

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE - RESEARCH PROJECT ON NONPROFIT
ORGANIZATIONS**

**INDIVIDUAL GIVING AND
VOLUNTEERING
IN HUNGARY**



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CONTENTS

Preface..... 5

8.19. Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by income sources	39
8.20. The number of donors and volunteers by counties.....	40
8.21. Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by counties	41
8.22. Motivations for in-kind donations	42
8.23. Motivations for cash donations	42
8.24. Motivations for voluntary work.....	42
8.25. Opinion of in-kind donors about giving and volunteering	43
8.26. Opinion of cash donors about giving and volunteering.....	44
8.27. Opinion of volunteers about giving and volunteering	45
8.28. Opinion of people who neither gave nor volunteered about giving and volunteering	46
8.29. Opinions about the nonprofit organizations	46
9. Survey methodology and questionnaire.....	47

PREFACE

The scope for civil society has significantly increased in Hungary since the beginning of the 1990s. The legal guarantee of the freedom of association, the relinquishment of state control over voluntary movements, and the favourable tax treatment of nonprofit organizations have created excellent conditions for the advancement of citizen participation and the development of the third sector. The mushrooming nonprofit organizations have attracted the attention of several researchers and statisticians both in Hungary and abroad. One of the most striking figures produced by the surveys carried out by different organizations (Central Statistical Office, Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project, Research Project on Nonprofit Organizations) was the relatively high share of private donations among the revenues of the nonprofit sector. Tax records have also indicated that both the number of donors and the amount of money donated to foundations have increased very rapidly. These findings were all the more surprising and thus needed in-depth analysis and explanation because they clearly contradicted all knowledge and beliefs about the financial conditions of people and the general state of the Hungarian society. This massive manifestation of solidarity was rather unexpected under the circumstances of the declining standard of living and germinating individualism. A sample survey seemed to be necessary in order to measure the size of the phenomenon and to identify the possible factors determining the rise in charity.

The detailed study of individual giving and volunteering would not have been possible without the co-operation of several organizations. The concept of the project was developed by the Research Project on Nonprofit Organizations which has also undertaken the preparation of the survey instrument and the analysis of the survey results. The questionnaire was tested by the students of the Budapest University of Economic Sciences. The sample selection, the data processing and the technical preparation of the present publication was performed in the Central Statistical Office, the survey itself was carried out by the regional branches of the CSO. We take the opportunity to express our thanks to the staff of all the above mentioned organizations.

The interpretation of the survey results would have hardly been possible without the in-depth interviews of Éva Matern and Alíz Mátyus and the series of case studies, press reviews, situational papers prepared by Adrienn Csôke, Katalin Ertsey, Éva Mérô, Geyza Mészáros, Ágnes Németh, László Sebestyén and Teréz Szentléleki. We also owe a debt of gratitude to those colleagues who - either as members of the advisory board of the research project or as "volunteers" - participated in our work. In the discussions about the questionnaire and the first draft of our report we received especially important comments and advice from György Bódi, János Bocz, Gábor Csizmár, Ferenc Farkas, Anikó Gayer, Ildikó Gyergyói, Gábor Hegyesi, Béla Jagasics, Péter Kirschner, Miklós Marschall, Ildikó Molnár, István Sebestény, Zsolt Somogyvári, János Szabon and András Szegô. We were also supported by some foreign experts of the topic, namely Edith Archambault, Elizabeth T. Boris, Natalie Fenton, Peter Halfpenny, Rodney Hedley, Virginia Hodgkinson, Susan Saxon-Harrold and Justin Davis-Smith who commented on our questionnaire or

sent us their publications and research materials. The English translation of our publication was revised by Julie Walton. We thank all of them for their contribution.

Finally, we wish to express our deepest thanks to the Aspen Institute Nonprofit Sector Research Fund, the Charities Aid Foundation, the Fondation de France, the OTKA (Hungarian National Research Fund) and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund which provided the financial assistance that made this project feasible.

Budapest, February 1995

The Authors

1. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

The information provided in this study was obtained from 14,833 in-home personal interviews. The sample was randomly selected. The interviewees were adults aged 18 and over. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their charitable behavior, including in-kind donations, cash donations and voluntary work. In order to gross up findings for respondents to figures for Hungary as a whole we used the figure of 7.8 million representing the size of the adult population. Our study presents the grossed up data and the indices calculated on their basis.

We regarded as donors all the respondents who supported foundations, voluntary associations, churches, public institutions or private persons other than their family members, relatives and close friends. Both cash and in-kind donations (clothes, food, books, toys, etc.) were considered to be donations. Only the supporters of nonprofit organizations and public institutions were asked about the amount of their cash donations. Consequently, our data do not include the alms given to beggars, but include regular contributions to churches. Similarly, volunteers in our survey were individuals helping organizations and people outside the circle of their family and friends. Although the survey provided us with some information on the mutual support of family members, in this study we confine ourselves to the analysis of the charitable behavior.

Our respondents have reported that in 1993 almost two thirds of the adult population voluntarily helped other people, charitable organizations, or contributed to the solution of social problems emerging either at a local or national level.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the in-kind donations, but the amount of the cash donations can be determined. This direct individual financial support to foundations, voluntary associations, churches and public institutions reached almost 8 billion HUF, about 0.3 per cent of the total disposable income. The imputed value of the voluntary work was even higher, it exceeded 14 billion HUF. (The estimation was based on the figures for the average wage of employees.) In short, individual giving and voluntary work have turned out to be important not only morally, but economically, too. It has also been proved that the indirect budget support provided through the tax deductibility of donations was negligible compared to the citizens' contribution. The majority of donors did not deduct their donations at all, thus the lost budget revenues represented less than 10 per cent of the sum of money individual citizens gave up in order to support nonprofit organizations.

Church institutions are among the salient supportees of both donors and volunteers. Most of the support provided to the lay nonprofit organizations goes to four fields, namely to social care, culture, education and assistance to Hungarians living abroad, but the target fields significantly vary according to the types of support. Nonprofit organizations delivering social services can firmly rely on in-kind donors and volunteers to help them. The main supporters of the cultural field are the cash donors and volunteers, though the number one supportee of cash donors is education. The nonprofit organizations which support Hungarians living abroad mainly receive in-kind donations.

Citizens' charitable behavior is closely bound up with their socio-demographic characteristics, with their social embeddedness. Women are better donors, but they volunteer less than men do. The best givers are those well educated, highly positioned people aged between 30 and 60, who live in large cities with consolidated (2 children) families, have a relatively high income from various sources, and are connected to voluntary organizations not only as supporters but also as members.

The answers to our questions about the motivations of donations and voluntary work seem to suggest that solidarity is a basic value of the Hungarian society. While citizens feel obliged to take part in the solution of social problems, they think that the government also has a responsibility. Trust in the supported organization and clarity of the organizational aims to be achieved play an important role in the selection of supportees. Donors and volunteers are much better informed than people who neither give nor volunteer. The majority of non-givers do not know or get only limited information about the organizations seeking funds or assistance. Very few Hungarian nonprofit organizations know and apply the really sophisticated techniques of raising funds, recruiting volunteers and building steady relationships with supporters. This implies that there are some opportunities to increase individual donations and voluntary work, and to advance citizens participation in Hungary in the near future.

2. THE SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING

According to our respondents, giving and volunteering are important activities among Hungarians. 65 per cent of the adult population reported giving and/or volunteering outside the family in 1993. (See Table 8.1 and Figure 1.) Almost half of the people involved in charitable activities selected only one of the possible ways of support. A quarter of them gave only money, the other quarter was divided between in-kind donations (12 per cent), voluntary work (8 per cent) and blood donation (3.5 per cent). The rest of the people combined two or more different activities.

Figure 1
The share of donors and volunteers in the adult population

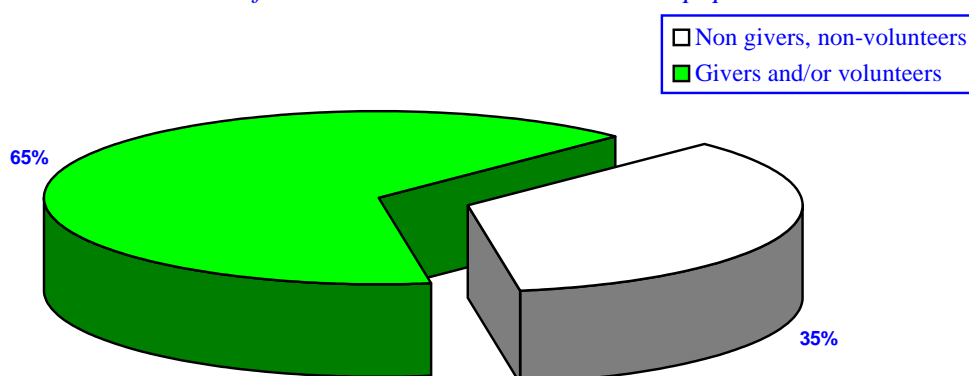


Table 1
The number of donors and volunteers by forms of charity

Forms of charity	Number of donors and volunteers	Breakdown %
Only in-kind donation	615,351	12.1
Only cash donation	1,271,396	24.9
Only voluntary work	418,739	8.2
In-kind + cash donation	779,115	15.3
In-kind donation + voluntary work	363,924	7.1
Cash donation + voluntary work	574,642	11.2
In-kind + cash donation + voluntary work	906,475	17.7
Only blood donation	180,333	3.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,109,975</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The majority of in-kind contributors and volunteers helped only private persons. Half of the cash contributors preferred giving only through organizations, one quarter of them gave both to

The majority of people s *ters of the in-kind contributors*
and volunteers, two thirds of the cash donors) confined themselves to helping only one type of
organization. (See Tables 2 and 8.4.) It is worth mentioning that the share of donors who
diversif han in
any other group of benefactors. (See Tables 8.5,

Only foundation	2.2	6.2	1.9
Only association	36.4	7.5	15.7
Only church	21.7	50.7	20.8
Only local government	16.8	3.8	36.4
Mixed supportees	21.0	30.8	23.7
No answer	1.9	1.0	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The favourite supportees of the in-kind donors proved to be the voluntary associations. The majority of the cash donors gave to churches. Citizens helping local public institutions represented the highest share among volunteers. In contrast with the general beliefs, voluntary associations play an important role in fund raising. The absolute number of their donors is higher than that of the foundations, even though the amount of donations they receive is smaller than the sum of donations supporting foundations. (The number of registered voluntary associations was almost double that of the number of foundations in Hungary in 1993.)

Our respondents reported that they had donated HUF 7,628 million to voluntary organizations in 1993 (Table 3), which was 0.3 per cent of the total disposable income of the population as a whole. The average donor gave HUF 3,443 a year which was about 1.1 per cent of his/her disposable income. The breakdown of the received individual donations among foundations, voluntary associations and churches was 42, 18 and 40 per cent, respectively. Cash donations to public institutions were practically negligible compared to those received by the nonprofit organizations. This is probably explained by the above mentioned fund raising “co-operation” between the public institutions and the foundations established by them.

*Table 3
The amount and breakdown of the cash donations by types of the supported organizations*

The supported organization	Amount (1000 HUF)	Percentage of donations
Foundation	3,195,736	41.9
Voluntary association	1,376,239	18.0
Church	3,055,913	40.1
<i>Nonprofit organizations total</i>	<i>7,627,888</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Local government	269,264	–

According to our respondents, HUF 1,769 million was deducted from the taxable income, i.e. less than 60 per cent of the amount donated to foundations, which could have been deducted according to the tax regulation. If we suppose that the deductions occurred at the highest rate (40 per cent) of the personal income tax (which was obviously not the case), and thus deliberately overestimate the impact of the deduction on the budget revenues, our estimate of the state's and citizens' contributions is as follows:

Table 4

The distribution of the burden of donations between the state budget and the individual citizens

	Million HUF	Per cent
<i>40 per cent of the deducted donations: the lost tax revenue of the central budget (State contribution)</i>	708	9.3
<i>60 per cent of the deducted donations (Tax free citizens contribution)</i>	1,061	13.9
<i>Non-deducted donations (Citizens contribution paid from taxed income)</i>	5,859	76.8
<i>Total citizens contribution</i>	6,920	90.7
<i>Total</i>	7,628	100.0

Thus we can state that the budget burden of the private donations was almost negligible in 1993 in Hungary.

Half of the donors gave a very modest sum (less than 1,000 HUF), the donations of another quarter were between 1,000 and 5,000 HUF. Only the donations of a very small part of the donors were really high. (See Tables 5 and 8.7.) Foundations receive relatively large donations compared to churches and voluntary associations. The share of donors who are not ready to report on the size of their donations is quite high. Some of them have probably forgotten how much they gave. (This is definitely the case of the minor donations.) The other part of these “unknown” donations are obviously the large ones. The reasons for keeping them secret can be various. Some of the donors earn a large part of their income in the black economy, thus they are obviously reluctant to mention donations which are too high compared to their official incomes. Other donors simply follow the instructions of the supported organizations: some sects categorically prohibit their donors from speaking about their contributions. Finally, some donors may also refuse to report on their donations out of pure modesty.

Table 5
The breakdown of donors by the size of their donations, %

Amount of donation, HUF	Foundation	Voluntary association	Church
– 100	5.1	5.8	3.4
101 – 500	25.7	28.0	24.0
501 – 1,000	18.0	15.6	25.1
1,001 – 5,000	25.9	18.6	28.6
5,001 – 10,000	5.0	2.7	2.9
10,001 – 50,000	6.4	2.0	1.2
50,001 –	1.4	0.2	0.1
Not known	12.5	27.1	14.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

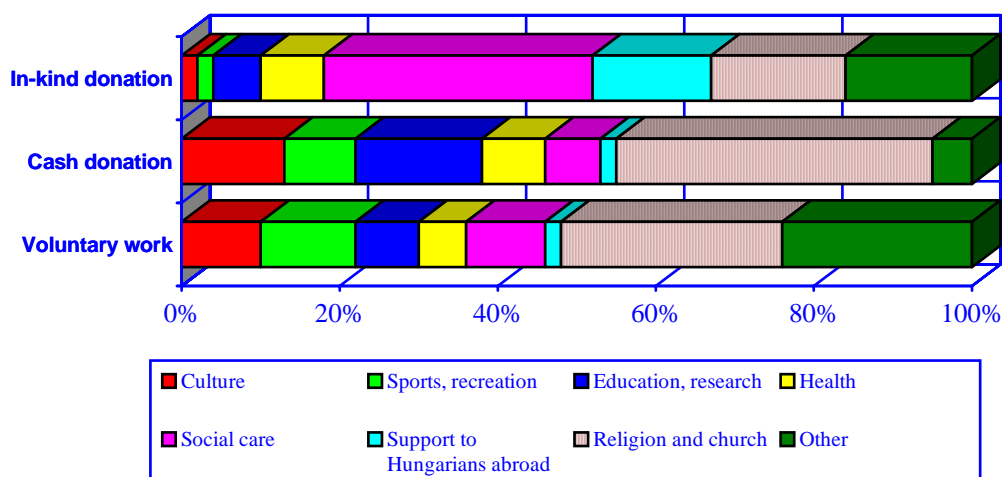
Our interviewees reported to have given up a total of 8,875 thousand hours to charity in every month in 1993. This was about 0.16 per cent of the whole available time and 0.9 per cent of the free time of the adult population. The average volunteer worked more than two 8-hour working days per month. At the same time, our figures show that these very active volunteers represent less than 7 per cent of the adult population.

779 thousand people, about 10 per cent of the adult population donated blood in 1993. (See Table 8.8.) Almost half of the blood donors said that they did it somewhat regularly, certainly more than just once a year.

3. PATTERNS OF GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING

The division of in-kind donations, cash donations and voluntary work between different fields of activity is dramatically different (Figure 3). People seem to regard the two kinds of donations and the voluntary work as vehicles for achieving different charitable purposes.

*Figure 3
The breakdown of contributions by fields of activity of the supported organizations*

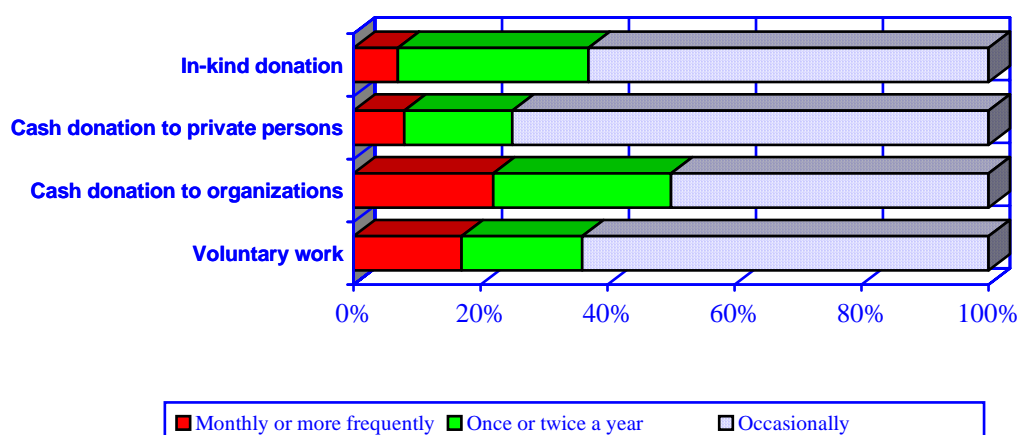


Two thirds of “in kind” donations go to three fields, social care, religion and support of Hungarians living in neighbouring countries. (See Table 8.9.) This probably means that the share of social care is even higher than it is shown by our figure of 34 per cent. The donations (15 per cent) received by the Hungarians living abroad are at least partly used to help people in need. Similarly, the church-collected in-kind donations (17 per cent) are likely to serve not only the religious, but also the charitable activities of the churches.

40 per cent of the cash donations are received by the churches, the second and third most important supportees are education (16 per cent) and culture (13 per cent). Another 23 percent of the donated money goes to sports, health care and social care (8, 8, and 7 per cent, respectively). The remaining 8 per cent is divided among 15 other fields of activity. (See Table 8.10.) Like a part of the in-kind donations given to churches, some portion of the church administered cash donations are probably also going to other fields (e.g. education, culture, social care, etc.).

The voluntary work is much less concentrated than the donations are. Less than half of the volunteers' time is used in the three most supported fields, namely religion (28 per cent), culture (10 per cent) and social care (10 per cent). (See Table 8.11.) Several other fields (education, sports, health, recreation, environment, minority rights, community development, crime prevention) also enjoy the support of the volunteers.

Figure 4
The breakdown the donors and volunteers by the frequency of their charitable activities



There is a strikingly common feature of the otherwise rather diverse behavior of donors and volunteers, the lack of regularity of their charitable actions. (See Tables 8.12, 8.13, 8.14. and Figure 4.) Two thirds of the in-kind contributors and volunteers act only on special occasions or in exceptional circumstances. The same strategy is followed by three quarters of the cash contributors helping private persons and half of the donors supporting organizations with their cash donations.

Volunteers seem to be more certain that their charitable activity serves public interest than cash contributors. (See Tables 6 and 8.15.) Three quarters of volunteers said that their voluntary work served either the society as a whole or the interests of people in need. The same proportion was only 64 per cent in the case of cash contributors. Moreover, one quarter of the latter did not know or could not clearly express whose interest was being served by their donations (“not clear, don't know, no answer”). At the same time, only a surprisingly small part (7 per cent) of cash contributors admitted that they would also enjoy the beneficial effects of their donations.

Table 6
The breakdown of cash donors and volunteers by target groups (missing values not included), %

Target groups whose interest was served	Cash contributors	Volunteers
Unknown people in need	21.6	15.7
Known people in need	4.0	4.6
Supporter and his/her family	1.5	0.7
Supporter and others	5.6	10.4
The community as a whole	42.2	59.0
Mixed, not clear	9.6	7.5
Don't know	15.5	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

In accordance with our expectations, the cash donations are somewhat more attracted by international and national organizations, the voluntary work is more concentrated in the smaller communities, but the difference is quite small. (See Tables 8.16 and 8.17.) The order of the most

important supportees is exactly the same in both cases. The number one supportee is the local organization, followed by national bodies, neighbourhood groups and international organizations.

The local focus of the voluntary work is also reflected in its concrete forms. The three most frequent activities (administrative assistance, community development and the voluntary work for institutions of education, culture and health) are closely related to the local community. (See Table 7.) The voluntary work seems to shift toward the national and international activities only when it is organized by nonprofit organizations. In its original, largely personal and informal environment the focus of it is definitely the local community.

*Table 7
The incidence of voluntary work by concrete forms*

Forms of voluntary work	Number	Percentage
	of cases of voluntary work	
Community development	1,185,980	26.2
Education, culture or health	593,554	13.1
Caring for or sheltering someone	297,412	6.6
Administrative assistance	1,208,079	26.7
Voluntary work for church	312,058	6.9
Voluntary work for political party	83,171	1.8
Voluntary work for voluntary association	257,202	5.7
Fund raising activity	151,990	3.4
Work at a charity event	158,671	3.5
Voluntary work for donative purposes	273,843	6.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,521,960</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The concrete forms of the in-kind donations hardly make any allusion to the scope of activities of the supportees. On the other hand, they strongly support the findings about the social care focus of these donations. (See Table 8.) About two thirds of them consisted of goods (clothes, shoes, food, furniture) which are clearly targeted at the people in need. The relatively high share of books and toys is in line with the fact mentioned earlier that Hungarians living abroad are among the most important target groups of in-kind donations.

Table 8
The incidence of in-kind donations by concrete forms

Forms of in-kind donations	Number	Percentage
	of donations	
Clothes, shoes	2,248,370	43.0
Furniture	262,122	5.0
Books, toys	814,472	15.6
Products for hygiene	310,748	5.9
Food	740,127	14.2
Other	850,890	16.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,226,729</i>	<i>100.0</i>

4. THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DONORS AND VOLUNTEERS

Women are more enthusiastic givers, but inferior volunteers compared to men. (See Table 9.) The share of donors is significantly higher among women. When apologizing for not giving anything, some of our male respondents even mentioned that their wives were certainly supporting charities. At the same time, due to the almost full employment of the adult female population, women are under permanent time pressure. Being responsible for both their jobs and their families, they can volunteer less than the men whose household obligations are traditionally limited. Another element of the explanation can be that, traditionally again, men are more active in the community life and in nonprofit organizations, a larger part of them are leaders and board members of voluntary groups, consequently they are more easily available when volunteers are recruited.

*Table 9
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by gender*

Gender	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
Male	31	42	31
Female	37	48	28
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

The best givers are people aged between 30 and 60; voluntary work is definitely more widespread in the younger generations (between 18 and 50) than among the elderly. (See Table 10.) The explanation seems to be quite obvious in the case of donations. After they have already built their houses, consolidated their living conditions, people can more easily afford giving. It is also possible that, as years go by, they become more sensitive to other people's needs. Another element of the explanation can be that these generations as consumers of the services provided by the nonprofit sector have developed intensive relationships with the supported organizations. The smaller share of donors among the elderly is easily understandable. The old age pension is much lower than the income of the economically active population, consequently, the giving capacity of retired people is obviously lower, too. Another component of the explanation can be that after retiring, the social embeddedness of aging people weakens in Hungary. Only this latter fact can explain that the elderly, who have a lot of free time, volunteer much less than the indisputably busier younger generations. This phenomenon also indicates that the Hungarian voluntary sector has not developed yet the types of programs and projects which would be attractive enough for the elderly.

*Table 10
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by age*

	In-kind	Cash	
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Age	contributors		Volunteers
	as % of the adult population		
-20	31	40	31
21-30	34	45	34
31-40	40	46	38
41-50	40	47	33
51-60	35	47	26
61-70	28	45	21
71-	21	41	11
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

Adults living in consolidated, “complete” families with two children are outstandingly the best donors and volunteers. (See Table 11.) The presence of children in the household seems to be a crucial factor of giving and volunteering patterns. This suggests that children represent a very important link between adults and society, givers and fund raisers, volunteers and organizations which need voluntary work. Although the best donors are the members of the two-children-families, where the per capita income is probably higher than in the families with more children; the share of volunteers and donors of in-kind donations among people living in large families is still above the average. (See Table 8.18.) It is worth mentioning that giving and volunteering for the institutions where the children are provided with services are not always completely voluntary. Parents may think that it would be against their children's interest if they refused helping the schools or kindergartens when they try to raise funds or recruit volunteers.

*Table 11
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by the number of children
in the household*

Number of children	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
0	29	43	23
1	40	47	33
2	41	49	39
3	38	40	38
4 and more	39	39	35
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

The survey results explicitly show that the level of education is decisive in forming charitable behavior. People with a higher level of education are definitely better donors than those who are poorly educated. (See Table 12.) The share of donors and volunteers among skilled

workers is about the average, it is below the average at the lower and above the average at the higher educational levels.

*Table 12
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by level of education*

Education	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
Not finished primary school	18	38	11
Finished primary school	27	39	22
Professional training	34	42	32
Secondary school	43	52	35
Higher education	53	62	47
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

Occupation also seems to have significant influence on the charitable behavior. Occupations of higher prestige go together with more intensive charitable activities. (See Table 13.) The best donors and volunteers are the white collar employees with a university degree, the top managers and the business owners. (The latter give more money, the former two groups are more active in voluntary work and in-kind contributions.) The share of donors and volunteers is significantly lower (but still above the average) among individual entrepreneurs and white collar employees without a university degree. There is a large gap between these upper occupational groups and the others. Skilled, unskilled and agricultural workers proved to give and volunteer at a significantly lower rate than the members of the higher occupational groups.

*Table 13
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by occupation*

Occupation	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
Owner of business	46	68	36
Individual entrepreneur	45	53	36
Top manager	49	59	42
White collar with university degree	49	60	46
Other white collar	43	51	33
Skilled worker	32	40	30
Semi-skilled and unskilled worker	26	37	20
Agricultural worker	20	43	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

The income level seems to be a crucial factor of charitable behavior. Strikingly enough, not only the proportion of donors, but also the proportion of volunteers is directly influenced by the

income level of the households in which our respondents live. The share of donors and volunteers is significantly higher among the members of households with higher per capita income. (See Table 14.) This result is all the more surprising because it contradicts many conventional beliefs about the lack of generosity on the part of the new rich or about the solidarity amongst the poor. The relationship between the higher income and the higher share of donors obviously cannot be interpreted as an outcome of the higher social sensitivity of the rich. Their willingness to give probably has a complex explanation. Besides the fact that they can afford giving, they may also be attracted by some special services of the grant seekers (e.g. foundation schools, social clubs, alternative health institutions, etc.) In other cases their charitable activities can be just part of their status-seeking behavior. The participation in prestigious charitable events, the really big, well publicized donations can serve as vehicles for gaining prominence.

Table 14
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by income level

Per capita net monthly income	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
– 6999	30	35	27
7000 – 8999	30	41	27
9000 – 10999	32	45	27
11000 – 12999	33	47	28
13000 – 14999	38	49	30
15000 – 19999	44	53	35
20000 – 24999	50	61	36
25000 –	51	65	46
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

The results of the analysis of charitable behavior of individuals by income sources also support the above statements. The proportion of donors and volunteers is higher among people who have revenues from several different sources (thus probably have higher income) than among persons relying on just one source of income. (See Table 8.19.) The only exception to this rule is the group of the obviously rich businessmen who earn enough from their business and don't need to have additional income enabling them to help charities.

Membership in voluntary organizations has a direct relationship with the proportion of the population which contributes and volunteers. Those who are members of voluntary groups are unquestionably more likely to give and volunteer than non-members. (See Table 15.) In accordance with our expectations, the relationship is significantly stronger in the case of voluntary work than in the case of donations, especially cash contributions.

Table 15

*Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by their membership
in voluntary organizations*

Membership in voluntary organization	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
Member	46	57	44
Not member	30	41	24
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

Religious zeal seems to have little influence on the proportion of in-kind contributors and volunteers and a very strong impact on the proportion of cash donors. (See Table 16.) There is nothing surprising about the latter finding because donations to churches were included in charitable contributions in our survey. On the other hand, it is puzzling that the participation in the other two kinds of charitable actions are so independent from religious belief. Some additional, more detailed investigation will be necessary in order to find an explanation of this phenomenon.

*Table 16
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by their religious zeal*

Are you religious ?	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
Yes	36	64	30
In my own way	34	42	28
No	33	33	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

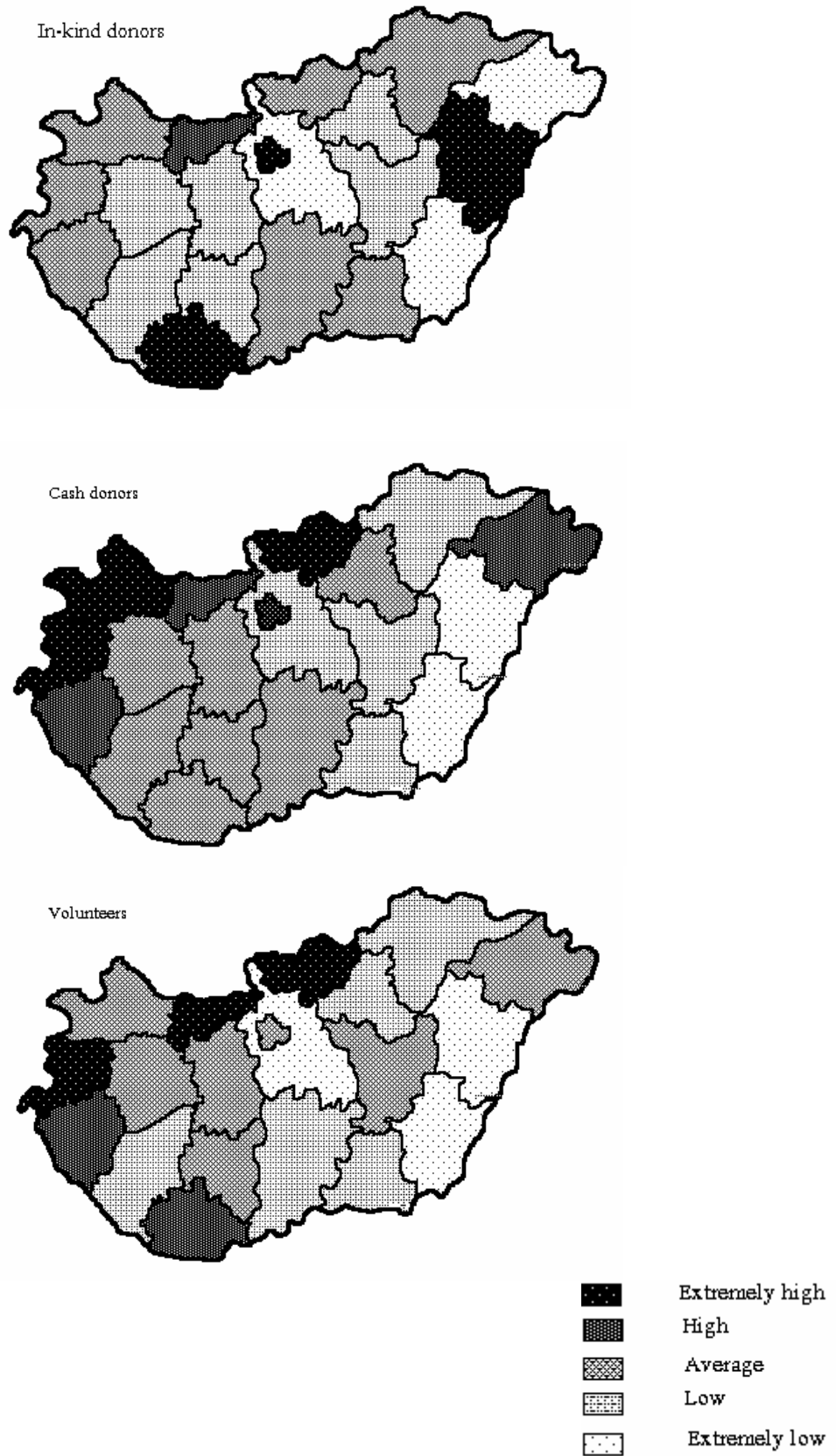
There is a clear relationship between the city or town of residence and the share of donors and volunteers. The larger the city where people live, the higher proportion of them give and volunteer. (See Table 17.) The charitable activities of the urban population are more intensive than those of people living in villages. (The only exception to this rule is the share of cash contributors in the smallest villages, which is higher than the percentage measured in relatively small towns.) The explanation of this phenomenon can be manifold. Despite their apparent erosion, informal networks are still more developed in villages than in towns, consequently mutual help is also likely to remain in the informal sphere. On the other hand, professional fund raisers have not really reached the small villages, yet. Requests for donations and voluntary work are less numerous and diverse in rural regions compared to cities. Churches have practically no rivals in soliciting donations in villages. The relatively high share of cash contributors in the smallest villages probably reflects the strong influence of the local church(es) on these very small communities.

Table 17
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by domicile

Domicile	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
Capital city	41	53	32
County town	40	48	31
Other town	35	40	31
Village, more than 5000 inhabitants	27	28	17
Village, less than 5000 inhabitants	26	46	26
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

The share of the donors and volunteers varies from very low to outstandingly high according to the regions and counties. (See Tables 8.20, 8.21 and Figure 5.) These differences between the counties are the outcome of several factors, including the socio-demographic characteristics of the population, the development of the local voluntary sectors, the level of economic development, the standard of living, the settlement structure, the cultural traditions and the level of embourgeoisement.

Figure 5
The share of donors and volunteers in the adult population by counties



5. MOTIVATIONS FOR GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING

The emotional reward associated with giving and volunteering is definitely the most important element in the motivation for charitable activity. (See Tables 8.22, 8.23 and 8.24.) Most of the donors and volunteers firmly agreed that it was rewarding to feel that they had helped people in need. More than 80 per cent of the respondents gave this statement the two highest marks (4 and 5) when we asked them to rate the importance of several possible motivations for their charitable activities on a scale of one to five.

Trust in the supported organizations was also important for cash contributors and volunteers. This suggests that people are more sensible about the appropriate use of their money and time contributions than that of the in-kind donations. This is probably explained by the fact that in-kind donations quite often mean also that people get rid of goods which they don't need any longer.

A significant part of the volunteers reported that their voluntary work was motivated by some concrete aim. There is nothing surprising about this if we have in mind that volunteers are very frequently recruited in order to carry out local development projects (e.g. building or renovation of churches, schools, social institutions; construction of monuments, parks; beautification of the neighbourhood, etc.).

Both donors and volunteers firmly denied that tax advantages, cost reimbursement and improvement of their living conditions or services received by them would have motivated their charitable activities. The example of friends and the broadcasted plights were not reported to have influence on the charitable behavior, either.

There are not significant differences between the attitudes of donors, volunteers and non-givers toward charitable donations and voluntary work. (See Tables 8.25, 8.26, 8.27 and 8.28.) This homogeneity seems to suggest that, against some striking appearances, solidarity is a basic value of the Hungarian society at least at the level of declaration.

All the positive statements about the necessity of donations and voluntary work met a general agreement, especially the one which expressed the moral obligation to help the children, the elderly and the handicapped people. Solidarity toward the poor and refugees proved to be somewhat weaker, but still significant.

Our respondents did not see any contradiction between the need for charity and the obligation of the state to tackle social problems. This suggests that citizens are looking for a mixed system of social welfare in Hungary: they accept their own responsibility and are ready to play some role, but do not want to substitute for the government in solving problems.

The answers received from the donors, volunteers and from those who neither gave nor volunteered in 1993 were significantly different only in the field of "excuses". Naturally enough, a larger part of the non-givers agreed with the statements about financial and time constraints on

helping others than the donors and volunteers who did not need such excuses. The relatively small difference between the answers of the two groups seems to suggest that neither givers nor non-givers are really sure that they did everything they could have done. It is worth noting here that several “non-giver” respondents were really ashamed of not giving and volunteering in 1993 and mentioned their donations and voluntary work from the previous years.

6. PUBLIC OPINION ON THE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

There is not much difference between the givers' and non-givers' opinion on the nonprofit organizations. (See Table 8.29.) Slightly more non-givers think that foundations are tax-shelters and nonprofit organizations are too politicized. On the other hand, givers and volunteers hold nonprofits in somewhat (but not much) higher esteem than those who did not contribute either money or work to these organizations in 1993.

As attitudes toward giving, volunteering and nonprofit organizations do not differ corresponding to actual charitable behavior, the divergence of knowledge of the givers and non-givers about nonprofit organizations is all the more significant. (See Table 18.) Only 15 per cent of the non-givers hear a lot about nonprofits, more than half of them get little information or cannot even say how informed they are. By contrast, about one third of the donors and volunteers are very well informed.

*Table 18
Breakdown of donors, volunteers and non-contributors by the degree of their knowledge about nonprofit organizations*

The degree of knowledge about nonprofit organizations	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers	Not helping	%
	contributors				
The respondent hears quite a lot about NPOs	30.2	27.8	39.5	14.9	
The respondent hears not too much about NPOs	30.6	31.3	30.8	25.2	
The respondent hears little about NPOs	26.4	27.5	18.2	33.3	
Not sure, cannot say	11.5	12.3	10.6	21.0	
No answer	1.3	1.1	0.9	5.6	
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	

Accordingly, a larger proportion of givers than non-givers have access to any of the information sources. (See Table 19.) Non-givers' information almost exclusively comes from only three sources: from the media, the press and informal, personal relationships. Donors and volunteers are much better informed by these very same sources, and also from elsewhere (church and cultural events, lasting relationships with voluntary groups, requests from nonprofit organizations seeking funds).

Table 19
Sources of information on the nonprofit organizations:
Share of respondents receiving information from the given sources, %

Source of information	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers	Not helping
	contributors			
Television, radio	92.2	90.0	88.4	83.8
Newspapers, magazines	78.2	76.2	79.8	57.3
Church events	24.7	40.1	50.1	6.6
Mail to home	12.7	12.5	16.2	3.2
Political events	3.9	3.4	9.3	0.9
Cultural events	14.9	14.1	28.5	2.6
Street collections	26.3	24.8	27.4	9.8
Door to door collection	21.4	21.6	25.2	7.0
Friends, relatives, neighbours	41.6	38.5	46.9	21.7
Relationship with nonprofit organizations	14.6	17.6	36.8	1.1

The overwhelming majority (more than 90 per cent) of the non-givers have not even received requests for donations, or met professional fund raisers; mailshots to their homes , street collections, and door to door collections are all completely unknown methods to them. The proportion of people who received such pleas is also quite low (between 13 and 27 per cent) among the donors and volunteers. This suggests that there is a vast unexplored market for grant-seeking organizations which are able and ready to use the more sophisticated fund raising methods.

Only about one third of the donors are thanked in any way for their support. (See Tables 20.)

Table 20
Number and proportion of cash contributors according to if they were thanked or not by the supported organizations (missing values not included)

Were you thanked?	Number	Percentage
	of donors	
Were thanked	937,062	36.8
Were not thanked	1,609,765	63.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,546,827</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 21
The incidence of saying thanks to donors by the forms of thanks

Form of saying thanks	Incidence of saying thanks	
	Number	Distribution %
Letter of thanks	185,543	17.1
Symbolic present	112,910	10.4
Certificate about the tax deductibility of the donation	87,423	8.0
Medal, title	4,123	0.4
Thanks in some other way	696,170	64.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,086,169</i>	<i>100.0</i>

This shockingly humble figure shows how low the level of professionalism within Hungarian nonprofit organizations is. If we take a look at the actual forms of saying thanks (Table 21), we can report that the use of the relatively sophisticated methods (letter of thanks, symbolic present, medal, title) is very limited. Occasional, informal thanks amount to almost two thirds of all the cases. A higher level of professionalization is absolutely necessary in the fund raising activities of nonprofit organizations. This would mean not only the use of the most efficient fund raising methods, but also the task of building solid relationships between the voluntary organizations and their supporters.

7. CONCLUSION

In short, the results of our survey of individual giving and volunteering seem to suggest that the general climate, values and attitudes are rather favourable for the development of charitable giving and volunteering in Hungary. The citizens' efforts to influence decision making, and to control social development include the need and willingness to participate in the solution of the social problems. Most of the people are ready to help others, and even the non-givers' attitudes toward donations and voluntary work are positive. Clearly, an overwhelming majority of individuals believe that they should give to charity and volunteer time to those who are less fortunate. Donations and voluntary work represent important (partly exploited, partly potential) resources for the future development of the voluntary sector.

Certainly, it was only to be expected that the culture of giving and volunteering be somewhat underdeveloped after four decades of state socialism, and under the conditions of a deep economic crisis. Contributors are not particularly well informed and careful in the allocation of their donations and voluntary work, while nonprofit organizations are not very skilful in raising funds and recruiting volunteers. Nevertheless, individual donations represented a significant part of third sector revenues in 1993, voluntary work substituted for the employment of paid staff in many of the nonprofit organizations.

The future development of giving and volunteering will clearly depend on the social and economic environment of the charitable behavior. Both government's and voluntary organizations' responsibility is enormous in maintaining the generally favourable climate and improving the actual conditions for charitable activities.

8. TABLES

*Table 8.1
Number and share of individuals giving and volunteering outside the family in the sample
and within the adult population*

Charitable behavior	Sample value	Grossed up value	
		number	%
Number of donors and volunteers	9,484	5,109,975	65.4
Number of non-givers	5,349	2,704,130	34.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,833</i>	<i>7,814,105</i>	<i>100.0</i>

*Table 8.2
The number of donors and volunteers by supportees*

Supportees	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
Known private person	970,868	69,243	1,050,789
Unknown private person	454,780	501,740	59,318
Both kinds of private persons	424,629	94,056	133,999
<i>Only private persons</i>	<i>1,850,277</i>	<i>665,039</i>	<i>1,244,106</i>
Known organization	204,071	1,328,359	438,731
Unknown organization	114,079	327,493	35,211
Both kinds of organizations	5,972	123,117	8,730
<i>Only organizations</i>	<i>324,122</i>	<i>1,778,969</i>	<i>482,672</i>
Mixed supportees	384,902	901,836	414,274
<i>Private persons</i>	<i>2,235,179</i>	<i>1,566,875</i>	<i>1,658,380</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>709,024</i>	<i>2,680.805</i>	<i>896,946</i>
No answer	105,564	185,784	122,728
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,664,865</i>	<i>3,531,628</i>	<i>2,263,780</i>

Table 8.3
The breakdown of donors and volunteers by supportees

Supportees	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
Known private person	36.4	2.0	46.4
Unknown private person	17.1	14.2	2.6
Both kinds of private persons	15.9	2.7	5.9
<i>Only private persons</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>54.9</i>
Known organization	7.7	37.6	19.4
Unknown organization	4.3	9.3	1.6
Both kinds of organizations	0.2	3.5	0.4
<i>Only organizations</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>
Mixed supportees	14.4	25.5	18.3
No answer	4.0	5.2	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 8.4
The number of donors and volunteers supporting organizations by supportees

The supported organization	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
Only foundation	15,866	166,673	17,355
Only association	257,942	202,296	140,731
Only church	154,156	1,360,990	186,866
Only local government	118,848	100,699	326,445
Mixed supportees	148,788	824,412	212,351
No answer	13,424	25,735	13,198
<i>Total of donors giving to organizations</i>	<i>709,024</i>	<i>2,680,805</i>	<i>896,946</i>
<i>Total of givers</i>	<i>2,664,865</i>	<i>3,531,628</i>	<i>2,263,780</i>

Table 8.5
Total number of supporters of different organizations

The supported organization	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
Foundation	57,063	587,897	71,311
Association	377,605	695,856	281,887
Church	252,584	1,979,546	320,359
Public institution	189,075	303,585	479,650

Table 8.6
The share of donors supporting only the given type of organization as % of all supporters of the organization

The supported organization	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
Foundation	27.8	28.4	24.3
Association	68.3	29.1	49.9
Church	61.0	68.8	58.3
Public institution	62.9	33.2	68.1

Table 8.7
The number of donors by the size of their donations

Amount of donation, HUF	Foundation	Voluntary association	Church
– 100	30,098	40,443	68,166
101– 500	150,803	194,634	474,079
501– 1,000	105,690	108,330	497,233
1,001– 5,000	152,339	129,342	566,725
5,001–10,000	29,666	19,238	57,496
10,001–50,000	37,562	13,851	22,939
50,001 –	8,020	1,382	2,168
Not known	73,719	188,636	290,740
<i>Total</i>	587,897	695,856	1,979,546

Table 8.8
The number and breakdown of voluntary blood donors by the frequency of donations

Frequency	Number of donors	Percentage of donors
Once in 1993	407,983	52.4
More than once	371,119	47.6
Total	779,102	100.0

Table 8.9
Number and breakdown of the in-kind donations by fields of activity of the supported nonprofit organizations

Field of activity	Number	Percentage
	of donations	
Culture	24,998	2.3
Sports	13,669	1.2
Recreation	7,041	0.6
Education	53,340	4.8
Research	7,247	0.7
Health	87,930	7.9
Social care	381,566	34.3
Emergency	29,450	2.7
Environment	12,566	1.1
Community development, housing	7,584	0.7
Economic development	6,819	0.6
Civil rights	13,287	1.2
Minority rights	32,963	3.0
Crime prevention, legal services	7,525	0.7
International activities	26,274	2.4
Support to Hungarians living abroad	169,433	15.2
Business associations, unions	6,232	0.6
Professional associations	3,974	0.4
Church	188,277	16.9
Multipurpose grant-making organizations	19,385	1.7
Other	11,446	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,111,006</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 8.10
The amount and breakdown of the cash donations by fields of activity
of the supported nonprofit organizations

Field of activity	Amount (1000 HUF)	Percentage
	of donations	
Culture	1,015,403	13.3
Sports	632,082	8.3
Recreation	28,988	0.4
Education	1,203,319	15.8
Research	29,636	0.4
Health	574,257	7.5
Social care	524,233	6.9
Emergency	9,903	0.1
Environment	102,410	1.4
Community development, housing	23,652	0.3
Economic development	1,446	0.0
Civil rights	7,120	0.1
Minority rights	9,785	0.1
Crime prevention, legal services	68,253	0.9
International activities	16,557	0.2
Support to Hungarians living abroad	129,658	1.7
Business associations, unions	33,545	0.4
Professional associations	44,200	0.6
Church	3,055,913	40.1
Multipurpose grant-making organizations	86,431	1.1
Other	31,097	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,627,888</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 8.11

The monthly hours of voluntary work by fields of activity of the supported nonprofit organizations

Field of activity	Amount (hours)	Percentage
	of voluntary work	
Culture	918,772	10.4
Sports	544,846	6.1
Recreation	443,211	5.0
Education	607,118	6.8
Research	106,936	1.2
Health	534,287	6.0
Social care	859,603	9.7
Emergency	87,653	1.0
Environment	358,741	4.0
Community development, housing	299,122	3.4
Economic development	88,534	1.0
Civil rights	150,850	1.7
Minority rights	336,971	3.8
Crime prevention, legal services	300,128	3.4
International activities	94,091	1.1
Support to Hungarians living abroad	181,112	2.0
Business associations, unions	135,355	1.5
Professional associations	104,175	1.2
Church	2,511,261	28.3
Multipurpose grant-making organizations	98,703	1.1
Other	113,818	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,875,287</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 8.12
The number of donors by the frequency of donations (missing values not included)

Frequency	In-kind contributors	Cash contributors to	
		individuals	organizations
Once a year	362,260	102,115	434,632
Twice a year	410,385	143,215	274,813
Once a month	139,271	86,851	282,460
Once a week	49,372	34,215	294,092
Only once exceptionally	275,450	213,828	416,008
Occasionally	1,381,101	871,837	867,963
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,617,839</i>	<i>1,452,061</i>	<i>2,569,968</i>

Table 8.13
The breakdown of donors by the frequency of donations

Frequency	In-kind contributors	Cash contributors to	
		individuals	organizations
Once a year	13.8	7.0	16.9
Twice a year	15.7	9.9	10.7
Once a month	5.3	6.0	11.0
Once a week	1.9	2.4	11.4
Only once exceptionally	10.5	14.7	16.2
Occasionally	52.8	60.0	33.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 8.14
The number and breakdown of volunteers by the frequency of voluntary work (missing values not included)

Frequency	Number	Percentage
	of volunteers	
Once a year	136,382	6.2
Twice a year	229,056	10.4
Once a month	215,578	9.8
Once a week	111,154	5.0
Almost every day	86,798	3.9
Only once exceptionally	288,583	13.1
Occasionally	1,140,010	51.6

Total

2,207,561

100.0

Table 8.15

The number of donors and volunteers by target groups (missing values not included)

Target groups whose interest was served	Cash contributors	Volunteers
Unknown people in need	549,896	87,365
Known people in need	100,604	25,586
Supporter and his/her family	38,130	4,032
Supporter and others	142,630	57,526
The community as a whole	1,075,218	328,446
Mixed, not clear	245,876	41,730
Don't know	394,473	11,736
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,546,827</i>	<i>556,421</i>

Table 8.16

The number of the supported organizations by scope of activity (missing values not included)

Scope of activity	Number of organization receiving	
	cash donations	voluntary work
International	336,961	93,654
National	675,285	171,880
Several regions	93,028	49,786
One region	108,411	53,947
One settlement	787,860	250,000
One neighbourhood	381,247	118,720
The question is not relevant	408,352	89,442
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,791,144</i>	<i>827,429</i>

Table 8.17

The breakdown of the supported organizations by scope of activity (missing values not included)

Scope of activity	Number of organization receiving	
	cash donations	voluntary work
International	12.1	11.3
National	24.2	20.8
Several regions	3.3	6.0
One region	3.9	6.5
One settlement	28.2	30.2
One neighbourhood	13.7	14.4
The question is not relevant	14.6	10.8

Total

100.0

100.0

Table 8.18
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by the size of the household

Number of members of the household	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
1	24	40	20
2	32	44	24
3	37	47	32
4	41	50	37
5	36	45	35
6	37	50	36
7 and more	29	36	26
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

Table 8.19
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by income sources

Income source	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
Salary	39	47	36
Business income	46	54	37
Odd job compensation	29	38	22
Pension	27	43	18
Allowances	31	38	28
Salary + Extra work income	55	71	59
Salary+Allowances	42	52	49
Pension+Extra work	48	58	36
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>29</i>

Table 8.20
The number of donors and volunteers by counties

County	In-kind	Cash	Number of volunteers
	contributors		
Budapest	655,114	842,215	513,880
Baranya	117,304	128,506	93,164
Bács-Kiskun	139,323	156,169	98,027
Békés	95,491	76,887	66,377
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	177,992	203,909	133,185
Csongrád	122,321	129,665	84,381
Fejér	94,442	139,276	98,369
Győr-Moson-Sopron	104,714	208,667	93,402
Hajdú-Bihar	164,812	115,057	84,536
Heves	86,393	117,581	71,003
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	103,339	126,585	112,362
Komárom-Esztergom	88,926	132,460	102,771
Nógrád	57,712	107,441	71,026
Pest	163,516	200,402	133,921
Somogy	88,450	132,484	79,833
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	112,015	217,120	112,734
Tolna	56,222	87,596	54,604
Vas	74,790	158,977	94,202
Veszprém	80,397	130,043	86,662
Zala	81,592	120,588	79,341
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,664,865</i>	<i>3,531,628</i>	<i>2,263,780</i>

Table 8.21
Percentage of adult population giving and volunteering by counties

County	In-kind	Cash	Number of volunteers
	contributors		
	as % of the adult population		
Budapest	41	53	32
Baranya	43	47	34
Bács-Kiskun	36	41	25
Békés	27	22	19
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	33	38	25
Csongrád	34	36	23
Fejér	30	45	32
Győr-Moson-Sopron	33	65	29
Hajdú-Bihar	42	29	22
Heves	30	41	25
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	29	35	31
Komárom-Esztergom	38	56	43
Nógrád	33	62	41
Pest	26	32	22
Somogy	29	44	26
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	28	55	28
Tolna	29	46	28
Vas	33	69	41
Veszprém	30	48	32
Zala	36	54	35
<i>Total</i>	34	45	29

Table 8.22

Motivations for in-kind donations: the percentage of respondents who said the given motive had not played any role (mark 1) or had played an extremely important role (mark 5) in their decision, and the average scores

Motivations	Not important at all (1) %	Extremely important (5) %	Average score
Helping makes me feel good about myself	3.5	43.4	4.24
My living conditions improved	58.4	5.0	1.85
The quality of services improved	66.6	1.9	1.54
Tax advantages, cost reimbursement	82.2	0.3	1.17
A concrete aim was reached	33.6	15.2	2.83
Information about the possible organizations to be supported	44.3	9.1	2.35
The example of friends	43.8	4.9	2.17
Broadcasted plight of people in need	53.4	5.3	2.01
Trust in the supported organization	30.8	19.9	2.99

Table 8.23

Motivations for cash donations: the percentage of respondents who said the given motive had not played any role (mark 1) or had played an extremely important role (mark 5) in their decision, and the average scores

Motivations	Not important at all (1) %	Extremely important (5) %	Average score
Helping makes me feel good about myself	4.3	39.3	4.16
My living conditions improved	61.2	4.7	1.80
The quality of services improved	67.1	2.0	1.57
Tax advantages, cost reimbursement	85.9	0.5	1.15
A concrete aim was reached	27.4	17.0	3.11
Information about the possible organization to be supported	35.9	11.1	2.70
The example of friends	45.7	4.7	2.15
Broadcasted plight of people in need	58.0	4.7	1.91
Trust in the supported organization	16.6	27.0	3.63

Table 8.24

Motivations for voluntary work: the percentage of respondents who said the given motive had not played any role (mark 1) or had played an extremely important role (mark 5) in their decision, and the average scores

Motivations	Not important at all (1) %	Extremely important (5) %	Average score
Helping makes me feel good about myself	3.1	46.9	4.29
My living conditions improved	50.2	8.9	2.23
The quality of services improved	60.4	3.0	1.79
Tax advantages, cost reimbursement	85.9	0.7	1.19
A concrete aim was reached	13.0	26.7	3.74
Information about the possible organizations to be supported	27.8	16.0	3.07
The example of friends	40.6	7.7	2.39
Broadcasted plight of people in need	53.3	5.5	2.06

Trust in the supported organization

12.5

33.6

3.85

Table 8.25

Opinion of in-kind donors about giving and volunteering: the percentage of respondents who categorically disagreed (mark 1) or firmly agreed (mark 5) with the given statement, and the average scores

Opinions	Do not agree at all (1) %	Firmly agree (5) %	Average score
Charity is necessary because the state cannot solve all the problems.	2.8	27.8	3.92
Charity is useful because it can alleviate social problems.	1.7	22.9	3.90
People are happy to promote public purposes.	4.8	9.7	3.31
Who is slightly more affluent than others has to help the people in need.	5.1	11.5	3.28
It is a moral obligation to help the poor.	2.0	24.4	3.83
To help children, elderly and handicapped people is a moral obligation.	0.3	52.7	4.47
To help refugees is a moral obligation	1.7	20.8	3.80
The state and local governments should help the people in need.	3.2	24.1	3.73
Local governments are competent in solving community problems, private citizens cannot do too much.	5.5	9.2	3.25
The really rich have to help the poor.	8.5	15.3	3.16
Society can rely on believers and churches in solving public problems.	5.5	13.3	3.32
Good families don't need support from outside.	5.7	12.3	3.26
Charity cannot solve social problems if the donees don't make efforts to solve their own problems.	10.1	14.7	3.22
Only the decent poor merit support.	7.6	13.1	3.17
I would need support myself, I cannot help others.	18.9	6.9	2.53
I have family problems and don't have time to help others.	19.6	4.9	2.42

Table 8.26
Opinion of cash donors about giving and volunteering: the percentage of respondents
who categorically disagreed (mark 1) or firmly agreed (mark 5)
with the given statement, and the average scores

Opinions	Do not agree at all (1) %	Firmly agree (5) %	Average score
Charity is necessary because the state cannot solve all the problems.	2.7	25.6	3.90
Charity is useful because it can alleviate social problems.	1.5	20.3	3.88
People are happy to promote public purposes.	3.9	9.3	3.33
Who is slightly more affluent than others has to help the people in need.	4.9	9.9	3.26
It is a moral obligation to help the poor.	2.2	23.5	3.81
To help children, elderly and handicapped people is a moral obligation.	0.3	50.4	4.45
To help refugees is a moral obligation	1.1	19.0	3.81
The state and local governments should help the people in need.	2.6	20.8	3.73
Local governments are competent in solving community problems, private citizens cannot do too much.	4.5	9.1	3.28
The really rich have to help the poor.	7.9	14.0	3.18
Society can rely on believers and churches in solving public problems.	4.0	16.8	3.56
Good families don't need support from outside.	4.8	11.3	3.30
Charity cannot solve social problems if the donees don't make efforts to solve their own problems.	8.8	15.4	3.31
Only the decent poor merit support.	6.5	13.6	3.25
I would need support myself, I cannot help others.	16.6	7.0	2.63
I have family problems and don't have time to help others.	18.4	4.3	2.44

Table 8.27
Opinion of volunteers about giving and volunteering: the percentage of respondents who categorically disagreed (mark 1) or firmly agreed (mark 5) with the given statement, and the average scores

Opinions	Do not agree at all (1) %	Firmly agree (5) %	Average score
Charity is necessary because the state cannot solve all the problems.	2.7	28.9	3.92
Charity is useful because it can alleviate social problems.	1.1	22.6	3.91
People are happy to promote public purposes.	4.7	10.9	3.32
Who is slightly more affluent than others has to help the people in need.	5.0	11.7	3.31
It is a moral obligation to help the poor.	1.8	26.2	3.88
To help children, elderly and handicapped people is a moral obligation.	0.4	53.0	4.47
People are happy too help the refugees.	1.5	20.5	3.78
The state and local governments should help the people in need.	4.4	19.7	3.58
Local governments are competent in solving community problems, private citizens cannot do too much.	7.6	7.6	3.06
The really rich have to help the poor.	10.0	13.7	3.04
Society can rely on believers and churches in solving public problems.	6.2	21.8	3.54
Good families don't need support from outside.	5.7	12.4	3.28
Charity cannot solve social problems if the donees don't make efforts to solve their own problems.	11.1	15.1	3.21
Only the decent poor merit support.	9.7	13.0	3.15
I would need support myself, I cannot help others.	24.5	2.9	2.27
I have family problems and don't have time to help others.	25.6	1.6	2.12

Table 8.28

Opinion of people who neither gave nor volunteered about giving and volunteering: the percentage of respondents who categorically disagreed (mark 1) or firmly agreed (mark 5) with the given statement, and the average scores

Opinions	Do not agree at all (1) %	Firmly agree (5) %	Average score
Charity is necessary because the state cannot solve all the problems.	2.6	16.5	3.73
Charity is useful because it can alleviate social problems.	2.0	12.8	3.72
People are happy to promote public purposes.	4.7	5.2	3.12
Who is slightly more affluent than others has to help the people in need.	3.9	7.8	3.24
It is a moral obligation to help the poor.	2.1	14.7	3.65
To help children, elderly and handicapped people is a moral obligation.	0.6	32.7	4.23
To help refugees is a moral obligation.	2.0	12.2	3.63
The state and local governments should help the people in need.	1.2	23.6	3.95
Local governments are competent in solving community problems, private citizens cannot do too much.	3.0	8.6	3.45
The really rich have to help the poor.	4.3	16.1	3.45
Society can rely on believers and churches in solving public problems.	4.6	6.4	3.13
Good families don't need support from outside.	3.2	9.8	3.42
Charity cannot solve social problems if the donees don't make efforts to solve their own problems.	6.0	11.2	3.34
Only the decent poor merit support.	3.9	10.4	3.35
I would need support myself, I cannot help others.	4.8	21.7	3.55
I have family problems and don't have time to help others.	8.4	11.0	3.09

Table 8.29

Opinions about the nonprofit organizations (average scores)

Opinions about nonprofit organizations	In-kind	Cash	Volunteers	Not helping
	contributors			
Foundations serve public purposes efficiently.	3.78	3.83	3.77	3.71
Most of the foundations are tax shelters, they don't address public problems.	2.88	2.88	2.79	3.17
Foundations and voluntary associations deal with politics instead of serving public interest.	2.88	2.89	2.81	3.19

Voluntary associations and churches can mobilize people.	3.65	3.81	3.78	3.44
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9. SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey was based on in-home personal interviews conducted by the staff of the Central Statistical Office. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their charitable behavior, including in-kind donations, cash donations and voluntary work in 1993. In order to avoid the seasonal bias, interviewees had to report on their charitable actions accomplished during the whole year. The survey was carried out in February–April 1994.

In the sample selection we followed a step by step method: first the cities and villages, second the districts, third the households and fourth the interviewees were randomly selected. The sample consisted of 14,988 interviewees in 429 cities and villages. In the case of nonresponse supplementary addresses were also available for the interviewers.

The age distribution of the interviewed people was different from the actual age structure of the adult population. (Most of the elderly and especially the old people living alone are happy to be interviewed, while nonresponse is quite frequent in the younger generations.) Thus we had to make our sample more representative by weighting the sample data in accordance with the actual age structure when we grossed up the sample values.

When preparing the questionnaire, we wanted to make very clear the difference between the mutual help of family members, the support of nonprofit organizations and the contributions to public institutions. In order to mark the borderlines we asked several questions which were not really important for the investigation into our main topic. The answers received to these questions are not analyzed in the present study.

The questionnaire of the survey was as follows:

I. In-kind donations

1. Did you support your closest friends and relatives with in-kind donations in 1993?
2. Did you give any of the following items in 1993 to anyone (except your closest friends and relatives) from whom you cannot expect anything in return?

- clothes, shoes
- furniture, household appliance
- books, toys
- medicines, toiletries
- food, agricultural products
- other (e.g. newspapers, rags^{*}, etc.)

* These things are collected and sold by the poor in Hungary.

3. If yes, how frequently?

- once
- twice
- once a month

- every week
- on a special occasion

4. If yes, to whom did you give last year?

- to private persons whom you know personally
- to private persons whom you don't know
- to organizations which you know from previous relationship
- to organizations which you don't know from previous relationship

5. To what kind of organizations?

- foundation
- voluntary association
- church
- state-run welfare organization

6. If you supported nonprofit organizations with the above mentioned in-kind donations, which activity(ies) did you support through this donation? (OPEN QUESTION)

7. Activities:

- Culture, arts
- Sports
- Recreation, hobby
- Education
- Research
- Health
- Social services
- Emergency and relief
- Environment
- Community development and housing
- Economic development and employment
- Civil rights, advocacy
- Law and legal services
- Relationships with Hungarian minorities abroad
- Support to ethnic minorities in Hungary
- International relationships
- Business associations and trade unions
- Professional associations
- Church
- Donations to non-specialized grant-giving organizations
- Other, namely

II. Cash donations

8. Did you help your closest friends and relatives with money in 1993 ?

9. If yes, how much money did you give?
10. Did you support charitable organizations through buying
- postcards
 - stamps
 - souvenirs
 - tickets for charitable events
 - works of art
 - lottery tickets
 - anything at charitable events?
11. Did you donate money outside the circle of your closest friends and relatives in 1993
- in order to promote some concrete charitable purpose
 - to support some organization
 - to beggar
 - to collecting box in church
 - to collecting box at any other place?
12. If yes, to whom did you give?
- to private persons whom you know personally
 - to private persons whom you don't know
 - to organizations which you know from previous relationship
 - to organizations which you don't know from previous relationship
13. If you gave to private persons in 1993, how frequently did it happen?
- once
 - twice
 - once a month
 - every week
 - on a special occasion
 - several times occasionally
14. If you gave to organizations in 1993, how frequently did it happen?
- once
 - twice
 - once a month
 - every week
 - on a special occasion
 - several times occasionally
15. What kind of organizations did you support?
- foundation
 - voluntary association
 - church
 - state-run welfare organization

16. If you donated money to state-run organizations last year, please tell us how much you gave!

17. If you donated money to nonprofit organizations last year, please tell us what kind of activities you supported! (OPEN QUESTION)

18. If you donated money to nonprofit organizations last year, please tell us how much you gave in order to support the following activities ;

Foundations

Voluntary associations

- Culture, arts
- Sports
- Recreation, hobby
- Education
- Research
- Health
- Social services
- Emergency and relief
- Environment
- Community development and housing
- Economic development and employment
- Civil rights, advocacy
- Law and legal services
- Relationships with Hungarian minorities abroad
- Support to ethnic minorities in Hungary
- International relationships
- Business associations and trade unions
- Professional associations
- Church
- Donations to nonspecialized grantgiving foundations
- Other, namely

19. What is the scope of activities of the organizations you supported?

- several countries
- Hungary
- several regions
- one region
- one settlement
- one neighbourhood
- the question is not relevant

20. Have you received from the supported organizations

- letter of thanks
- symbolic present
- certificate about the tax deductibility of the donation

- medal, title
- thanks in some other way

21. If you received a certificate, did you deduct the donation from your taxable income?

22. Whose interest do you think your donation served?

- people in need whom I don't know
- people in need whom I know
- my family and myself
- my family, myself and others, too
- the whole community
- it is not possible to be precise

III. Voluntary work

23. Did you volunteer in 1993 in order to help your closest friends and relatives?

24. Did you volunteer in 1993 in order to help people other than your closest friends and relatives?

For example did you

- work in order to improve your neighbourhood
- help in a school, hospital, cultural institution
- accommodate anyone
- give legal, economic or administrative advice
- help church activities
- volunteer in a political party
- help voluntary association activities
- participate in fund raising campaigns
- organize charitable events
- prepare anything in order to donate it?

25. If yes, how frequently?

- once
- twice
- once a month
- every week
- on a special occasion
- several times occasionally

26. If yes, whom did you help with your voluntary work?

- private persons whom you know personally
- private persons whom you don't know
- organizations which you know from previous relationship
- organizations which you don't know from previous relationship

27. If you volunteered for organizations, what kind of organizations did you help?

- foundation
- voluntary association
- church
- state run welfare organization

28. If you helped state run welfare organizations, how many hours did you volunteer a month in 1993 ?

29. If you volunteered for nonprofit organizations, which activity(ies) did you support through this voluntary work last year? (OPEN QUESTION)

30. How much time did you spend volunteering ?

Hour/month

- Culture, arts
- Sports

- Recreation, hobby
- Education
- Research
- Health
- Social services
- Emergency and relief
- Environment
- Community development and housing
- Economic development and employment
- Civil rights, advocacy
- Law and legal services
- Relationships with Hungarian minorities abroad
- Support to ethnic minorities in Hungary
- International relationships
- Business associations and trade unions
- Professional associations
- Church
- Donations to nonspecialized grantgiving foundations
- Other, namely

31. What is the scope of activities of the organizations you volunteered for?

- several countries
- Hungary
- several regions
- one region
- one settlement
- one neighbourhood
- the question is not relevant

32. Whose interest do you think your voluntary work served?

- people in need whom I don't know
- people in need whom I know
- my family and myself
- my family, myself and others, too
- the whole community
- it is not possible to be precise

33. Did you donate blood last year? If yes, how many times?

IV. Motivations, values, opinions

ONLY FROM INTERVIEWEES WHO ARE GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING

34. Do the following explanations describe your own reasons for giving and volunteering? How important is their influence on your decision?

- Helping makes me feel good about myself.
- My living conditions improved, my neighbourhood became more beautiful.
- This is improving the quality of services consumed by my family.
- Donations enjoy tax deductibility, costs of volunteering are (at least partly) reimbursed.
- I can help to reach an aim which is important.
- I know organizations through which I can help others.
- My friends are also giving and volunteering.
- It is an emotional reaction to broadcasted plight of people in need.
- I trust the supported organization.

FROM EVERY INTERVIEWEE

35. People have different views on donations and voluntary work. Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following views!

- Donations and voluntary work are necessary because the state cannot solve all the social problems.
- The state and the local government should help the people in need.
- Donations and voluntary work are useful because they can alleviate social problems.
- Donations and voluntary work cannot solve social problems if people who get support decrease their own efforts to solve their problems.
- It is a moral obligation to help the people in need.
- One is happy to promote public purposes.
- Society can more rely on believers and churches in solving public problems because they give as a result of their religious beliefs.
- Only the decent poor merit support.

- Good families can help their members, donations from outside are not necessary.
- The one who is a bit more affluent than others must help.
- The really rich have to help the poor!
- To help children, elderly and handicapped people is a moral obligation.
- To help refugees is a moral obligation.
- The community problems are best understood by the local governments, the private citizens cannot do too much.
- I would need financial support myself, I cannot help.
- I have enough problems in my family, I don't have spare time to help others.

36. How much are you informed about the activities of foundations and voluntary associations?

- I know a lot about these organizations.
- I don't hear too much about these organizations.
- I hear very little about these organizations.

37. People have different views on foundations and voluntary associations. Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following views!

- Foundations serve public purposes efficiently.
- Foundations are tax shelters, they serve their founders and not the society at large.
- Foundations and voluntary associations deal with politics instead of solving social problems.
- Voluntary associations and churches can mobilize people in order to solve public problems.

38. There are thousands of foundations and voluntary associations in Hungary. From which of the following sources have you heard about their activities?

- radio and TV programs
- articles in newspapers and magazines
- appeals at church events
- mail to my home
- appeals at political events
- appeals at cultural events
- street collections
- door to door collection
- friends or relatives asked me for donations
- I have had relationship with charities for some time

V. Information on the interviewee

39. Economic activity

40. Occupation

41. Occupational group

Employees

top managers

white collars holding university degree

other white collars

skilled workers

semi-skilled and unskilled workers

agricultural workers

Self-employed

owners of companies

small entrepreneurs

42. Are you a member of a

- political party
- voluntary association
- professional association
- trade union
- employers' association?

43. Are you religious?

44. Do you have income of your own?

Yes, from the following sources:

salary from regular employment

income from self-employment

income from odd job

pension

fellowship

maternity allowance

unemployment benefit

social allowance

No, I am a dependent.

45. Number of members of the household

From which: number of members not having income

number of children

46. How much is the per capita income in your household?

47. Locality

48. Age

49. Gender

50. Education