



Investigator

Encouraging research in volunteerism and the management of volunteers

Volume 1, Issue 3 • May 2005

Volunteering and Monetary Giving in Texas

Marc A. Musick
Department of Sociology
The University of Texas at Austin

The United States is marked by a long history of voluntary activity. Without volunteers, many of the governmental and community institutions we take for granted would not be able to perform their roles in social life. Given the importance of volunteering in the United States, and Texas in particular, it is important to know why people volunteer and the impact that volunteering has on their lives. By understanding more about volunteering, we are better prepared to encourage the practice, and in so doing, strengthen our communities and social fabric.

Researchers at The University of Texas at Austin recently took a step in the direction of learning more about these issues by talking to a sample of Texas adults living around the state. The researchers asked the adults many questions, some of which focused on how and how much those adults had volunteered. In this report we will detail the results of this survey as it pertains to volunteering and monetary giving in Texas. We will explore some of the factors that predict these behaviors and will discuss how the behaviors interact with one another. Our goal is to paint a broad picture of the state of volunteering in Texas and to show that it is strong and thriving.

Data Description

The data for this report come from the Survey of Texas Adults (SoTA) conducted from

November 2003 to January 2004. Potential respondents were community-dwelling adults residing in Texas and aged 18 and over. The data collection process yielded 1504 completed telephone interviews. (Household-level cooperation rate: 37%; Respondent-level cooperation rate: 89%.) Data were weighted on known population characteristics to match the sample to the population from which the data were drawn.

Sampling was conducted using a modified Random Digit Dialing design with a sampling frame constructed by Survey Sampling, Inc. (SSI). That is, SSI generated a list of working telephone exchanges throughout the state of Texas and then produced telephone numbers using 4-digit randomization. Those phone numbers were then screened against Yellow Pages directories to find and eliminate phone numbers for businesses and thereby increase the likelihood of eligible phone numbers. Once a household was contacted, the sample member was chosen from the household using a random selection procedure.

Data collection was conducted by the Office of Survey Research at The University of Texas at Austin. Each computer assisted telephone interview survey lasted approximately 30-35 minutes and consisted of questions on a variety of topics including but not limited to health, community participation, and religion. The instrument was also translated into Spanish and administered by Spanish-speaking interviewers for respondents who were more comfortable answering in that language. Of the 1504 completed interviews, 137 (9.1%) were conducted in Spanish.

To assess volunteering, respondents were asked if they had volunteered in any of the

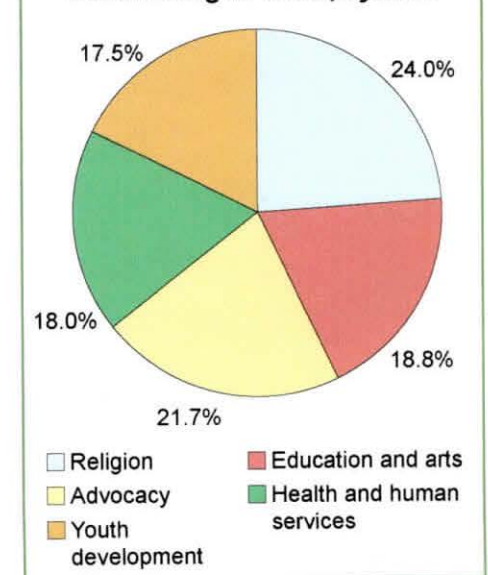
following twelve areas during the past year: (1) health, (2) education, (3) religion, (4) human services, (5) environment or animal protection, (6) public or social benefit, (7) recreation, (8) arts or culture, (9) work or profession, (10) politics, (11) youth, and (12) other. If respondents said they had volunteered in a particular area, they were asked how many weeks and hours per week they volunteered in the area.

Overall Volunteering in Texas

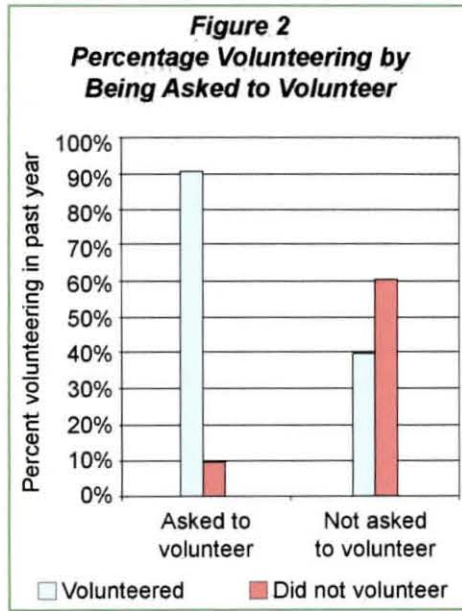
According to the survey findings, about 62% of Texas adults said they had done some volunteering during the past year. Although this number may seem high, it is not very different from other estimates using a similar method to determine levels of volunteering. For example, the Independent Sector collected data on volunteering

The best indication of whether someone will volunteer is whether they were asked to do so.

Figure 1
Volunteering in Texas, by Area



Sponsored by the
RGK Center for
Philanthropy and
Community Service



in the United States at several points during the 1990's. A combination of these findings from these studies shows that the rate of volunteering in Texas for the 1990's was about 54%. As such, our estimate is slightly higher than that for the Independent Sector but nevertheless remains close.

Given that many Texas adults volunteer, a more important question involves *how* they volunteer. Figure 1 shows the distribution of volunteering in Texas by broad area of service. The most commonly mentioned area of volunteering was for religious organizations; approximately 24% of volunteering in Texas is done in that area. Although the data do not indicate what respondents did when they volunteered for religious groups, other data from the Independent Sector can shed some light on this issue. The Independent Sector data show that in Texas, the most common type of volunteering in religious organizations is serving as a Sunday School teacher. Other popular forms of religious volunteering include singing in the church choir, being a church usher, and assisting clergy.

According to the figure, about 17.5% of adult volunteering was in the area of youth development over the past year. That area was also the one least represented of the different areas. About 18% of the volunteering was done in the area of health and human services, 21.7% for advocacy organizations, and 18.8% for educational and arts organizations. In sum, other than religious volunteering, it would appear that Texas adults tend to volunteer in a variety of ways and do not concentrate their volunteering in any one area.

Predictors of Volunteering

Other research has noted a number of important predictors of volunteering, such as gender, race, education levels, and family income. Among these likely predictors, the best indication of whether someone will volunteer is whether they were asked to do so. Given this research, the SoTA asked respondents whether they had been asked to volunteer at any time during the past year. About 44% of respondents said that they had been asked to volunteer. This figure in the Independent Sector is 47%, so here the findings match very well. But, as in previous research, do we find that people who were asked to volunteer were more likely to volunteer than those who were not asked? The SoTA data provides a clear answer, as shown in Figure 2. According to this figure, among those who were asked to volunteer, about 92% actually did so. In contrast, of those who were not asked to volunteer, only 42% volunteered. It is clear then

that a personal invitation is a strong incentive for someone to engage in volunteer work. Of course, because volunteering is a regular activity for many, it is likely that some of those who were asked to volunteer were already doing so. Yet even data on volunteering over time, which the SoTA does not contain, bear out the important role of being asked on the decision to volunteer.

But what about the other predictors of volunteering? As is the case for other research, do demographic and other factors predict volunteering in Texas? To answer this question we have created a series of tables that focus on different sets of personal characteristics thought to influence volunteering. The first set, demographic factors, are shown in Table 1a. This table displays percentages and mean levels of being asked to volunteer and various indicators of volunteering, including: (a) percentage doing any volunteering, (b) mean number of areas in which respondents

Table 1a
Levels of Volunteering and Being Asked to Volunteer, by Demographic Factors

	Volunteered	# of Areas Volunteered	# of Hours Volunteered	Asked to Volunteer
Total	62.3%	2.1	318.8	44.1%
Gender				
Female	62.8%	2.0	313.1	45.6%
Male	61.8%	2.2	342.2	42.5%
Age				
18-24 years old	71.0%	2.7	354.9	46.4%
25-34 years old	62.0%	2.0	272.5	40.6%
35-44 years old	57.9%	2.1	311.4	44.0%
45-54 years old	60.6%	2.1	403.5	43.7%
55-64 years old	65.5%	2.0	322.5	46.2%
65+ years old	56.4%	1.5	248.0	45.4
Race				
Hispanic	52.0%	2.5	302.4	30.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	64.2%	1.6	378.6	42.4%
Non-Hispanic White	70.7%	2.5	336.7	57.2%
Non-Hispanic Other	65.8%	1.7	201.1	41.6%
Education				
Less than high school	39.9%	0.9	146.3	15.8%
High school graduate/GED	65.7%	2.2	339.0	48.7%
Associate Degree	69.4%	2.6	417.3	53.4%
Bachelor's Degree	79.4%	3.2	377.3	65.4%
Post-graduate Degree	89.1%	4.0	418.8	76.6%
Family Income				
Less than \$15,000 per year	48.5%	1.7	356.2	36.6%
\$15,000-\$34,999 per year	60.0%	1.8	309.4	35.7%
\$35,000-\$49,999 per year	70.8%	2.5	378.7	57.8%
\$50,000-\$64,999 per year	63.0%	2.5	225.4	48.4%
\$65,000-\$84,999 per year	76.3%	3.1	442.5	67.7%
\$85,000 or more per year	82.9%	3.3	296.6	69.7%

volunteered, and (c) mean number of hours respondents volunteered over the past year. According to the table, and as mentioned previously, about 62% of Texas adults claimed volunteering during the past year. The mean number of areas in which adults volunteered was 2.1 and the mean number of total hours volunteered was 318.8, or about 6 hours per week. There are two very important issues to keep in mind with this hours figure. First, this figure only represents those that did some volunteering during the past year. In other words, it does not include the 38% of adults who did not volunteer and thus had zero hours of volunteering. Second, some adults volunteer on a week-by-week basis over the entire year whereas others devote a significant portion of time to a single month or other short period of time. Our data do not allow us to distinguish between these different patterns of volunteering. Consequently, our estimate of 318.8 hours on average represents many different patterns of volunteering throughout the year.

Those with more education volunteered both in more areas and put in more hours.

Demographic Factors

Gender. The findings in Table 1a show little difference between the genders in terms of volunteering. For example, about 62.8% of women volunteered compared to 61.8% of men. This difference is so small that it may really be due to statistical error. The only gender difference that appears substantial is that for volunteering hours: men volunteered about 342 hours on average compared to only 313 hours for women.

Age. It is commonly thought that older adults tend to volunteer the most. However, the findings from the SoTA and other sources of data disconfirm this belief. According to Table 1a, respondents ages 18-24 were the most likely to volunteer; indeed, approximately 71% of them reported having done so in the past year. The next most common age group to volunteer were those aged 55-64. The age group least likely to volunteer was the oldest age group, among which only 56.4% reported having volunteered. The number of areas for which adults volunteered reflects the findings for the percentages having volunteered. Here we see the youngest age group volunteering for 2.7 groups on average compared to only 1.5 groups for the oldest group. Although the oldest age group also contributed the fewest hours, the middle

age group, 45-54, tended to volunteer the most hours, though the youngest age group was not far behind. Finally, there were no large differences in terms of who was asked to volunteer. The data does show that adults in the oldest age group were just as likely to be asked to do so as those in the age groups that volunteered at higher levels.

Race. Unlike some of the other predictors of volunteering, race has disparate effects on the behavior depending upon what facet of volunteering is being studied. For example, Non-Hispanic Whites are the group most likely to volunteer, whereas Hispanics are the least likely to do so. Yet, in terms of the number of areas in which people volunteered, Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites are tied for the highest average number of areas. In terms of volunteering hours, neither of those racial groups contributes the most; instead, Non-Hispanic Blacks tend to contribute the most time. In sum, then, the question of which race volunteers the most is not an easy one to answer. It depends entirely on the measure of volunteering being used. Part of what may explain racial differences in volunteering are the levels of being asked to volunteer. The table shows that Hispanics are the least likely group to be asked whereas Non-Hispanic Whites are the most likely to be asked.

Education. Research has repeatedly shown the importance of education in understanding why people volunteer. The SoTA data bears witness to the importance of education in the volunteering process. According to Table 1a, among those with less than a high school education only about 40% volun-

teered in the past year compared to 89% of those with a post-graduate degree. Among all of the predictors of volunteering contained in the SoTA, this difference in volunteering by educational level is perhaps the largest, with the exception of being asked to volunteer. We see a similar pattern for number of areas and hours: those with more education volunteered both in more areas and put in more hours. It is also true that those with higher levels of education were much more likely to be asked to volunteer. Among those in the lowest level of education, only 15.8% were asked to volunteer compared to 76.6% in the highest level.

Family Income. The findings for income are similar to those for education in that adults with higher levels of family income are more likely to volunteer. Those with higher levels of income also volunteer in more areas and are more likely to be asked to volunteer. However, they do not necessarily contribute more volunteering hours. Indeed, according to the table, the lowest income group contributes more hours than does the highest one. There is no clear pattern for the association between family income and volunteering, but it is clear that some income groups contribute more hours than others.

Work Factors

Work Status. Our first work factor concerns whether and how much people work. Occupation is an important predictor of volunteering because workplaces often provide opportunities for volunteer work. On the other hand, employment takes time, and as such, might cut into the time needed to volunteer. Our results indicate that in terms of the likelihood of volunteering, those who worked part-time for 20 or fewer hours were the most likely to volunteer. That

Table 1b
Levels of Volunteering and Being Asked to Volunteer, by Work Factors

	Volunteered	# of Areas Volunteered	# of Hours Volunteered	Asked to Volunteer
<i>Work Status</i>				
Employed 1-20 hours/week	72.5%	2.6	300.4	54.7%
Employed 21-39 hours/week	66.6%	2.6	361.7	41.8%
Employed 40+ hours/week	66.3%	2.4	339.3	50.1%
Not employed	55.5%	1.8	307.4	34.0%
Retired	60.6%	1.6	305.6	49.3%
<i>Work Situation</i>				
Self-employed	64.2%	2.5	322.6	53.5%
Government	78.5%	3.4	418.7	68.3%
For-profit Corporation	62.5%	2.1	310.3	41.4%
Non-profit Corporation	76.4%	2.9	362.1	46.2%

Table 1c
Levels of Volunteering and Being Asked to Volunteer, by Religious Factors

	Volunteered	# of Areas Volunteered	# of Hours Volunteered	Asked to Volunteer
<i>Religious Service Attendance</i>				
Never	43.3%	1.2	285.6	32.2%
Less than once a month	48.6%	1.4	235.9	38.5%
1-3 times a month	56.0%	2.0	272.5	41.7%
Once a week	75.6%	2.7	330.0	47.4%
Several times a week	84.3%	3.1	430.5	61.7%
<i>Religious Affiliation</i>				
Catholic	53.2%	1.7	274.5	35.5
Evangelical Protestant	68.6%	2.3	351.7	48.5%
Moderate Protestant	77.1%	2.8	427.0	62.9%
Liberal Protestant	79.3%	2.8	143.2	72.9%
Other Religion	67.0%	2.4	335.6	44.7%
No Religious Preference	58.7%	1.7	291.3	36.7%
Unknown Religious Preference	52.1%	2.0	398.3	42.7%

though they did not contribute the most hours. Rather, part-time employees who worked 21-39 hours a week tended to volunteer the most hours. Part-time employees with the fewest hours worked also were the group most likely to be asked to volunteer.

Work Situation. Recent research has revealed that among those who work, the places they work tend to have an effect on whether and how much they volunteer. The SoTA asked respondents who worked whether they were self-employed or whether they worked for a for-profit corporation, a non-profit corporation, or a government institution. As shown in Table 1b, the survey results indicate that respondents who worked for the government were the most likely to volunteer followed closely by those who worked for non-profit corporations. This pattern held true for number of areas volunteered and number of hours volunteered. Government employees were also mostly likely to be asked to volunteer, but those who were self-employed were more likely to be asked than those who worked for non-profit corporations. For all of the variables, respondents who worked for for-profit corporations were at the bottom of the distribution; that is, they were the least likely to volunteer, did so for the fewest areas and hours, and were the least likely to be asked to do so.

Religious Factors

Religious Service Attendance. One facet of life important to many Texans is their religious faith and activity. To researchers of volunteering, religion is also an important issue and one worth considering. Besides education and being invited to volunteer, previous

research has shown that attending religious services is one of the most consistent predictors of volunteering. The SoTA asked Texas adults a number of questions about religion, two of which focused on religious affiliation and the frequency of religious service attendance. As is the case in other research, the SoTA findings, as shown in Table 1c, indicate that respondents who attended church more frequently were more likely to volunteer. For example, among those who never attended, only 43% had volunteered compared to 84% among those who attended more than once a week. Similarly, those who attended more often tended to volunteer for more areas and more hours and were more likely to be asked to volunteer. In short, it appears that attachment to a religious institution is a gateway to volunteering, and not just volunteering for the religious institution itself.

Religious Affiliation. The SoTA asked respondents to report the religious group or denomination to which they belonged. Based on these reports we classified respondents into several categories: (a) Catholic, (b) Evangelical Protestant (e.g., Southern Baptist, Pentecostal), (c) Moderate Protestant (e.g., Methodist, Lutheran), (d) Liberal Protestant (e.g., Episcopalian, Presbyterian), (e) other religion (e.g., Jewish, Mormon), and (f) no religious preference. Previous research has shown that more liberal religious traditions tend to be those that are most likely to volunteer. Here we see the same results: Liberal and Moderate Protestants were more likely to volunteer than any other groups. Those two groups also volunteered for the most areas and were the most likely to be asked. Although Moderate Protestants also contributed the most hours,

Liberal Protestants appeared to contribute the fewest.

Volunteering for Government Institutions

It has been suggested that much of the work that gets done by state and local governments in Texas is due to the work of volunteers around the state. Given the apparent importance of this work, the SoTA asked respondents who had volunteered whether they had done any volunteering for government agencies. Among those who volunteered, about 32%, or 20% of the entire sample, said they had volunteered for a government institution in the past year. Although the survey did not ask the part of the government for which respondents volunteered, it did ask them how much of that volunteering was done for schools. The assumption behind this question was that much of the government volunteering that does happen occurs in the schools. The findings from the survey for the government questions is shown in Figure 3. According to this figure, about 5% of volunteers did volunteering for the government that was not for schools. In contrast, about 27% of volunteers said they did at least some or all of their government-based volunteering for schools. Based on these figures, we can estimate that

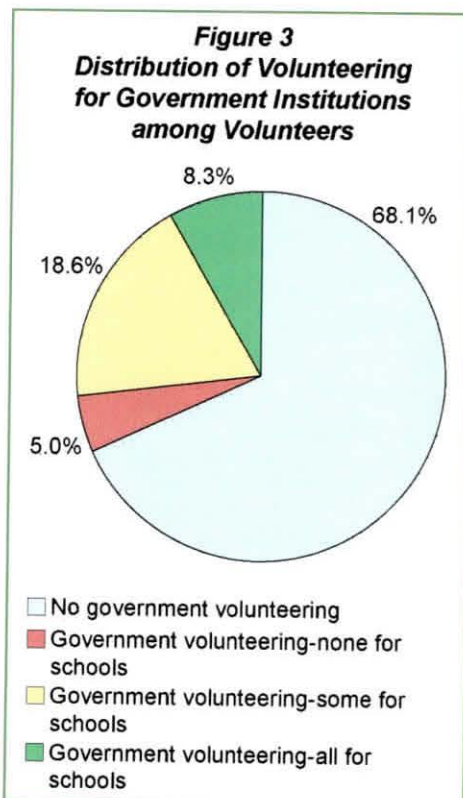
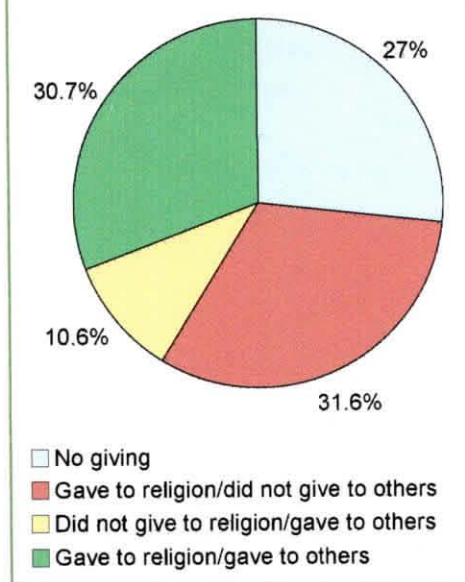


Figure 4
Distribution of Giving Patterns



about 16% of our sample did some volunteering for schools over the past year:

Overall Monetary Giving in Texas

Although many adults in Texas give their time to various organizations, many also give financial resources. To better understand how and why people donate money, the SoTA asked respondents about their monetary giving. Because many people give money to religious institutions in the form of offerings and tithes, we felt it important to distinguish between giving money to religious and non-religious institutions. To assess levels of giving, respondents were first asked whether they gave to a religious or non-religious institution in the past year, and if they indicated that they had, they were asked how much they gave in total to each of those two areas.

Figure 4 shows the pattern of monetary giving uncovered in the survey. According to the figure, only about 27% of the sample gave no money in the past year. In contrast, 31.6% gave money only to religious institutions, 10.6% gave only to non-religious groups, and 30.7% gave to both types. Table 2a shows percentages and amounts given to each type. Here we see that about 62% gave to religious institutions and on average gave about \$1224 in the past year. Fewer respondents, about 41%, gave to non-religious institutions and gave on average \$452 to those groups. In sum, it appears that monetary giving in Texas is fairly common, but that Tex-

ans are much more likely to give to religious groups and usually give more money to those groups than to non-religious ones.

Predictors of Monetary Giving

As is the case with volunteering, researchers have uncovered numerous predictors of monetary giving. In this portion of the report we consider some of those predictors. Because the act of giving money often stems from the same impulses and characteristics as giving time, we expect that the predictors will overlap in how they affect volunteering and giving.

Demographic Factors

Gender. According to the findings shown in Table 2a, women were more likely to contribute money to both religious and non-religious organizations, but they tended to give less money than men to both types of organizations.

Age. Although the youngest age group was

the most likely to volunteer, they were less likely than several age groups to give to religious groups and the least likely overall to give to non-religious ones. Also in contrast to the volunteering findings, the oldest age group was among the most likely of all age groups to give to both types of groups. That age group did not, however, give as much money as several of the other age groups.

Race. As was the case with volunteering, the association between race and giving is not straightforward. Non-Hispanic Blacks were the most likely to give to religious institutions but among the least likely to give to non-religious ones. They were second to Non-Hispanic Whites in terms of the amount given to religious groups but last in amount given to non-religious ones. In contrast, Non-Hispanic Whites tended to give the most money to both religious and non-religious groups.

Education. The pattern of association be

Table 2a
Levels of Monetary Giving, by Demographic Factors

	Religious Groups		Non-Religious Groups	
	Gave Money	Amount Given	Gave Money	Amount Given
Total	62.4%	\$1224.0	41.3%	\$452.2
Gender				
Female	66.0%	\$1143.1	44.7%	\$323.6
Male	58.5%	\$1313.8	37.8%	\$593.5
Age				
18-24 years old	60.5%	\$505.5	27.7%	\$579.1
25-34 years old	51.9%	\$1051.4	38.4%	\$294.4
35-44 years old	60.8%	\$1433.8	42.2%	\$549.0
45-54 years old	57.8%	\$1451.2	41.9%	\$383.6
55-64 years old	81.1%	\$1995.9	47.8%	\$523.4
65+ years old	77.0%	\$1183.6	61.1%	\$425.5
Race				
Hispanic	55.4%	\$479.2	27.3%	\$242.3
Non-Hispanic Black	74.2%	\$1339.6	33.2%	\$157.9
Non-Hispanic White	66.5%	\$1766.2	55.7%	\$619.4
Non-Hispanic Other	55.0%	\$1041.4	41.2%	\$239.9
Education				
Less than high school	50.8%	\$426.8	20.2%	\$499.4
High school graduate/GED	63.1%	\$881.7	41.5%	\$303.8
Associate Degree	70.4%	\$1016.7	53.7%	\$305.0
Bachelor's Degree	72.2%	\$2338.6	64.5%	\$674.0
Post-graduate Degree	78.9%	\$2647.2	70.7%	\$760.5
Family Income				
Less than \$15,000 per year	49.1%	\$468.5	29.9%	\$156.1
\$15,000-\$34,999 per year	57.5%	\$567.5	35.3%	\$255.4
\$35,000-\$49,999 per year	62.7%	\$865.9	51.0%	\$307.2
\$50,000-\$64,999 per year	61.9%	\$1358.9	46.1%	\$385.4
\$65,000-\$84,999 per year	65.0%	\$1991.5	52.8%	\$526.0
\$85,000 or more per year	70.0%	\$3502.6	69.3%	\$885.9

Table 2b
Levels of Monetary Giving, by Work Factors

	Religious Groups		Non-Religious Groups	
	Gave Money	Amount Given	Gave Money	Amount Given
Work Status				
Employed 1-20 hours/week	59.5%	\$654.6	35.1%	\$483.6
Employed 21-39 hours/week	63.2%	\$610.5	39.3%	\$751.7
Employed 40+ hours/week	64.9%	\$1540.1	46.7%	\$462.2
Not employed	53.0%	\$904.1	30.3%	\$291.5
Retired	78.6%	\$1354.8	55.8%	\$496.3
Work Situation				
Self-employed	61.7%	\$1604.2	36.8%	\$740.3
Government	69.9%	\$1415.3	54.4%	\$557.7
For-profit Corporation	61.7%	\$1290.4	41.8%	\$474.5
Non-profit Corporation	76.9%	\$1185.1	49.2%	\$268.6

tween monetary giving and education is clear: people with higher levels of education are more likely to give money and tend to give larger amounts when they do so. For example, among those with the lowest level of education, only 50.8% gave money to a religious institution compared to 78.9% of those with a post-graduate degree. Similarly, those at the lowest level of education gave on average \$427 to religious groups compared to \$2647 for those with the highest levels of education.

Family Income. Similar to the findings for education, those with higher levels of income are more likely to give and give larger amounts when they do so. Not only is this finding true for income, but the differences between the highest and lowest levels are even greater than they were for education. In short, as is the case for education, income is a very strong predictor of giving patterns among Texas adults.

Work Factors

Work Status. The association between work status and giving is very different than that for work status and volunteering. In terms of giving, retirees were the most likely to give to both religious and non-religious institutions. They also reported some of the highest levels of giving to both types of groups. However, in line with the volunteering findings, those who were not employed were the least likely to give of all employment groups and gave the least amount of money to non-religious groups.

Work Situation. Recall that government and non-profit employees tended to be the most active volunteers. As shown in Table 2b, the same appears true for monetary giving. Re-

spondents who worked for non-profit corporations were the most likely to give to religious organizations, those who worked for government were the most likely to give to non-religious organizations. The amounts contributed were not as straightforward. Government employees who gave to religious groups give among the most, but non-profit employees gave the least. In terms of non-religious organizations, self-employed respondents gave the most and again, non-profit employees gave the least.

Religious Factors

Religious Service Attendance. It should come as no surprise that those who attend church more often are both more likely to give and give more to religious institutions. What may

be more surprising is that people who attend more often also are more likely to contribute to non-religious groups, though this pattern is not a strong one. They also do not give the most to non-religious groups, but they do appear to give more than those who never attend religious services.

Religious Affiliation. Liberal and Moderate Protestants share high levels of volunteering, and as shown in Table 2c, they also share high levels of monetary giving. Those two religious groups are among the most likely to give to both religious and non-religious groups. Although they are also at the highest levels of amounts given, those reporting another religious affiliation tended to give the most to religious organizations, and those with no religious affiliation gave the most to non-religious ones.

Volunteering and Monetary Giving

Previous researchers have wondered whether some people substitute monetary giving for volunteering, or vice versa. It is possible that people with abundant time resources but few monetary ones have an easier time volunteering and thus “substitute” that activity for monetary giving. Likewise, it is possible that busy people with plentiful financial resources will give money to organizations to offset the time they are unable to donate to those organizations. As such, we should ask the question, do people substitute one form of giving activity for another? Or is it the case that people who volunteer are also more likely to give monetarily?

Table 2c
Levels of Monetary Giving, by Religious Factors

	Religious Groups		Non-Religious Groups	
	Gave Money	Amount Given	Gave Money	Amount Given
Religious Service Attendance				
Never	12.8%	\$121.8	36.9%	\$329.4
Less than once a month	41.9%	\$182.0	44.1%	\$676.9
1-3 times a month	71.2%	\$630.1	34.6%	\$377.2
Once a week	87.2%	\$1483.6	45.7%	\$439.0
Several times a week	84.7%	\$2692.3	46.1%	\$519.8
Religious Affiliation				
Catholic	64.3%	\$486.7	34.7%	\$312.8
Evangelical Protestant	76.1%	\$1592.2	41.8%	\$341.4
Moderate Protestant	76.7%	\$1762.7	65.9%	\$694.8
Liberal Protestant	75.4%	\$1733.3	65.3%	\$635.8
Other Religion	56.7%	\$1854.2	45.0%	\$385.5
No Religious Preference	19.0%	\$290.5	34.8%	\$955.3
Unknown Religious Preference	56.5%	\$1113.8	34.1%	\$275.6

Figure 5
Percentage of
Respondents Donating Money,
by Volunteer Status

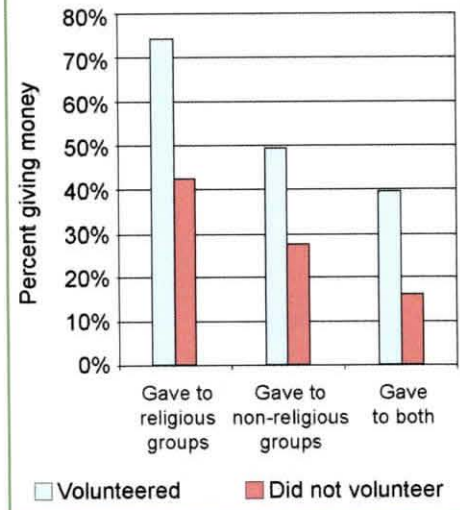


Figure 5 attempts to uncover the answer to this question by examining the association between monetary giving and volunteering. For each type of giving, the chart shows the percentage giving by whether respondents volunteered. For example, the first two bars in the chart show that about 72% of volunteers gave to religious organizations compared to only 42% of non-volunteers. In other words, volunteers were much more likely to give money to religious organizations than were non-volunteers. For the other types of giving, the same pattern holds. Among volunteers, about 50% gave only to non-religious groups and 40% gave to both religious and non-religious groups. In contrast, among non-volunteers only 28% gave to non-religious groups and 17% gave to both types. In sum, it is clear

that volunteers are also more likely to donate money to all types of organizations. In other words, according to these survey results, Texas adults do not substitute time or money for the other when giving to organizations.

Conclusion

Based on the SoTA data, Texans appear to be a very giving group of people. They give both their time and money on a regular basis to a variety of organizations. Some people in Texas, such as those who are better educated or attend religious services more often, tend to volunteer and give more than others. Regardless, without the participation of Texans from all backgrounds, the state would not benefit nearly as much from the resources and efforts donated by its people.

Volunteering and Monetary Giving in Texas is the third in the *Investigator* series. The *Investigator* series is designed to promote research and interest in volunteerism and volunteer administration. More information is available online at www.rgkcenter.org and www.serviceleader.org.



investigator@rgkcenter.org

The Investigator

RGK Center for Philanthropy and Community Service
 Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs
 The University of Texas at Austin
 P. O. Box Y
 Austin, Texas 78713-8925

© 2005 RGK Center for Philanthropy and Community Service