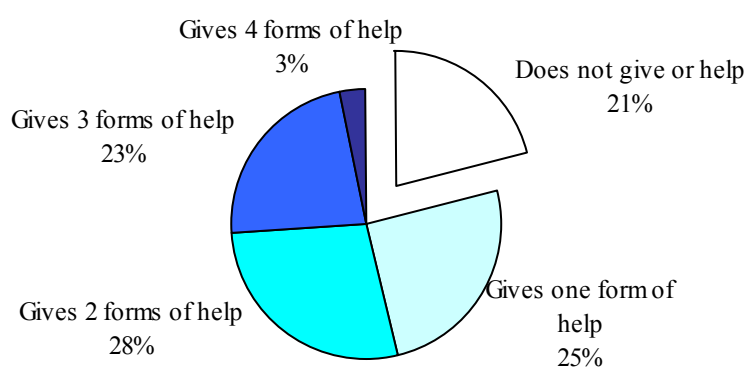
Voluntary activity is also defined as unpaid voluntary help given to people not included in one's circle of relatives and friends, or to organisations.

2. DONATIONS AND VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES IN 2004

Nearly four fifths of the population aged fourteen and over were involved in making at least one kind of donation out of the following; financial donations; donations in kind, unpaid voluntary activities and blood donations in 2004. This means that almost 7 million people did something, even if it was small, for the sake of their wider community. Most of them helped people and various non-profit, governmental and local governmental institutions, denominations and parties outside their circle of family and friends in more than one way.

Diagram no.1

Proportion of donors and volunteers among the population aged 14 and over



The most popular form of donations made by two thirds of the population aged 14 or over was financial. The percentage of donors of donations in kind was near 50% and the percentage of volunteers came close to 40%.

Table no.1

The number and proportion of volunteers and donors outside the circle of family and friends according to the form of help given

Form of support given	The donors and volunteers'	
	number	percentage %
Financial	5 719 756	65.2
In kind	4 145 910	47.3
Voluntary activity	3 474 731	39.6
Blood donors	692 089	7.9
<i>Gave help of at least one of the above-mentioned forms</i>	<i>6 918 059</i>	<i>78.9</i>

2.1. Financial donations

Financial donations can take various forms, due to which they are a widely spread form of contribution. The times people meet others in need has been multiplied over the last decade. The number of requests and calls for donations by persons, institutions and organisations has increased. We can distinguish three basic kinds of these donations¹.

- *direct* requests; collection and calls for donations not linked to one particular organisation regarding persons, affairs and disasters;
- donations *through purchase of goods*
- donations to *organisations* (foundations, associations and other non-profit organisations, governmental institutions, denominations and parties)

The oldest form of *requests motivated by personal needs* is begging. This everyday phenomenon, especially in bigger cities, motivated more than a quarter of people to donate in 2004. The proportion of church-goers who traditionally dropped something in the *collection box* at the end of service was even bigger. Collection boxes set up at public places such as post offices and airports proved half as 'popular', as did the *donation lines* operated largely by media support. Collections using premium rate text messages have raised less interest, although this interest is now perceivable.

Table no. 2

Percentage of donors motivated by direct requests, collections and calls for donations among the population aged 14 and over; amount and distributions of donations made

Form of donation	Percentage of donors ¹ %	Amount and distribution of donations	
		1000 Ft	%
Church collection box	30.3	7 570 516	58.1
To beggars	27.2	2 421 666	18.5
Collection boxes at public places (e.g. post office, street)	14.9	1 233 401	11.1
By calling a donation line	13.9	1 444 517	9.5
By premium rate text messages	4.6	371 038	2.8
<i>In total:</i>	–	<i>13 041 138</i>	<i>100.0</i>

*The same donor may have made different forms of donation

From the different forms of direct collection, the two traditional ways, i.e. church collection and begging (but especially the former one) have proven to be financially and otherwise the most successful. These forms of donation made up 19%, in real terms 57 million Forints, of the 13 billion in total, whereas other techniques together made up less than 25%.

¹ The three different kinds were sharply distinguished from one another and, to avoid cumulative amounts, we have asked the interviewees not to state the same amount of donation twice.

Donations given through product purchase cannot be considered as ‘pure’ charity, since the donor receives some kind of service, goods or otherwise. The amount paid by them may not even be above the market price of the product/service. Support often consists of the customer choosing a product out of a selection, e.g. a UNICEF postcard, an ornament produced or entered into auctions by the charity, a part of the selling price of which she/he knows will go to the groups in need.

Table no. 3

Percentage of people donating through product purchases among the population aged 14 and over; the amount and distribution of money given to charity

Form of charitable purchase	Percentage of buyers* %	Amount and distribution of money given to charity	
		1000 Ft	m %
Postcards	25.1	2 508 496	30.4
By purchasing newspapers from homeless people	15.6	1 378 084	24.5
Ticket purchase for charity events	6.8	2 024 186	16.7
Vouchers and raffle tickets	6.8	1 053 230	12.8
Purchasing candles in churches	4.9	596 116	7.2
Purchasing handcrafted objects or souvenirs	2.0	495 096	6
Purchasing stamps	1.1	72 290	1.5
Purchasing flowers or food on the street	0.6	125 950	0.9
In total:	–	8 253 448	100

*The same donor may have purchased different kinds of products.

The most frequent form of this kind of donation in 2004 was the purchase of postcards. A quarter of the interviewees said that they used this form as a way of donating. A relatively large number of people, namely 16%, bought newspapers from homeless people. Although participation in charity events such as balls, concerts and dinners, etc. and the frequency of buying raffle tickets are significantly lower (7% each), donors choosing these forms paid a much higher amount for the tickets and invitations than average. Purchases of church candles and artefacts, souvenirs and stamps made for charity purposes are even lower. We also have to note that the rate of flowers, fruit and vegetables purchased from people in need is probably so low because this option did not appear among the answers. The fact that some of the donors made a spontaneous reference to these donations shows the importance of this form of charity.

Unfortunately we could not draw such clear lines within the *donations made to organisations*², non-profit organisations, denominations and political parties. The amounts given for religious and political purposes often reach their real addressees via non-profit organisations taking

² We are not dealing with donations given to governmental and local governmental institutions such as schools, hospitals, old peoples’ homes, etc. These organisations were given 2.9 billion Ft worth of support by 4.7% of the population aged 14 and over in 2004, as we found out from the answers. We have reason to believe that a large part of this amount was linked to the services received. Such as study trips, sporting activities and language courses, etc. We also know that the local cultural events, festivals and village decorating activities are made possible by the classic donations of the inhabitants.

the form of associations that belong in the authority of the churches and parties. It is also not rare to find donations collected by the churches going to charities or educational institutions registered as secular non-profit organisations. For this reason, donations given to churches, secular non-profit organisations and political parties are all under the same heading in the table below.

Table no. 4

Percentage of financial donors to denominations, non-profit organisations and political parties among the population aged 14 and over; the amount and distribution of donations given by the supported organisation's field of activity

Field of activity	Percentage of donors* %	Amount and distribution of donations	
		1000 Ft	%
Religious activity	13,0	7 319 393	38,3
Healthcare and social care	8,1	5 969 341	31,2
Education and scientific research	2,4	1 518 531	7,9
Culture, arts and traditions	2,2	1 811 552	9,5
Sports and leisure activities	1,1	784 526	4,1
Environment and animal protection	0,9	384 838	2,0
Support given to trans-border Hungarians	0,6	633 578	3,3
Regional and settlement development	0,3	124 209	0,6
Political activities	0,2	297 021	1,6
Protection of public safety, civil guards and firemen	0,2	130 764	0,7
Protection of civil rights and minorities	0,2	87 589	0,5
Professional and economic advocacy	0,1	24 793	0,1
International relations	0,1	17 842	0,1
Economic development and creation of workplaces	0,0	17 885	0,1
<i>In total:</i>	–	<i>19 121 862</i>	<i>100,0</i>

*The same donor may have made different forms of donation

Most donors and the largest amount of donation were attracted by church-related and religious organisations as well as non-profit organisations working in the field of healthcare and social care. These two fields received almost two-thirds of the total donations of 19 billion Forints. The support given to cultural, educational, sport, leisure, environmental organisations as well as organisations supporting trans-border Hungarians was also significant. The rest of the fields could only expect an insignificant percentage of citizens to make donations.

The three forms of support differed greatly in terms of range and economic significance.

Table no. 5

Percentage of donors making financial donors aged 14 and over; amount and distributions of donations made

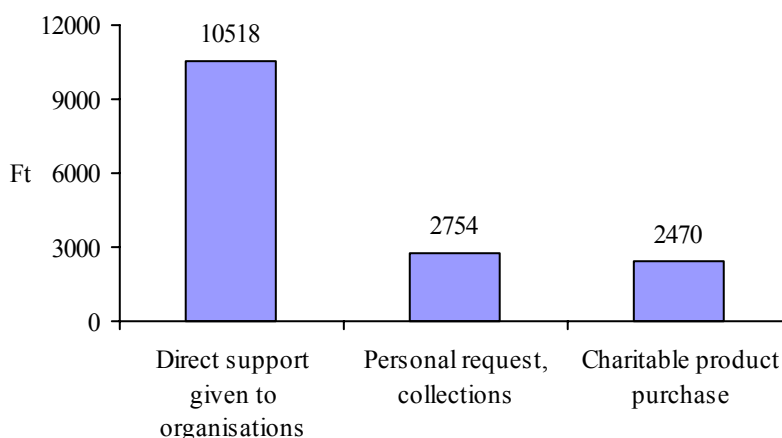
Form of donation	Percentage of donors* %	Amount and distribution of donations	
		1000 Ft	%
Personal requests, collection boxes and actions	54,0	13 041 138	32,3
Donations given through purchase	38,1	8 253 448	20,4

Direct support given to organisations	20,7	19 121 862	47,3
<i>In total:</i>	–	40416448	100,0

*Nearly two-thirds of the donors made not just one, but two or three different forms of donations

People collecting and requesting money and the organisers of collections were listened to by more than half of the population aged 14 and over, but they could only collect one-third of the donated money. The average amount of donations of this kind per donor did not even reach 3000 Ft in 2004. This amount was even lower, around 2500 Ft, in the case of charitable purchases. Although only a fifth of the population gave direct financial donations to non-profit organisations, parties, but the average rate of support of this kind has exceeded 10.000 Ft.

Diagram no.2
The annual amount of financial donations of different kinds per donor



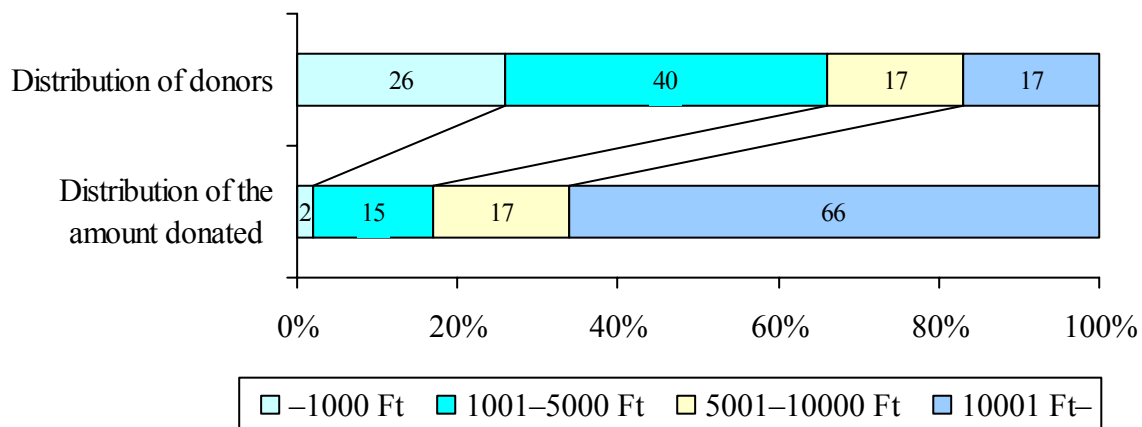
The majority of donors were made up of people donating small amounts under 5000 Fts or even 1000 at times, irregardless of the form of donation given. The proportion of this group whether they donated by purchasing or by giving money to beggars or collectors, was close to 90%, and exceeded 50% even within those supporting organisations.

Table no. 6
Distribution of donors of different forms according to the volume of the given form of support given in percentage

Amount of donation	Donors responding to personal requests, collection boxes and actions	Charitable purchasing donors	Supporters of non-profit organisations, churches and parties
1000 Ft and less	46,2	47,9	14,3
1001– 5000 Ft	41,3	41,9	40,3
5001–10000 Ft	8,5	7,0	23,8
above 10000 Ft	4,0	3,2	21,6
<i>In total:</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0

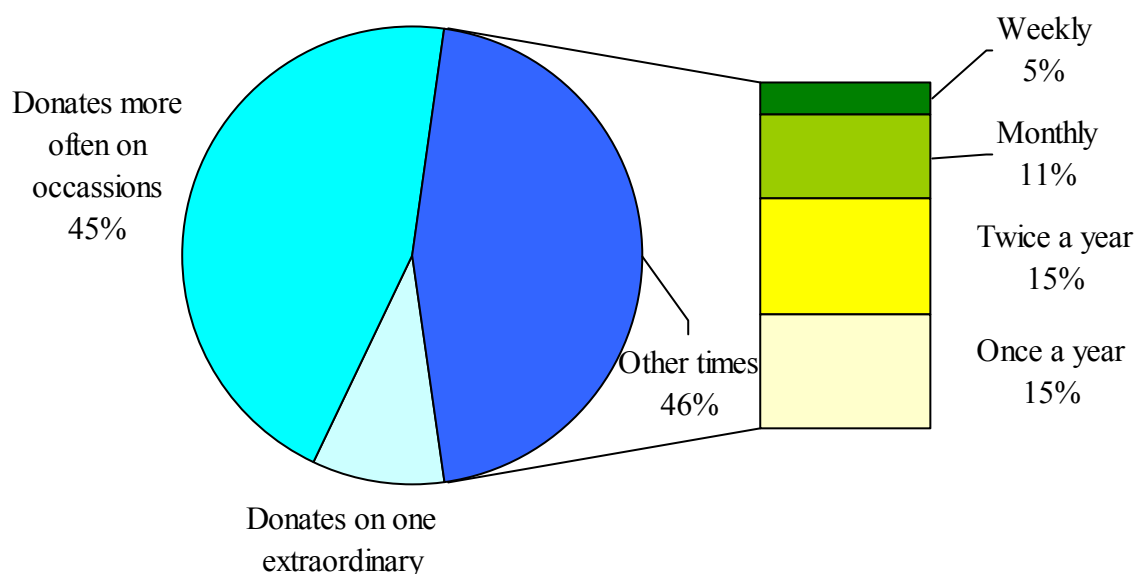
Even if we take the aggregate of all forms of donations, what we find is that the financial sacrifice of more than a quarter of the donors stayed within a 1000 Ft limit, and the remaining 40% donated between 1000-5000 Ft in 2004. The strong concentration of the donated amount is linked to this finding. Two-thirds of the donations came from 17% of the donators that gave more than 10.000 Forints to beggars and people in need. The smallest donations ranging from a few hundred Forints to 5000, made up for as much as sixth of the total amount donated

Diagram no.3
Distribution of the number of financial donors and the donations they made by the size of the donation



The majority of donors identified themselves as occasional donors, but most of them donated on more than just one occasion. At the same time, regularity in the majority of cases meant donating only once or twice a year. Only a little more than 15% of the donors donate once a month or even more frequently.

Diagram no.4
Distribution of financial donors by the frequency of donation



* Distribution of donors that gave an assessable answer

More than half of the donors intended to help people in need by making a donation. More than a third of the donors said that their donation served the general interest of their community. Only a fraction of the questioned donors referred to their own interest.

Table no. 7
Distribution of donors by the beneficiaries of their donations*

Who benefits from the donation?	Distribution of donors %
People in need not known by the donor	53,9
The general interest of the community	36,9
People in need the donor knows	4,5
The donor's family, themselves as well as others	4,2
Only the donor and his/her family	0,5
<i>In total:</i>	<i>100,0</i>

* Distribution of donors that gave an assessable answer

Only the smaller half, i.e. 45% of the donors received some kind or more than one form of thank-yous. *Diagram no.8* contains the frequency of different forms of showing gratitude.

Table no. 8
Frequency of different forms of showing gratitude

Form of showing gratitude	Percentage of donors* receiving gratitude
Letter from the supported organisation	32,0
Symbolic present (e.g. invitation, free ticket to events, badge)	10,8
Tax reduction certificate	9,7
The organisation's leaders and workers say thank you	7,9
Award, title, or certificate	1,0

* The same donors may have received more than one form of gratitude.

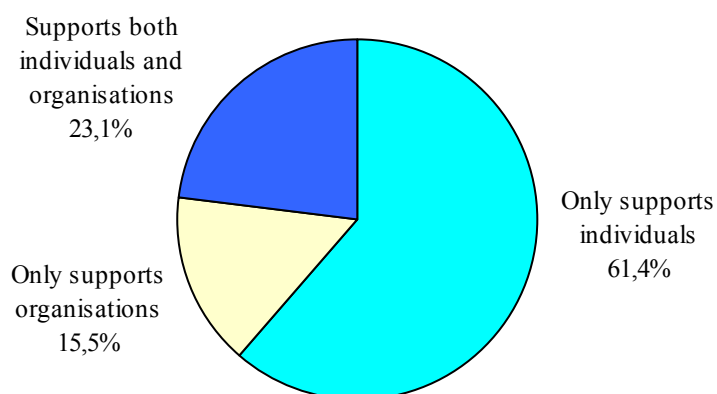
Tax allowance certificates were very rare, less than 10% of the donors received any such thing and a mere half of these donors actually used their certificate. This obviously points to the fact that decisions to donate came from the intention to help and weighing up one's own interest was extremely uncommon. This probably applied even more to donations in kind, in which case the law does not allow the use of tax reduction certificates.

2.2. Donations in kind

Nearly half, 47% of the population aged 14 and over was involved in making donations in kind. The most frequent form of donations in kind was by far items of clothing, which was reported by 42% of the interviewees. Many donors helped those in need with books, records, toys (18%) and food (12%). Donating furniture and other household objects, household appliances, computers and cars was a lot rarer, but these represent much bigger values of course. A significant part of the donors made not just one but more forms of donation.

Since we are mostly talking about objects that serve personal use, it does not come as a surprise that the majority of the donations in kind were made directly to the individuals and families, more often than not people the donors already knew, in need. Almost two-thirds of the donors only used informal networks to reach their beneficiaries. Somewhat more than a fifth of them also donated to individuals and particularly organisations, denominations and secular non-profit organisations and local governmental institutions and parties in smaller proportions. The percentage of donors donating only to organisations reached 16%. We have every reason to believe that the organisations supported fulfilled the mediator's role even in the above-mentioned two cases and were the real beneficiaries of the donations only in special cases.

Diagram no.5
Distribution of donors of donations in kind by the kind of beneficiaries



Support given to individuals were probably motivated by social considerations, although the selection of beneficiaries could also be random due to its informal nature. We have somewhat more exact pieces of information on the composition of donations in kind that were made to non-profit organisations, religious institutions and parties.

Table no. 9
Percentage of donors who made donations in kind to non-profit organisations, religions and political parties among the population aged 14 and over; distribution of reports of the donations by the supported organisation's field of activity

Field of activity	Percentage of supporters of the field among the population aged 14 and over	Distribution of reports of donation made to the field in question, %
Healthcare and social care	10,3	44,9
Religious activity	5,8	25,3
Education and scientific research	2,6	11,2
Support given to trans-border Hungarians	1,3	5,8
Culture, arts and traditions	1,0	4,4
Sports and leisure activities	0,7	3,3
Protection of civil rights and minorities	0,3	1,4
Environment and animal protection	0,3	1,2
Regional and settlement development	0,1	0,6
International relations	0,1	0,6
Protection of public safety, civil guards and fire brigade	0,1	0,4
Professional and economic advocacy	0,1	0,4
Political activity	0,1	0,3
Economic development and creation of workplaces	0,1	0,2
<i>In total:</i>	—	<i>100,0</i>

Whether we consider the percentage of donors among the population aged 14 and over or the distribution of reports of the donations in kind made by them, the order of priorities remains the same. The vast majority of beneficiaries is made up of organisations operating in the field of social care and healthcare. Denominations are in the second place and education is in the third. The

fourth and fifth places are taken up by supporting trans-border Hungarians and culture. The percentage of mentions of all the rest of the fields together does not reach 10%.

Donations in kind, just like financial donations, are also characterised by opportuneness.

Table no. 10
Distribution of donors of donations in kind by the frequency of donations

Frequency of donations	Distribution of donors %
On one, extraordinary occasion	4,7
Sometimes, more often (e.g. collections or campaigns)	50,1
Once a year	12,8
Regularly, about twice a year	22,5
Regularly, about once a month	7,7
Regularly, about once a week	2,2
<i>In total:</i>	<i>100,0</i>

* Distribution of donors that gave an assessable answer

More than half of the donors said that their donations in kind were not regular but neither extraordinary, they were mostly connected to collections. Those who identified themselves as regular donors reported making donations once or twice a year. Monthly donations were rare, weekly ones were scarce.

2.3. Voluntary activities and blood donations

As we mentioned before, 40% of the population aged 14 or over were involved in voluntary activities in 2004 (see table no.11). Citizens, outside their circle of families and friends carried out voluntary activities for the sake of individuals and institutions.

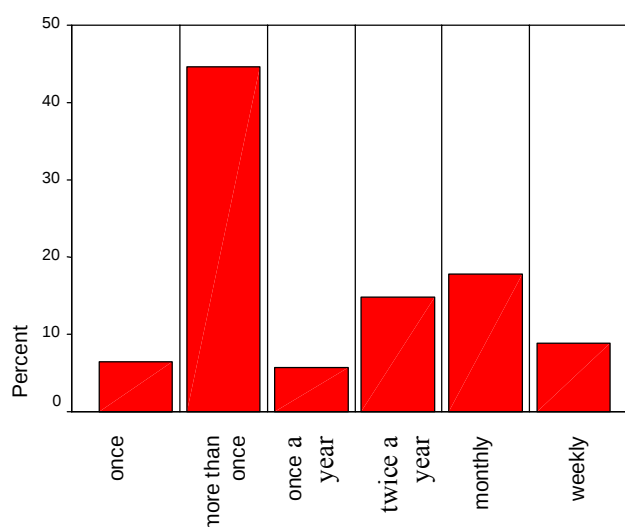
Table no. 11
Fields of voluntary activities

Form of support	The number and percentage of donors and volunteers	
	No.	%
Helping locally and in the settlement	2 365 878	68,1
Giving help to educational, healthcare and cultural institutions	740 122	21,3
Receive people in need to the donor's home	325 815	9,4
Settling official affairs and consultancy	1 409 668	40,6
Giving help to religious institutions	409 651	11,8
Giving help to political parties	81 655	2,3
Giving help to other organisations, associations, clubs or circles	424 513	12,2
Collecting donations	227 412	6,5
Appearing at a charity event and organising events	287 018	8,3
Membership in boards or supervisory committees	86 658	2,5
Accounting and other administrative duties	69 683	2,0

Most of the voluntary activities were taken up by giving help locally (68%); settling official affairs (41%) and giving help to social, healthcare and cultural organisations (21%). One answerer may have selected more than one option of course.

It was more frequent that the volunteers did something occasionally, but more than once a year than doing something regularly. Regular volunteer mostly give help on a monthly basis. We could draw up a similar table based on the 1993 survey, except that the column of volunteering 'twice a year' was higher than the column of volunteering 'on a monthly basis' in that one.

Diagram no.6
Frequency of voluntary activities



During the interviews, we were also curious to find out how old the volunteers started their voluntary activities. In general, the different age groups tended to join volunteers aged between 14 and 20.

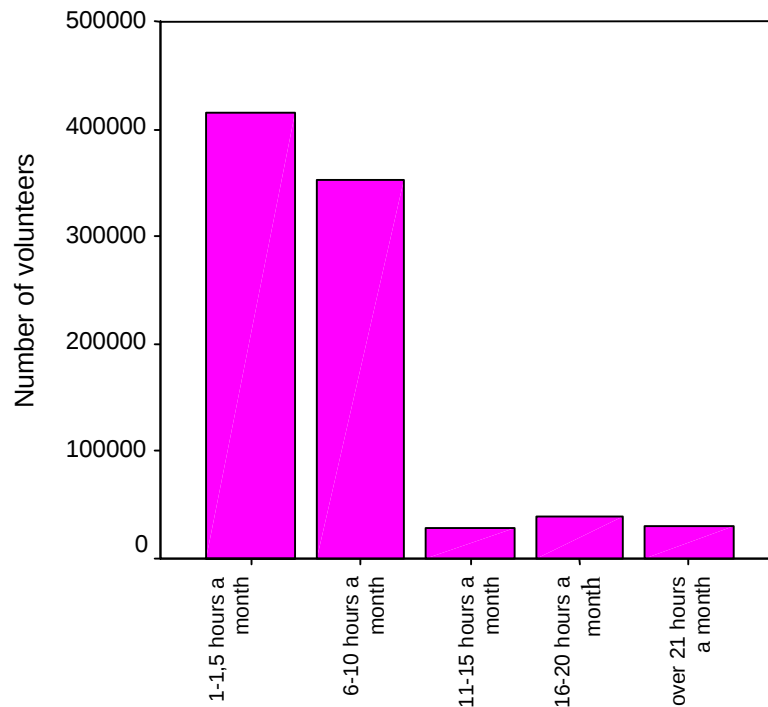
The beneficiaries of the voluntary activities are mostly people the volunteers know but are not related to or friends with (26%). They also involve organisations (11%), and activities carried out for the sake of the settlement or local community (15%). The percentage of support given to individuals not known by the volunteers is only 6%.

Table no. 12
Beneficiaries of voluntary activities

Beneficiaries	The number and percentage of volunteers	
	No.	%
People known by the volunteers but not related to or friends with them	2 294 501	26,2
Individuals not known by the volunteers	500 646	5,7
Organisations	921 318	10,5
Settlement, local community	1 324 642	15,1

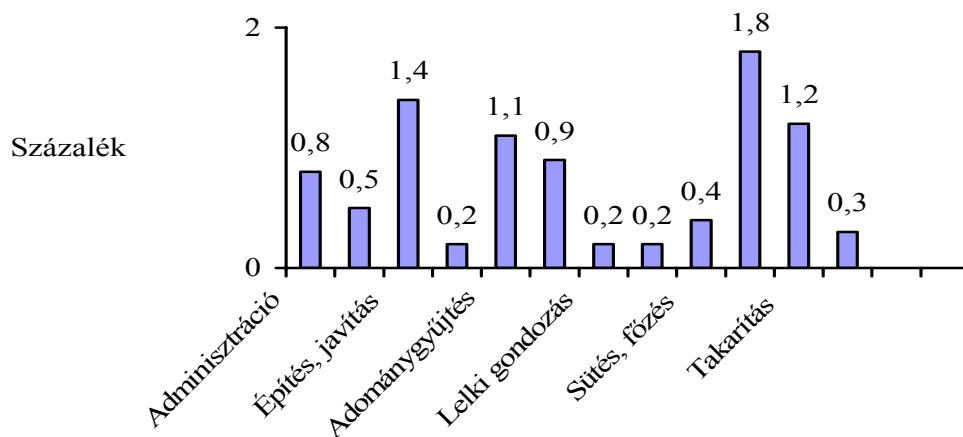
The amount of time spent volunteering for organisations such as civil organisations, state nursery schools, schools and churches, was less than 10 hours a month in 2004.

Diagram no.7
Amount of monthly voluntary work done for organisations



Most of the voluntary activities consisted of organisation, building and fixing.

Diagram no.8
Types of voluntary activity



Volunteers mostly donated time to religious organisations (4%), although the support of organisations of sport and leisure activities was also high (3%) in comparison to the rest of activity fields.

Table no. 13
Number and percentage of volunteers volunteering for the different organisations

Field of activity	Number and percentage of people reporting voluntary activities	
	No.	%
Culture	212 231	2,4
Sport, recreation	255 164	2,9
Education	187 483	2,1
Healthcare and social care	201 585	2,3
Public safety	54 963	0,6
Environment and animal protection	141 380	1,6
Settlement development, housing	91 373	1,0
Economic development	10 353	0,1
Protection of civil rights and minorities	38 020	0,4
International relations, EU	10 943	0,1
Supporting trans-border Hungarians	41 532	0,5
Professional employment advocacy	24 218	0,3
Church	387 496	4,4

In comparison to the 1993 survey, the amount of monthly working hours increased by 44%. Similarly to the findings of that survey, most volunteers were involved in cultural, sport, health and social care activities. The distribution of time on the other hand has changed according to the data collected in 2004; the percentage of sport and leisure-related voluntary working hours has grown significantly. At the same time, religious organisations' share of donated working hours has dropped considerably.

If one compares the voluntary activities of adults and children of secondary school age, as is shown in table 9, one sees that a much bigger share of voluntary activities of children relate to environment protection and the church than that of the adult population. The percentage of culture and education-related activities is much lower in the case of children.

Table no. 14
The amount of time secondary school goers and adults spent carrying out voluntary activities for non-profit organisations and the church by the organisation's field of activity, expressed in hours

Field of activity	High school goers	Adults	In total:
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Culture, arts and traditions	20 807	1 413 727	1 434 534
Religious activity	68 750	2 880 673	2 949 423
Sports and leisure activities	65 831	2 390 233	2 456 064
Education and scientific research	11 473	848 592	860 065
Healthcare and social care	29 795	1 417 195	1 446 990
Protection of civil rights and minorities	–	203 302	203 302
Protection of public safety, civil guards and fire brigade and crime prevention	–	715 370	715 370
Environment and animal protection	47 900	954 453	1 002 353
Economic development and creation of workplaces	–	34 731	34 731
Regional and settlement development	–	759 121	759 121
International relations	2 312	13 939	16 251
Supporting trans-border Hungarians	2 312	346 217	348 529
Professional and economic employment advocacy	–	150 676	150 676
Political activity	–	291 039	291 039
<i>In total:</i>	249 180	12 419 268	12 668 448

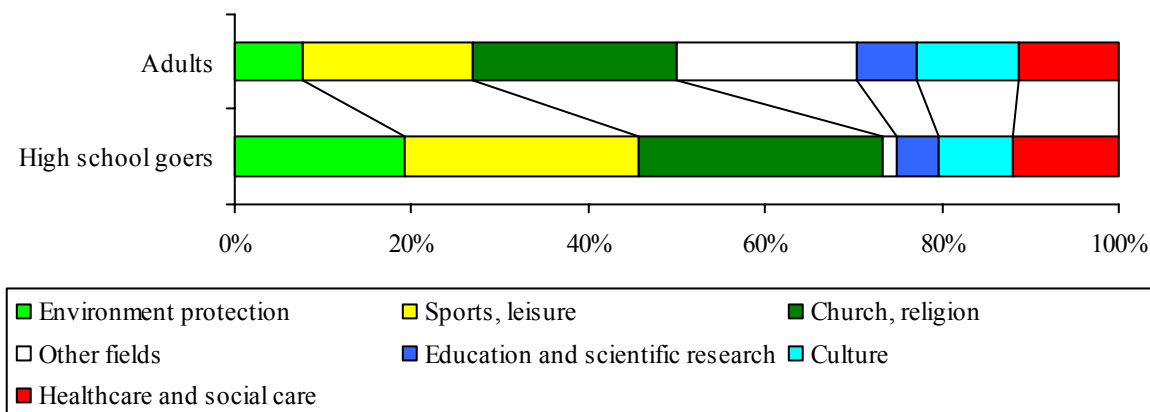
Table no. 15

The amount of time secondary school goers and adults spent carrying out voluntary activities for non-profit organisations and the church by the organisation's field of activity, expressed in percentage

Field of activity	Secondary school goers	Adults	In total:
Culture, arts and traditions	8,4	11,4	11,3
Religious activity	27,6	23,2	23,3
Sports and leisure activities	26,4	19,2	19,4
Education and scientific research	4,6	6,8	6,8
Healthcare and social care	12,0	11,4	11,4
Protection of civil rights and minorities	–	1,6	1,6
Protection of public safety, civil guards and fire brigade and crime prevention	–	5,8	5,6
Environment and animal protection	19,2	7,7	7,9
Economic development and creation of workplaces	–	0,3	0,3
Regional and settlement development	–	6,1	6,0
International relations	0,9	0,1	0,1
Supporting trans-border Hungarians	0,9	2,8	2,8
Professional and economic employment advocacy	–	1,2	1,2
Political activities	–	2,4	2,3
<i>In total:</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>

Diagram no.9

The amount of time secondary school goers and adults spent carrying out voluntary activities for non-profit organisations and the church by the organisation's field of activity, expressed in percentage



According to the volunteers working for the organisations, their support mostly serves the general interest of the community, which is the same target group as the one chosen by the interviewees of the 1993 survey.

Table no. 16
Number of volunteers by the beneficiaries of their activity

Who did the activity serve?	Number of volunteers
The general interest of the community	677 473
People in need not known by the donor	71 458
People in need the donor knows	22 379
The donor's family, their own and others' interest	60 464
Indefinable	18 567

Only 243 541 people, i.e. 3% answered to the question; 'which groups of society are you most willing to donate to?' The table's findings correspond to the usual answer that volunteers most willingly donate to children (22%). The number of supporters of the disabled is high, as is the percentage of voluntary activity carried out for the elderly (12-12%). Support given to Romas, addicts and other minorities is considered to be small.

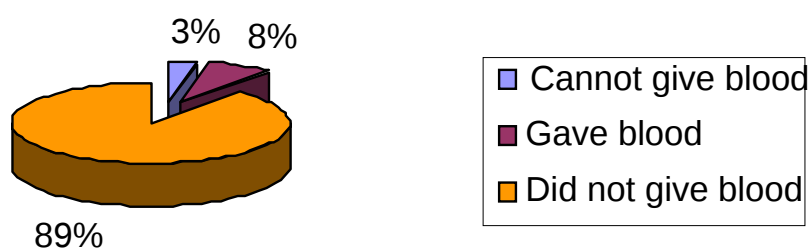
Table no. 17
Preferred groups of society in voluntary activities

Target group	1*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
The unemployed	1,3	1,9	3,6	7,5	10,0	7,2	1,3	4,9	0,8
Women	1,3	3,7	6,3	10,9	8,3	5,0	2,1	0,8	0,6
Romas	0,8	0,6	0,8	1,2	2,0	3,8	6,3	8,4	13,4
Children	21,9	9,5	4,6	1,6	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,6
The disabled	7,1	12,0	8,6	5,3	3,5	1,4	0,9	0,7	0,2
Addicts	0,5	0,6	1,5	2,4	3,4	6,3	7,3	8,4	7,2
The elderly	7,1	10,6	12,4	4,7	3,0	1,0	0,7	0,5	0,1
Trans-border Hungarians	1,1	0,9	1,9	4,4	5,3	8,9	7,0	6,4	2,1
Other minorities not mentioned above	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,7	2,0	3,7	8,3	9,4	11,8

*1-9: at which place the volunteer mentions the group as a social group to be supported

Only a very small proportion of the answerers, 8%, i.e. 692.089 people in total said ‘yes’ to whether they gave any blood in 2004. 78% of the blood donors carried out some form of voluntary activity, which made up 10% of volunteers.

Diagram no.10
Percentage of blood donors in 2004



3. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DONORS AND VOLUNTEERS

According to international and previous national experience, donations and voluntary activities are strongly linked to people's social situation, demographic characteristics and the connection networks built and maintained by them. Below is an analysis of the effects of these factors on voluntary behaviour by the form of help given. We also hold it important though to remind the readers of an earlier finding of the survey, according to which there is an overlap between the donors and the volunteers. The majority of interviewees help the ones in need, which means that the characteristics of donors and volunteers are in part the data of the same group of people. This explains the similarities to a certain extent, while it 're-values' the differences despite the overlaps.

3.1. Demographic characteristics

One such remarkable difference is between the charitable habits of *men and women*. (Table no.17) Women tend to donate a lot more than men but participate in voluntary activities much less than men do. This is probably due to the greater household workload and lack of time. Also, the management of societies and foundations is normally made up of men and the traditionally female areas of health and social care make up for a small percentage of non-profit institutions. (Traditions would suggest the opposite, since the majority of charities were mostly operated by women until the end of the 2nd World War. They also did the majority of charity work.)

There are less remarkable, but nevertheless noticeable differences in *age*. (Table no.11) Although the greatest percentage of people joining donors and voluntary activities was people aged 31-40, the percentage of volunteers by age differed by the following three forms of voluntary activity;

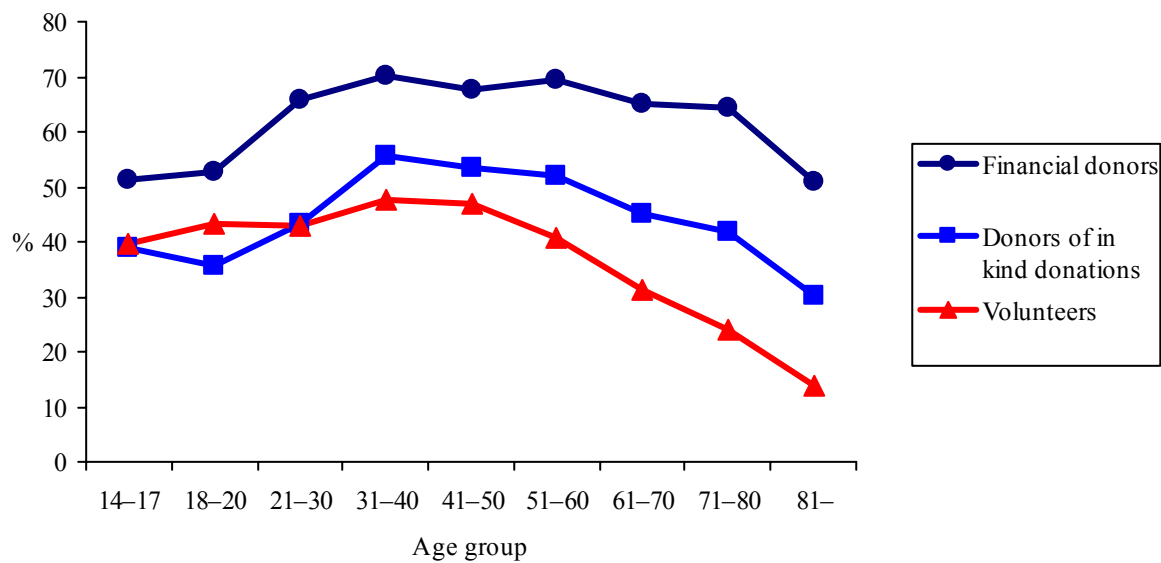
The percentage of financial donors already reaches its average in the case of 21-30 year-olds. (It is much lower prior to these ages.) Following this, it remains well above average between the ages 31-60, and then falls back to average between the ages 61-80, after which it begins to drop drastically.

Participation in making donations in kind is much less even. The figures stay above average between the ages 31 and 60. Participation of all age groups is lower than average both prior to and following these ages.

Table no. 18
Percentage of donors and volunteers by demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Financial	In kind	Volunteers
	donors		
	percentage of population aged 14 and over		
Sex			
Male	61,7	42,1	43,0
Female	68,3	51,9	36,7
Age			
14–17	51,2	38,8	39,6
18–20	52,8	35,7	43,3
21–30	65,7	43,2	42,8
31–40	70,3	55,8	47,7
41–50	67,6	53,5	46,9
51–60	69,5	51,9	40,8
61–70	65,2	45,1	31,3
71–80	64,5	42,0	24,0
81–	50,8	30,1	13,9
Residence			
Capital	71,1	54,9	40,9
County capital	67,5	48,6	38,6
Other cities	62,4	43,1	34,8
Towns	63,3	46,3	44,1
Marital status			
Single	58,2	39,5	42,9
Married or co-habiting	70,8	53,2	42,5
Divorced or separated	58,4	46,1	36,5
Widow	58,8	37,0	22,0
Size of household			
1–2 persons	63,0	43,0	32,7
3–5 persons	67,8	50,8	44,5
6 or more persons	54,3	43,1	41,7
Number of children living in the household			
0	64,8	43,8	34,2
1	64,8	48,6	45,0
2	69,6	54,6	46,4
3	61,7	51,6	48,8
4 and above	52,9	42,3	34,4
In total	65,2	47,3	39,6

Diagram no.11
Percentage of donors and volunteers by age



Experience is completely different regarding volunteers. This form of help is rare only in the case of (especially very) old people. The percentage of volunteers is around average in the case of teenagers, goes above average from 18 to 50 and falls back to it from 51 to 60, after which it starts dropping significantly. The average volunteering of youth is remarkable, especially considering that public education in its current form does not require or acknowledge any such activities (apart from a few secondary school initiatives). The percentage of volunteers among the elderly is striking and is probably also due to the lack of motivating factors, even though it means a way of relating to society outside the world of labour, which could enable pensioners in forced passivity to strengthen their connection network.

Residing in the capital comes with exceptionally high participation rates of donating. (This is probably due to the greater number of requests and calls.) On the other hand, it is the residents of towns that participate most intensively in voluntary activities. This is likely to be due to the more transparent needs of a smaller community and the more forceful power of the norms of making sacrifices. The collected data is remarkable for another reason at the same time, that is, that previous surveys have found grater numbers in the case of urban volunteering.

By far, the best donors are those living in a *marriage or co-habiting*. Participation in volunteer work is also well above average in this group, although singles are in the competition as well. Divorced people and widows are much more passive in every respect. Financial and life management problems of divorced people clearly provide the explanation of this. The time that could be donated by widows would make volunteering just as possible as in the case of singles, but older age, worse medical condition and the lack of appropriate opportunities all set back the donation of time considerably.

Both donating and volunteer work are most wide-spread in the case of people who live in a household of 3-5. The number of children living in the household also seems to be an important

influencing factor, which is probably because a significant part of the help requests come into the family by the mediation of children. The percentage of donors is the highest in families with two children. The number of financial donors is above average only in this category. It seems like this is where the parallel is not yet drawn between having children and being in a worse situation financially. The rate of families with 1 to 3 children that participate in making donations in kind is also above the average. Families with 3 children have the highest percentage of participation in voluntary activities, although activity of families with 1 or 2 children is also high. Participation rates fall well under average in all three forms of help in the case of families with 4 or more children.

3.2. Qualifications and social status

The differences by demographic characteristics described above are not of course independent of the interviewees' social statuses, since, as we know, age, place of residence and family relations often go hand in hand with serious differences in education and work positions.

Table no. 19
Percentage of donors and volunteers by education and social status

Qualifications and social status	Financial	In kind	Volunteers
	donors		
	percentage of population aged 14 and over		
<i>Qualification</i>			
Lower than primary school	44,4	30,5	24,0
Primary school	56,0	36,5	31,3
Vocational school	63,2	45,2	39,5
Secondary school	75,2	56,8	46,2
College, university	81,4	64,6	53,9
<i>Occupation (pensioners and unemployed people by their last job)</i>			
Self-employed	78,2	57,9	49,1
Intellectual worker with college/university degree	81,6	65,6	57,0
Intellectual worker without college/university degree	78,1	60,9	45,0
Physical worker	59,8	41,1	33,2
Does not have and has not had a job	53,5	37,8	42,8
<i>Current economic activity</i>			
Active job seeker	74,6	54,2	47,4
Unemployed	48,2	39,4	35,6
Retired	62,1	43,5	30,2
On maternal leave	62,1	49,1	37,3
Student	56,1	39,5	44,5
Housewife	65,8	45,4	44,8
Other dependant	43,4	41,6	30,8
<i>In total</i>	65,2	47,3	39,6

Level of education, as has been shown by previous international and national surveys, is an outstandingly important defining factor of voluntary behaviour. This statement is confirmed by the data of *table no.18*. The percentage of donors and volunteers grows with the level of education and is of a salient value in the case of university/college degree holders. In accordance with this, the survey by *occupation groups* also shows the much greater tendency of intellectual workers with university/college degrees to make sacrifices.

The picture is somewhat shaded by the overview of the connection between *economic activity* and charity. What is clear is that active job seekers participate in a much higher percentage in both forms of donating and voluntary activities than any other groups of society. The percentage of financial donors within the group of housewives also reached the average, which might mean the return of a part of society that can be considered the late successor of the old charitable women's societies. This is especially true if we consider that the percentage of volunteers within the same group goes well above average as well. The fact that the rate of volunteers is high among students is also an important (and promising) sign. Willingness of women on maternal leave to make donations in kind is probably the result of the mutual help they offer between each other to families with children (e.g. clothes, pushchairs, furniture etc.), but it also means that the formal and informal networks to facilitate these have also been developed by now.

3.3. Social links

Connection networks have a very important role in becoming a donor or volunteer. Not only because they mediate norms and create motivations, but they also create and operate the mechanisms that make the different forms of social participation an everyday routine and evident for the individual.

The more layers there are to social links and the tighter the individual's social connections are, the more likely it becomes that he/she will contribute to completing the tasks important to the community as a donor and/or volunteer. It is highly likely that a part of the demographic and social characteristics described in the previous chapter formed such important explanatory factors because they also indicate the intensity of the relationship between the individual and society. (Marital status is clearly one such factor which indicates the size of informal networks; e.g. the presence of children in the family, which means connections with child institutions; the active job seeker's status, which refers to the existence of workplace connections, or even age, which also has an effect on the extent and depth of connections.)

According to the data collected (*Table no.19*), having tight connections outside the informal sphere, membership of civil organisations such as societies and clubs, unions and political parties have a rather strong effect on voluntary activities and donating. Participation is much higher in all three forms of support among members than non-members. Differences in voluntary work are especially big (one and a half times more) in voluntary work. Civil organisations' and parties' members participate in making donations in kind much more intensively than those who are linked to these institutions only on occasions.

Table no. 20
Percentage of donors and volunteers by the intensity of social connections

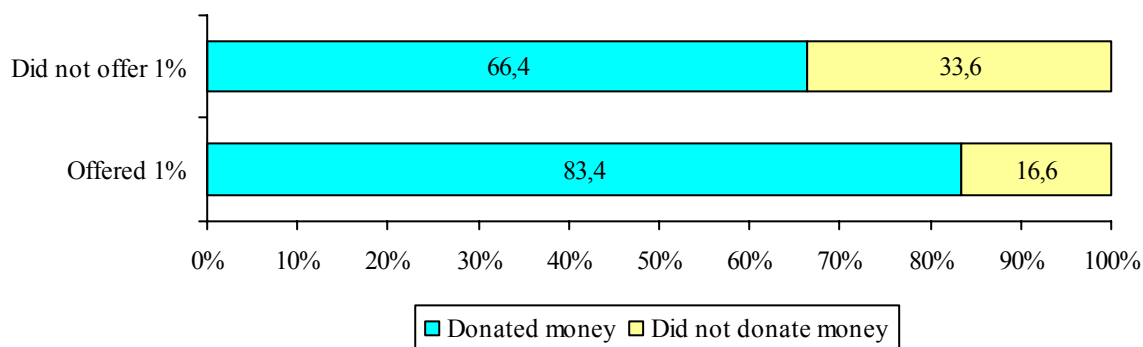
Social links	Financial	In kind	Volunteers
	donors		
	percentage of population aged 14 and over		
Association membership			
Non-member	63,0	44,8	35,6
Member	78,1	61,4	62,9
Union membership			
Non-member	63,9	46,2	38,3
Union member	84,6	63,1	60,0
Party membership			
Non-member	64,9	47,0	39,2
Party member	87,3	63,4	64,1
Religious links			
Practices religion as prescribed by the church	81,7	57,2	46,5
Religious his/her way	65,0	46,5	39,4
Not religious	56,8	42,6	36,2
Ethnic minority			
Not a member of any minorities	65,7	47,6	39,4
Member of a minority, as stated by the answerer	55,0	41,9	41,7
Donating 1% of the answerer's income tax			
Filled out a form about the 1%	83,4	62,8	54,1
Paid taxes but did not fill out a disposal form	66,4	46,5	40,9
Non-tax payer, did not fill out a disposal form	58,3	42,0	34,0
In total	65,2	47,3	39,6

Belonging to a denomination has a similar effect on charity. The rate of donors and volunteers among those who practise religion as prescribed by their denomination is much higher than among those who are religious their own way. This clearly indicates that it is not so much the value system that influences people, but the frequency of requests and how much these requests are 'underlined'.

The role of *ethnic minority* membership³ in voluntary activity is less clear. Among those who say they are a member of an ethnic minority, the percentage of donors is much lower and the percentage of volunteers is somewhat higher than in the rest of the population. It seems like solidarity is weaker in these groups of society than the average, or at least not strong enough to counterbalance the effects of poverty, low-level education and a bad labour market situation.

There seems to be a strong link between decisions to offer *1% of one's income tax* and the support given at the expense of one's own income and free time. Those who offer the 1% are much better donors and volunteers than those who do not fill out the disposal form, despite paying income tax, let alone those who are not liable to pay taxes.

Diagram no.12
Distribution of tax payers by their behaviour regarding financial donations and the offering of 1% of their income tax



These data clearly argue against the common assumption that many of us get their obligation to support ‘over and done with’ by paying the 1%. On the contrary; more than 4/5th of those who fill out the disposal form donate from their own money as well (*diagram no.12*) We can say with confidence then that the 1% system does not put the development of private donations at risk.

³ Out of the 5000 answerers chosen to appear in the table, 234 said they were members of an ethnic minority. The proportion of Romas was almost 2/3rd; therefore the findings of the ethnic minority survey were heavily influenced by their answers.

4. MOTIVES

Willingness to donate and join in voluntary activities is formed by the individuals' different motives. People in tighter financial situations normally make financial donations less often, but they are, of course, willing to volunteer as well. Those whose parents also carried out voluntary activities will be more likely to connect to society the same way.

21% of the answerers responded to the question why they did not donate or volunteer in 2004. The most characteristic answer was; *'I myself need support, I cannot afford to help others'*, which 56% of the answerers thought described their situation. A striking discovery was that, at the same time, lack of time was not a significant factor in staying clear of giving support. The majority of answerers believe in the usefulness of donations. The distrust in non-profit organisations also seems to be on the decrease, although there are many votes regarding this issue. Only 15% of the answerers ticked 5 to the answer; *'There was not a particular reason (not to go), that is just how it happened'*, which means that passivity is conscious behaviour in the population aged 14 and over.

Table no. 21
Marking of the reasons of non-donors (%)

Reason	1*	2	3	4	5
I need support myself	20,5	7,9	8,3	7,4	55,9
Donates his/her money to help the family	58,8	7,5	8,4	4,9	20,3
Has no time	58,0	8,1	15,7	6,0	12,2
Nobody asked for this kind of help	51,0	7,9	15,7	6,2	19,1
Does not believe in the usefulness of donations	44,3	7,6	23,6	9,9	14,6
Finds requests to donate disturbing	49,3	6,3	18,3	10,0	16,1
Too many frauds	33,8	6,2	18,3	13,9	17,8
Does not trust his/her support will be used for the right purposes	33,8	7,9	23,8	13,0	21,5
No particular reason	54,7	6,8	18,3	5,5	14,7

1=does not apply at all, 5=applies the most

Out of the statements of motivation, *'It felt good to help others'* received the highest marks; more than 80% of the answerers ticked 4 or 5 to it. The statement *'Volunteering and donating have a strong tradition in our family'* was also agreed by many and was marked 3 or above by more than half of the answerers.

Volunteering is definitely a versatile activity, which, for this reason, is hard to put into categories. Yet, it is possible to distinguish two groups by the sex, age, education and marital status of the volunteers. The new type of voluntarism serves the acquisition of knowledge, the useful spending of free time and self-development, whereas the old types include activities that can be linked to traditional civil values, solidarity, family motivation or perhaps a religious background.

An interesting finding is that statements regarding the new type of voluntarism found only very low support (e.g. connecting to community, useful spending of free time, self-development, gaining experience, etc.) According to international surveys, voluntarism of youth aiming at gaining knowledge is on the increase, whereas the number of traditional volunteers is dropping. The educational system in Hungary is not yet prepared to make voluntarism popular, which might have contributed to the low appearance of values of the new type of voluntarism.

Table no. 22
Motivation of volunteers (%)

Motivation	1*	2	3	4	5
Voluntarism is motivated by family	24,0	10,0	23,6	16,9	25,5
It feels good to help	4,0	4,8	8,5	18,9	63,7
Realising a concrete aim	47,7	7,7	15,1	11,5	18,0
Tight relation to the supported organisation	61,2	6,9	8,8	7,4	15,7
Grateful to the organisation	69,4	6,4	8,9	6,6	8,7
Life circumstances have improved	68,8	7,5	8,7	6,1	8,9
Quality of services used has improved	75,2	6,0	8,5	5,1	5,2
Connecting to community	63,1	6,6	11,2	9,1	10,0
Useful spending of free time	60,7	7,7	11,9	8,4	11,3
Getting to know myself through voluntarism	61,7	8,0	13,9	8,3	8,2
Gaining experience	53,6	7,7	15,4	10,9	12,4
Challenge, professional development	76,1	6,5	8,0	4,6	4,8
Acquiring a new job	94,4	2,3	1,7	0,8	0,8
Using tax deduction	94,2	2,0	1,6	1,0	1,2
Example set by close friends and acquaintances	43,1	7,7	20,2	13,0	16,0
Persuaded by others	78,3	6,0	8,1	3,5	4,2
Can afford to do so	33,1	9,6	19,9	13,2	24,2
Sudden decision	49,7	7,7	14,9	10,0	17,5

1=does not apply at all, 5=applies the most

The new and old type of voluntarism cannot be distinguished as sharply as previously anticipated. To assess this we have put the statements of motivation in new fields (e.g. if voluntarism is motivated by the family=traditional, old type; challenge, professional development=new type), by which we have created a variable to measure this difference. The differences are not too great but nonetheless characteristic.

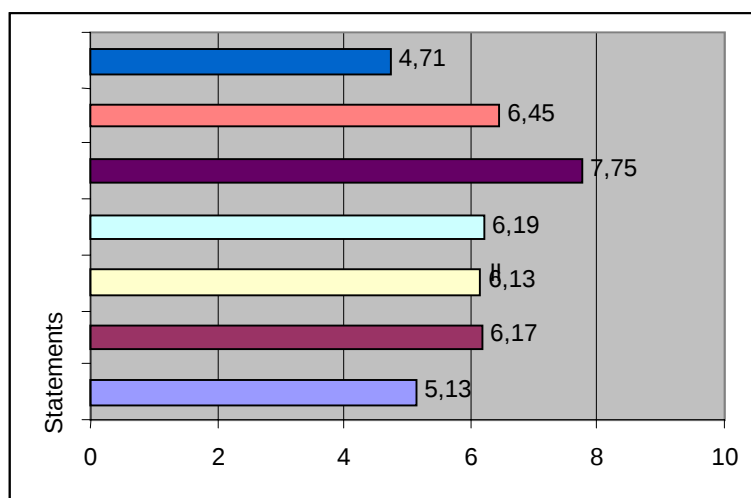
Table no. 23
Old and new types of voluntarism

	Old	New
Sex	Mostly women	Mostly men
Age	Over 30	Under 30
Qualification	Secondary or lower	Degree
Marital status	Married, with children	Single

Numerous European and American studies have reported that carrying out voluntary activities can also help find paid employment. This finding has been supported by our ones in that 3% gave a higher mark than 3 to the question whether joining voluntarism helped them find paid employment. Motivating people to join voluntary activities may be an important factor in reducing unemployment.

We asked about the answerers' attitudes towards social problems by forming contradictory pairs, which they could mark from 1 to 10. At one end of the opposition stood the statements beyond the answerer's decision and responsibility, whereas the focus of the other end is on the individual's liability and problem-solving in community. The fact that almost all of the answers are closer to the community's side paints us a positive picture. The last answer forms an exception, but the average of this hardly stayed on problem-shifting side (4.71). The choice made in this answer assumes consciousness in voluntarism and provides a very good reason to be optimistic about the social responsibility taken by communities and individuals. The answers moving mostly towards the centre also assume that there has been statements that divide the answerers, such as the answer given to the first statement, in the case of the rest of the statements, the majority's answers stayed on the right side of the diagram. To the last question 50% of the answerers gave a 5, however, 15% agree completely with the left side's statement, i.e. approaches voluntarism from the point of view of the donor's good will.

Diagram no.13
Attitudes towards the different social problems



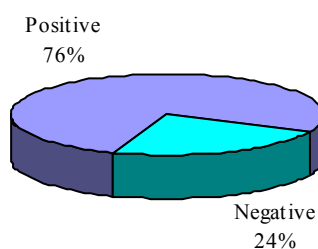
The statements to be marked were the following from bottom to top according to the diagram;

Table no. 24
Opinions on the social role of donating and voluntary activities

Statements		Average
It is the state's and the local governments' job to solve social problems	The state cannot solve all the problems, donating is necessary	5,13
Solving social problems should be financed by taxes, even if this means raising them	Private charity should be motivated, even by tax allowances	6,17
Donations can only be expected to be made by the rich	Anyone who has a bit more should help others	6,13
Only those people deserve help whose trouble is not their fault	It is our moral obligation to help others in need	6,19
People in good families keep together and do not need strangers' donations	Anyone can get into a situation where they need other people's help	7,75
Donations motivate those in need not to seek the solution to their problems themselves	Donations help those in need to find the solution to their problem sooner	6,45
By volunteering, one just keeps giving	By volunteering, one just keeps receiving	4,71

The distrust occurring in the mid-nineties regarding foundations and their function seem to be reducing, since our questions concerning this issue have been answered positively.

Diagram no.14
Opinions on foundations



The questionnaire also contains questions on how the answerers acquired information on donating, volunteering and the relevant non-profit organisations. Most of the answerers are reported to hear about them on TV or the radio (72%). Many people acquire information from journals and newspapers, but in a much lower percentage (43%). About one third of the answerers heard about civil organisations' activities from family members or acquaintances as well as from letters and leaflets. Direct donation collecting activities, such as going to peoples' homes, street collections and sales, have reached more than a quarter of the answerers.

Table no. 25
Sources of information acquired on donating and volunteering

Source of information	Not chosen by answerer (%)	Chosen by answerer (%)
Permanent relation to non-profit organisations	86,1	13,9
Family members, acquaintances, relatives and friends	64,7	35,3
Letter, leaflet	67,0	33,0
Phone call	91,0	9,0
E-mail, text message	97,9	2,1
In person, going to peoples' homes	72,3	27,7
Street collection, sale	73,4	26,6
Workplace collection, sale	92,0	8,0
Religious event	84,1	15,9
Political event	98,4	1,6
Cultural, sport and leisure event	92,5	7,5
Newspaper, weekly or journal	57,4	42,6
TV and radio programme	28,5	71,5
Internet	93,4	6,6
Other sources	99,7	0,3
Does not receive such information	87,0	13,0

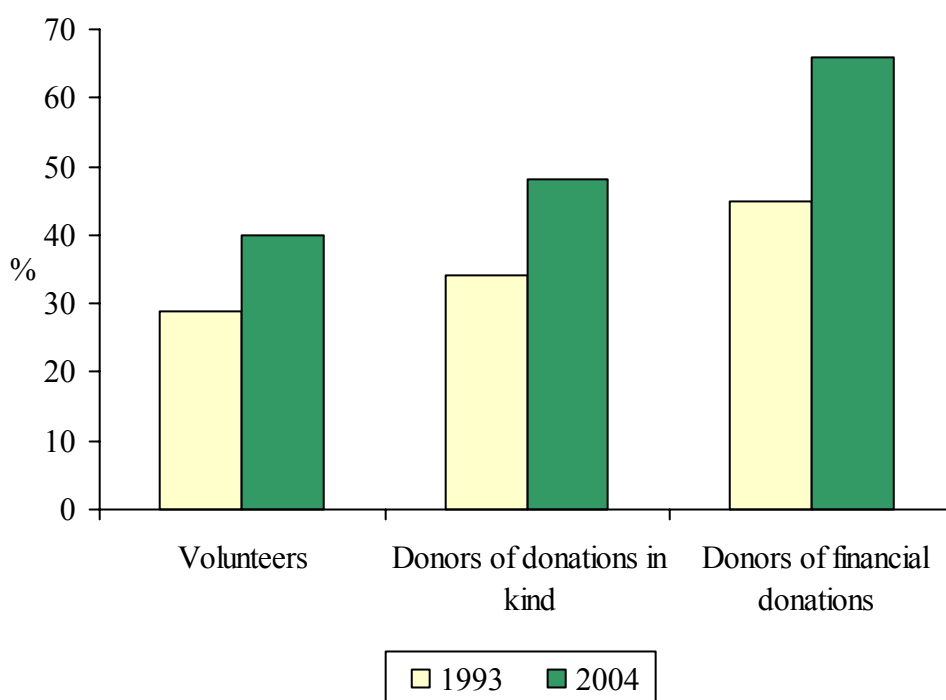
5. CHANGES AND TENDNCIES, 1993-2004

There have been many and various changes since the first survey of 1993 that assessed the extent of residents' donations and voluntary activities, the most important of which are the following;

- Participation rates of all three areas of volunteer help have increased considerably. (Although the number of volunteer blood donors has dropped to some extent.)

Diagram no.15

Change in the percentage of people volunteering and making financial donations to individuals and organisations outside the circle of family and friends between 1993 and 2004



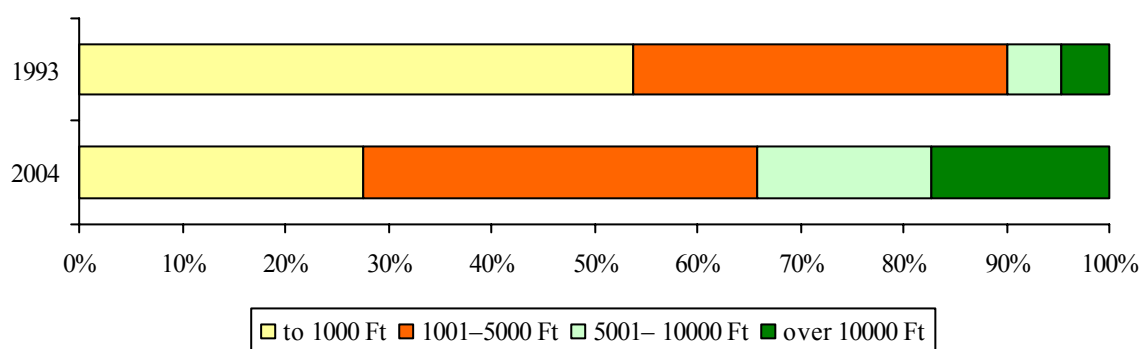
- The amount of financial donations⁴ made to non-profit organisations, denominations and political parties became almost three times as much, but could not keep the pace with inflation.
- The amount of time donated for voluntary activities organised by non-profit organisations and denominations increased by 40 percent.
- The percentage of donors of different forms of donations rose from 51 to 68 percent between 1993 and 2004.

⁴ We only collected data on the amount of money donated to organisations; however, we counted the money put in the church collection box as donation to a denomination. For the sake of comparability, we used an indicator the contents of which were identical to the 1993 survey's to calculate percentage of increase in 2004. For the same reasons, we also left out the donations made by 14-17 year-olds in the 2004 survey, since the 1993 one had no data on this group either.

- The non-profit sector has been extended considerably over the last decade, the number of organisations asking for support and citizens' volunteer work has also multiplied, as have the opportunities for offering help.
- The arsenal of collection techniques has also become richer. New methods have been developed (e.g. donation lines, media campaigns, homeless people's papers, text messages) and solutions that were rare in 1993, such as collection boxes placed in public places, charity events and purchase-related donation collection) have become mass phenomena.
- The composition of the support given to non-profit organisations, denominations and political parties have moved towards the higher numbers, as has the amount of donation made per person.

Diagram no.16

Distribution of donors that made financial donations to non-profit organisations, denominations and political parties, by the size of donations*



* Together with donors of church collection box money, without under 18s.

- The percentage of donors making donations only occasionally has dropped and the percentage of donors making regular donations has grown within in-kind donors and volunteers. The opposite has happened in the case of financial donors, supposedly due to the proliferation of occasional collections

Table no. 26

*Changes in the frequency of donations between 1993 and 2004**

Frequency of donations	Financial donors		Donors of donations in kind		Volunteers	
	1993	2004	1993	2004	1993	2004
Occasional	50,0	54,5	63,3	54,8	64,7	52,0
Once or twice a year	27,6	30,0	29,5	35,3	16,6	21,0
Monthly and more frequent	22,4	15,5	7,2	9,9	18,7	27,0
<i>In total:</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>

* For the sake of comparability, we also left out the data on under 18s in the 2004 survey.

- The number of tax allowances donors may use has dropped significantly since 1993. The fact that non-profit organisations only gave out a deduction certificate of less than a quarter of the donated amount and that the holders of such certificates only used the discount on 60% of their donations probably have to do with this. This means that the budgetary contribution that served the purpose of motivating people to donate hardly exceeded the 1993 level in nominal value and dropped dramatically in real value.
- Citizens' support preferences have not changed much over the last decade. Non-profit organisations specialised in health and social care have a bigger share of the donations than before. Sport, recreational and environmental protection organisations can expect to employ volunteers to a greater extent than in 1993.

Table no. 27

The five most important areas of support given to non-profit organisations, denominations and political parties, 1993-2004

	1993	2004
Financial donations	Religious activity (40%) Education and scientific research (16%) Healthcare and social care (14%) Culture and arts (13%) Sport, relaxation and recreation (9%)	Religious activity (38%) Healthcare and social care (31%) Culture and arts (10%) Education and scientific research (8%) Sport, relaxation and recreation (4%)
Donations in kind	Healthcare and social care Religious activity (17%) Supporting trans-border Hungarians (15%) Education and scientific research (5%) Protection of rights and minorities (4%)	Healthcare and social care (45%) Religious activity (25%) Education and scientific research (11%) Supporting trans-border Hungarians (6%) Culture and arts (4%)
Voluntary activities	Religious activity (28%) Healthcare and social care (16%) Sport, relaxation and recreation (11%) Culture and arts (10%) Education and scientific research (8%)	Religious activity (23%) Sport, relaxation and recreation (19%) Healthcare and social care (11%) Culture and arts (11%) Environment and animal protection (8%)

- The support still fundamentally serves common aims and not the donor's own ones.
- The socio-demographic composition of supporters is still the same. The best donors and volunteers are still the middle aged, married or co-habiting, educated people with 2 or 3 children at the most, high social statuses and are members of civil organisations. Within this group, women participate more in making donations, whereas men participate more in voluntary work. The influencing role of commitment to the church on charitable behaviour has grown perceptibly.
- Most of the answerers are reported to hear about available voluntary work on TV or the radio.
- The distrust in foundations and associations that occurred until the mid-90's has reduced.

- The number of people emphasising the individual's responsibility for the community is growing.
- Donating and carrying out voluntary activities are normally the result of conscious decisions.

6. THE SURVEY'S MOST IMPORTANT FINDINGS

- Nearly 4/5th of the population aged 14 and over, i.e. 7 million people, were involved in making at least one form of financial donations or unpaid voluntary work and blood donations in 2004.
- the percentage of financial donors was 65%, the donors of donations in kind 50% and 40% of volunteers.
- non-profit organisations and denominations received 19 billion Ft altogether; 13 billion Forints was collected by street collection etc. and 8 billion Forints was spent on charitable purchases.
- most of the voluntary activities included; helping local residents and settlements (70%)
- the age of volunteers is decreasing, even secondary school goers do voluntary work these days
- number of volunteers working at organisations; 1 million
- the workload done by volunteers increased by a third over the last 10 years
- most volunteers support children and the disabled with their activities
- women are much better donors than men, however, they participate much less in voluntary activities than men do
- men carry out more voluntary activities
- it is the age group of 31-40 that gets involved in donating and volunteering the most
- voluntary activities only become rare in the group of the elderly (especially in the case of very old people)
- those who offer 1% are considerably better donors and volunteers
- motivation: it feels good to help others, or voluntary activities have a long tradition in our family
- the distrust in foundations and their function that appeared in the mid-90s has reduced
- the most frequent source of information on donating and volunteering is TV and radio (more than 70%)
- The percentage of donors of different forms of donations rose from 51 to 68 percent between 1993 and 2004.
- the composition of the support given to non-profit organisations, denominations and political parties have moved towards the higher numbers, as has the amount of donation made per person.
- The support still fundamentally serves common aims and not the donor's own ones.
- the number of people emphasising the individual's responsibility for the community is growing.
- donating and carrying out voluntary activities normally come from conscious decisions.

7. QUESTIONNAIRE

Residents' donations and volunteer work 2004

Donations in kind

1. Did you support your family members, relatives, good friends and neighbours that live in a different household by giving or buying them items of clothing, furniture, newspapers, books, appliances or food in 2004?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know, no answer

2. Did you give any of the following to people mentioned above without receiving any payment or services in return;

second-hand clothing, shoes	Yes - No
books, toys	Yes - No
food (bought or produced)	Yes - No
used appliances, computers	Yes - No
furniture, interior objects	Yes - No
medication, cleaning products	Yes - No
other (please specify);	Yes - No

3. How often did you make donations in kind to those in need without receiving any payment or services in return? If you made more than one kind of donation, which one of the following frequencies applies to you?

- Once each year
- Regularly, about twice a year
- Regularly, monthly
- Regularly, weekly
- On one extraordinary occasion
- Occasionally, a few times (e.g. collections or campaigns)
- Do not know, no answer

4. Who did you make donations in kind to without receiving any payment or services in return?

acquaintances in need who are not members of the family or relatives	Yes - No
individuals in need you are not familiar with	Yes - No
state or local governmental nursery schools, schools, educational, health and social care, cultural institutions, etc.	Yes - No
foundations, associations, clubs, alliances, unions, Maltese Charitable Service or others, Red Cross, etc.	Yes - No
denominations, religious orders	Yes - No
political parties or other political organisations	Yes - No

5. What kind of activities did you support through the foundations, associations and other civil organisations and/or denominations and political parties?

Please tell us in details to whom and for what you made donations in kind.

6. Please try to mark the activities of the organisations you have mentioned by the use of the card.

Culture, arts and traditions	Igen – Nem
Religious activity	Yes - No
Sports and leisure activities	Yes - No
Education and scientific research	Yes - No
Healthcare and social care	Yes - No
Protection of civil rights and minorities	Yes - No
Protection of public safety, civil guards and fire brigade and crime prevention	Yes - No
Environment and animal protection	Yes - No
Economic and regional development, creation of jobs	Yes - No
Regional and settlement development	Yes - No
International relations, EU	Yes - No
Supporting trans-border Hungarians	Yes - No
Professional and economic employment advocacy	Yes - No
Political activities	Yes - No
Other (please specify);	Yes - No

II. Financial donations

7. Did you support your relatives, children, parents or good friends that live in a different household by giving them money they did not have to pay back last year (2004)?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know, no answer

8. If yes, how much money did you give them approximately in 2004?Ft

9. Did you fill out a form about offering 1% of your income tax in 2004?

- Yes, filled out both forms about offering the 1% to denominations and civil organisations
- Only filled out the form about civil organisations and not the other one.
- Only filled out the form about denominations and not the other one.
- No, although I paid income tax
- Could not, because did not have an income eligible for taxing
- Do not know, no answer

10. **Apart from the above-mentioned 1%,** did you give money to others in need in 2004 by purchasing charity

postcards	Ft
tickets to charity events (ball, concert, sporting event, etc.)	Ft
lottery tickets and raffle tickets	Ft
paintings, sculptures, pieces of folk art or handicraft or other souvenirs	Ft
stamps	Ft
other (please specify);	Ft

11. Did you give/put money in 2004

to beggars	Ft
in church collection boxes	Ft
in collection boxes at public places (post office, airports, street, etc.)	Ft

12. Did you make any other financial donations apart from the ones listed above in 2004 to

acquaintances in need who are not members of the family or relatives	Yes - No
individuals in need you are not familiar with	Yes - No
state or local governmental nursery schools, schools, educational, health and social care, cultural institutions, etc.	Yes - No
foundations, associations, clubs, alliances, unions, Maltese Charity Service or else, Red Cross, etc.	Yes - No
denominations and religious institutions	Yes - No
political parties or other political organisations	Yes - No

13. How often did you make such donations? Please consider all the financial donations you made when choosing frequency from the list below.

- Once each year
- Regularly, about twice a year
- Regularly, monthly
- Regularly, weekly
- On one extraordinary occasion
- Occasionally, a few times
- Do not know, no answer

14. Please tell us how much money you gave altogether to support individuals outside your direct family and friends' circle in 2004. (Beggars excluded)

..... Ft

15. Please tell us how much money you gave to support state and local governmental institutions in 2004.

..... Ft

16. What kind of activity(ies) did you support through the foundations, associations and other civil organisations and/or denominations and political parties?

Please tell us in details to whom and for what you made donations in kind.

17. Please try to mark the activities of the organisations you have mentioned and how much money you donated to them (on top of the compulsory membership fees) by the use of the card.

Culture, arts and traditions	Yes - No
Religious activity	Yes - No
Sports and leisure activities	Yes - No
Education and scientific research	Yes - No
Healthcare and social care	Yes - No
Protection of civil rights and minorities	Yes - No
Protection of public safety, civil guards and fire brigade and crime prevention	Yes - No
Environment and animal protection	Yes - No
Economic and regional development, creation of jobs	Yes - No
Regional and settlement development	Yes - No
International relations, EU	Yes - No
Supporting trans-border Hungarians	Yes - No

Professional and economic employment advocacy	Yes - No
Political activities	Yes - No
Other (please specify);	Yes - No

18. Did you receive from the supported organisation a

thank-you card	Yes - No
symbolic present, badge	Yes - No
tax allowance certificate	Yes - No
award, title	Yes - No
other (please specify);	Yes - No

19. If you received a tax allowance certificate,

have you used the opportunity to benefit from it?	Yes - No
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20. Whose interest, in your opinion, was served best by your financial donations? (**ONLY ONE ANSWER MAY BE GIVEN**)

- The general interest of community
- my family's, their own and others'
- my family's and my own
- people in need I am familiar with
- people in need I do not know
- do not know, no answer

21. If you donated money to people in need you do not know, please select which group you meant your support for.

ill children	Yes - No
healthy children	Yes - No
ill, unhealthy adults	Yes - No
the poor and disadvantaged groups	Yes - No
victims of natural disasters	Yes - No
the unemployed	Yes - No
the homeless	Yes - No
victims of addiction	Yes - No
trans-border Hungarians	Yes - No
national minorities	Yes - No
the elderly, widows	Yes - No

III. Volunteer work

22. Did you help your friends, relatives or neighbours by doing something for them without not asking for anything in return in 2004? (e.g. babysitting, house building, fixing, mending, shopping, etc.)

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no
- ☐ do not know, no answer

23. Did you carry out any voluntary activities you received no services for in return apart from the ones you have mentioned by;

- ☐ helping out in your house, settlement, or environment?
- ☐ helping educational, healthcare and cultural institutions?
- ☐ taking care of or letting someone in need stay in your house?
- ☐ settling an official business for someone or giving advice?
- ☐ helping in the work of a religious organisation?
- ☐ helping a political party's work without anything received in return?
- ☐ helping in another organisation, association, club or circle?
- ☐ participating in collecting donations?
- ☐ performing or carrying out other activities at a charity event?
- ☐ taking on board of trustees, board, or supervisory committee membership in a non-profit organisation?
- ☐ doing accountancy or other administration work for a non-profit organisation?

24. How often did you do such volunteer work last year?

- ☐ Regularly, I did it once a year
- ☐ Regularly, about twice a year
- ☐ Regularly, monthly
- ☐ Regularly, weekly
- ☐ Regularly, almost every day
- ☐ On one or two occasions, it turned out this way
- ☐ Occasionally, a few times
- ☐ Do not know
- ☐ No answer

25. Which year did you do volunteer work for the first time? □□□□

26. Who did you support by volunteer work last year?

- ☐ People I know but am not related to or friends with
- ☐ Individuals I do not know
- ☐ Organisations
- ☐ Residents' community, settlement community

27. If you did volunteer work for organisations, please tell me whether there are;

- ☐ Associations, foundations or other organisations (circle, club, alliance, chambers, the Red Cross, Maltese Charitable Service, etc.)
- ☐ state or local governmental nursery schools, schools, educational, health and social care, cultural institutions, etc.
- ☐ Denomination or religious activity among them.

28. How many hours did you work at governmental and/or local governmental organisations in 2004? (helping schools, nursery schools and social institutions)

☐ ☐ hour/month

29. What kind of activities did you support through the foundations, associations and other civil organisations and/or denominations and political parties? Please give us details.

.....

.....

.....

30. Please try to mark the activities you have mentioned and supported by volunteer work and tell us how many working hours that took, by the use of the card.

Culture, arts and traditions	Yes - No
Religious activity	Yes - No
Sports and leisure activities	Yes - No
Education and scientific research	Yes - No
Healthcare and social care	Yes - No
Protection of civil rights and minorities	Yes - No
Protection of public safety, civil guards and fire brigade and crime prevention	Yes - No
Environment and animal protection	Yes - No
Economic and regional development, creation of jobs	Yes - No
Regional and settlement development	Yes - No
International relations, EU	Yes - No
Supporting trans-border Hungarians	Yes - No
Professional and economic employment advocacy	Yes - No
Political activities	Yes - No
Other (please specify);	Yes - No

31. Who, in your opinion, benefited the most from your voluntary activities offered to foundations, associations, denominations or religious organisations?

- ☐ People in need I do not know
- ☐ People in need the donor knows
- ☐ My family and myself
- ☐ My family, myself and others
- ☐ The general interest of community
- ☐ Indefinable
- ☐ Do not know
- ☐ No answer

32. Which groups of society are you most willing to help?

- ☐ the unemployed
- ☐ women
- ☐ Romas
- ☐ children
- ☐ the disabled
- ☐ addicts (alcoholics, drug addicts, etc.)
- ☐ the elderly
- ☐ trans-border Hungarians
- ☐ ethnic minorities in Hungary
- ☐ other, please specify;

33. Did you participate in volunteer blood giving which you did not get paid for in 2004?

- ☐ yes → ☐ once ☐ more than once
- ☐ no
- ☐ no answer

Motives, value system, opinions

34. It can happen for various reasons that people do not donate to anyone apart from their family and friends and carry out no voluntary activities. Please choose ONE of the following answers that applies to your situation. If you think none of the following reasons apply to you, please tell us your answer in your own words.

- I need support myself; I cannot afford to help others.
- The support I give to my family takes away all the available money I have for others.
- I have no time to do such things
- Nobody asked me for such help in 2004.
- I do not believe in the usefulness of such donations.
- I find it disturbing to have requests thrown at me all the time.
- There are many frauds and I do not like being taken for a fool.
- I do not trust that support will be used properly.
- Did not have a particular reason.
- Other.....please specify:.....

35. What roles did the following have in your donating to and help others? Please mark the following statements by the use of the 2nd card. (Possible marks: 5 – Had a major role; 4 – Had an important role; 3 - It did and did not have a role at the same time; 2 – Only had a small role; 1 – Had no role at all)

Motives, reasons, circumstances	Mark
Volunteering and donating has a tradition in the family	
It felt good to help others	
Helped realise a concrete goal or avoid some kind of danger	
Helped an organisations that you have close ties with (continually participate in their work)	
Helped an organisation you are grateful to or have memories of	
Your environment has become nicer, more comfortable; your life circumstances have improved.	
The quality of services used by you or your family has improved.	
You could joined a community, acquired new friends and acquaintances	
The voluntary activity meant the useful spending of free time	
Voluntarism helped to get to know myself	
Helping others was gaining experience at the same time	
The voluntary activity meant a new challenge and professional development	
Found a new job through voluntarism	
Benefited from tax allowance or reimbursement	
Your close friends and acquaintances donate and help regularly as well	
You were talked into it, could not resist	
You can simply afford it	
Did not have a particular reason, did it out of a sudden decision	
Voluntarism helps to get to know myself	

36. People form an opinion of charity whether they donate and help or not. We have put sharply opposing views next to each other on the 3rd card. One of them is marked '1' and the other '10'. Please evaluate on a scale of 1 to 10 where your views stand.

1		10
Solving social problems is the task of the state and local governments		The state cannot solve all the problems, donating is necessary
Solving social problems should be financed by taxes, even if this means raising taxes		Private charity should be motivated, even by tax allowances
Donations can only be expected to be made by the rich		Anyone who has a bit more should help others
Only those people deserve help whose trouble is not their fault		It is our moral obligation to help others in need
People in good families keep together and do not need strangers' donations		Anyone can get into a situation where they need other people's help
Donations motivate those in need not to seek the solution to their problem themselves		Donations help those in need to find the solution to their problem sooner
By volunteering, one just keeps giving		By volunteering, one just keeps receiving

37. Where do you normally gather information and news on the goals and activities of foundations, associations, circles, clubs, alliances, unions and other organisations that expect people's help?

I have been in touch with such organisations for a long time	Yes - No
I have heard about them from family members, relatives and friends	Yes - No
Found out from leaflets and letters put into my post box	Yes - No
They called me up	Yes - No
From e-mails and text messages	Yes - No
They (collectors) came to my door	Yes - No
Street collections, sales, leaflets	Yes - No
Collections at my workplace, sales, leaflets	Yes - No
Heard about them at religious services	Yes - No
Found out about them at political events	Yes - No
Cultural, sport and leisure events	Yes - No
From newspaper, weekly or journals	Yes - No
From TV and radio programmes	Yes - No
Received information via the Internet	Yes - No
Other (please specify);	Yes - No
Do not receive any information from anyone or anywhere	Yes - No

38. We have hereby set a list of a few opinions of the above-mentioned organisations' function. Please mark the following statements by the use of the 4th card. (Possible marks: 5 – Strongly agree; 4 – Agree; 3 – Partly agree; 2 – Disagree; 1 – Strongly disagree)

Opinions	Mark
Foundations have an important role in realising community goals	
Most foundations have been set up to hide money and not to solve problems	
Foundations are inept to ease the problems of society	
Foundations, associations and denominations normally deal with politics and not with realising their promoted goals	
Associations and civil organisations can mobilise people	

V. Personal details

39. Sex:

- Male
- Female

40. Year of birth:

41. Education:

- below primary school
- primary school
- Vocational school
- Secondary school
- University, college

42.. Do you currently have a permanent job?

- Yes (active job seeker)
- No;
 - ❖ unemployed
 - ❖ retired
 - ❖ student
 - ❖ on maternal leave
 - ❖ dependant
 - ❖ Other.....plea
se specify:.....

43. Which occupation group do you belong to?

- Entrepreneur, self-employed
- Employed, such as
 - ❖ degree holder, intellectual worker
 - ❖ non-degree holder, intellectual worker
 - ❖ physical worker

44. Are you a member of any

associations, circles or clubs (e.g. auto clubs, big families' associations, song circles, sport associations, hunters' societies, fishermen's societies, civil guards, disabled people's organisations, etc.) ?	Yes - No
professional, economic alliances, unions (e.g. chambers, trade unions, hill communities, farmers' circles, trade bodies)?	Yes - No
political parties, youth or other departments?	Yes - No

45. Do you consider yourself to be a member of any minorities (ethnic, religious, racial, sexual preference, etc)

☐ yes, please specify;

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