

2007 CANADA SURVEY OF Giving, Volunteering & Participating



Giving and Volunteering in Québec

Lindsey Vodarek
David Lasby
Brynn Clarke

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



VOLUNTEER
BÉNÉVOLES
CANADA

givingandvolunteering.ca

Chapter 1 – Charitable Giving in Québec	1
Giving in 2007: Key findings and comparisons	1
The support that Québec residents provide	2
The concentration of support	4
The organizations supported by Québec donors	5
A profile of Québec donors	7
How Québec residents donate	9
Encouraging Québec residents to give: Giving spontaneously versus planning ahead	12
The reasons for making financial donations	13
<i>Motivations</i>	14
<i>Barriers</i>	14
The impact of youth experiences on donating	16
Chapter 2 – Volunteering in Québec	18
Volunteering in 2007: Key findings and comparisons	18
Volunteering in Québec	19
The concentration of support	20
The organizations supported by Québec volunteers	21
A profile of Québec volunteers	22
What volunteers do	25
How volunteers become involved	26
Mandatory community service	27

The reasons for volunteering	29
<i>Motivations</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Barriers</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Employer support for employee volunteer activities</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Skills gained from volunteering.....</i>	<i>32</i>
The impact of youth experiences on volunteering	33
Helping people directly: informal volunteering.....	34
References	38
Appendix	39

CHAPTER 1 – CHARITABLE GIVING IN QUÉBEC

Since 2004, charitable giving in Québec has experienced a minor increase. The majority of Québec residents (84%) supported charitable or other nonprofit organizations by making financial or in-kind charitable donations. This chapter begins by exploring the level of support that Québec residents provide to charitable and nonprofit organizations and the personal and economic characteristics of Québec donors. Next, it shows how the support Québec residents provide varies among different types of organizations. It then addresses the motivations that underlie charitable giving and the barriers that prevent Québec residents from giving more or giving at all. Finally, it touches on the impact of youth experiences on future donating habits. Where significant, it explores changes between 2004 and 2007.

GIVING IN 2007: KEY FINDINGS AND COMPARISONS

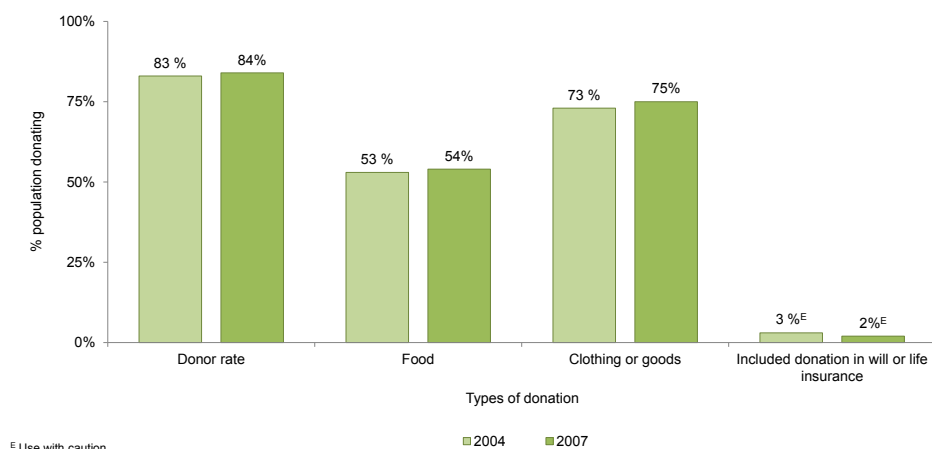
- 84% of Québec residents (5.3 million people) made either a financial or an in-kind donation in 2007 (an increase from 83% in 2004).
- Québec donors contributed an average of \$219, the lowest provincial average (but a 24% increase from \$176 in 2004); the national average was \$437 (a 9% increase from 2004).
- The value of all charitable donations made by Québec residents was almost \$1.2 billion.
- The top 25% of Québec donors (those who gave \$185 or more) accounted for 79% of all donations made in the province.
- Québec donors were most likely to contribute to organizations working in the areas of Health & Hospitals (58%), Religion (41%), and Social Services (39%).
- Groups that gave disproportionately large amounts were 45 years of age or older; married or in a common-law relationship; held a university degree; employed; had an annual household income of \$100,000 or more; and attended religious services weekly.
- One third (31%) of all the money donated by Québec residents went to Health & Hospital organizations, and just over one quarter (27%) went to Religion organizations.
- Very few Québec residents (2%^E) have planned bequests as part of their wills.

- Québec residents were most likely to donate through collections in a place of worship collections (38% donated in this way), in response to requests in a public place (35%), and in response to door-to-door canvassing (27%).
- Québec residents were more likely to give spontaneously than to plan their giving in advance and always made larger donations in response to a request.
- The motivations most frequently reported by Québec donors were feeling compassion towards people in need (88%), helping a cause in which they personally believe (79%), and wanting to contribute to the community (77%).
- There appears to be an increase from 2004 in giving money to people directly instead of through a nonprofit or charitable organization.
- The two most common reasons that Québec donors gave for not giving more were that they could not afford to do so (67%) or that they were happy with the amount they had already given (65%).
- Québec residents who reported having certain experiences during their youth were more likely to donate and to make larger average annual donations compared those who had not had these experiences.

THE SUPPORT THAT QUÉBEC RESIDENTS PROVIDE

In 2007, the vast majority (84%) of Québec residents 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 (see Figure 1.1). This is virtually the same as in 2004 (83% donated). Three quarters of Québec residents (75%) made in-kind donations of clothing or other goods, while half (54%) donated food. One in fifty (2%^E) said they had made provisions for a donation in the event of their death. The percentages of Québec residents making non-financial donations have remained essentially unchanged since 2004.

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



In total, Québec residents gave almost \$1.2 billion in financial support to charitable and nonprofit organizations in 2007 (see Table 1.1). Québec donors gave an average of \$219 each (a 24% 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 Québec, the median donation was \$70, meaning that half of all Québec residents donated less than \$70 and half donated more.

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

Rate of donating		2007	2004
Total population	(thousands)	6,378	6,231
Donors	(thousands)	5,344	5,172
Donor rate		84%	83%
Number of donations			
Total number	(thousands)	19,104	19,541
Average number per donor		3.6	3.8
Amount donated			
Total amount	(thousands)	\$1,171,000	\$913,000
Average annual amount per donor		\$219	\$176
Median annual amount per donor		\$70	\$70
Average amount per donation		\$61	\$47

In 2007, Québec 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, Québec residents ranked the lowest of the provinces in average annual donation in 2007 and 2004 (see Figure 1.3).

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

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

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

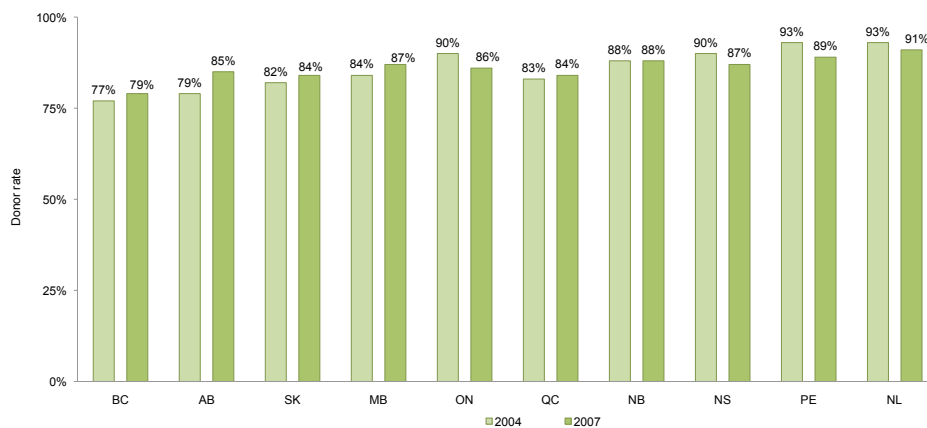


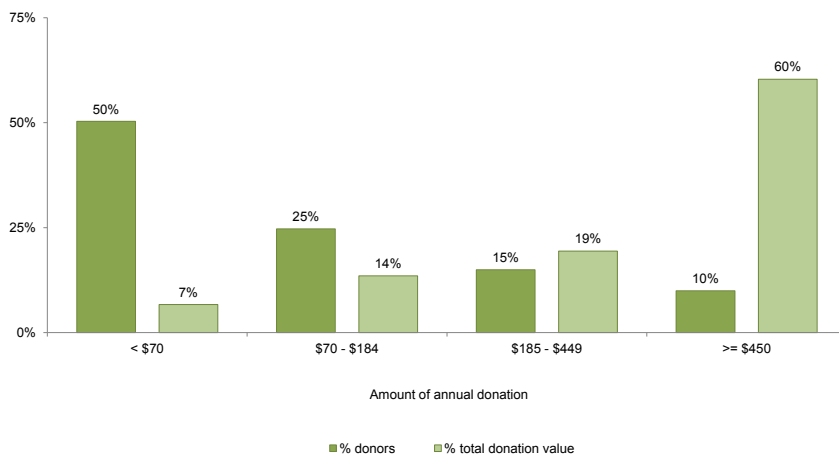
Figure 1.3: Average annual donations to charitable and nonprofit organizations, by province, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.



THE CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT

Although most Québec residents donated to charitable or nonprofit organizations, most of the money 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 \$450), contributed 60% of the total value of donations, while the 15% who donated between \$185 and \$449 contributed 19%. In contrast, the 50% of donors who contributed less than \$70 accounted for just 7% of the value of donations.

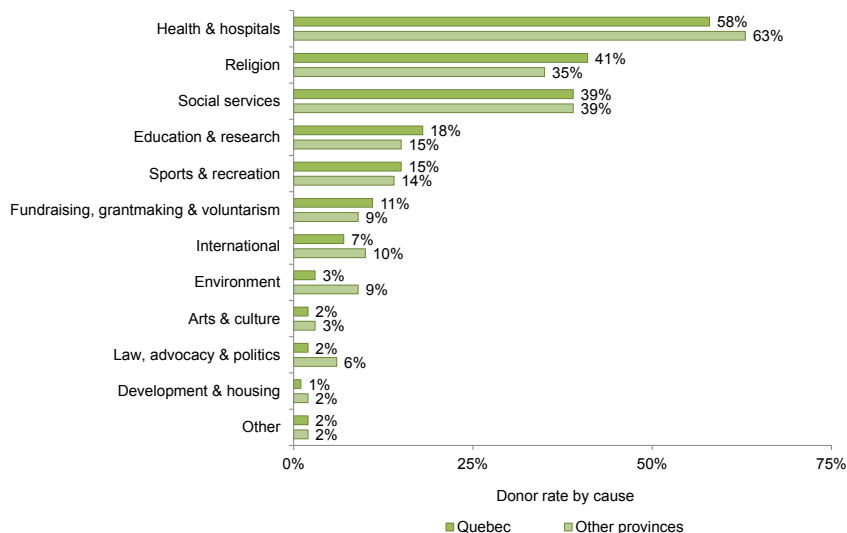
Figure 1.4: Distribution of donors and percentage of total donation value, by amount of annual donations, donors aged 15 and older, Québec, 2007.



THE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY QUÉBEC DONORS

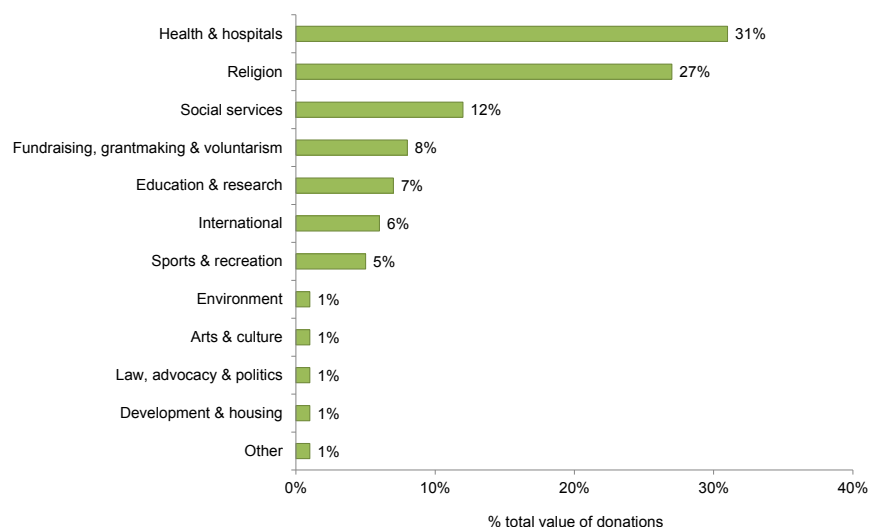
Québec residents supported a wide range of charitable and nonprofit organizations, but not all types of organizations received the same level of support. Québec residents were most likely to give to organizations working in the areas of Health & Hospitals (58% donated in 2007), Religion (41%), and Social Services (39%; see Figure 1.5). Other types of organizations received more modest levels of support: 18% of Québec residents donated to Education & Research; 15% donated to Sports & Recreation organizations; and 11% donated to Fundraising, Grant-making and Volunteerism Promotion. Broadly speaking, the levels of support for most types of organizations in the Québec 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, Québec and other provinces, 2007.



In terms of amounts donated, Québec is unlike other provinces in that Religion organizations do not receive the largest percentage of total donation value. Although they accounted for over \$324 million in donations in 2007, or roughly one third (27%) of the total value of all donations made in the province, Health & Hospital organizations received the largest percentage (31% or \$372 million; see Figure 1.6). Social Services organizations ranked third with 12% (\$144 million). This distribution of support is essentially unchanged since 2004.

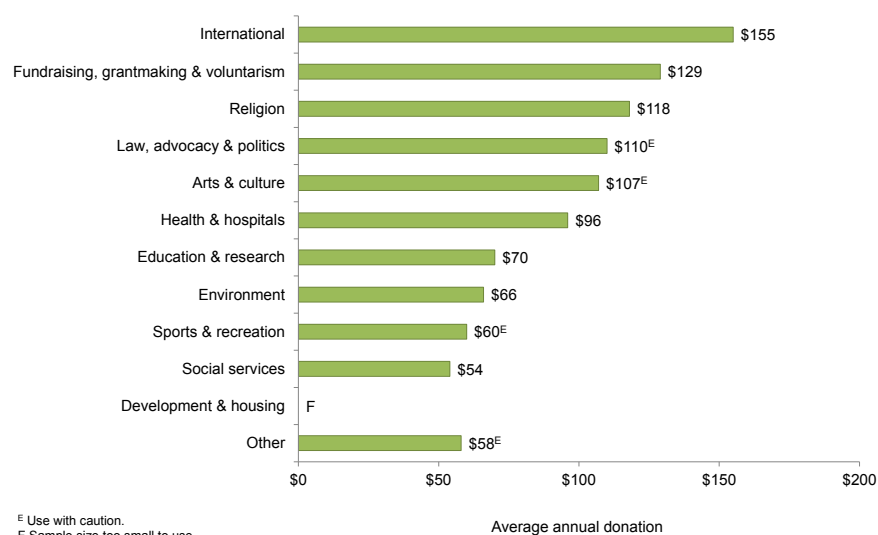
Figure 1.6: Distribution of total donation value, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, Québec, 2007.



The average amounts that Québec residents donated to particular types of organizations varied greatly. Donors to International organizations³ made the largest average annual donations (\$155; see Figure 1.7). By comparison, the average annual donation to Health & Hospital organizations was relatively small (\$96), even though nearly two thirds of Québec residents (58%) donated to these organizations. Although Health & Hospital organizations had a broader base of support than did other organizations, several types of organizations received larger average annual donations. Québec residents made the smallest average annual donations to organizations working in the areas of Sports & Recreation (\$60^E) and Social Services (\$54).

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

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



A PROFILE OF QUÉBEC DONORS

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

The likelihood of donating generally increased with age: Québec residents aged 15 to 24 were the least likely to make a financial donation (73%), and those aged 45 to 54 were the most likely to do so (89%), after which the rate declined slightly. In terms of amounts donated, generally those who were older donated larger amounts. For example, donors aged 65 and over gave an average of \$294 annually, while those aged 15 to 24 made the smallest average annual donations (\$92^E).

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 6%^E of the total value of all donations, even though they accounted for 15% of the population of Québec. Conversely, those aged 45 and older made up 51% of the population but accounted for over \$816 million in total annual donations, or 68% of the value of all donations made in Québec.

Women were more likely than men to donate (87% vs. 81%) but men made larger average annual donations (\$238 vs. \$202). Men and women each accounted for approximately half of the population (49% and 51% respectively) and half of the total value of all donations (51% and 49%).

Individuals with higher levels of formal education were more likely to donate and tended to give more. Eighty-nine percent of those with a university degree donated, compared to only 75% of those with less than a high school education. Similarly, donors with a university degree contributed an average of \$378, while those with only some postsecondary education contributed an average of \$115 and those with less than a high school diploma contributed an average of \$122. In terms of their contribution to the total donation pool, those with a university degree contributed significantly more than one would expect given their portion of the population; they accounted for fully 39% of the total value of all donations but just 21% of the Québec population.

Those who were employed were more likely to donate (88%) than were those who were not in the labour force (77%) or those who were unemployed (74%). They also tended to make larger average annual donations (\$222 vs. \$176 for those who were not in the labour force). Those who were employed accounted for slightly more of the value of all donations than one might expect, given their numbers (72% of total donation value and 64% of the population).

The likelihood of donating was lowest amongst Québec residents with household incomes of less than \$20,000 (70%) and highest amongst those making \$100,000 or more annually (89%). Similarly, the average annual donation generally increased with income, rising from a low of \$103 among those with household incomes of less than \$20,000 to a high of \$472 among those with incomes of more than \$100,000. Despite the fact that donors with household incomes in excess of \$100,000 constituted only 17% of the population, they accounted for fully 39% of the total value of all donations.

Single Québec residents were the least likely to donate (77%), while those who were married or in common-law unions were most likely to give (87%). Married or common-law individuals also made much larger average annual donations than did singles (\$261 vs. \$124). Québec residents who were married or in a common-law union constituted 59% of the population and accounted for almost three quarters (73%) of the total value of all donations.

Generally speaking, the presence of children in the household had only modest effects on the likelihood of donating. Québec residents with pre-school-aged and school-aged children in their household were the most likely to make a financial donation (86%), while those with only school-aged children in the household were the least likely to donate (83%). Those with no children in the household made the largest average annual donations (\$230). This group made up the largest segment of the population (64%) and accounted for 67% of the total value of all donations.

Québec residents who attended religious services weekly were more likely to donate than those who did not (93% vs. 83%) and tended to give larger amounts on average (\$422 vs. \$184). While the majority of Québec donors did not attend religious services weekly (90%), the 10% who did accounted for a disproportional amount of the total value of all donations (22%).

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

	Donor rate	Average annual donation	% population	% Total donation value
Age group				
15 to 24	73%	\$92 ^E	15%	6% ^E
25 to 34	85%	\$120	17%	9%
35 to 44	85%	\$216	17%	17%
45 to 54	89%	\$288	20%	27%
55 to 64	83%	\$271	15%	19%
65 and older	85%	\$294	16%	22%
Sex				
Male	81%	\$238	49%	51%
Female	87%	\$202	51%	49%
Marital status				
Married or common-law	87%	\$261	59%	73%
Single	77%	\$124	28%	15%
Separated or divorced	82%	\$199	8%	7%
Widow or widower	85%	\$229	5%	5%
Education				
Less than high school	75%	\$122	21%	11%
Graduated from high school	84%	\$143	14%	9%
Some postsecondary	81%	\$115	7%	3%
Postsecondary diploma	87%	\$198	38%	37%
University degree	89%	\$378	21%	39%
Labour force status				
Employed	88%	\$222	64%	72%
Unemployed	74%	\$118 ^E	1%	1% ^E
Not in the labour force	77%	\$176	35%	27%
Household income				
Less than \$20,000	70%	\$103	13%	5%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	83%	\$171	25%	19%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	85%	\$156	22%	16%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	87%	\$191	24%	22%
\$100,000 or more	89%	\$472	17%	39%
Presence of children in household				
No children in household	84%	\$230	64%	67%
Pre-school aged children only	85%	\$171	7%	6%
Pre-school and school aged children	86%	\$209	4%	4% ^E
School aged children only	83%	\$207	24%	23%
Religious attendance				
Weekly attendee	93%	\$422	10%	22%
Not a weekly attendee	83%	\$184	90%	78%

^E Use with caution.

HOW QUÉBEC RESIDENTS DONATE

Québec residents made donations to charitable and nonprofit organizations in a variety of ways. They were most likely to donate through collections at a place of worship – 38% of donors said they made at least one donation in this way (see Figure 1.8). Other common

methods of donating were in response to a request in a public place (35%) and in response to door-to-door canvassing (27%). Québec residents were least likely to donate as a result of as a result of a TV or radio request (12%), by approaching an organization on their own (10%), or in response to a telephone request (4%).

The donation patterns of Québec residents were very broadly similar to those of other Canadians but differed in that Québec residents were more likely to donate as a result of a request in a public place (35% of Québec residents donated in this way, compared to 25% of other Canadians), in response to a TV or radio request (12% vs. 4%), or through collections at a place of worship collections (38% vs. 32%). They were much less likely to donate in response to a request for sponsorship (16% vs. 36%) or in memoriam (15% vs. 25%). 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 (see Figure 1.9). A possible exception may be the decrease in the importance of door-to-door canvassing and of TV or radio requests (each decreased 5% from 2004 to 2007), although the reasons for these shifts, if real, is as yet unknown.

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

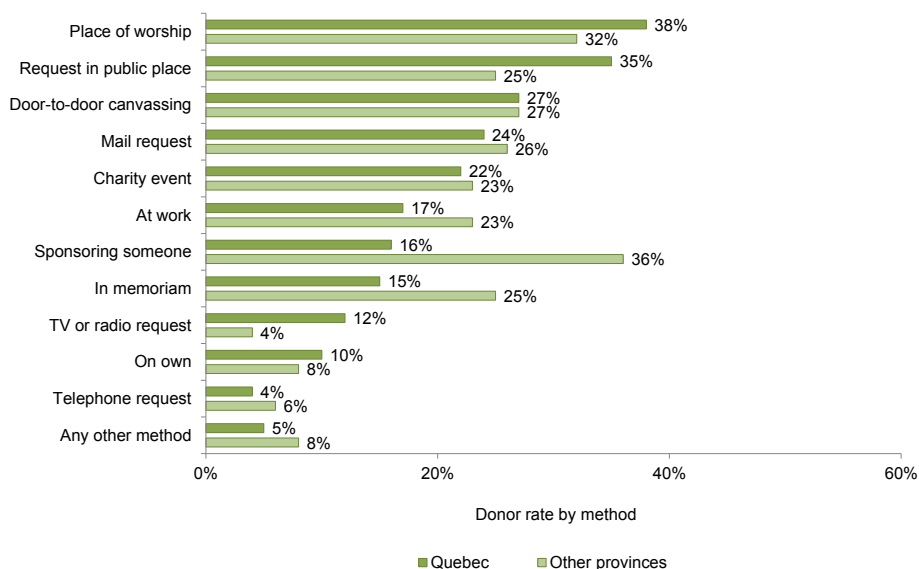
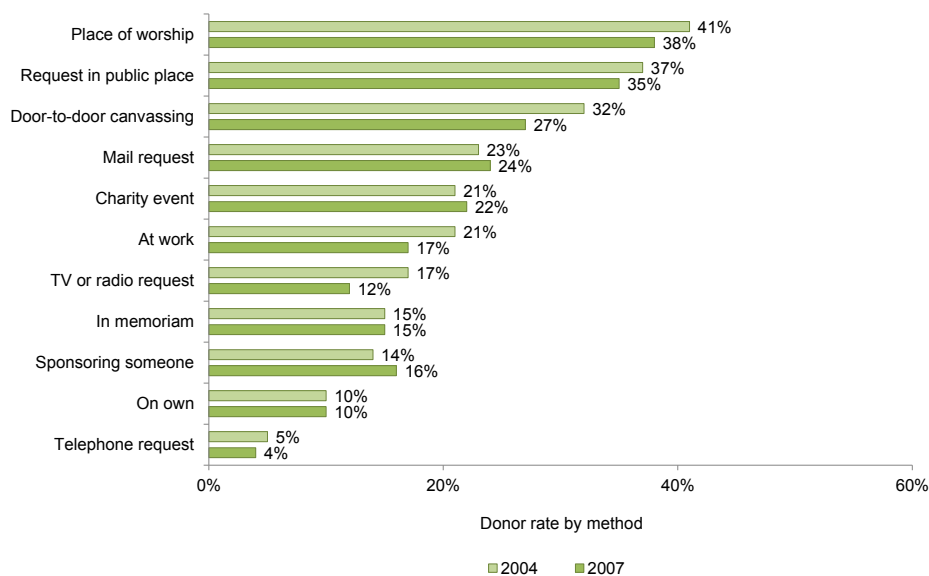


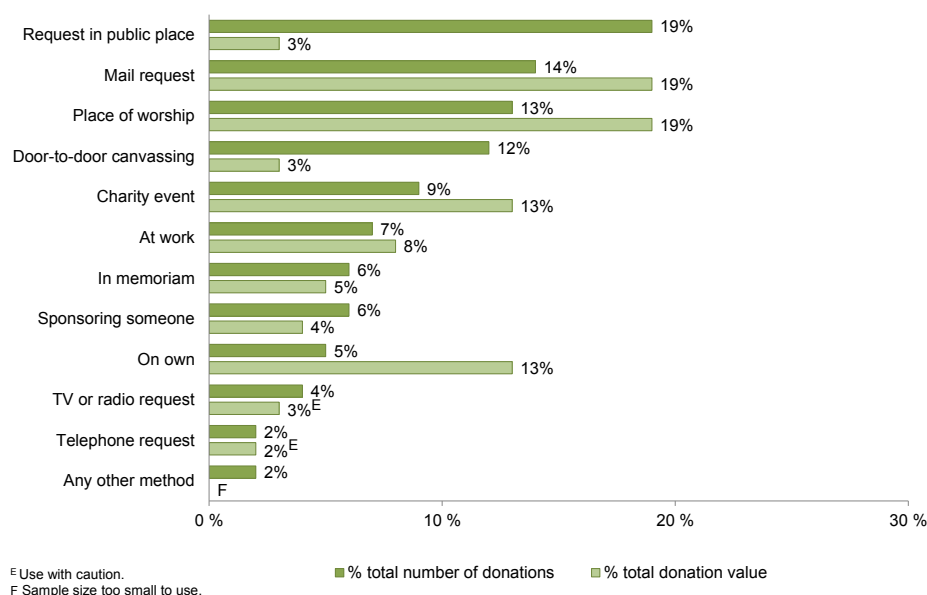
Figure 1.9: Percentage of population making a charitable donation, by selected solicitation method, population aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.



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 in response to requests in public places were quite common (accounting for 19% of the total number of donations made in Québec), they generated a very small proportion of the total value of donations (3%; see Figure 1.10). Conversely, although donations made by individuals on their own accounted for just 5% of the total number of donations, they generated 13% of the total donation value.

Donations made through places of worship accounted for 13% of the total number of donations but generated the largest percentage (19%) of the total donation value, tying with mail requests (also 19%). Although donations through places of worship accounted for a much smaller portion of the total donation value in Québec than they did in other provinces, they nonetheless accounted for one of the highest percentages of all the donation methods, as was true elsewhere in Canada. Overall, Québec residents donated more evenly across most methods.

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



ENCOURAGING QUÉBEC RESIDENTS TO GIVE: GIVING SPONTANEOUSLY VERSUS PLANNING AHEAD

A minority of Québec donors planned their donations in advance. One in ten donors (11%) reported planning in advance how much they would donate over the course of the year (see Figure 1.11). Similarly, about one fifth (22%) of donors decided in advance which charitable and nonprofit organizations they would support with their larger donations, and nearly two fifths donated to the same organizations year after year (37%). Québec donors were most likely to make their larger donations in response to being asked (69%). They differ from donors in the rest of Canada in that they were generally less 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 11% of Québec donors who decided in advance the amount they would give over the course of the year collectively contributed more than one quarter (27%) of the total value of donations (see Figure 1.12). Similarly, the 22% of donors who decided in advance which organizations they would support with their larger donations contributed two fifths (41%) of the total value of donations, and the 37% of donors who regularly supported the same organization contributed 45% of the total value of donations. Donors who pursued both planned and reactive strategies also accounted for larger proportions of the total value of donations than their numbers would suggest.

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

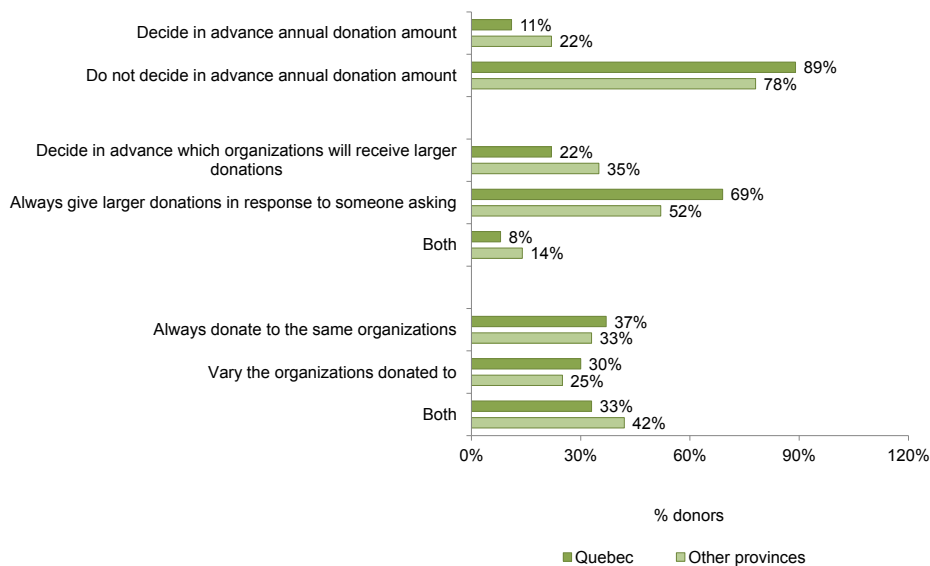
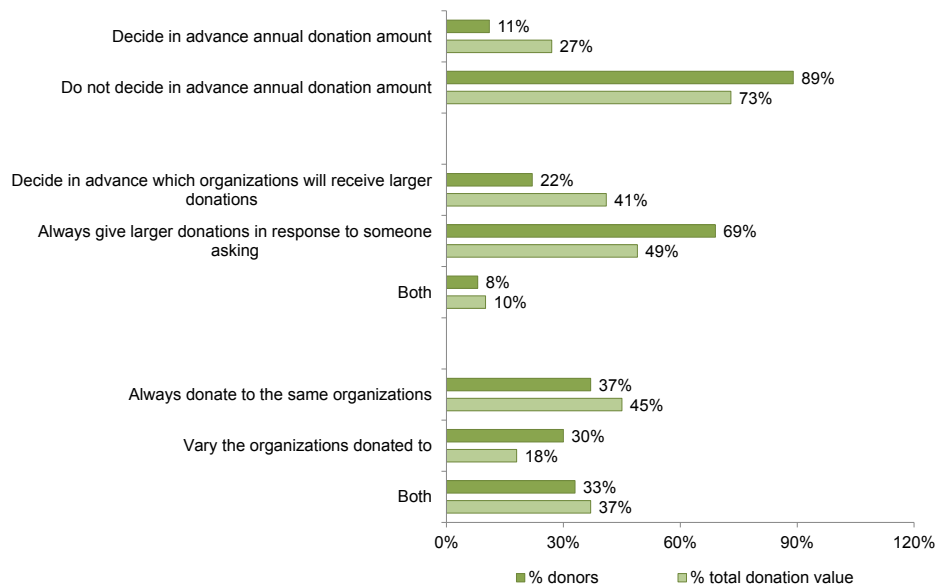


Figure 1.12: Percentage of donors and percentage of total donation value, by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, Québec, 2007.



THE REASONS FOR MAKING FINANCIAL DONATIONS

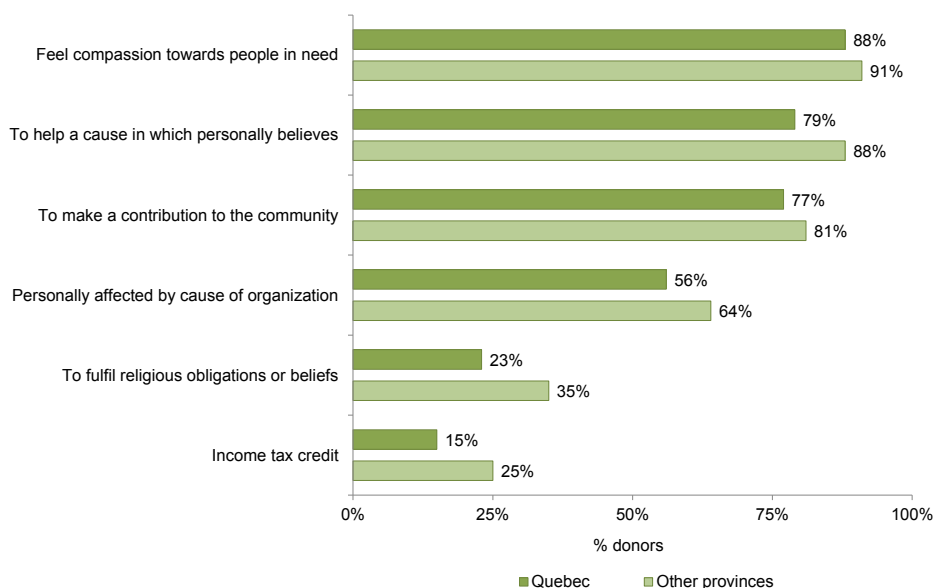
There are many factors that encourage donations or that discourage donors from contributing as much as they might otherwise. Understanding these motivations and barriers can help charitable and nonprofit organizations in Québec obtain financial support from

residents they might otherwise not reach or increase the donations from those who already give.

Motivations

Québec donors were most likely to report donating for altruistic reasons. The reasons most frequently reported by Québec donors were feeling compassion towards people in need (88%), helping a cause in which they personally believe (79%), wanting to contribute to the community (77%), and having been personally affected (or knowing someone who has been affected) by the cause the organization supports (56%; see Figure 1.13). Donors were least likely to be motivated by a desire to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (23%) or by being able to claim an income tax credit in return for their donation (15%). The motivations of Québec donors were very similar to those reported by donors in the rest of Canada, though they were all reported less frequently. The desire to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs was reported much less often by Québec donors (23% vs. 35% of donors elsewhere in Canada). Similarly, the pattern of motivations reported by Québec donors in 2007 was essentially identical to that reported in 2004, although with a decline in the desire to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs.

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



Barriers

The two most common reasons that Québec donors gave for not giving more were that they could not afford to do so (67%) or that they were happy with the amount they had already given (65%; see Figure 1.14). Less commonly reported barriers to donating relate to issues that charitable and nonprofit organizations may be able to influence: one third (33%) said they did not think the money donated would be used efficiently, and one fifth (20%) said no one had asked them to donate more. However, almost half (46%) reported that they prefer to

give money to people directly instead of through an organization, and one third (32%) preferred to volunteer their time instead. Québec donors were about as likely to report most of these barriers as were donors from the rest of Canada. However, unlike the trend experienced in other provinces, only relatively few Québec donors indicated that they did not give more because they did not like the way requests were made (15%). Similarly, few Québec donors reported that they did not donate more because they did not know where to make a contribution in 2007 (12%) or because they had difficulty finding a worthwhile cause (11%). Although there have been shifts in most of these barriers between 2004 and 2007, the size of most of these shifts is not large enough to be statistically significant (see Figure 1.15).

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

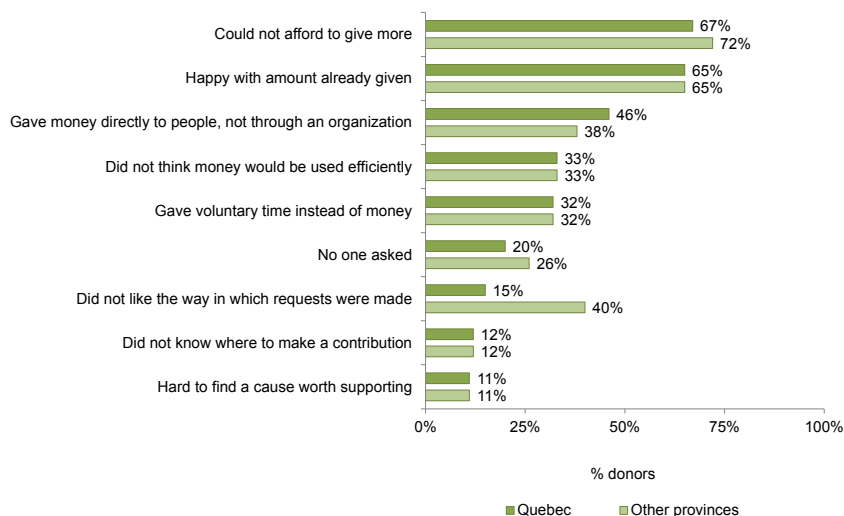
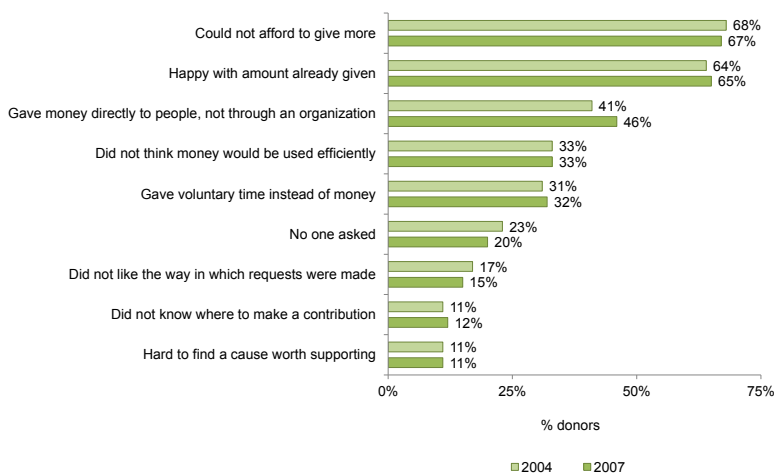


Figure 1.15: Reasons for not donating more, population aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.



THE IMPACT OF YOUTH EXPERIENCES ON DONATING

Québec residents who reported having had certain experiences during their youth were more likely to donate than those who had not had these experiences. Approximately nine tenths of those who reported any of these experiences donated, compared to about eight tenths of those who did not (see Figure 1.16). Similarly, donors who had had many of these youth experiences also reported making larger average annual donations than did donors who had not had the same experiences (see Figure 1.17). Those who had been active in a religious organization or in student government, who had belonged to a youth group, or who had parents who had volunteered gave the largest annual amounts. However, the nature of the experience matters. Some experiences appear to have a greater effect on donating behaviour than others – those who had canvassed on behalf of an organization during their youth did not report larger than average annual donations.

Figure 1.16: Donor rate, donors aged 15 and older who had and did not have selected experiences as youth, Québec, 2007.

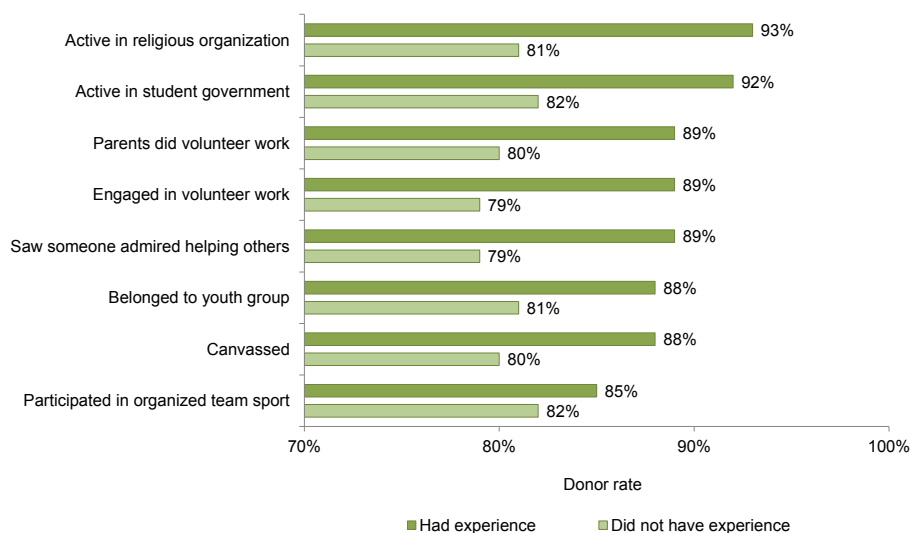


Figure 1.17: Average annual donations, donors aged 15 and older who had and did not have selected experiences as youth, Québec, 2007.



CHAPTER 2 – VOLUNTEERING IN QUÉBEC

Volunteers are essential to the success of charitable and nonprofit organizations. In 2007, almost 2.4 million Québec residents donated their time, energy, experience, and passion to organizations throughout the province. This chapter explores the nature of volunteering in Québec, including the levels of support Québec residents provide to the charitable sector, the types of organizations they volunteer for, and the tasks they perform. It also examines what motivates Québec residents to volunteer – including the impact of youth experiences on future volunteering – as well as barriers that prevent Québec residents from volunteering. Where significant, it also reports on changes between 2004 and 2007.

VOLUNTEERING IN 2007: KEY FINDINGS AND COMPARISONS

- 2.4 million Québec residents (37% of the population) volunteered their time to charitable and nonprofit organizations in 2007 (an increase from 34% in 2004).
- Québec residents volunteered an average of 162 hours each for a total of 384.7 million hours – the equivalent of more than 200,000 full-time jobs.
- The top 25% of volunteers (those who volunteered 158 hours or more) account for 80% of all volunteer hours.
- Québec residents were more likely to volunteer for organizations working in the areas of Sports & Recreation (9% volunteered), Social Services (9%), Education & Research (7%), and Health & Hospitals (7%).
- The most common activities volunteers performed were organizing or supervising events (42% of volunteers performed this activity), counseling or providing advice (37%), fundraising (34%), and sitting on committees or boards (32%).
- Groups of Québec residents who volunteered a disproportionately high number of hours were those who were aged 35-44 or 55 and older; held a postsecondary diploma or higher; were not in the labour force; had an annual household income of \$60,000 or more; and attended religious services weekly.
- 5% 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; 48% of this group reported that the group or organization itself required this mandatory community service.

- Québec 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 (92% of volunteers reported this motivation) and the desire to use their skills and experiences (72%).
- Non-volunteers were most likely to identify lack of time (74%) and preferring to give money instead (57%) as barriers to volunteering.
- Québec residents who had had any of a wide range of pro-social experiences or positive role models during their youth were more likely to volunteer later in life. This is especially true of individuals who had been active in a religious organization or in student government.
- Québec residents who had been active in a religious organization, had belonged to a youth group, or had parents who volunteered, volunteered the most hours, on average, as adults.

VOLUNTEERING IN QUÉBEC

In 2007, 2.4 million Québec residents – the equivalent of 37% of the population aged 15 and over – volunteered for a charitable or nonprofit organization (see Table 2.1). This was a three percentage point increase from the 34% who volunteered in 2004. Together, Québec volunteers contributed an average of 162 hours each for a total of 384.7 million hours – the equivalent of more than 200,000 full-time jobs.⁴

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

Rate of volunteering		2007	2004
Total population	(thousands)	6,378	6,231
Volunteers	(thousands)	2,400	2,114
Volunteer rate		37%	34%
Hours volunteered			
Total volunteer hours	(thousands)	384,700	308,507
Average volunteer hours		162	146
Full-time job equivalents		200,365	160,681

In 2007, as in 2004, Québec residents were less 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 fewer hours, on average (Canadians volunteered averages of 166 hours annually in 2007 and 168 hours in 2004; see Figure 2.2).

⁴ Assuming a 40 hour work week and 48 work weeks per year.

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

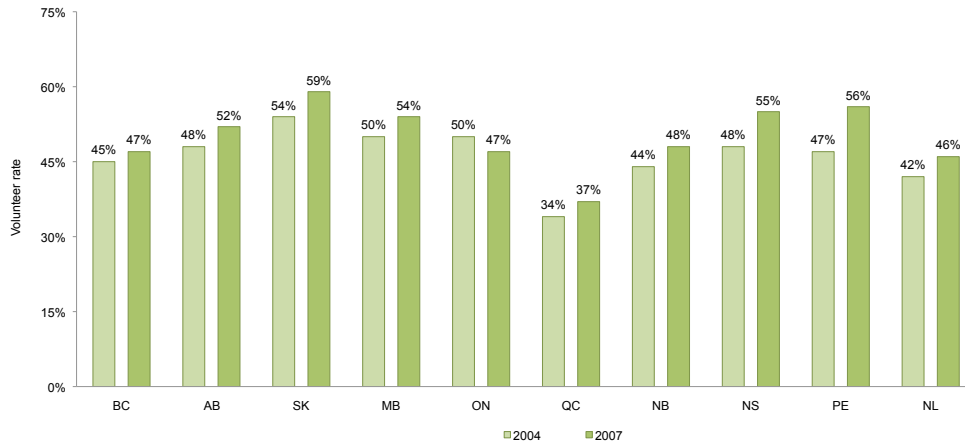
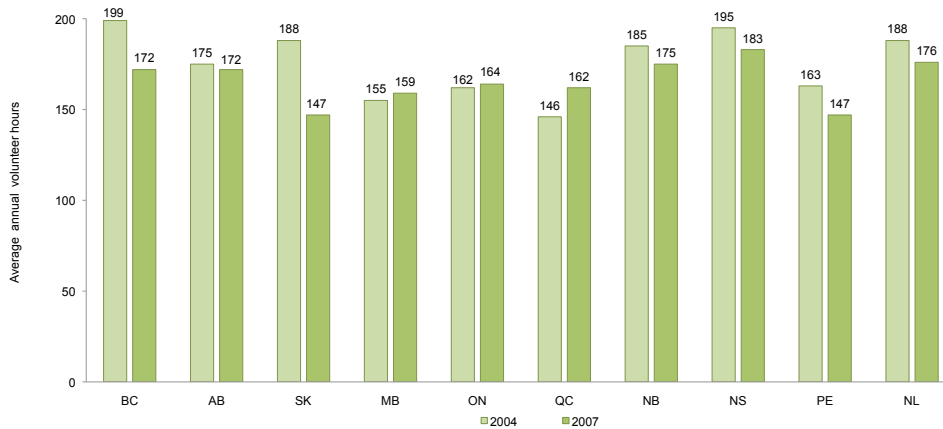


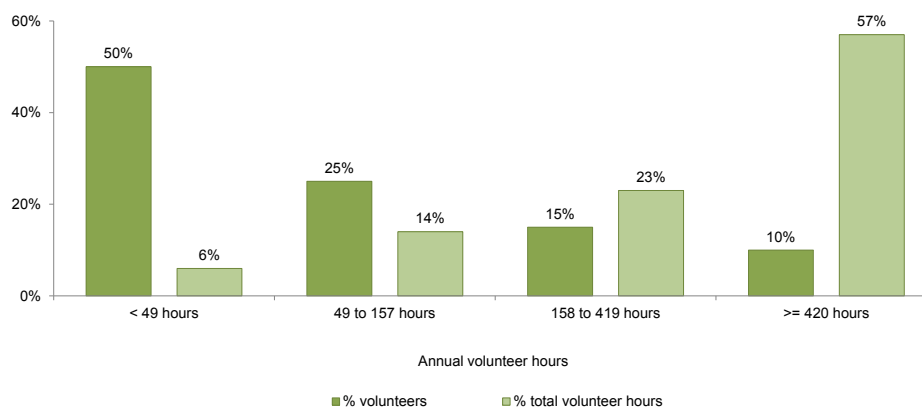
Figure 2.2: Average annual volunteer hours for charitable and nonprofit organizations, by region, population aged 15 and older, 2004 and 2007.



THE CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT

Although almost half of Ontarians volunteered, the majority of volunteer hours were contributed by a fairly small group of individuals. Figure 2.3 divides volunteers into four categories based on how many hours they contributed in 2007 and indicates the percentages of total volunteer hours each group contributed. The 10% of volunteers who contributed 420 hours or more over the course of the year together accounted for more than half (57%) of the total volunteer hours. More broadly, the 25% of volunteers who contributed 158 hours or more accounted for 80% of total volunteer hours. Conversely, 50% of volunteers contributed less than 49 hours annually and accounted for just 6% 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, Québec, 2007.



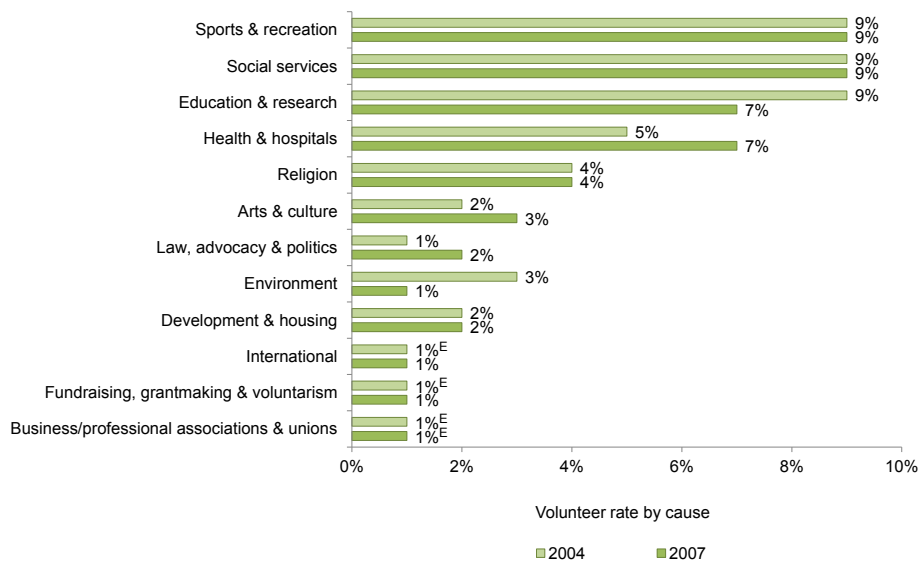
THE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY QUÉBEC VOLUNTEERS

Although residents of Québec volunteered for a variety of organizations, they were more likely to support certain types of organizations than others. In 2007, they were most likely to volunteer for organizations dedicated to Sports & Recreation (9% of Québec residents volunteered for this cause), Social Services (9%), Education & Research (7%), Health & Hospitals (7%; see Figure 2.4).⁵ Québec residents were least likely to give their time to organizations focusing on International causes, Fundraising, Grant-making & Voluntarism Promotion, and Business or Professional Associations & Unions. There were few, if any, statistically significant changes in the percentages of residents of Québec volunteering for particular types of organizations from 2004 to 2007.

Despite the fact that a large percentage of Québec 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 Religion organizations (175^E), Sports & Recreation (129), and Social Services (116; see Figure 2.5). They contributed the fewest hours, on average, to organizations working in the areas of Business or Professional Associations & Unions (70^E), Fundraising, Grant-making & Voluntarism Promotion (62^E), and Environment (43).

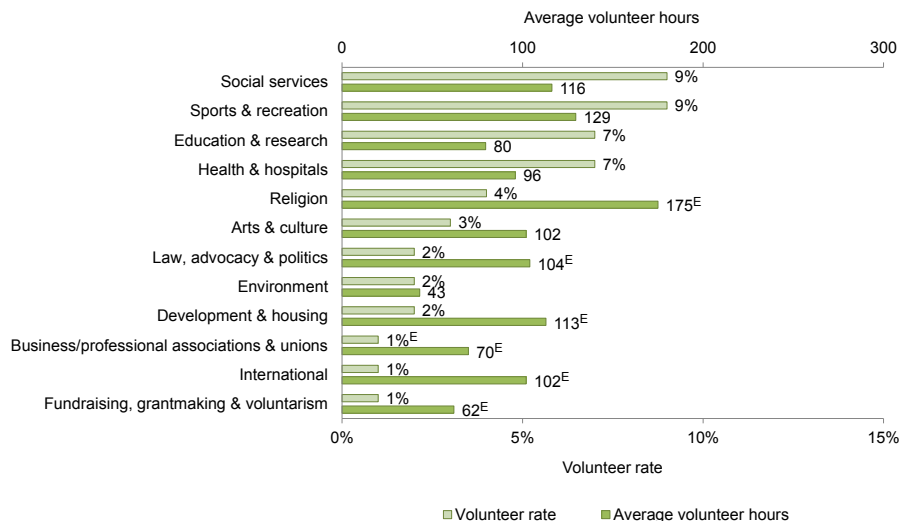
⁵ It is important to remember in interpreting these results that the majority of Québec volunteers give their time to more than one type of organization. Fifteen percent of Québec residents volunteered for three or more organizations and a quarter (25%) volunteered for two organizations. Sixty percent gave their time to just one organization.

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



^E Use with caution.

A PROFILE OF QUÉBEC VOLUNTEERS

Some Québec residents were more likely than others to volunteer for charitable and nonprofit organizations. Although personal and economic characteristics do not necessarily determine which individuals will volunteer, some groups are more likely than others to do so, and volunteers from some groups tend to contribute more hours than others. The personal and economic characteristics that appear to be the most important for volunteers are annual

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

Men in Québec were marginally more likely than women to volunteer (38% volunteered vs. 37% of women); male volunteers in Québec also contributed more hours on average (173 vs. 152). Hence, men accounted for a greater proportion of the percentage of total volunteer hours (53%), given their numbers (49%).

Québec residents with school-aged children only and those with both pre-school and school-aged children were more likely to volunteer than were those with only pre-school-aged children in the household. Just over half of those with only school-aged children (52%) and of those with both school-aged and pre-school children (51%) volunteered. Conversely, just over one third of those with only pre-school-aged children (32%) and those with no children in the household (31%) volunteered. Although Québec residents with no children in the household were the least likely to volunteer, on average they contributed the most hours (192), while those with only pre-school-aged children volunteered the least (99^E).

The relationship between age and volunteering is somewhat complex. The likelihood of volunteering was highest among those aged 15 to 24 (48% volunteered), while the volunteering rate dropped steeply among those aged 25 to 34 (34%). The rate then rose again among those aged 35 to 44 (43% volunteered), after which the rate of volunteering declined steadily to a low of 26% among those aged 65 and older. In terms of the number of hours volunteered, the averages reported tended to generally increase with age, indicating an inverse relationship to the volunteer rate. The number of hours volunteered ranged from a low of 116 among those aged 15 to 24 to a high of 268 among those aged 65 and older. Given their percentage of the population, Québec residents aged 35 to 44 (17% of the population) and those aged 65 and older (16%) accounted for slightly more hours than one might expect (20% and 19%).

Volunteer rates in Québec tended to increase with household income, ranging from a low of 23% among those with annual household incomes of less than \$20,000 to a high of 49% among those with incomes of \$100,000 or more. However, the opposite pattern emerges when linking income to the number of hours volunteered. Despite the fact that Québec residents with household incomes of less than \$20,000 were the least likely to volunteer, they contributed the most hours on average (207). Similarly, those earning \$100,000 or more annually were most likely to volunteer but gave the fewest hours on average (131).

The likelihood of volunteering tended to increase with the level of formal education attained. Volunteer rates were lowest among Québec residents with less than a high school diploma (26%) and highest among those with a university degree (48%). In terms of the number of hours contributed, Québec residents with some postsecondary education contributed the fewest hours (84), while those with less than a high school diploma contributed the most (186). Québec residents with university degrees accounted for a disproportionately large percentage of total volunteer hours, making up 21% of the population but accounting for 27% of total hours volunteered.

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

	Volunteer rate	Average volunteer hours	% population	% Total volunteer hours
Age group				
15 to 24	48%	116	15%	14%
25 to 34	34%	127	17%	12%
35 to 44	43%	162	17%	20%
45 to 54	40%	148	20%	19%
55 to 64	31%	205	15%	16%
65 and older	26%	268	16%	19%
Sex				
Male	38%	173	49%	53%
Female	37%	152	51%	47%
Marital status				
Married or common-law	39%	160	59%	61%
Single	38%	140	28%	25%
Separated or divorced	34%	243	8%	11%
Widow or widower	24%	219 ^E	5%	4% ^E
Education				
Less than high school	26%	186	21%	18%
Graduated from high school	34%	149	14%	12%
Some postsecondary	41%	84	7%	4% ^E
Postsecondary diploma	40%	158	38%	40%
University degree	48%	160	21%	27%
Labour force status				
Employed	42%	122	64%	56%
Unemployed	47% ^E	176 ^E	1%	2% ^E
Not in the labour force	32%	230	35%	42%
Household income				
Less than \$20,000	23%	207	13%	10% ^E
\$20,000 to \$39,999	32%	193	25%	25%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	36%	159	22%	21%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	43%	153	24%	26%
\$100,000 or more	49%	131	17%	18%
Presence of children in household				
No children in household	31%	192	64%	64%
Pre-school aged children only	32%	99 ^E	7%	4% ^E
Pre-school and school aged children	51%	117 ^E	4%	4% ^E
School aged children only	52%	134	24%	28%
Religious attendance				
Weekly attendee	49%	264	10%	22%
Not a weekly attendee	37%	139	90%	78%

^E Use with caution.

In Québec, those who were married or in a common-law relationship were about as likely to volunteer as were single residents (39% and 38%). Widows and widowers were the least likely to volunteer for a charitable or nonprofit organization in 2007 (24%). Despite being less likely than most other groups to volunteer (34%), separated or divorced Québec residents contributed the largest average number of hours (243).

Almost half of unemployed Québec residents (47%^E) volunteered their time in 2007, as did 42% of those who were employed, compared to 32% of Québec residents who were not part of the labour force. However, those not in the labour force volunteered the most hours (230). They also contributed a disproportionate number of hours (35% of the population and 42% of total volunteer hours). Although they had the highest volunteer rate, those who were unemployed constitute only 1% of the population and 2%^E of total volunteer hours.

The frequency with which Québec residents attend religious services is closely linked to the likelihood of volunteering and the number of hours volunteers contributed. The 10% of Québec residents who attended religious services weekly in 2007 were much more likely to volunteer than were those who attended less frequently or did not attend at all (49% vs. 37%). Similarly, those who attended weekly contributed many more hours, on average, than those who did not (264 vs. 139). Although they made up just 10% of the population, those who attended religious services weekly accounted for 22% of the total number of hours volunteered in Québec in 2007.

WHAT VOLUNTEERS DO

Volunteers engage in a wide range of activities for the organizations they support. Québec volunteers were most likely to engage in organizing or supervising events (42% of all volunteers did so; see Figure 2.6). Other common tasks included counselling or providing advice (37%), fundraising (34%), and sitting on a committee or board (32%). The least common activities included canvassing (14%), providing healthcare or support (13%), and first-aid, fire-fighting or search and rescue (6%). Québec residents were less likely than volunteers in the rest of the country to carry out most types of activities, especially fundraising (34% vs. 46%) and teaching, educating or mentoring (23% vs. 32%). However, they were more likely to engage in counselling or providing advice (37% vs. 26%). The distribution of volunteer activities in 2007 was almost unchanged from 2004, though there may have been a slight decrease in the number of volunteers who sit on committees or boards (decreased from 37% in 2004 to 32% in 2007; see Figure 2.7).

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

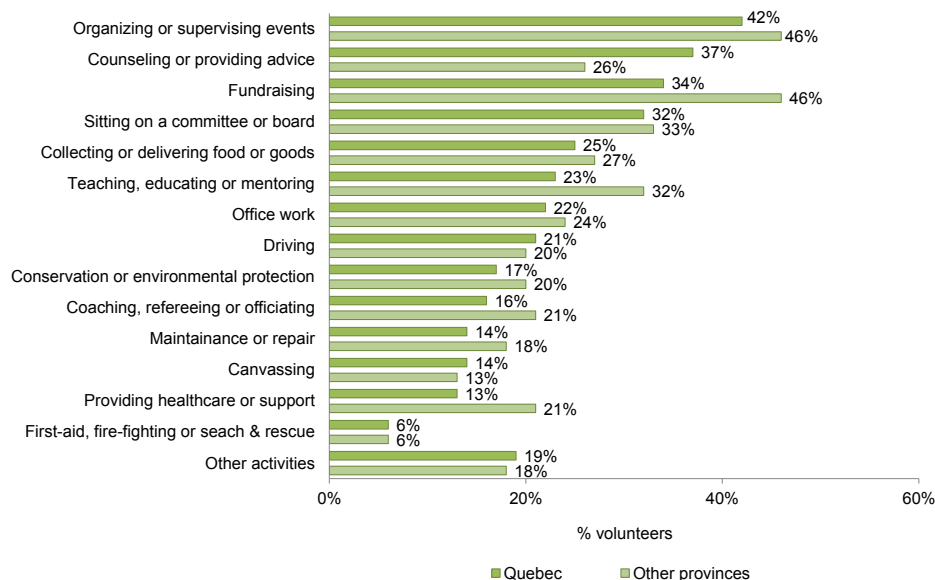
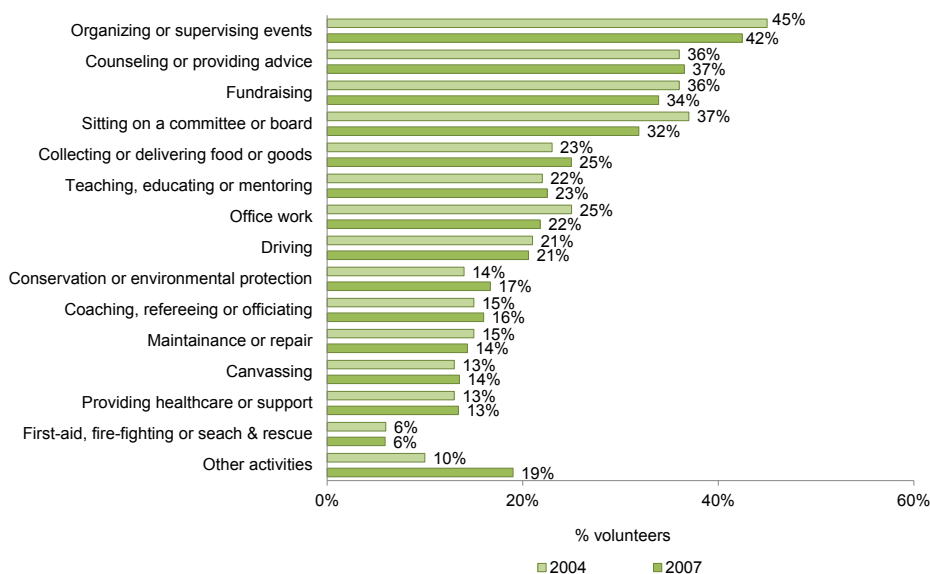


Figure 2.7: Distribution of type of volunteer activity, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.

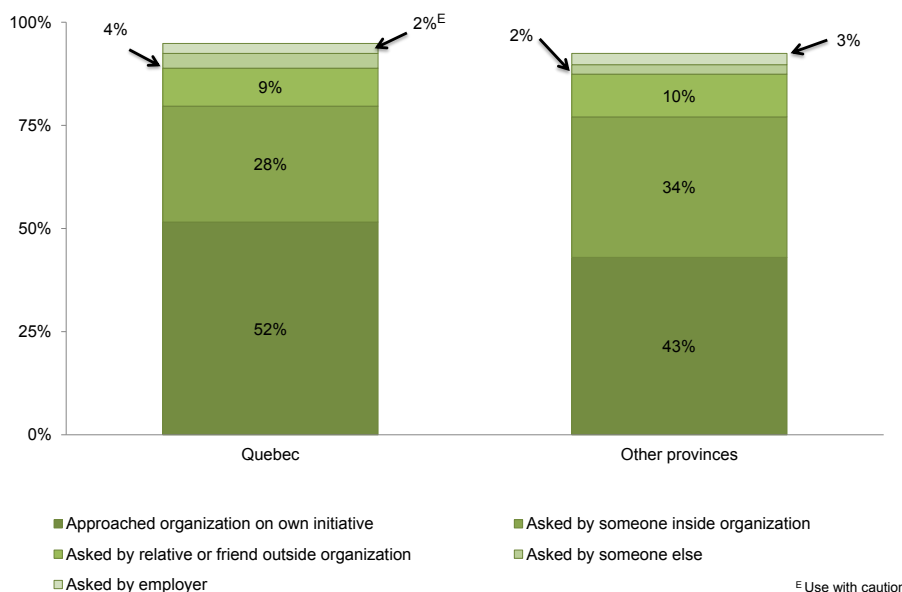


HOW VOLUNTEERS BECOME INVOLVED

The CSGVP asked volunteers how they initially became involved with the organization to which they contributed the most hours. Québec volunteers were more likely to become involved by approaching an organization on their own initiative than because someone asked them to volunteer. More than half (52%) of Québec volunteers approached the organization

they volunteered for on their own (see Figure 2.8). Twenty-eight percent of volunteers were approached by someone already involved with the organization, 9% were asked by a friend or relative, 4% were asked by someone else, and 2%^E were asked by their employer.

Figure 2.8: Method of initial involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec 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 the charitable or nonprofit organization itself)⁶ is included in the CSGVP estimates of volunteer activity and is classified as mandatory community service. One in twenty (5%) Québec volunteers were required to volunteer for the organization to which they contributed the most hours (see Figure 2.9). Nearly half (48%) of Québec residents who engaged in mandatory community service were required to do so by the group or organization itself while just under one third (29%^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, Québec, 2004 and 2007.

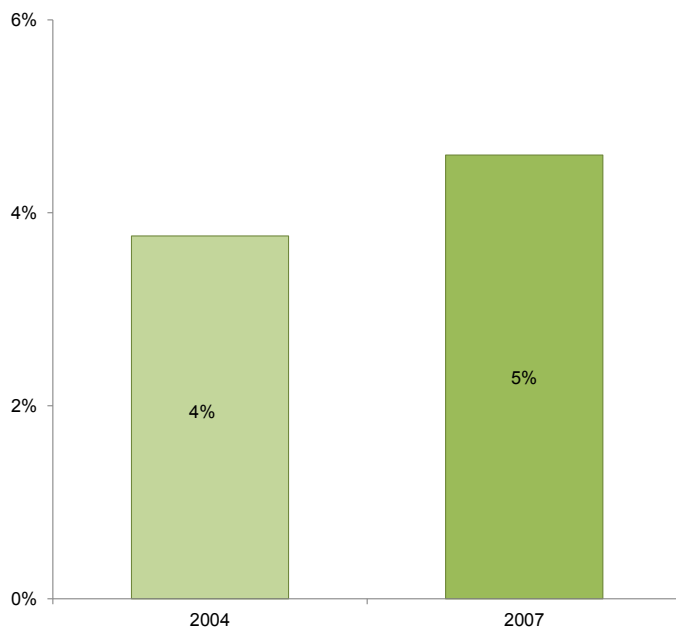
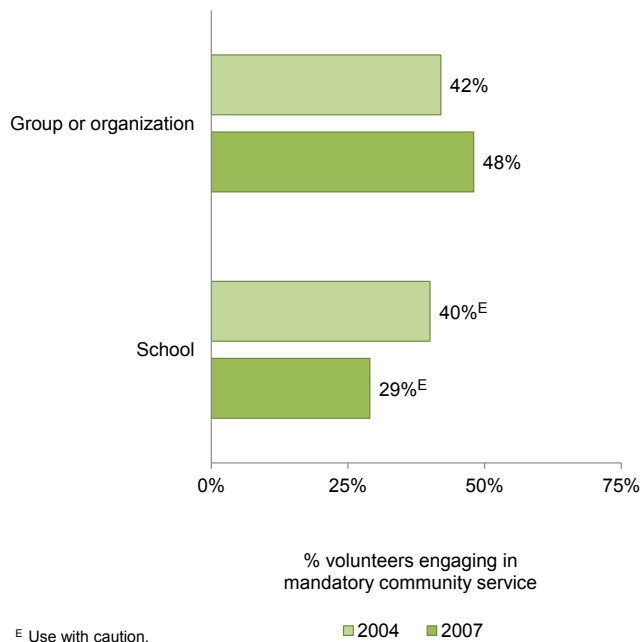


Figure 2.10: Organizations requiring mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.



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

Motivations

Québec volunteers were most commonly motivated to volunteer by their desire to make a contribution to their community (92% said that this was an important motivation in their decision to volunteer; see Figure 2.11). Other commonly reported motivations were the desire to use their skills and experiences (72%) and being personally affected by the cause the organization supports (61%). Québec residents were least likely to volunteer in order to improve job opportunities (18%) or to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (11%). The motivations of Québec volunteers were broadly similar to those of volunteers from the rest of Canada. However, Québec residents were less likely to report most motivations, especially the motivation to explore their own strengths (36% vs. 53%). 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, Québec and other provinces, 2007.

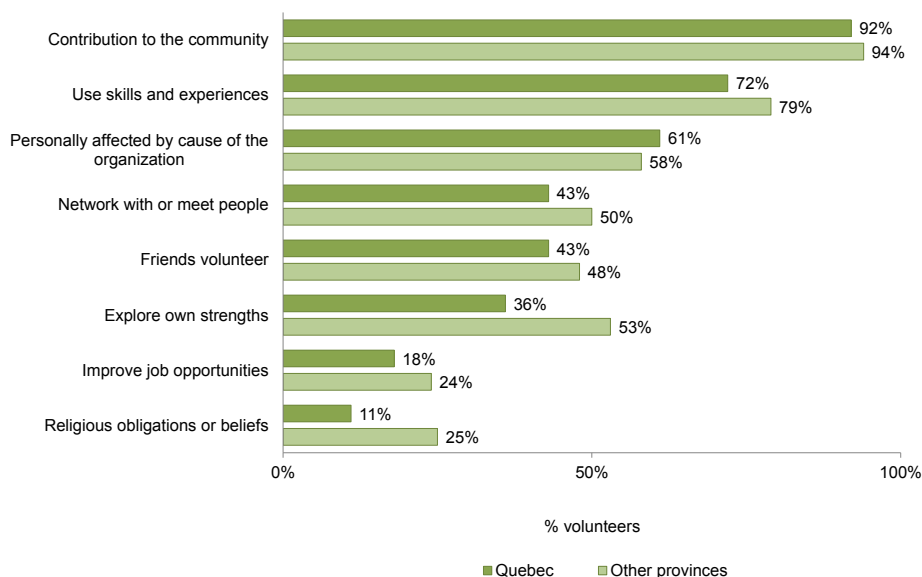
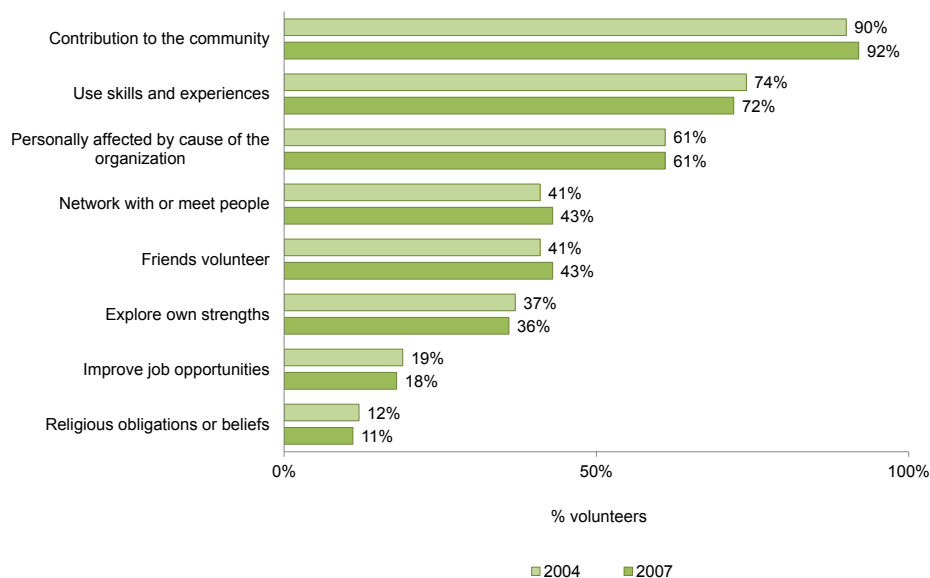


Figure 2.12: Reasons for volunteering, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.

Barriers

Québec residents also face barriers that may keep them from volunteering. Québec residents who did not volunteer were most likely to say they did not do so because they lacked the time (68% reported this) or because they preferred to give money rather than time (57%). More than half said that they were unable to make a long-term commitment (55%) while over one third said that they did not volunteer because no one asked (36%). Québec residents were least likely to report that they were prevented from volunteering because they felt they gave enough time already (14%), by the financial costs involved (10%), or by dissatisfaction with previous volunteer experiences (6%).

In terms of differences between Québec residents and non-volunteers in the rest of Canada, Québec non-volunteers were significantly less likely to report several barriers. For example, only 36% of Québec non-volunteers reported that no one had asked them to volunteer, compared to 47% of non-volunteers elsewhere in Canada. As well, only 10% said that the financial cost prevented them from volunteering, compared to 21% elsewhere; and 55% reported an inability to make a long-term commitment, compared to 65% elsewhere in Canada (see Figure 2.13). However, Québec residents were somewhat more likely to report that they prefer to give money instead (57% vs. 52%) and that they had no interest in volunteering (30% vs. 25%). Interestingly, Québec non-volunteers were somewhat more likely to report most barriers in 2007 compared to 2004 (see Figure 2.14).

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

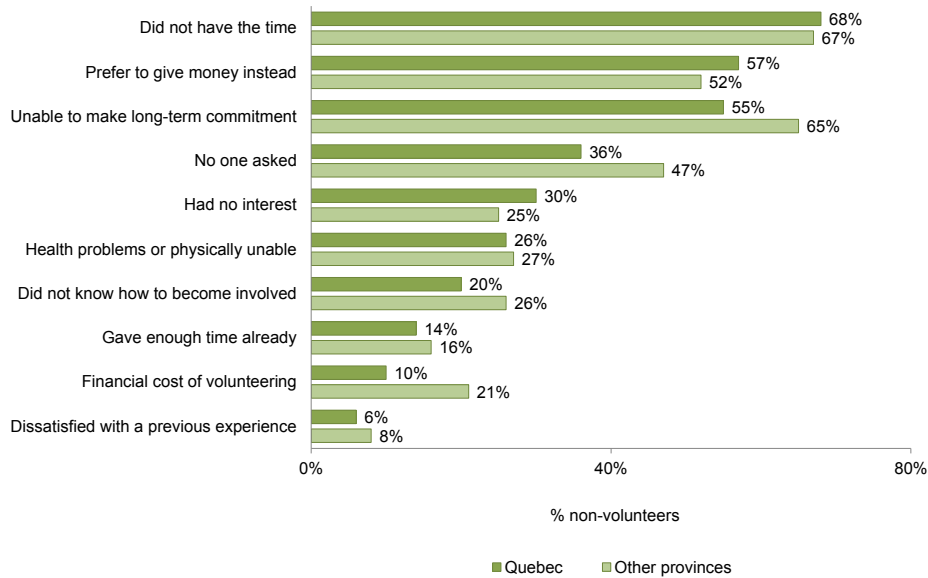
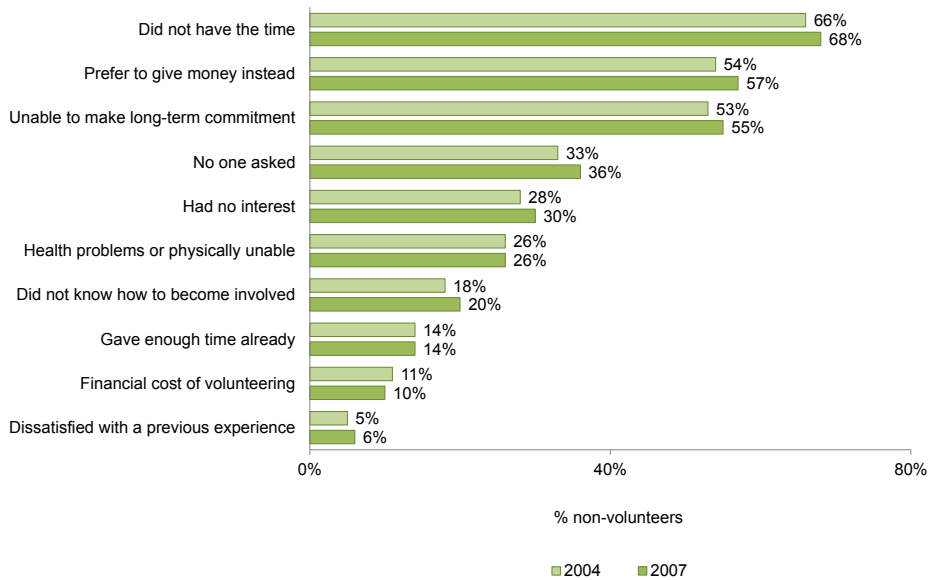


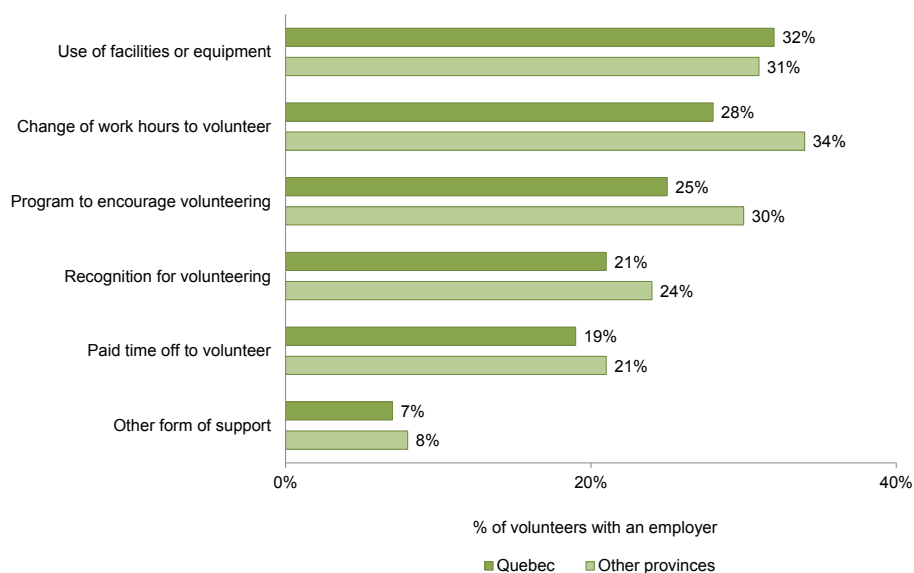
Figure 2.14: Reasons for not volunteering at all, non-volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.



Employer support for employee volunteer activities

Almost 6 in 10 (55%) Québec volunteers with an employer reported that they received some form of employer support for their volunteering in 2004 (see Figure 2.15).⁷ The two most common forms of employer support were allowing employees to use work facilities or equipment for their volunteer activities (32% of volunteers with an employer reported this method of support) and to change or reduce their work hours in order to volunteer (28%). One quarter (25%) said that their employer had a program or policy in place to encourage voluntarism among employees, and 21% received some type of recognition from their employer for their volunteering. Nineteen percent reported that their employer had either given them paid time off to volunteer or the opportunity to volunteer during work hours.

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



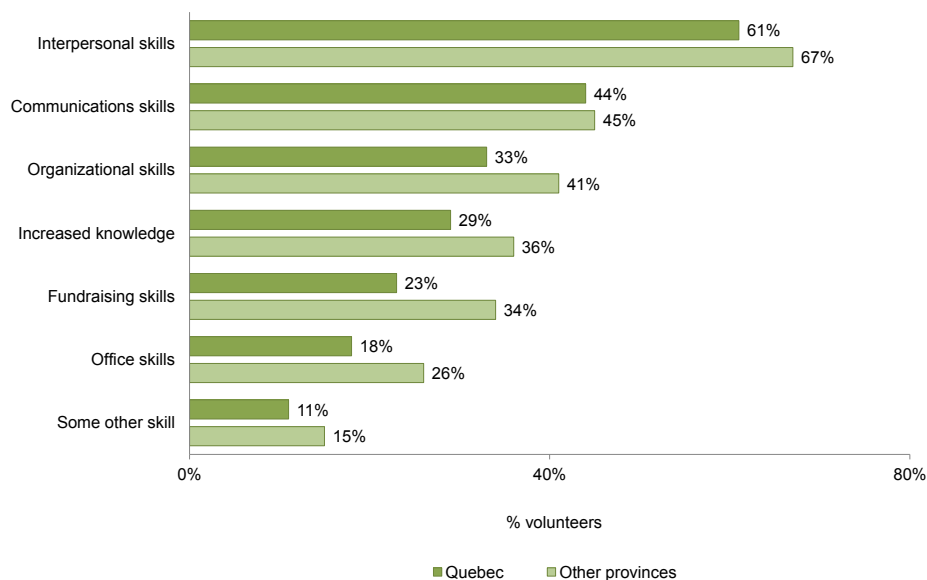
Skills gained from volunteering

Many volunteers use their volunteer activities as an opportunity to practice skills and gain experience (see Figure 2.16).⁸ Sixty-one percent of Québec volunteers said they improved their interpersonal skills through volunteering, and nearly half (44%) said they improved their communication skills. Volunteers were least likely to report improving their fundraising skills (23%) or office skills (18%). The pattern of responses in Québec was the same as that seen in the rest of Canada, although the incidence of each skill was much lower in Québec.

⁷ Questions concerning employer support were not asked in 2007.

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

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



THE IMPACT OF YOUTH EXPERIENCES ON VOLUNTEERING

Québec residents who had had any of a range of experiences during their youth were more likely to volunteer later in life as adults than were those who had not had the same experiences (see Figure 2.17). For instance, more than half (59%) of those who had been active in a religious organization during their youth volunteered, compared to less than half (42%) of those who had not. Similarly, those who had been active in student government were more likely to report volunteering in 2007 (56% vs. 45%), as were those whose parents had volunteered (55% vs. 41%). In addition to affecting the likelihood of volunteering, these youth experiences also seem to affect the amount of time people contribute when they do volunteer. For example, volunteers who had been active in a religious organization contributed an average of 191 hours annually, compared to 153 for volunteers who had not been so involved in their youth (see Figure 2.18). Not all youth experiences appear to have such large effects on later volunteering. The difference in average volunteer hours contributed by those who had canvassed as youth and those who had not is quite modest (168 vs. 166), while those who had participated in organized team sports contributed fewer hours than those who had not (161 vs. 182).

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

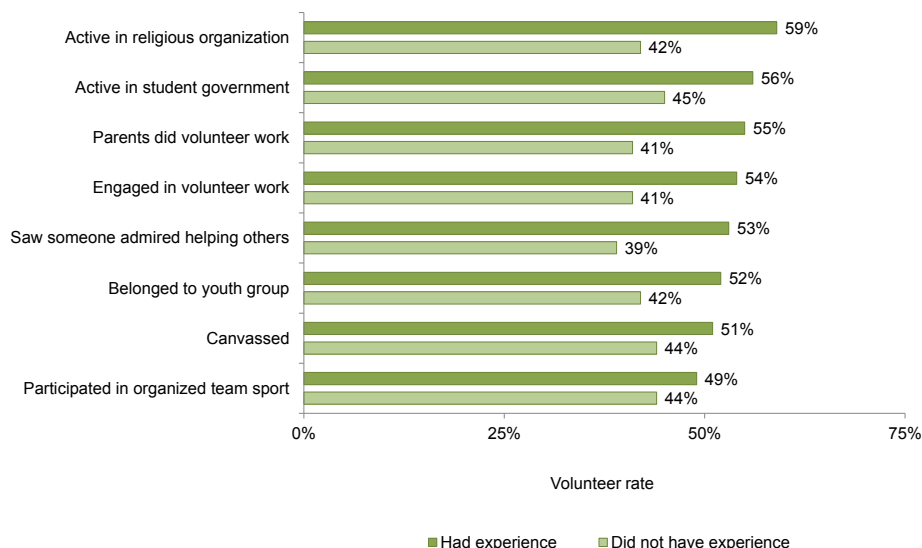
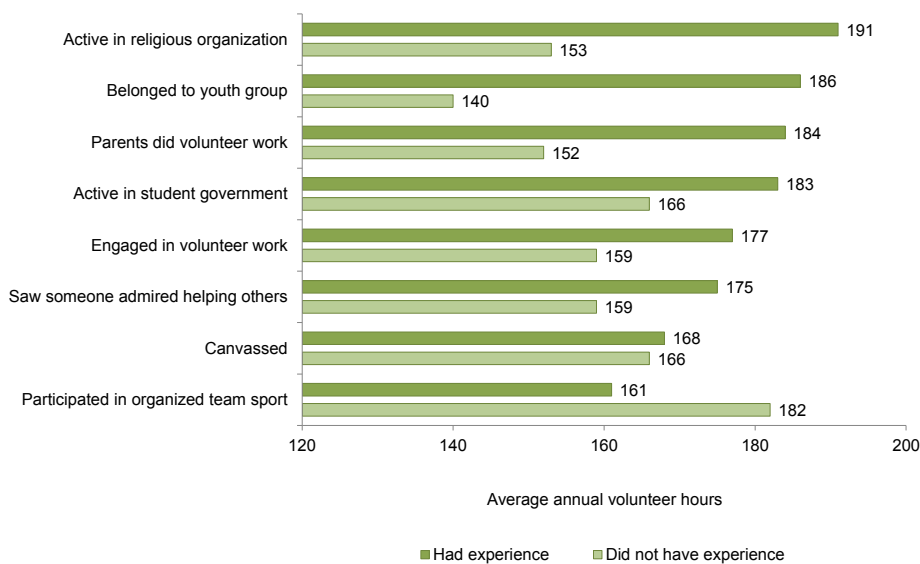


Figure 2.18: Average annual volunteer hours, by selected youth experiences, population aged 15 and older, Québec, 2007.



HELPING PEOPLE DIRECTLY: INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

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

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

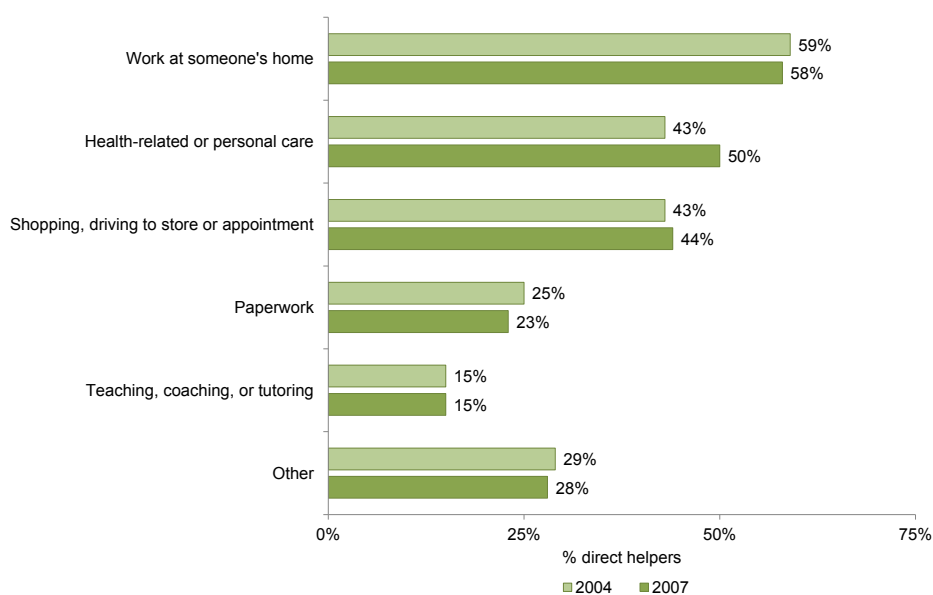
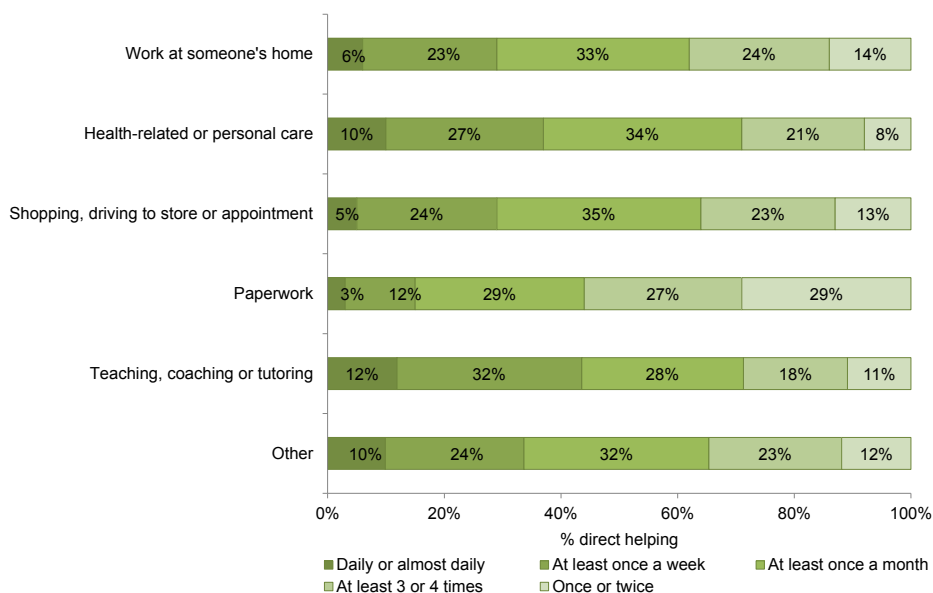


Figure 2.20: Frequency of helping others directly during the preceding year, by selected activity, direct helpers aged 15 and older, Québec, 2007.



Residents of Québec engaged in some helping activities more frequently than others. Québec helpers were most likely to provide each form of help on a weekly or monthly basis. For example, 32% of those who helped out by teaching, coaching, or tutoring did so at least once a week (see Figure 2.20). Other forms of help that were most likely to be provided monthly included helping with shopping or driving (35% provided this help on a monthly basis), providing health-related or personal care (34%) and work at someone's home (33%).

Both the likelihood and the frequency of helping others directly are influenced by personal and economic characteristics, such as age, marital status, education, and income. For example, the likelihood of helping others generally decreased with age, ranging from a high of 87% among Québec residents aged 15 to 24 to a low of 59% among Québec residents 65 and older (see Table 2.3). However, older Québec residents were most likely to help others on a weekly basis (40%).

Québec residents who were single were the most likely to help others directly (82%). Those who were widowed were the least likely to do so (59%) but were the most likely to help others on at least a weekly basis (41%).

Québec residents with less than a high school education were least likely to help others directly (76%) while those with a university degree were the most likely to help (89%). However, those with only a high school diploma were the most likely to help others on a weekly basis (31%).

Québec residents with annual household incomes of \$20,000 or less were the least likely to help others directly (63%). This number generally rose with household income, reaching a high of 86% among those with household incomes of \$100,000 or more. However, Québec residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less were the most likely to help others on a weekly basis (32%).

Interestingly, those who did not attend religious services weekly were more likely to help others directly than those who did (86% vs. 78%). However, those who attended religious services weekly were more likely to help others on a weekly basis (41% vs. 25%).

Table 2.3: Rate and frequency of helping others directly, by personal and economic characteristics, population aged 15 and older, Québec, 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	83%	7%	26%	28%	18%	21%
Age group						
15 to 24	87%	5%	24%	32%	16%	24%
25 to 34	86%	10%	17%	28%	20%	25%
35 to 44	83%	8%	26%	25%	19%	22%
45 to 54	84%	6%	26%	27%	21%	20%
55 to 64	76%	7%	30%	27%	17%	20%
65 and older	59%	10%	40%	29%	9%	11%
Sex						
Male	79%	9%	27%	27%	18%	20%
Female	80%	6%	26%	29%	17%	22%
Marital status						
Married or common-law	79%	7%	26%	28%	18%	21%
Single	82%	7%	24%	30%	16%	23%
Separated or divorced	80%	8%	33%	22%	18%	19%
Widow or widower	59%	10%	41%	29%	10%	11%
Education level						
Less than high school	76%	7%	23%	37%	9%	24%
Graduated from high school	81%	6%	31%	27%	15%	20%
Some postsecondary	86%	3%	23%	22%	27%	24%
Postsecondary diploma	84%	8%	26%	26%	19%	21%
University degree	89%	8%	25%	31%	20%	16%
Labour force status						
Employed	87%	7%	23%	27%	20%	22%
Unemployed	92%	13%	25%	34%	10%	18%
Not in the labour force	79%	8%	30%	31%	14%	17%
Household income						
Less than \$20,000	63%	9%	32%	23%	13%	22%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	75%	8%	30%	27%	15%	20%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	82%	7%	27%	27%	17%	22%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	85%	8%	27%	30%	19%	17%
\$100,000 or more	86%	5%	20%	29%	20%	25%
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	78%	13%	41%	30%	6%	10%
Not weekly attendance	86%	7%	25%	29%	19%	22%

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, Québec and other provinces, 2007.

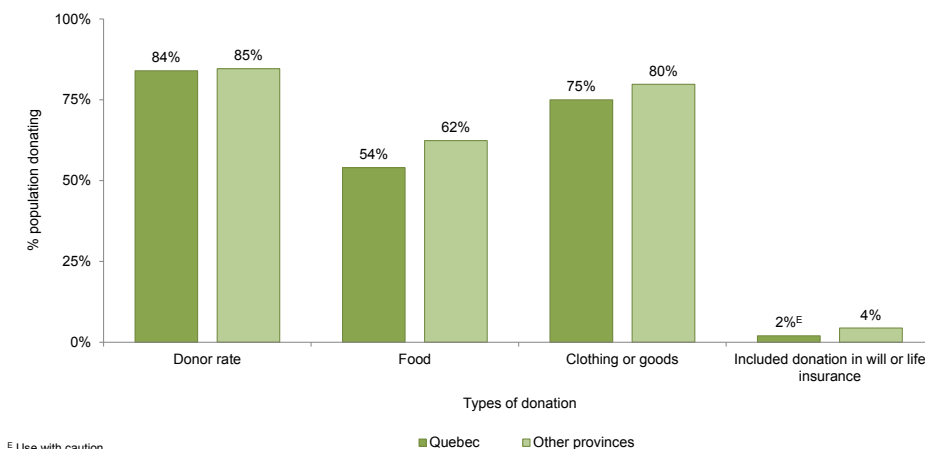


Figure A.1.2: Donor rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.

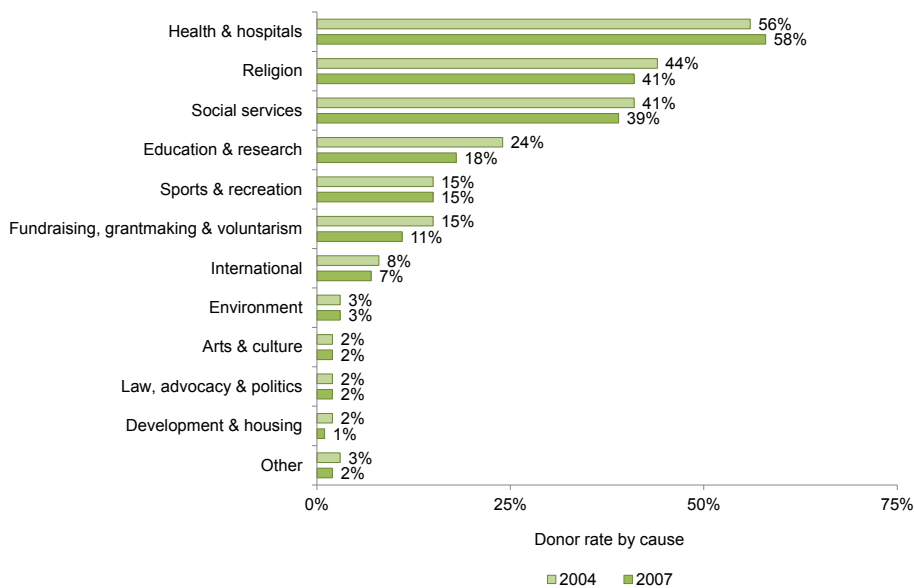


Figure A.1.3: Percentage of donors by pattern of giving, donors aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.

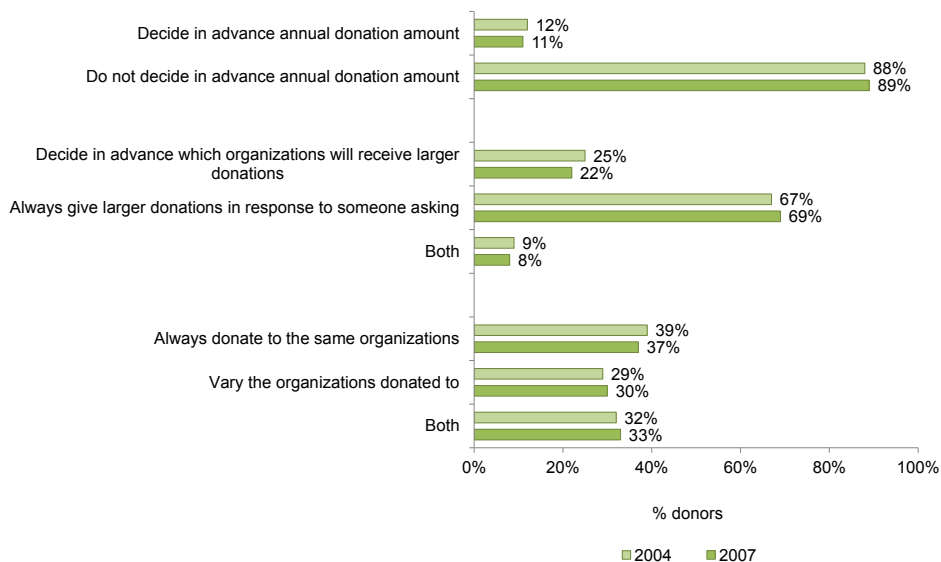


Figure A.1.4: Reasons for making financial donations, donors aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.

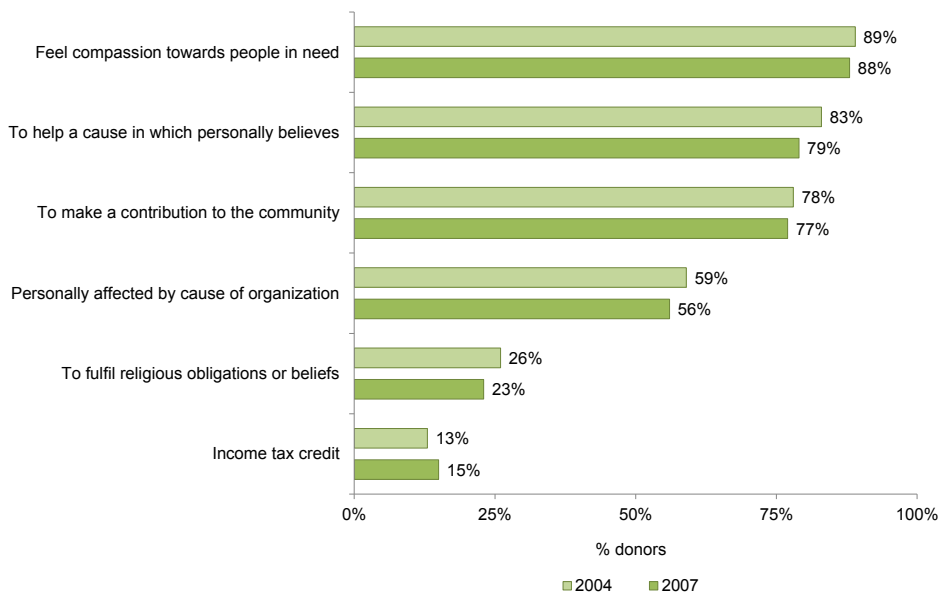


Figure A.1.5 What perspective donors did not like about requests, population aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.

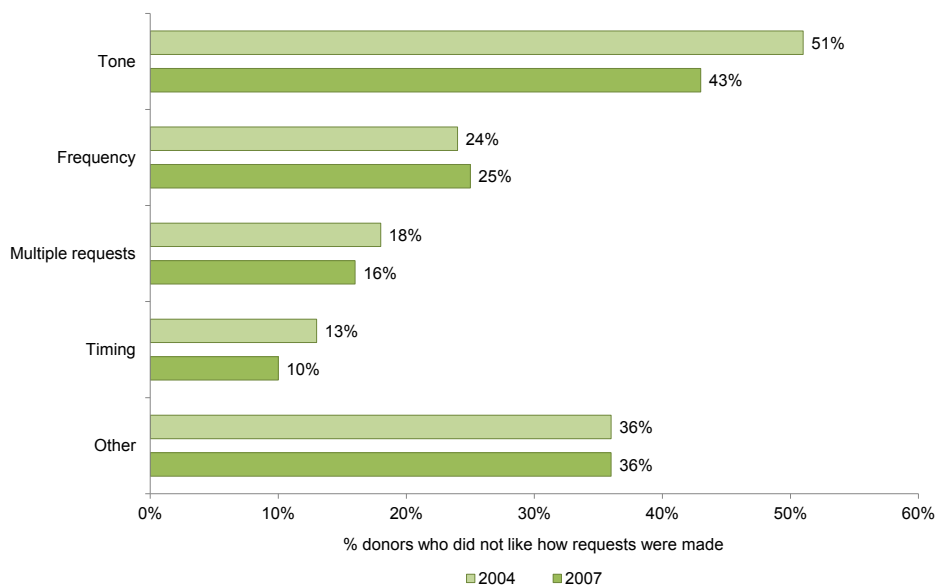
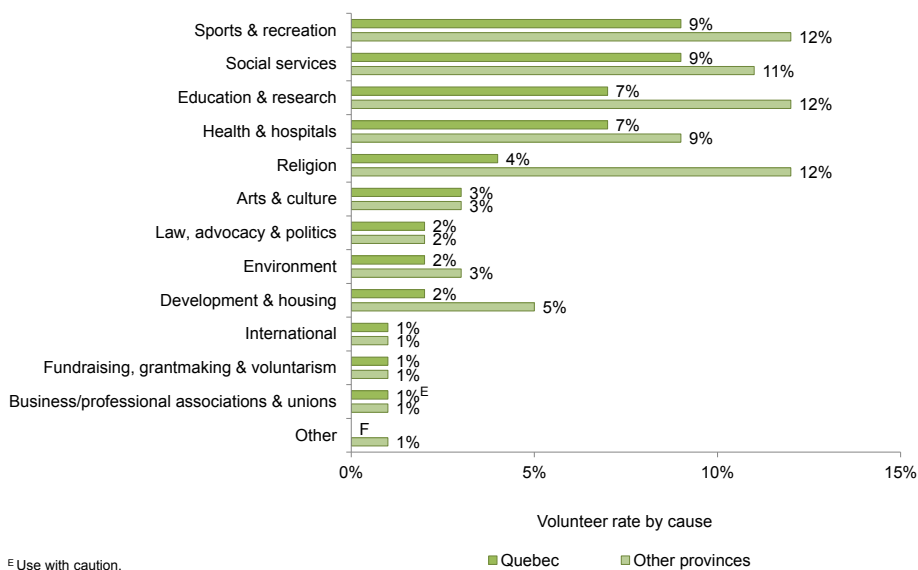


Figure A.2.1: Volunteer rate, by selected organization type, population aged 15 and older, Québec and other provinces, 2007.



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

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

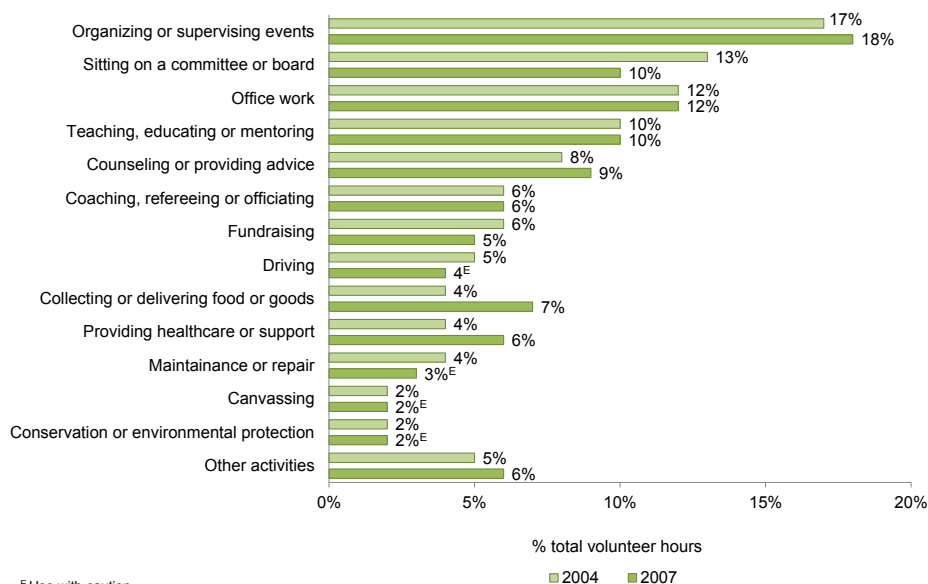


Figure A.2.3: Length of involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec and other provinces, 2007.

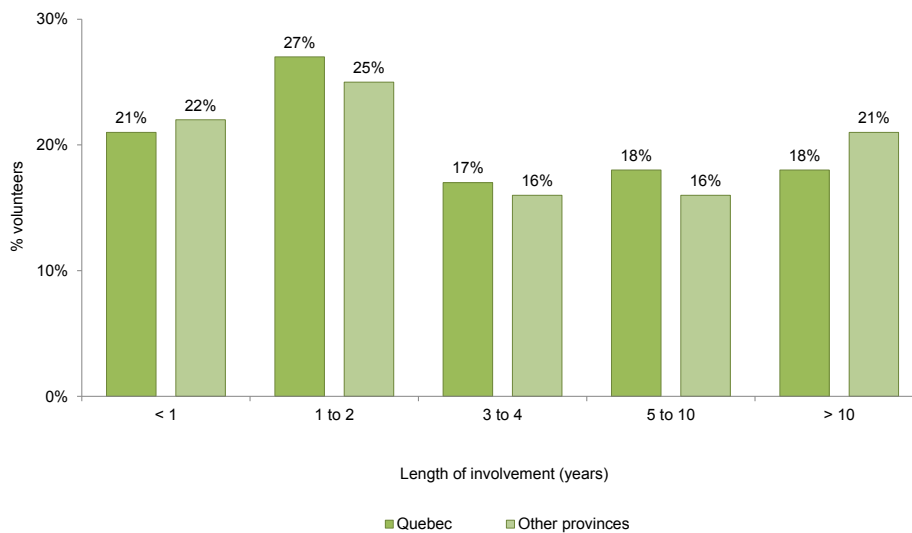


Figure A.2.4: Length of involvement with organization, by distribution of volunteers and total volunteer hours, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec, 2007.

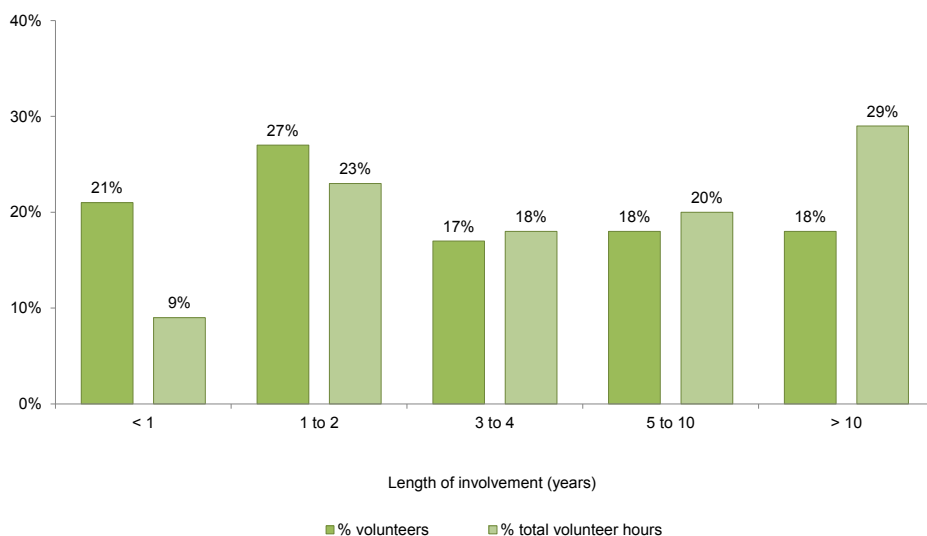


Figure A.2.5: Reasons for not volunteering more, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec and other provinces, 2007.

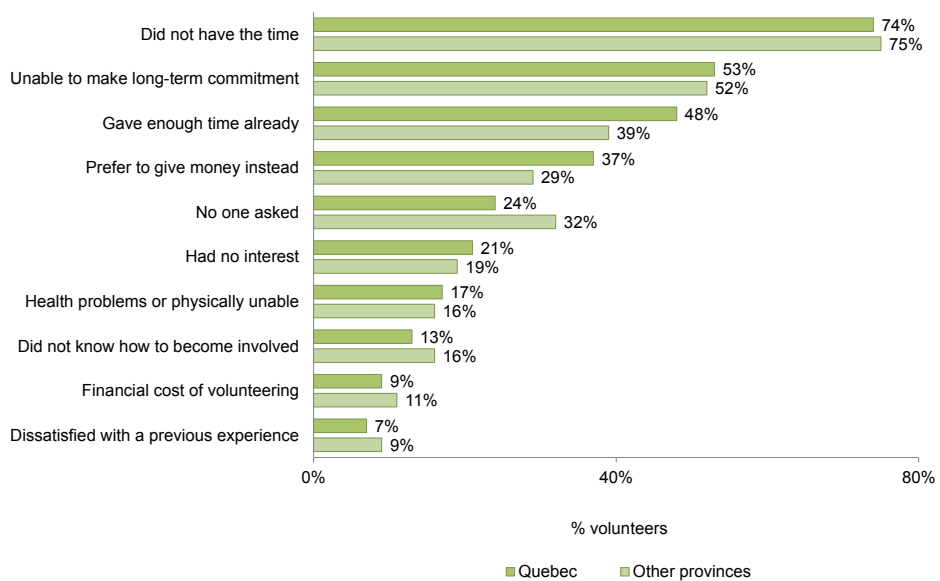


Figure A.2.6: Reasons for not volunteering more, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.

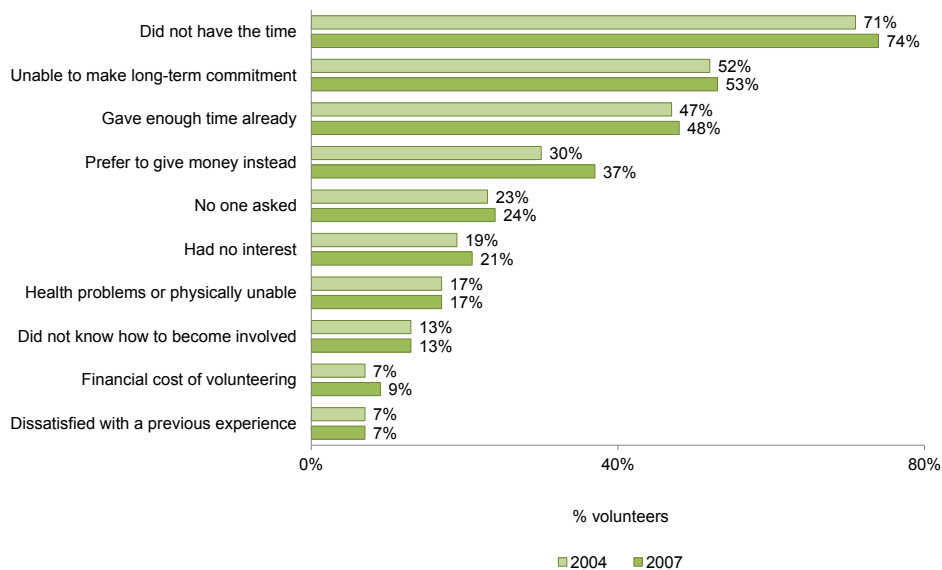


Figure A.2.7: Method of initial involvement with organization, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec, 2004 and 2007.



^E Use with caution.

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

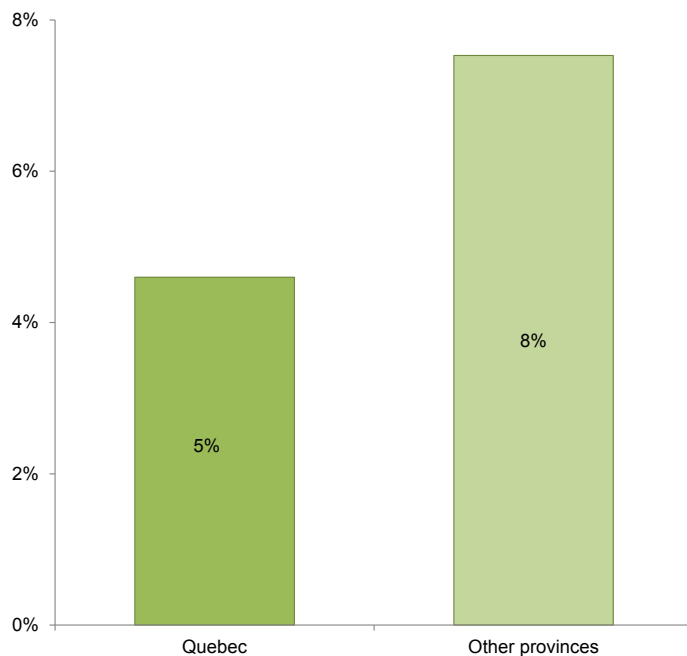


Figure A.2.9: Organizations requiring mandatory community service, volunteers aged 15 and older, Québec and other provinces, 2007.

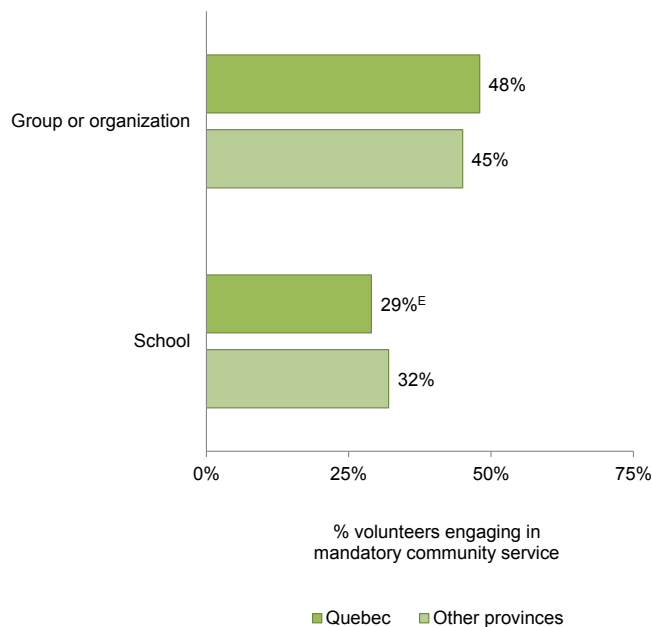
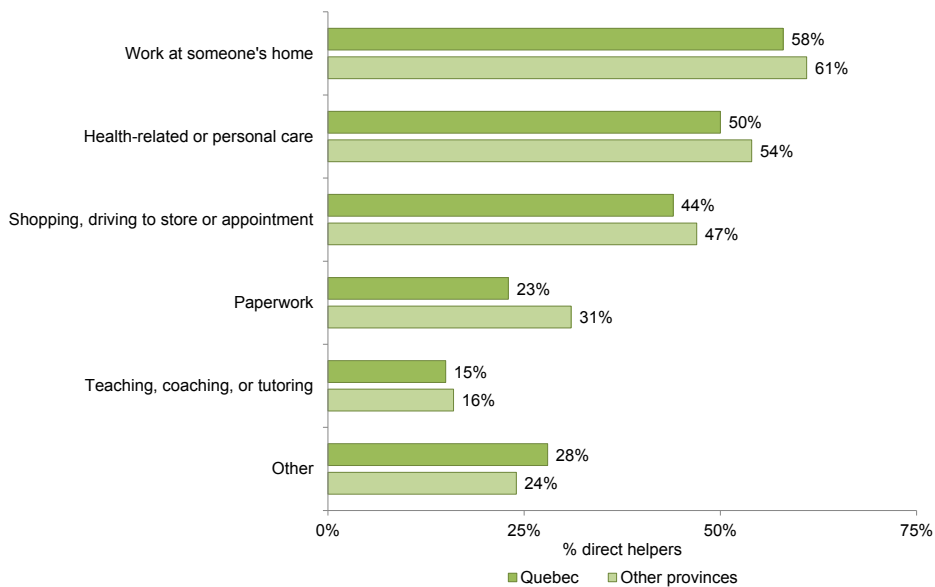


Figure A.2.10: Percentage of population helping others directly, by type of activity, population aged 15 and older, Québec and other provinces, 2007.



Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge Norah McClintock for her work in editing these reports, as well as Louise Scott, Nicole Breeze, and Nicole Lacombe for their work in translation. This report was made possible by the generous financial support of the Government of Canada's Social Development Partnerships Program. The opinions and interpretations in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Canada.

About Imagine Canada

Imagine Canada is a national charitable organization whose cause is Canada's charities and nonprofits. We reinforce the sector's collective voice, act as a forum and meeting place and create an environment in which organizations contribute to building stronger communities.

Imagine Canada

2 Carlton Street, Suite 600
Toronto, Ontario M5B 1J3
Tel.: (416) 597-2293
Toll free: 1-800-263-1178

Imagine Canada Ottawa

1705 - 130 Albert Street
Ottawa, ON
K1P 5G4
Tel.: (613)-238-7555
Toll free: 1-800-263-1178

Imagine Canada Calgary

1800 - 855 2nd St. SW,
East Tower, Bankers Hall
Calgary, AB
T2P 2S5
Toll free: 1-800-263-1178

For more information about Imagine Canada please visit www.imaginecanada.ca

For more information on the 2007 Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating please visit www.givingandvolunteering.ca

©2010, Imagine Canada

This report is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 2.5 Canada License. Please contact the copyright holder if you would like permission to use these resources in a manner which is not covered under the current license.



ISBN 978-1-55401-384-5