

Volunteer Opportunities and their Implications on Private Philanthropy

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Motivations

- Formal volunteering accounts for 6.8 percent of GDP
- Contribution of unpaid labor

Volunteer Hours

	2010	2007	2004
Volunteer rate (percentage)	0.47	0.46	0.45
Total annual volunteer hours (million)	2,068	2,067	1,983
Full-time year-round job equivalents (jobs)	1,077,083	1,076,673	1,033,019
Average annual volunteer hours (hours)	156	166	168

Source: Statistics Canada, Canada Survey of Giving, volunteering and Participating, 2004, 2007 and 2010.

- Volunteering provides opportunities for individuals

Research Question

Does **access** to charity organizations encourage individuals to undertake more volunteering?

Charity Organizations

Charity Organizations				
Charity Type	2003	2005	2008	2009
Charitable Organization	70,121	71,575	73,619	73,969
Public Foundation	4,250	4,513	4,854	4,917
Private Foundation	3,834	4,089	4,654	4,782
Total	78,205	80,177	83,127	83,668

Source: The Public Economics Data Analysis Laboratory (“PEDAL”) at MacMaster University, Ontario, Canada

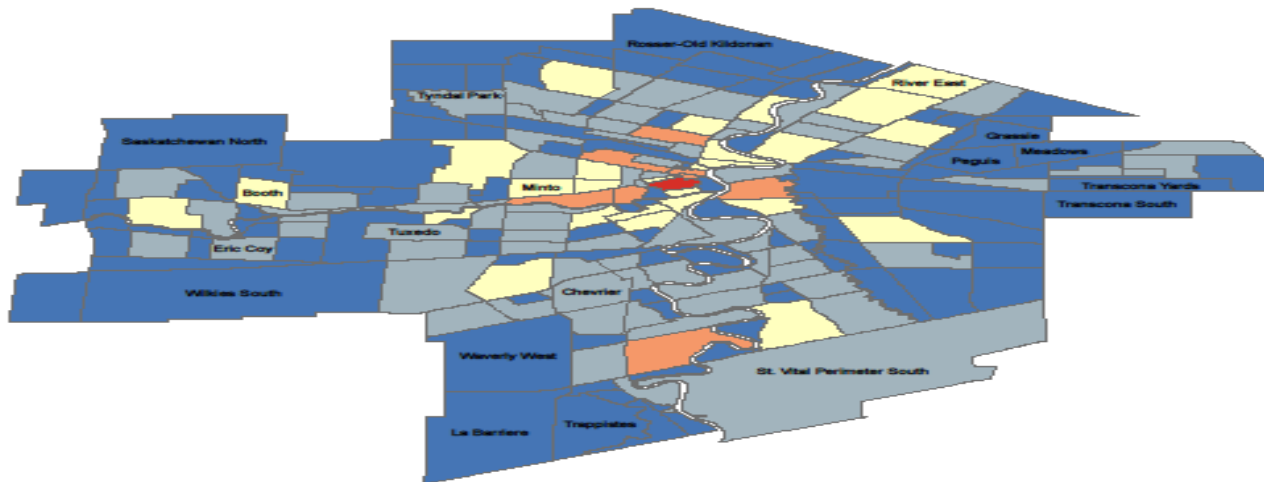
Charity Organizations

The Density of Charity Organizations, Canada (2009)

	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	>>80
Buffer_1km	11.34%	19.28%	19.22%	13.77%	8.96%	15.27%	5.06%	2.33%	4.77%
Buffer_2km	5.78%	7.13%	6.31%	6.81%	6.31%	23.87%	14.23%	8.64%	20.93%
Buffer_3km	3.58%	5.40%	3.31%	3.69%	3.45%	15.24%	14.02%	9.50%	41.81%
Buffer_4km	2.20%	4.66%	2.70%	2.71%	2.55%	10.06%	10.81%	8.22%	56.09%
Buffer_5km	1.39%	3.91%	2.51%	2.51%	1.99%	8.14%	9.03%	6.04%	64.48%

Charity Organizations

Winnipeg charity organization distribution (2009)



Winnipeg	
Count_	
0 - 5	Dark Blue
6 - 15	Grey
16 - 32	Yellow
33 - 68	Orange
69 - 126	Red

Spatial Accessibility

Why does **proximity** matter?

- Information (Wasmer et al., 2002)
- Time as a barrier (Cleave et al., 2005; Flood et al., 2005)

Contribution

The **first** study to investigate the association between access to volunteer opportunities and volunteering

Previous Studies

Volunteer sector:

- Contextual factors

Macro level: Hooghe et al. (2012), Choi et al. (2003)

Micro level: Dury et al. (2014)

Contribution

Blood donation sector:

Cimaroli et al. (2012), Saberton et al. (2009), Esita.
(2012)

Other sectors:

Chen et al. (2009), Aslund et al. (2010)

Model

$$\Pr(Y_i = 1 | X_i, A_i) = F(X_i\beta + A_i\gamma)$$

Y_i : takes value one if volunteer and zero otherwise

A_i : Access to the charity organizations

X_i : Other covariates (For example: age, sex and etc.)

Measure of Access

The number of charity organizations within a buffer (e.g. 1km, 2km and 5km radius) from the individual's place of living.

Data

- The General Social Survey:

 - Time use (2005 and 2010)

 - Social engagement (2003 and 2008)

- Canada Revenue Agency (Form T3010)

- Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)

Results

Access	Model (1) Full sample		Model (2) Female		Model (3) Male	
	Marg.Effect	Std. Err.	Marg.Effect	Std. Err.	Marg.Effect	Std. Err.
Buffer_1km	0.0001701**	0.00007	0.0003128**	0.00009	0.000045	0.000100
Buffer_2km	0.0000513**	0.00002	0.0000999**	0.00003	0.000009	0.000030
Buffer_3km	0.0000221*	0.00001	0.0000448**	0.00002	0.000001	0.000020
Buffer_4km	0.00001	0.00001	0.0000231**	0.00001	-0.000002	0.000010
Buffer_5km	0.000003	0.00001	0.000013	0.00001	-0.000006	0.000010
Number of observations	68,023		38,599		29,424	

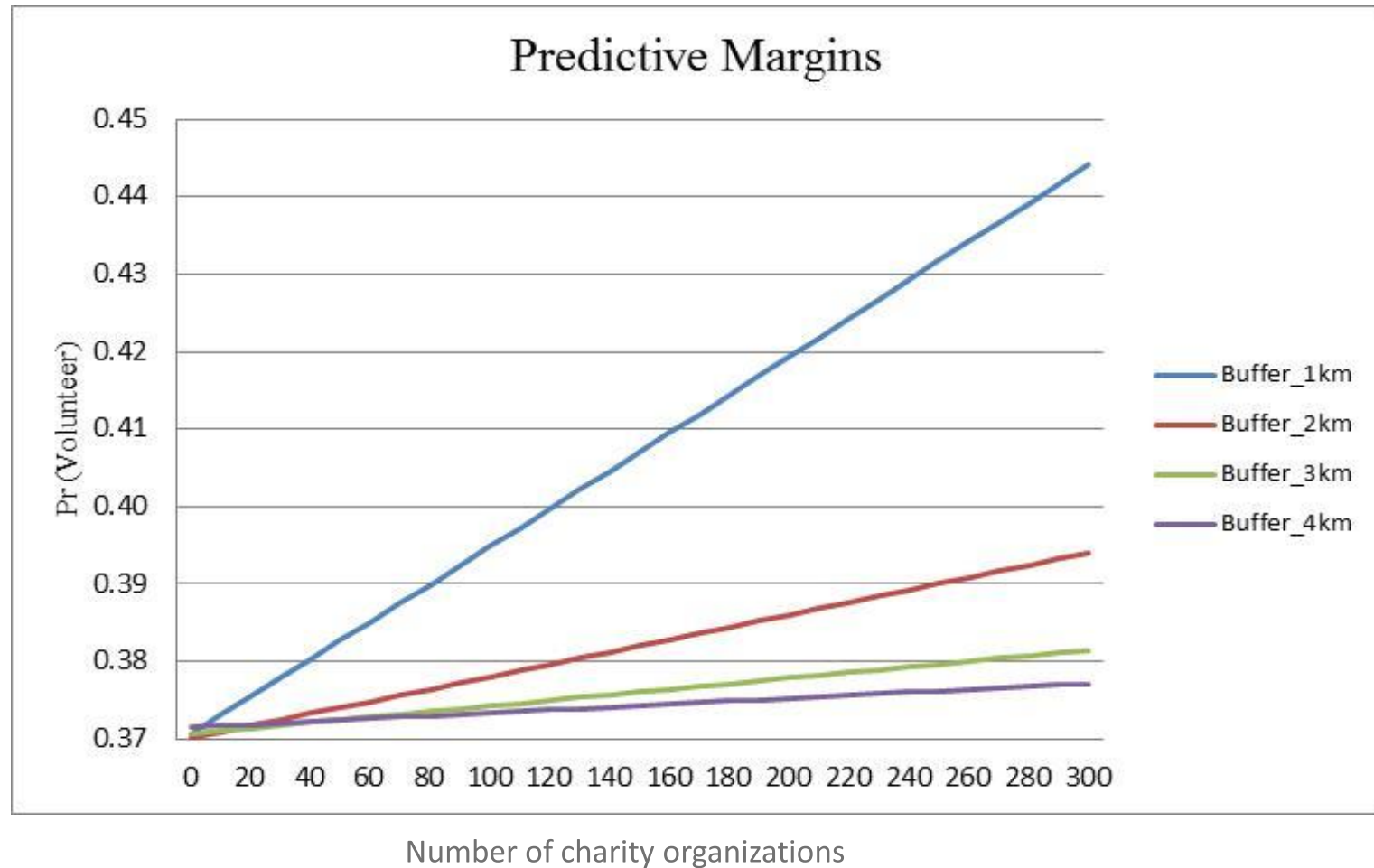
The asterisks ** and * indicate that the test statistic is significant at the 1 percent and 5 percent levels respectively.

Results

Access	Model (1) Urban		Model (2) Rural		Model (3) Live in neighborhood more than 10 years		Model (4) Live in neighborhood less than 10 years	
	Marg.Effect	Std. Err.	Marg.Effect	Std. Err.	Marg.Effect	Std. Err.	Marg.Effect	Std. Err.
Buffer_1km	0.0002808**	0.00009	0.000522	0.00104	0.0004134*	0.00018	0.0002606**	0.0001
Buffer_2km	0.0000899**	0.00002	0.000402	0.00085	0.0001276*	0.00006	0.0000848*	0.00003
Buffer_3km	0.0000397*	0.00002	0.000406	0.00068	0.000028	0.00003	0.0000488*	0.00002
Buffer_4km	0.0000201*	0.00001	-0.000003	0.00055	0.000011	0.00002	0.0000276*	0.00001
Buffer_5km	0.000011	0.00001	-0.000174	0.00046	0.000006	0.00001	0.000015	0.00001
Number of observations	31,030		7,569		14,375		24,223	

The asterisks ** and * indicate that the test statistic is significant at the 1 percent and 5 percent levels respectively.

Results



Conclusions

- Local proximity to volunteer opportunities is positively correlated with the likelihood of volunteering
- Local proximity only matters for female
- Local proximity only matters for individuals who live in urban areas.

Next step

- Endogeneity
- Investigate the Effects of diversity among charity organizations on voluntary participations
- Investigate the effects of voluntary opportunities on the amount of times giving to voluntary activities

Thank you