The Nature of Volunteerism in Florida

2021-2022 Survey Results



Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Volunteer Florida to develop, implement, and analyze a scientific quantitative survey of a random sample of Florida residents about the nature of volunteering in Florida, with a comparison to a random sample of the remainder of the U.S. Valuable assistance and information used in the design, execution, and analysis contained in this report was provided by Jovita Woodrich, MSW, Volunteer Services Director at Volunteer Florida.

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Introduction

Researchers at the University of Florida worked with Volunteer Florida to develop, implement, and analyze a scientific quantitative survey of a random sample of Florida residents about the nature of volunteering in Florida, with a comparison to a random sample of the remainder of the U.S.

The survey collected information about Florida residents' volunteering behaviors and beliefs, including why people do or do not volunteer, types of activities people participate in – either informally, by helping neighbors or their community, or formally with community or national organizations, as well as what might limit volunteering.

The primary survey targeted residents in Florida who are 18 years of age or older using a multi-mode plan for survey dissemination and data collection, including both mail and online surveys. A listed Address-Based Sample (ABS) of single-family residences in the state, stratified into seven Florida regions (detailed below), served as the sampling frame. In addition, a random ABS sample of the rest of the United States was drawn and surveyed in the same manner to serve as a comparison point.

Sampled residents were offered the option to complete the survey either online using a unique password (included in the initial contact letter, the cover letter of the full survey packet, and a follow-up postcard) or by completing a paper survey included in the mailed packet. Of the 2,077 total responses, 777 (37.4%) respondents completed the survey online.

This report details the responses of the 1,907 Florida residents and 170 U.S. residents who completed surveys by mail and internet.

The survey instrument included a variety of questions about volunteering. The specific categories of questions are as follows:

- Informal Volunteering
- Formal Volunteering
 - Frequency
 - Activities
 - In-person & Remote Volunteering
 - Finding the Opportunity
 - o Reasons for Volunteering
 - o Likeliness to Continue
 - Employer Involvement
- Monetary & Material Contributions
- Volunteering Related to COVID-19 Pandemic
- Barriers to Volunteering
- Incentives to Volunteer
- Demographic questions

The results of this study provide Volunteer Florida with a substantial amount of information about Florida residents' beliefs and behaviors related to volunteering.

Format of the Report

This report is divided into several sections that first present background on the research process and then present the results of the completed surveys. The sections that follow provide the detailed results, including comprehensive information on the findings with tables and figures (where appropriate) summarizing responses to each question. For survey results, please note that each Table or Figure indicates the total number of respondents who answered the question (as with all self-administered surveys, respondents may not have replied to all questions) and that figures and tables are labeled to correspond to survey questions.

Procedure & Methodology

The surveys were conducted by mail and internet from the campus of the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida. The primary population under study in the survey was residents of the state of Florida who were 18 years of age or older at the time of the survey; a secondary sample of residents of the rest of the continental United States (excluding Florida) was also drawn as a comparison group.

A listed Address-Based Sample (ABS) of single-family residences in the state, stratified into seven Florida regions (detailed below), served as the primary sampling frame for this study. In addition, a random ABS sample of the rest of the United States was drawn and surveyed in the same manner to serve as a comparison point. The sample was stratified across these seven regions to insure coverage of the entire state of Florida, with inclusion for all 67 counties and both urban and rural regions of the state.

Regions

The sampling frame for the state of Florida was divided into seven regions (based on designations by the Florida Department of Emergency Management), detailed below:

- 1. **Region 1** (Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf Counties)
- 2. **Region 2** (Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Columbia Counties)
- 3. **Region 3** (Baker, Union, Gilchrist, Levy, Alachua, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay, St. Johns, Flagler, Putnam, Marion Counties)
- 4. Region 4 (Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, Hardee Counties)
- 5. **Region 5** (Volusia, Lake, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin Counties)
- 6. **Region 6** (Manatee, Sarasota, Desoto, Highlands, Okeechobee, Charlotte, Glades, Lee, Hendry, Collier Counties)
- 7. **Region 7** (Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade, Monroe Counties)



FIGURE 1. FLORIDA COUNTIES BY REGIONAL DESIGNATION

Implementation

This research initiative used a multi-mode plan for survey dissemination and data collection, including both mail and online surveys.

Current best practices in survey research caution against the use of telephone surveys for most populations given the serious challenges now posed by this mode, including the rise in cell-phone-only households, the large drop in response rates (for both landline and cellphone sampling frames), related difficulties in geographic targeting of respondents, and reduced operational efficiency (including additional requirements placed on calls to cellphones)¹. In contrast, newer sampling methods using Address-Based Sampling (ABS) provide sampling frames with good coverage of US addresses that are easily adapted to geographies of interest, including statewide as well as regional divisions.

As achieving an acceptable number of returned completions can often require quite large mailings, though, we endeavor to decrease costs and increase participation by first sending an initial contact letter offering access to the survey online. This "push-to-web" survey mode initiates contact through an offline mode to encourage sample members to go online and complete the questionnaire. After a fixed period (typically two weeks), full survey packets (including a cover letter, survey instrument, and postage-paid return mail envelope) are sent to households that have not yet completed the online survey. Online administration also more easily facilitates options to complete the survey in languages other than English (which are often hard to print within the same spatial boundaries as instruments originally constructed in English).

¹ See: "<u>Transitions from Telephone Surveys to Self-Administered and Mixed-Mode Surveys</u>" by Olson, et al. 2019. American Association for Public Opinion Research.

Thus, the following data collection plan was implemented:

- 1. Send an initial one-page contact letter to the sample on UF letterhead which includes a "push-to-web" message leading to online versions of the survey in English and Spanish, and indicates that full packets will be mailed to those who choose not to complete the survey online.
- 2. Mail survey packets (including a cover letter, survey instrument, and postage-paid return mail envelope) to those who do not complete the survey online.
- 3. Send a reminder postcard to all who have not completed either online or by mail.

A total of 46,000 initial contact letters were mailed to potential respondents (5,750 in each region) by the UF Mailing and Printing Office in late November and early December 2021. Following the winter holidays, in January and February of 2022, full survey packets (including a cover letter, survey instrument, and postage-paid return mail envelope) were sent to those who do not complete the survey online. Finally, in April 2022 follow-up postcards were sent to all non-respondents. In all three mailing phases, a tiered system was implemented in which mailings began with Regions 1 and 2 and concluded with mailings to Region 7 and then the U.S. sample. A total of 2,077 surveys were completed between December 2021 and the end of May 2022. Completions by region appear below.

Sampling

ABS (address-based sampling) is sampling from address frames that are typically based, in part, on files compiled by the US Postal Service. As the *American Association for Public Opinion Research* notes, "Quite simply, the address lists available today are the best frames available for national U.S. household surveys." The ABS sample for this survey of households in Florida was randomly drawn by the commercial sampling firm Genesys, and included addresses listed in the ABS frame for counties designated in each region.

The sample size for this survey report is 2,077 total completed surveys, with 1,907 surveys from Florida residents. Based on the number of households in Florida (7,931,313) and the population of the state (20,598,139)³, a sample of 1,907 completions will provide a margin of error of +/- 2.24 at a 95% confidence level. This means that 95 percent of the time the true responses for the overall sample will be 2.24 percentage points above or below the response from the survey. (For example, if 75% of the respondents indicate that their favorite color is blue, the true percentage of individuals whose favorite color is blue will be between 72.8% and 77.2%.) Margin of error for each region is presented below.

² AAPOR Report: Address-Based Sampling, January 7, 2016 (accessed March 9, 2018)

³ US Census Bureau: State Quick Facts, ACS 2019

Survey Completions by Region (Full)

Geographic Area	Total Population	Completions	Margin of Error (at 95% confidence)
Florida: Region 1	1,054,008	271	+/- 5.95
Florida: Region 2	593,253	320	+/- 5.48
Florida: Region 3	2,366,604	309	+/- 5.57
Florida: Region 4	3,990,032	268	+/- 5.99
Florida: Region 5	4,168,859	286	+/- 5.79
Florida: Region 6	2,278,114	309	+/- 5.57
Florida: Region 7	6,147,269	144	+/- 8.17
Total Florida	20,598,139	1907	+/- 2.24
US (excluding Florida)	311,984,281	170	+/- 7.52

Responses across these seven regions are presented in Appendix C. The "Results" section of this report contains responses grouped into three broad regions: the Florida Panhandle (Regions 1 and 2), North-Central Florida (Regions 3, 4, and 5), and South Florida (Regions 6 and 7).

Survey Completions by Region (Combined)

Geographic Area	Population	Total Completions	Margin of Error (at 95% confidence)
Florida Panhandle: Regions 1 & 2	1,647,261	591	+/- 4.03
North-Central Florida: Regions 3, 4 & 5	10,525,495	863	+/- 3.34
South Florida: Regions 6 & 7	8,425,383	453	+/- 4.60
Total Florida	20,598,139	1907	+/- 2.24

Survey Instrument

The survey instrument was designed in consultation with Volunteer Florida to include a variety of questions about the nature of volunteering in the state. Questions assessed respondents' frequency and types of volunteer activities, motivations and barriers to volunteering, perceptions of benefits and importance of volunteering, and other relevant points of interest to Volunteer Florida.

To reflect current best practices in the study of volunteerism, a breadth of survey work conducted by leading agencies in the US and internationally was consulted for this project. Survey questions from the US Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) Volunteer Supplement, the International Labour Organization's module on volunteer work, the Canadian General Social Survey module on 'Giving, Volunteering, and Participating,' and the Pew Research Center were modified as needed and used in composing this questionnaire. Expert academicians in the field of non-profit studies at UF reviewed early drafts of the instrument and offered suggestions regarding question content and wording.

As per best practices, print and online questionnaires were designed to match as closely as possible. All question wording and response options were the same throughout the mail and online versions of the questionnaire.

Pretest

Pretesting was used to identify any problems with questionnaire design, including question wording, transitions between sections of the survey, and clarity of language and concepts. In addition to expert

review, as noted above, a diverse panel of Florida citizens of various ages completed early versions of the questionnaire and detailed any issues of understanding and ease of completion.

Following initial modifications based on this pretesting, we worked in consultation with the client to finalize the instrument. The questionnaire was formatted for both print and online completion, including proper coding for the Qualtrics online survey system (as detailed below) and translation to Spanish.

Mail Survey Procedures

We make substantial efforts to improve response rates and reduce error from non-responses when conducting mail surveys. Non-response error may result in a bias because those individuals who either refuse to participate or cannot be reached to participate may be systematically different from those individuals who do complete the survey.

Our efforts to improve response rates and reduce non-response included the following⁴:

- Sending a prenotice letter, instead of a postcard, to inform participants that the UFSRC is conducting data collection on behalf of Volunteer Florida to invoke authority and legitimacy in the survey;
- Preparing a packet containing a cover letter, the questionnaire (including detailed instructions explaining how to answer and return the questionnaire), and a postage-paid envelope to return the survey;
- Mailing the survey packet in a business envelope rather than a flat mail-out (to avoid confusion with advertisements and "junk" mail);
- Mailing the survey packet in a smaller business envelope to make the survey packet appear less burdensome (suggesting less of a time commitment on the part of the respondent);
- Using an outer mailing envelope that appears professional and is legitimized by official University of Florida logos, avoiding gimmicks such as envelopes in unusual shapes, sizes, and colors that may discourage respondent participation;
- Including a cover letter with every mail survey which serves as a precise, one-page introduction to the questionnaire and is legitimized by the use of official University of Florida letterhead and Institutional Review Board information and approval, and personalized with individualized salutations, dates, and signatures;
- Designing the questionnaire to be clear, concise, and aesthetically pleasing to encourage respondent participation; the survey packet is constructed as a folded booklet, a design proven to promote higher response rates;
- ❖ Organizing the questionnaire using different sections to separate topics in an attractive and logical order. Detailed instructions are provided. Questions are adequately spaced, rather than overcrowded, with plenty of white space in between. Simple fonts are used rather than decorative lettering, and the layout and styling format remain cohesive throughout the entire questionnaire. All questions, and pages, are clearly numbered. Questions are ordered in a logical manner within groupings of similar topics. Transition statements and visual cues signal a change in topic both verbally and visually.

⁴ See Dillman, Don. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and Gideon, Lior. 2012. *Handbook of Survey Methodology for the Social Sciences*. New York, NY: Springer.

Internet Survey Procedures

Our efforts to improve response rates and reduce non-response for online surveys included the following⁵:

- ❖ Introducing the questionnaire with an introductory statement on the welcome-screen that emphasizes ease of responding and provides clear instructions on how to take necessary computer actions to complete the questionnaire;
- Providing a unique password for each potential respondent that limits access to only those in the sample and restricts completion to one survey per user;
- Presenting questions in a conventional format similar to paper surveys using a design (question wording, question order, question grouping, etc.) that promotes participation and full response to all questions;
- Allowing respondents the option to stop the survey, save their responses, and return to complete it at a later time.

Pretest

Following construction and approval of the survey instrument, the questionnaire is coded and loaded into the Qualtrics Internet Survey system. Our pretesting process includes repeated testing of the programming language to ensure that the questionnaire is working properly and that all responses are correctly coded.

Qualtrics

The University of Florida provides access to the Qualtrics^{XM} platform for creating and delivering webbased surveys for all faculty and staff. Qualtrics has over 100 question types and the ability to create interactive questions. All Qualtrics themes adjust automatically for mobile environments; all Qualtrics question types are compatible with a variety of mobile devices (including iOS, Android, and Windows Phone systems), but also allow customization for certain question designs to function more easily on mobile platforms (for example, by limiting scrolling).

USPS

Of special note, this research project took place during the COVID-19 pandemic and during a transition of leadership at the US Postal Service, which caused unique issues in reaching study populations by mail. According to USPS data, the agency delivered as little as 62 percent of first-class mail on time in December 2020; this recovered to 84 percent by the first week of March 2021 but remained below the target of 96 percent⁶. Mirroring delays from late 2020 and early 2021, in mid-2021 the USPS expected to deliver less than 69 percent of pieces slated for a three-to-five-day delivery window on time. One reporter noted: "USPS has never recovered from nationwide mail delays resulting from operational changes DeJoy put into place shortly after taking office last year. While USPS worked to correct those issues and court orders eventually blocked their full implementation, delays persisted due to employee absenteeism stemming from the pandemic, unprecedented upticks in more labor-intensive package

⁵ See Dillman, Don. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and Gideon, Lior. 2012. *Handbook of Survey Methodology for the Social Sciences*. New York, NY: Springer. ⁶ Fuchs, Hailey. March 21, 2021. "Postal Service Struggles to Speed Up Delivery, Compounding Its Troubles." *New York Times*.

delivery and longstanding issues with the postal network." In addition, the U.S. Postal Service consolidated 18 of the country's major mail sorting facilities in mid to late 2021, including here in Gainesville, Florida. Officials of the postal workers union say the move could redirect mail in some regions by nearly 100 miles and further delay delivery. The United States Postal Service also started slowing its mail delivery on Friday, part of an effort by Postmaster General Louis DeJoy to cut costs over the next 10 years.

While a return rate of 10 percent was typical for mail surveys of the general public prior to the pandemic, combined responses from mail (print and push-to-web) in this case were about five percent and took slightly longer to implement than the normal standard.

Weighting

Ideally, a selected sample is a miniature of the population it came from. This should be reflected in the sample being representative with respect to all variables measured in the survey. Unfortunately, this is usually not the case. When such problems occur, it may be difficult to draw reliable conclusions from the observed survey data, unless something has been done to correct for the issue.

A commonly applied correction technique is a weighting adjustment. This assigns an adjustment weight to each survey respondent. Persons in under-represented groups get a weight larger than 1, and those in over-represented groups get a weight smaller than 1. In the computation of means, totals and percentages, the weighted values may be used.

In this case, older respondents (especially those over age 65) were over-represented and younger respondents were under-represented in the sample. Thus, an adjustment to better match the sample to the population (derived from US Census data) was created, dividing the population percentage by the sample percentage. However, analysis using these variable weights showed very little appreciable difference in response outcomes. As data weighting can reduce accuracy (as sampling variance, standard deviation, and standard error increase), results in this report do not include these weights – response data reflect the original response sample which slightly over-represents older individuals, women, and white respondents.

Caution must be exercised in extrapolating and generalizing responses from this survey to the population of Florida at large. Non-response error may result in a bias because those individuals who either do not participate or cannot be reached to participate may be systematically different from those individuals who do complete the survey. For example, those very interested in volunteering may have been more likely to complete and return the survey.

However, given the reach of the sample frame and the multiple points of contact and modes offered to participate, we have little reason to doubt the veracity of the information provided by participants.

⁷ Katz, Eric. June 3, 2021. "<u>USPS Projects Continuing Mail Delays, Setting Targets Well Below Historical Standards.</u>" *Government Executive*.

⁸ NBC News, April 28, 2021. "U.S. Postal Service to consolidate 18 facilities, leading to concerns over mail delays."

⁹ Ioanes, Ellen. October 3, 2021. "Mail delays and price hikes are coming to USPS. Here's why." Vox.

Analysis

Returned mail surveys were opened, reviewed by a supervisor for accuracy and completeness, coded appropriately, and then data reduced into an Excel file. Online survey data were downloaded from the UF-Qualtrics secure servers and reviewed for accuracy and reliability (based on para-data and metadata); any incomplete or otherwise invalid responses were removed. Once cleaned, these two files were merged to form an overall database of responses to the survey. Since unique identifiers were assigned to each respondent, survey responses were checked to ensure that no participant replied more than once (by mail and online). Data were entered and downloaded at regular intervals and analyzed. Each question option and branching set was checked to be certain that everything was working correctly and that accurate data were being recorded. At the conclusion of data collection, the overall dataset was analyzed using the SPSS analysis program. The detailed results of this analysis are presented in the remainder of this report.

Executive Summary

Informal Volunteering

Of the three types of informal volunteering presented, Florida residents were most likely to say they help *individuals* with personal chores or tasks, with about two in three (68.3%) Florida respondents helping someone with tasks such as getting groceries, cooking, cleaning, maintenance or yard work, driving someone to the store or an appointment, paying bills, doing homework, or something similar. A comparable, but slightly lower, percentage of Florida residents said they and their *neighbors* help each other. Approximately three in five (61.8%) Florida respondents said they and their neighbors do favors for each other like house sitting, watching each other's children or pets, lending tools, or other acts to help each other at least once a month. Finally, about two in five (39.4%) Florida respondents said, in a typical year, they get together with other people from their community to do something positive for their neighborhood or the *community* (for example, cleaning up a park).

Overall, about one in three (31.1%) Florida respondents said they participated in all three types of informal volunteering (helping neighbors, helping the community, helping individuals), while nearly two in five (36.9%) said they participated in two of the three. About one in four (23.0%) Florida respondents participated in one of these three types of informal volunteering. Only about one in ten (9.0%) surveyed Floridians did not participate in any of the three types of informal volunteering.

Formal Volunteering

About three in five (57.5%) Florida respondents said they volunteer for a non-profit organization or association by providing unpaid help to groups or organizations such as schools or youth organizations; religious organizations; or non-profit community, civic, professional, and service organizations. Two in five (40.7%) respondents said they do not do so. The average number of weeks per year volunteering at least two hours for Florida volunteers was 27.45, the median was 26 (half volunteered more than this number, half volunteered less than this number), and the most frequently provided response was 52 weeks of the year.

Overall Participation in Volunteering

About one in four (23.9%) Florida respondents said they participated in all four types of volunteering (helping neighbors, helping the community, helping individuals, volunteering for an organization or association). Similar percentages of survey participants said they participated in two (26.2%) or three (28.0%) of the four types of volunteering assessed. About 15 percent of Florida respondents participated in one of these types of volunteering. Only about six percent (6.5%) of surveyed Floridians did not participate in any of the informal or formal volunteering activities measured.

On the whole, 6.5% of Florida respondents did neither type of volunteering, 9.0% did no informal volunteering, and 40.7% did no formal volunteering.

Characteristics of Volunteering

Formal Volunteering: Frequency of Participation. About one in four (28.3%) of the Florida respondents who participate in formal volunteering said the total number of weeks they volunteer at least two hours of time in a typical year is 12 weeks or less. While about one in ten of these Florida volunteers said they volunteer at least two total hours 13 to 24 weeks a year (9.1%), 25 to 36 weeks a year (11.7%), or 37 to

48 weeks a year (10.8%), approximately one in five (20.2%) said they volunteer two or more hours per week in 49 or more weeks of the year.

Formal Volunteering: Types of Organizations. Nearly half (47.2%) of the Florida respondents who participate in formal volunteer activities do so with a religious organization. Approximately two in five (37.1%) of these volunteers work with social or community service organizations while about three in ten (29.4%) work with educational or youth service organizations. About one in four (23.2%) of these respondents volunteer with civic, political, professional, or international organizations, and about one in five (18.8%) volunteer with environmental or animal care organizations. Around one in eight formal volunteers work with either hospital or other health organizations (13.5%), sport or hobby organizations (12.3%), or other (11.4%) types of organizations, and about one in ten works with cultural or arts organizations (8.8%). Three percent volunteer with public safety organizations.

Formal Volunteering: Types of Activities. About two in five (38.9%) Florida respondents who engage in formal volunteering said they collect, prepare, distribute, or serve food as part of their volunteer work. Approximately three in ten of these volunteers said they either provide professional or management assistance including serving on boards and committees (29.0%); fundraise or sell items to raise money (28.5%); or collect, make, or distribute clothing, crafts, or goods other than food (28.1%).

One in four (25.3%) Florida respondents who formally volunteer said they engage in general labor or supply transportation for people while one in five said they either act as an usher, greeter, or minister (22.6%) or tutor or teach (19.5%). About 15 percent of these respondents either mentored youth (15.9%) or engaged in music, performance, or other artistic activities (14.8%), and a similar percentage (12.9%) provided general office services. Fewer than one in ten formal Florida volunteers provided counseling, medical care, fire/EMS, or protective services (8.9%) or coached, refereed, or supervised sports teams (6.3%). In addition, about one in eight (12.7%) noted other types of volunteer activities.

Frequency of In-Person & Remote Volunteering. Florida respondents who participate in volunteer activities were most likely to do so in-person, at least once a week; about two in five (37.0%) said this is typical for them. In addition, about one in four (27.4%) Florida volunteers said they usually volunteer inperson at least once a month, while one in eight (13.0%) has done so at least three or four times in the past 12 months and one in ten (9.6%) has done so once or twice in the past 12 months.

Florida volunteers participate remotely in volunteer activities less frequently than they do in-person. One in five (19.7%) Florida volunteers said they participate remotely at least once a week, and a similar percentage (17.7%) said they do so at least once a month. One in eight (13.5%) of these respondents have participated remotely at least three or four times in the past 12 months and one in five (18.5%) has done so once or twice in the past 12 months. Notably, many respondents were unsure about their frequency of remote participation in volunteer activities, and many simply did not answer as they presumably never engage in volunteer activity in this manner.

Initial Invitation to Volunteer. Two in five (40.5%) Florida respondents who volunteer said that they first found the activity or organization they most often participate in on their own. About one in three (35.6%) Florida volunteers said a friend first asked or invited them to volunteer in this activity, and about one in four (26.8%) said another organization or group (for example, a social, school, or religious organization) first asked or invited them to volunteer. Around one in eight (11.9%) volunteers said a family member first introduced them to the opportunity.

Reasons for Initial Involvement. More than two in five (44.7%) Florida respondents who volunteer say the reason they became involved in the activity or organization they most often participate in was because a family member, friend, or roommate was involved. While a similar percentage (42.9%) provided other reasons, about one in eight Florida volunteers said they either responded to a public appeal in the media/on social media (13.8%) or that volunteering was required/expected by another organization in which they are a member (for example, a social, school, or religious group) (13.7%). Only a few respondents (2.6%) indicated that their employer requires/expects them to volunteer.

Initial Information. About one in three (34.6%) Florida respondents who volunteer said that they found information about the activity or organization they most often participate in through word of mouth. About one in four (28.6%) volunteers said they first found out about the opportunity at a meeting or activity (in the community, at work, school, in a place of worship, etc.). Around one in ten (8.6%) volunteers said they first learned of the volunteer opportunity through an online source (social media, a website, a web-based campaign, etc.) while three percent (2.6%) responded to an ad (not online – a poster, newspaper, TV or radio, etc.).

Reasons for Volunteering. Two in three (67.5%) Florida volunteers said they volunteer because it enriches their life or brings them joy, and a similar percentage (64.4%) said they do so to contribute to the community. About three in five (58.9%) of these respondents said they volunteer to help a cause they personally believe in, and about half said they do so either to help those in need and pay it forward (53.7%) or to use their skills and experiences in a hands-on way (50.0%).

More than two in five Florida volunteers engaged with volunteer organizations or activities to either connect with like-minded people (46.3%) or for religious or spiritual reasons / to live their faith (43.8%). One in three (33.5%) Florida volunteers said they or someone they know has been personally affected by the cause they volunteer for, and similar percentages participated because family members or friends volunteer (29.2%) or to improve their emotional health, sense of well-being, or to reduce stress (28.9%). Fewer than one in ten (5.8%) of these respondents volunteered to improve job opportunities, help their careers, or network.

Likeliness to Continue Volunteering/Volunteer Again. Four in five (81.1%) Florida volunteers indicated they are very likely to continue volunteering, or to volunteer again, for the activity or organization with which they currently volunteer. An additional one in eight (12.3%) said they are somewhat likely to do so. Only two percent of these respondents felt it was unlikely for them to continue volunteering/volunteer again, for this activity or organization.

Volunteerism & Employment

Approximately one in four (28.4%) employed respondents indicated that their employer either has a program or policy to encourage volunteering or requires employees to volunteer. About one in five (17.3%) employed respondents indicated that their employer gave them paid time off for volunteering or time to volunteer during regular work hours in the past 12 months.

Volunteered to Gain Work Experience. Approximately one in five (17.3%) respondents said they have volunteered for an activity or with an organization in order to gain work experience for a paid job or because someone promised to teach them skills needed for a job or profession. Two in five (40.5%) of these 328 participants who had ever volunteered to gain work experience said that volunteering for that activity or organization resulted in either full-time or part-time employment.

Donating to Charitable or Non-Profit Organizations

About four in five (85.4%) respondents said they gave money or possessions with a combined value of more than \$25 to a non-political group or organization, such as a charity, school, or religious organization in the past 12 months. About two in five (43.3%) who donated to charitable or non-profit organizations in the past 12 months said that while they always donate to the same organization(s) they also vary donations to organization(s) during the year. About one in four (26.6%) of these respondents said they always donate to the same organization(s) and a similar number (26.4%) said they vary the organization(s) to which they donate.

Volunteerism & Donations as a Result of COVID-19

About one in three respondents either made a donation (money or goods) to a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization (35.9%) or helped friends, neighbors, or others by delivering groceries, running errands, or helping with childcare for free (34.3%) as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately one in four (26.2%) survey participants made a donation (money or goods) to a religious organization as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic. About one in ten respondents either volunteered time through a religious organization (11.8%); volunteered remotely rather than in person (11.6%); made products for donation (10.2%); or volunteered time through a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization (10.0%). Three in ten (29.8%) survey participants did not volunteer or donate in any of the ways presented.

Barriers to Volunteering

Reasons for Not Volunteering. One in three (31.1%) survey respondents said they did not have enough free time to volunteer, the most frequently cited reason for either not volunteering at all or not volunteering as much as they might want to. One in four (24.5%) participants said they were concerned about or limited by COVID-19, while one in five (20.0%) indicated they were not limited by any factors.

About one in six survey participants indicated the following barriers to volunteering: had health problems or were physically unable (17.5%); have not found a group or activity that is a good fit (15.4%); preferred to give money instead of time (14.9%); did not know how to get involved or find opportunities (14.5%). One in ten respondents noted these barriers to volunteering: not sure what would be helpful /skills not a good match (10.5%); uncomfortable volunteering with strangers (10.0%); could not find opportunities nearby (10.0%).

Motivations to Volunteer. Half (50.3%) of the survey respondents indicated that they would be more likely to volunteer (or to volunteer more frequently) if they were asked or invited by a friend or family member – by far the most frequently noted motivation. About one in three participants said either easy access to information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities (33.5%) or participating with groups of friends, family members, or other groups (31.7%) would increase their likelihood of volunteering.

Approximately one in four survey respondents indicated that either more flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities (23.5%) or participating at home or online (23.1%) would make them more likely to volunteer. About one in five participants said either receiving regular reminders (emails, text messages, etc.) about volunteer opportunities (21.7%); getting follow-up information about actual outcomes and impacts of their volunteer efforts (21.1%); or the availability of one-time shifts or activities (20.1%) would increase their likelihood of volunteering.

Although about one in six (17.5%) said none of the noted motivations would make them more likely to volunteer, about one in ten cited the following: simpler application/screening/placement process (8.4%); transportation to and from volunteer locations (4.5%); more information about the physical and mental health benefits of volunteering (4.4%); and childcare during volunteer activities (3.7%).

Results

The following sections present detailed results of the survey; as data were self-reported, not every question was answered by every respondent. Each question indicates the number of total responses and percentages are calculated accordingly.

In addition to standard introductory comments to begin the questionnaire, the survey instructions included a note regarding the unique impact that the pandemic may have had on volunteer-related activities, which involve human interaction that may have been limited for the time period considered by the survey: "We know that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a lot of changes in work life, volunteering, and how we interact with other people in our communities, so many questions will ask you about 'typical' experiences or activities. If your experiences were different before the pandemic and you expect your recent or current experiences are temporary, please answer based on what is typical for you in a normal, non-pandemic year."

Thus, our hope is that the information shared by survey participants best reflects their usual volunteering behavior during typical times. Several questions later in the survey allow respondents to share any specific concerns that may have posed barriers to volunteering during the pandemic, or which may have manifested unique volunteering circumstances.

Volunteering

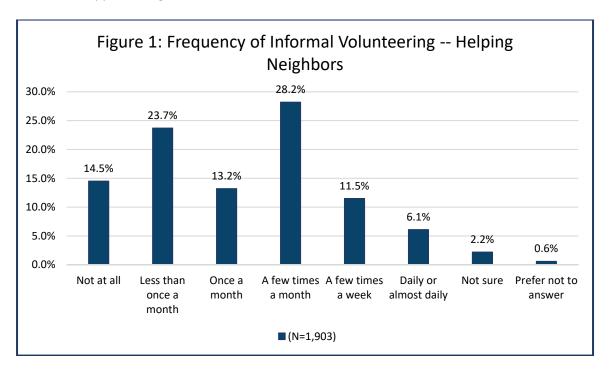
The first portion of the questionnaire focused on informal and formal volunteering. Introductory statements defined these concepts for respondents and provided appropriate parameters for completing the questions in the section, which began by noting: "There are different ways to engage and support communities. An unpaid activity could be done on behalf of a group/organization, or it could be done directly for others on your own."

Informal Volunteering

First, the questionnaire noted: "Let's start with some questions about helping **on your own**, without pay and not on behalf of a group or organization. Only include help given to people living outside your household, who you are not related to."

Informal Volunteering: Helping Neighbors

Respondents were asked: "In a typical year, how often do you and your neighbors do favors for each other like house sitting, watching each other's children or pets, lending tools, or other acts to help each other?" Results appear in Figure 1.



About half (51.4%) of the Florida respondents said they and their neighbors do favors for each other like house sitting, watching each other's children or pets, lending tools, or other acts to help each other once a month or less, with about one in eight (14.5%) saying they never do so. However, about one in four (28.2%) respondents said they help neighbors a few times a month, one in ten (11.5%) said they do so a few times a week, and about six percent said they do so daily or almost daily.

Table 1. Frequency of Informal Volunteering – Helping Neighbors by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Not at all	13.9%	14.3%	15.7%	16.5%
Less than once a month	26.8%	22.7%	21.5%	25.9%
Once a month	14.3%	12.9%	12.4%	14.7%
A few times a month	25.0%	29.7%	29.4%	19.4%
A few times a week	10.7%	11.6%	12.4%	11.8%
Daily or almost daily	6.1%	6.5%	5.5%	7.6%
Not sure	2.5%	1.7%	2.7%	1.8%
Prefer not to answer	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	2.4%
Total Respondents	589	862	452	170

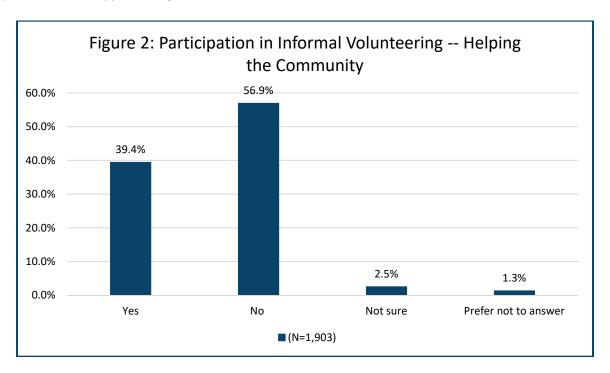
Respondents in the Florida Panhandle were mostly likely to say they informally assist neighbors by house sitting, watching each other's children or pets, lending tools, or other acts to help each other once

a month or less (26.8%), while those in North-Central Florida (29.7%) and South Florida (29.4%) said they did this a few times a month.

Respondents outside of Florida (16.5%) and in the South Florida region (15.7%) were more likely than those in other parts of Florida to say they never engage in informal volunteering by doing favors for neighbors.

Informal Volunteering: Helping the Community

Next, respondents were asked: "In a typical year, do you ever get together with other people from your community to do something positive for your neighborhood or the community (for example, cleaning up a park)?" Results appear in Figure 2.



About two in five (39.4%) Florida respondents said, in a typical year, they get together with other people from their community to do something positive for their neighborhood or the community (for example, cleaning up a park). Nearly three in five (56.9%) Florida respondents said they do not volunteer to work with others in their neighborhood to do something positive for the local community.

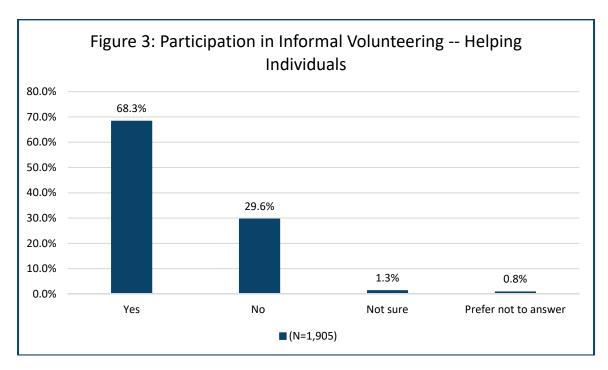
Table 2. Participation in Informal Volunteering – Helping the Community by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Yes	39.2%	39.2%	39.8%	38.8%
No	55.5%	57.3%	57.7%	58.8%
Not sure	3.6%	2.4%	1.3%	1.8%
Prefer not to answer	1.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%
Total Respondents	589	862	452	170

Across all regions, about two in five respondents indicated participating in informal volunteering by getting together with other people from their community to do something positive for their neighborhood or the community (for example, cleaning up a park).

Informal Volunteering: Helping Individuals

Next, respondents were asked: "In a typical year, do you help anyone with tasks such as getting groceries, cooking, cleaning, maintenance or yard work, driving someone to the store or an appointment, paying bills, doing homework, or something similar?" Results appear in Figure 3.



About two in three (68.3%) Florida respondents said, in a typical year, they help someone with tasks such as getting groceries, cooking, cleaning, maintenance or yard work, driving someone to the store or an appointment, paying bills, doing homework, or something similar. Three in ten (29.6%) respondents said they do not do so.

Table 3. Participation in Informal Volunteering – Helping Individuals, by Region

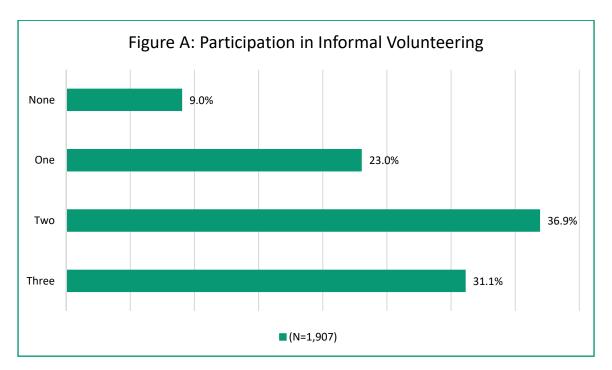
	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Yes	69.5%	68.5%	66.4%	67.1%
No	28.0%	29.3%	32.3%	30.6%
Not sure	1.5%	1.4%	0.7%	1.8%
Prefer not to answer	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Total Respondents	590	863	452	170

Across all the regions, about two in three respondents said they help someone with tasks such as getting groceries, cooking, cleaning, maintenance or yard work, driving someone to the store or an appointment, paying bills, doing homework, or something similar during the course of a typical year.

Informal Volunteering Summary:

Of the three types of informal volunteering assessed, Florida residents were most likely to say they help *individuals* with personal chores or tasks, with about two in three (68.3%) Florida respondents helping someone with tasks such as getting groceries, cooking, cleaning, maintenance or yard work, driving someone to the store or an appointment, paying bills, doing homework, or something similar. A comparable, but slightly lower, percentage of Florida residents said they and their *neighbors* help each other. Approximately three in five (61.8%) Florida respondents said they and their neighbors do favors for each other like house sitting, watching each other's children or pets, lending tools, or other acts to help each other at least once a month. Finally, about two in five (39.4%) Florida respondents said, in a typical year, they get together with other people from their community to do something positive for their neighborhood or the *community* (for example, cleaning up a park).

By comparison, for 2019, AmeriCorps¹⁰ reports that about 52% of Americans exchanged favors with their neighbors at least once in the past year, and about 21% got together with neighbors to do something positive for their community.



Overall, about one in three (31.1%) Florida respondents said they participated in all three types of informal volunteering (helping neighbors, helping the community, helping individuals), while nearly two in five (36.9%) said they participated in two of the three. About one in four (23.0%) Florida respondents participated in one of these three types of informal volunteering. Only about one in ten (9.0%) surveyed Floridians did not participate in any of the three types of informal volunteering.

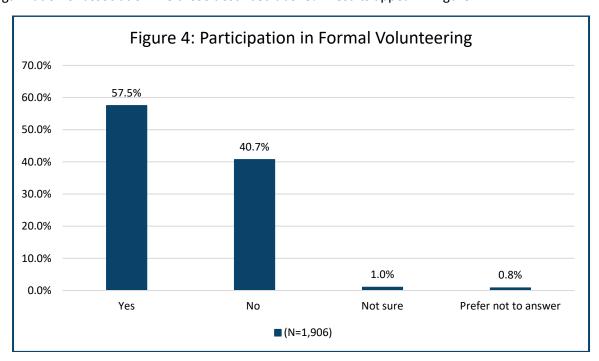
¹⁰ AmeriCorps, Office of Research and Evaluation. (2021) Key Findings from the 2019 Current Population Survey: Civic Engagement and Volunteering Supplement. (by Laura Hanson Schlachter, Ph.D.) Washington, DC.

Formal Volunteering

Next, the survey transitioned to formal volunteering and provided the following definition and instructions: "Now, please think about activities that you do without pay **on behalf of a group or organization**. Please include any unpaid help you provide to groups or organizations such as schools or youth organizations; religious organizations; or non-profit community, civic, professional, and service organizations."

Formal Volunteering: Participation

Respondents were asked: "In a typical year, do you spend any time volunteering for a non-profit organization or association like those described above?" Results appear in Figure 4.



About three in five (57.5%) Florida respondents said they volunteer for a non-profit organization or association by providing unpaid help to groups or organizations such as schools or youth organizations; religious organizations; or non-profit community, civic, professional, and service organizations. Two in five (40.7%) respondents said they do not do so.

By comparison, in 2019, AmeriCorps¹¹ found an estimated 30% of Americans reported they volunteered for an organization or association in the previous year.

¹¹ Similarly, for 2019, AmeriCorps¹¹ reports that about 52% of Americans exchanged favors with their neighbors at least once in the past year.

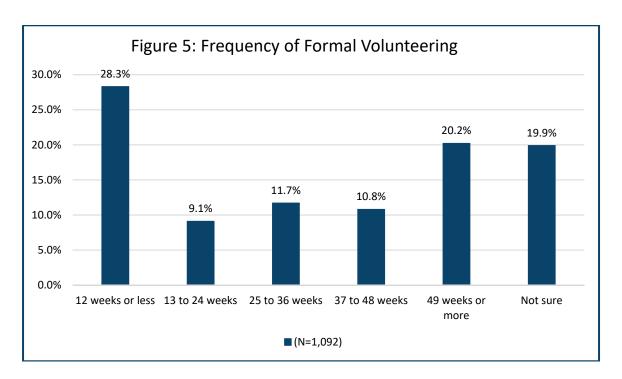
Table 4. Participation in Formal Volunteering by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Yes	60.7%	58.5%	51.2%	62.9%
No	37.6%	39.2%	47.7%	36.5%
Not sure	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%
Prefer not to answer	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Total Respondents	590	863	453	170

Although approximately three in five respondents participate in formal volunteering in the Florida Panhandle (60.7%), North-Central Florida (58.5%), and other areas of the US (62.9%), only about half (51.2%) of the respondents from the South Florida Region said they do so.

Formal Volunteering: Frequency of Participation

Those respondents who indicated that they participate in formal volunteer activities (N=1095) were asked: "In a typical year, how many weeks would you say you volunteer at least 2 total hours of time?" Responses are grouped into categories and presented in Figure 5.

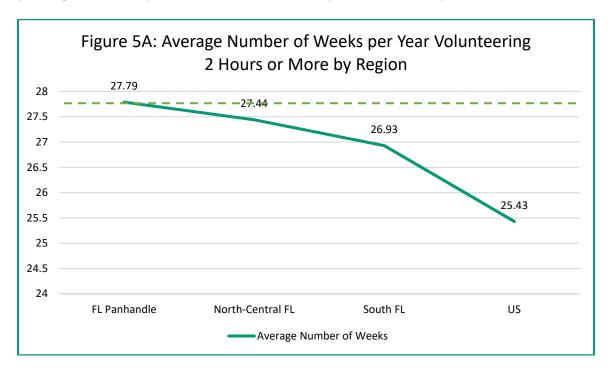


About one in four (28.3%) of the Florida respondents who participate in formal volunteering said the total number of weeks they volunteer at least two hours of time in a typical year is 12 weeks or less. While about one in ten of these Florida volunteers said they volunteer at least two total hours 13 to 24 weeks a year (9.1%), 25 to 36 weeks a year (11.7%), or 37 to 48 weeks a year (10.8%), approximately one in five (20.2%) said they volunteer two or more hours per week in 49 or more weeks of the year.

Table 5. Frequency of Formal Volunteering by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
12 weeks or less	28.0%	29.0%	27.2%	31.8%
13 to 24 weeks	8.1%	8.7%	11.2%	5.6%
25 to 36 weeks	12.3%	12.1%	9.9%	14.0%
37 to 48 weeks	9.5%	12.1%	9.9%	13.1%
49 or more weeks	21.0%	19.9%	19.8%	14.0%
Not sure	21.0%	18.1%	22.0%	21.5%
Total Respondents	357	503	232	107

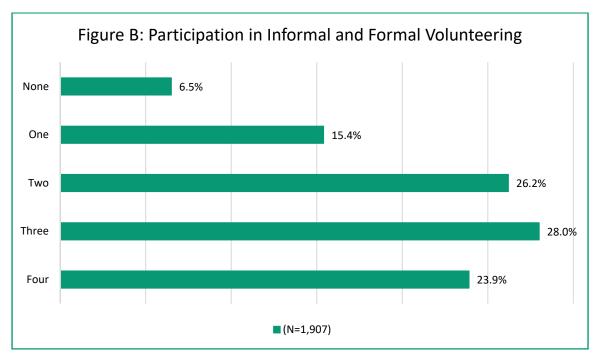
Across the regions, about three in ten respondents who volunteer on behalf of organizations two or more hours per week do so in 12 or fewer weeks of the year. Notably, however, about one in five formal volunteers across each region of Florida say they volunteer at least two hours in nearly every week of the year, higher than the percent of volunteers in other parts of the country.



The average number of weeks per year volunteering at least two hours for Florida volunteers was 27.45, the median was 26 (half volunteered more than this number, half volunteered less than this number), and the most frequently provided response was 52 weeks of the year. All three Florida regions have similar averages, but the average for formal volunteers in other parts of the US was slightly lower, at 25.43.

Volunteering Summary

Overall, combining results for informal and formal volunteering, we find that the vast majority of Floridians participate in some type of volunteering.

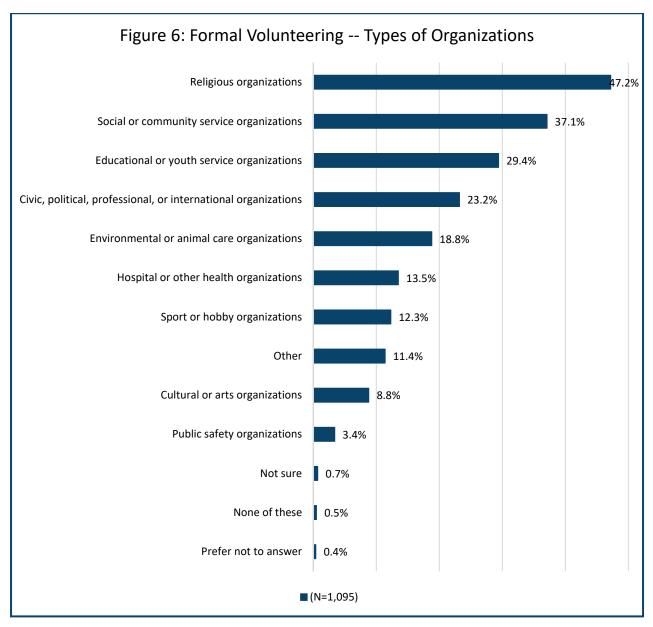


About one in four (23.9%) Florida respondents said they participated in all four types of volunteering (helping neighbors, helping the community, helping individuals, volunteering for an organization or association). Similar percentages of survey participants said they participated in two (26.2%) or three (28.0%) of the four types of volunteering assessed. About 15 percent of Florida respondents participated in one of these types of volunteering. Only about six percent (6.5%) of surveyed Floridians did not participate in any of the informal or formal volunteering activities measured.

On the whole, 6.5% of Florida respondents did neither type of volunteering, 9.0% did no informal volunteering, and 40.7% did no formal volunteering.

Formal Volunteering: Types of Organizations

Those respondents who indicated that they participate in formal volunteer activities (N=1095) were asked to indicate which types of organizations they typically volunteer for. Results appear in Figure 6 (note: respondents could choose more than one response).



^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

Nearly half (47.2%) of the Florida respondents who participate in formal volunteer activities do so with a religious organization. Approximately two in five (37.1%) of these volunteers work with social or community service organizations while about three in ten (29.4%) work with educational or youth service organizations. About one in four (23.2%) of these respondents volunteer with civic, political, professional, or international organizations, and about one in five (18.8%) volunteer with environmental

or animal care organizations. Around one in eight formal volunteers work with either hospital or other health organizations (13.5%), sport or hobby organizations (12.3%), or other (11.4%) types of organizations (detailed in Appendix B), and about one in ten works with cultural or arts organizations (8.8%). Three percent volunteer with public safety organizations.

Table 6: Formal Volunteering – Types of Organizations by Region

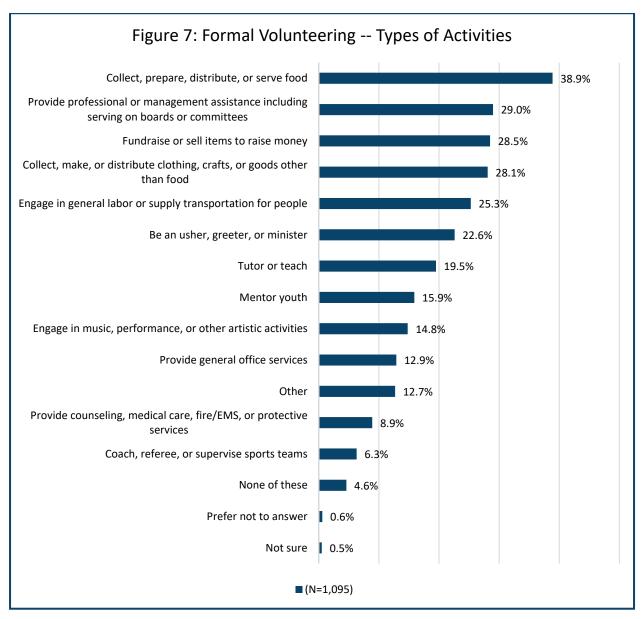
	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Civic, political, professional, or international organizations	24.3%	21.2%	25.9%	19.6%
Educational or youth service organizations	28.8%	29.7%	29.7%	30.8%
Environmental or animal care organizations	18.4%	17.8%	21.6%	14.0%
Hospital or other health organizations	11.7%	15.0%	12.9%	12.1%
Public safety organizations	4.5%	3.6%	1.3%	5.6%
Religious organizations	56.7%	43.4%	40.9%	49.5%
Social or community service organizations	36.0%	37.2%	38.4%	33.6%
Sport or hobby organizations	11.5%	13.5%	11.2%	19.6%
Cultural or arts organizations	7.0%	9.3%	10.3%	8.4%
None of these	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
Other (please describe):	11.5%	12.3%	9.5%	6.6%
Not sure	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Total Respondents	358	505	232	107

^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

Few noticeable differences exist among the regions. Respondents in the Florida Panhandle (56.7%) were more likely than those in other regions – particularly those in South Florida (40.9%) – to say they volunteer with religious organizations. Respondents from outside Florida (19.6%) were more likely than those from all three regions of Florida to indicate volunteering in sport or hobby organizations. Respondents in South Florida (21.6%) were slightly more likely to work with environmental or animal care organizations than those in other regions – particularly those outside of Florida (14.0%).

Formal Volunteering: Types of Activities

Those respondents who indicated that they participate in formal volunteer activities (N=1095) were asked to indicate which types of activities they participate in during a typical year. Results appear in Figure 7 (note: respondents could choose more than one response).



^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

About two in five (38.9%) Florida respondents who engage in formal volunteering said they collect, prepare, distribute, or serve food as part of their volunteer work. Approximately three in ten of these volunteers said they either provide professional or management assistance including serving on boards and committees (29.0%); fundraise or sell items to raise money (28.5%); or collect, make, or distribute clothing, crafts, or goods other than food (28.1%).

One in four (25.3%) Florida respondents who formally volunteer said they engage in general labor or supply transportation for people while one in five said they either act as an usher, greeter, or minister (22.6%) or tutor or teach (19.5%). About 15 percent of these respondents either mentored youth (15.9%) or engaged in music, performance, or other artistic activities (14.8%), and a similar percentage (12.9%) provided general office services. Fewer than one in ten formal Florida volunteers provided counseling, medical care, fire/EMS, or protective services (8.9%) or coached, refereed, or supervised sports teams (6.3%). In addition, about one in eight (12.7%) noted other types of volunteer activities which are detailed in Appendix B.

Table 7: Formal Volunteering – Types of Activities by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
Coach, referee, or supervise sports teams	5.9%	6.3%	6.9%	6.5%
Tutor or teach	23.7%	16.8%	19.0%	25.2%
Mentor youth	18.2%	14.7%	15.1%	18.7%
Be an usher, greeter, or minister	22.6%	21.6%	25.0%	28.0%
Collect, prepare, distribute, or serve food	44.1%	37.6%	33.6%	41.1%
Collect, make, or distribute clothing, crafts, or goods other than food	28.5%	29.3%	25.0%	27.1%
Fundraise or sell items to raise money	30.4%	27.7%	27.2%	25.2%
Provide counseling, medical care, fire/EMS, or protective services	9.8%	9.3%	6.5%	10.3%
Provide general office services	12.6%	13.1%	12.9%	13.1%
Provide professional or management assistance including serving on a board or committee	25.4%	30.3%	31.9%	26.2%
Engage in music, performance, or other artistic activities	18.7%	13.1%	12.5%	14.0%
Engage in general labor or supply transportation for people	28.5%	26.1%	18.5%	25.2%
None of these	4.5%	3.8%	6.5%	1.9%
Other (please describe):	9.5%	15.4%	11.6%	8.4%
Not sure	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.9%
Total Respondents	358	505	232	107

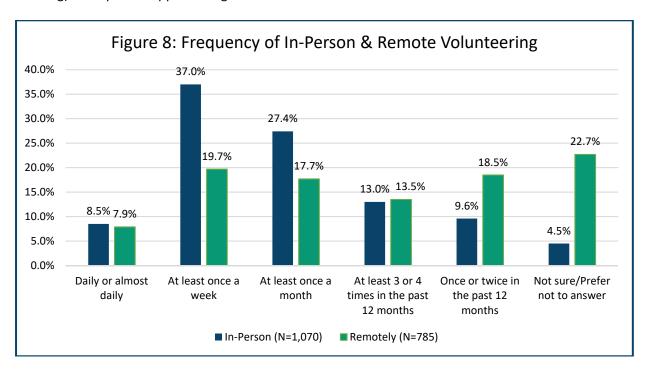
^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

Few noticeable differences exist among the regions. Respondents in the North-Central Florida region (16.8%) were less likely than those in other regions – particularly those in outside Florida (25.2%) and in the Florida Panhandle (23.7%) – to say they tutor or teach. Respondents from the Florida Panhandle (44.1%) were more likely than those from other regions of Florida to volunteer by collecting, preparing, distributing, or serving food. Respondents in South Florida (18.5%) were less likely to engage in general labor or supply transportation for people – particularly those in the Florida Panhandle (28.5%).

For the remaining questions about volunteering, respondents were instructed to "...please think about the volunteer activity in which you spend the most time, or the group, organization, or association with which you are usually most active." Those who **never** volunteer, either directly for others or with a group or organization, were asked to skip to the next section of the survey.

Frequency of In-Person and Remote Volunteering

The next question asked: "How often do you usually volunteer in this activity or with this organization for **in-person** activities, and how often do you usually volunteer in this activity or with this organization for **remote** activities off-site (for example, making wellness phone calls or providing online mentoring or tutoring)?" Responses appear in Figure 8.



Florida respondents who participate in volunteer activities were most likely to do so in-person, at least once a week; about two in five (37.0%) said this is typical for them. In addition, about one in four (27.4%) Florida volunteers said they usually volunteer in-person at least once a month, while one in eight (13.0%) has done so at least three or four times in the past 12 months and one in ten (9.6%) has done so once or twice in the past 12 months.

Florida volunteers participate remotely in volunteer activities less frequently than they do in-person. One in five (19.7%) Florida volunteers said they participate remotely at least once a week, and a similar percentage (17.7%) said they do so at least once a month. One in eight (13.5%) of these respondents have participated remotely at least three or four times in the past 12 months and one in five (18.5%) has done so once or twice in the past 12 months. Notably, many respondents were unsure about their frequency of remote participation in volunteer activities, and many simply did not answer as they presumably never engage in volunteer activity in this manner.

Table 8A: Frequency of In-Person Volunteering by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Daily or almost daily	6.8%	8.8%	10.7%	3.8%
At least once a week	38.1%	36.9%	35.6%	38.5%
At least once a month	26.6%	28.3%	26.7%	25.0%
At least 3 or 4 times in the past 12 months	13.6%	12.6%	12.9%	18.3%
Once or twice in the past 12 months	9.3%	9.8%	9.8%	8.7%
Not sure	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%	3.8%
Prefer not to answer	3.4%	2.2%	2.7%	1.9%
Total Respondents	354	491	225	104

Across all regions, respondents who participate in volunteer activities were most likely to do so inperson, at least once a week. A slightly lower percentage of Florida Panhandle respondents (6.8%) said they volunteer in-person daily or almost daily compared to other Florida regions.

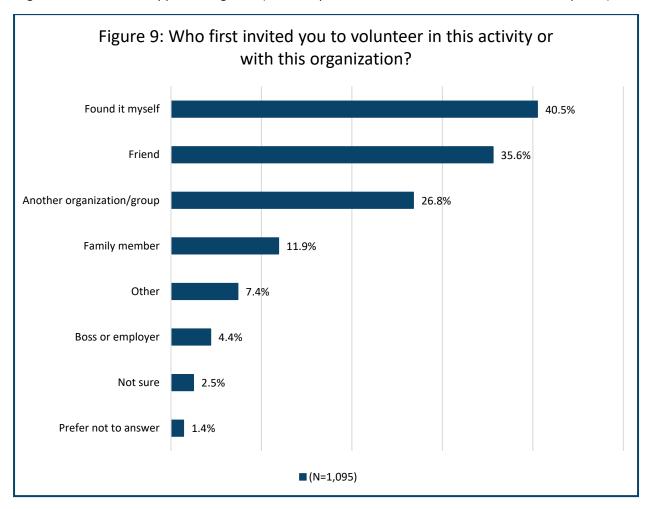
Table 8B: Frequency of Volunteering Remotely by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Daily or almost daily	9.9%	6.0%	9.0%	3.5%
At least once a week	21.3%	18.9%	19.2%	18.8%
At least once a month	16.0%	18.0%	19.9%	14.1%
At least 3 or 4 times in the past 12 months	14.1%	13.7%	12.2%	12.9%
Once or twice in the past 12 months	14.4%	21.3%	18.6%	18.8%
Not sure	19.8%	18.6%	14.1%	9.4%
Prefer not to answer	4.6%	3.6%	7.1%	22.4%
Total Respondents	263	366	156	85

There are few differences across the regions related to volunteering remotely. About one in five volunteers said they participate remotely at least once a week, in each region.

Initial Invitation to Volunteer

The next question asked: "Who first asked or invited you to volunteer in this activity or with this organization?" Results appear in Figure 9 (note: respondents could choose more than one response).



Two in five (40.5%) Florida respondents who volunteer said that they first found the activity or organization they most often participate in on their own. About one in three (35.6%) Florida volunteers said a friend first asked or invited them to volunteer in this activity, and about one in four (26.8%) said another organization or group (for example, a social, school, or religious organization) first asked or invited them to volunteer. Around one in eight (11.9%) volunteers said a family member first introduced them to the opportunity.

Table 9: Invitation to Volunteer by Region

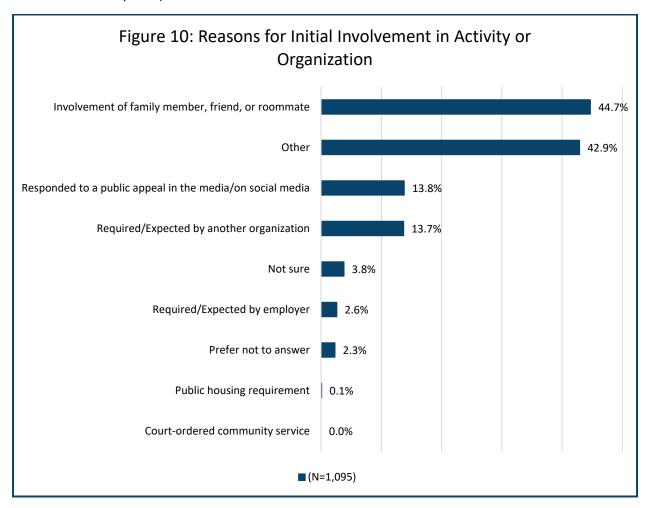
	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
Friend	36.9%	35.6%	33.6%	39.3%
Family member	11.2%	13.3%	9.9%	16.8%
Boss or employer	3.1%	6.1%	2.6%	4.7%
Another organization/group	31.0%	24.4%	25.4%	28.0%
Found it myself	34.6%	42.8%	44.8%	38.3%
Other (please describe):	7.3%	7.5%	7.3%	7.5%
Not sure	2.5%	2.8%	1.7%	1.9%
Prefer not to answer	2.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Total Respondents	358	505	232	107

^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

The most frequently cited response for volunteers in the Florida Panhandle (36.9%) and the US (39.3%) was that a "friend" first invited them to participate in the activity or organization with which they most often volunteer. Those in North-Central Florida (42.8%) and South Florida (44.8%) were most likely to say they found the activity or organization on their own.

Reasons for Initial Involvement

The next question asked: "Which of the following, if any, would you say are reasons you became involved in the activity or organization?" Results appear in Figure 10 (note: respondents could choose more than one response).



More than two in five (44.7%) Florida respondents who volunteer say the reason they became involved in the activity or organization they most often participate in was because a family member, friend, or roommate was involved. While a similar percentage (42.9%) provided other reasons, about one in eight Florida volunteers said they either responded to a public appeal in the media/on social media (13.8%) or that volunteering was required/expected by another organization in which they are a member (for example, a social, school, or religious group) (13.7%). Only a few respondents (2.6%) indicated that their employer requires/expects them to volunteer.

Table 10: Reasons for Initial Involvement by Region

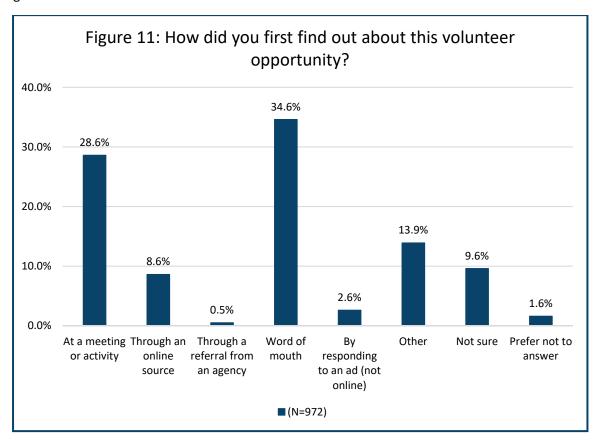
	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
Involvement of a family member, friend, or roommate	48.0%	44.6%	40.1%	52.3%
Required/expected by another organization	14.2%	12.7%	15.1%	19.6%
Court-ordered community service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Public housing requirement	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Required/expected by employer	1.7%	3.2%	2.6%	0.9%
Responded to a public appeal in the media/on social media	14.0%	13.3%	14.7%	8.4%
Other (please describe):	40.8%	44.8%	42.2%	39.3%
Not sure	4.5%	3.8%	3.0%	4.7%
Prefer not to answer	2.5%	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%
Total Respondents	358	505	232	107

^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

There are few differences among the regions. Florida volunteers in South Florida (40.1%) were slightly less likely than those in other areas to say that the involvement of a family member, friend, or roommate led to their initial involvement in the activity or organization, although two in five volunteers in this region still cited this reason.

Initial Information

The next question asked: "How did you first find out about this volunteer opportunity?" Results appear in Figure 11.



About one in three (34.6%) Florida respondents who volunteer said that they found information about the activity or organization they most often participate in through word of mouth. About one in four (28.6%) volunteers said they first found out about the opportunity at a meeting or activity (in the community, at work, school, in a place of worship, etc.). Around one in ten (8.6%) volunteers said they first learned of the volunteer opportunity through an online source (social media, a website, a webbased campaign, etc.) while three percent (2.6%) responded to an ad (not online – a poster, newspaper, TV or radio, etc.).

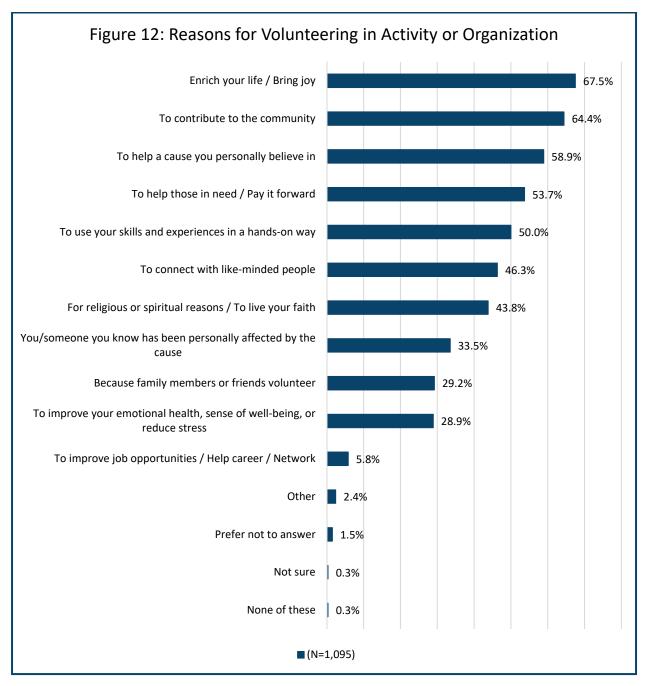
Table 11: Initial Information on Volunteer Opportunity by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
At a meeting or activity	28.0%	29.6%	27.5%	35.1%
Through an online source	6.5%	8.4%	12.6%	3.2%
Through a referral from an agency	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Word of mouth	36.6%	33.2%	34.3%	35.1%
By responding to an ad (not online)	1.6%	3.4%	2.4%	1.1%
Other (please describe)	14.9%	14.0%	12.1%	13.8%
Not sure	9.3%	10.6%	7.7%	9.6%
Prefer not to answer	2.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.1%
Total Respondents	322	443	207	94

Across all regions, the most frequently cited way of learning about the volunteer opportunity in which respondents most often participated was word of mouth. Few differences exist among volunteers from different regions.

Reasons for Volunteering

The next question asked: "Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered for this activity or organization, please indicate which of the following reasons were important to you." Results appear in Figure 12 (note: respondents could choose more than one response).



Two in three (67.5%) Florida volunteers said they volunteer because it enriches their life or brings them joy, and a similar percentage (64.4%) said they do so to contribute to the community. About three in five (58.9%) of these respondents said they volunteer to help a cause they personally believe in, and about half said they do so either to help those in need and pay it forward (53.7%) or to use their skills and experiences in a hands-on way (50.0%).

More than two in five Florida volunteers engaged with volunteer organizations or activities to either connect with like-minded people (46.3%) or for religious or spiritual reasons / to live their faith (43.8%). One in three (33.5%) Florida volunteers said they or someone they know has been personally affected by the cause they volunteer for, and similar percentages participated because family members or friends volunteer (29.2%) or to improve their emotional health, sense of well-being, or to reduce stress (28.9%). Fewer than one in ten (5.8%) of these respondents volunteered to improve job opportunities, help their careers, or network.

Table 12: Reasons for Volunteering by Region

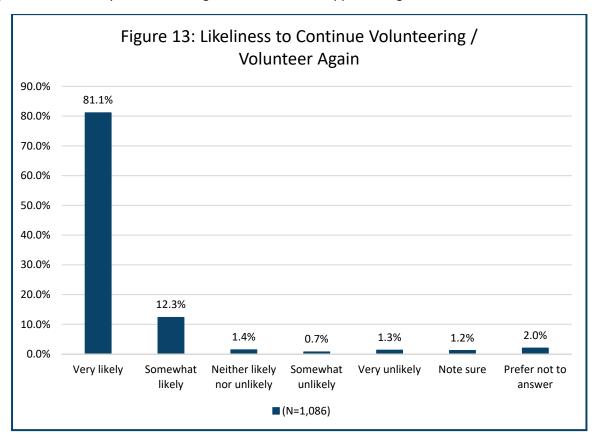
	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
Because family members or friends volunteer	29.9%	28.5%	29.7%	42.1%
You/someone you know has been personally affected by the cause	35.8%	33.1%	31.0%	39.3%
Enrich your life / Bring joy	68.4%	68.3%	64.2%	62.6%
To connect with like-minded people	43.0%	49.9%	43.5%	49.5%
To improve job opportunities / Help career / Network	5.0%	6.9%	4.3%	12.1%
For religious or spiritual reasons / To live your faith	52.2%	42.2%	34.5%	48.6%
To help a cause you personally believe in	60.6%	59.0%	56.0%	57.0%
To help those in need / Pay it forward	53.4%	55.2%	50.9%	56.1%
To contribute to the community	63.1%	65.1%	64.7%	63.6%
To use your skills and experiences in a hands-on way	50.0%	51.7%	46.1%	55.1%
To improve your emotional health, sense of well-being, or reduce stress	27.1%	30.9%	27.6%	26.2%
None of these	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Other (please describe):	1.7%	2.8%	2.6%	3.7%
Not sure	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%
Total Respondents	358	505	232	107

^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

Across all regions, the three most mentioned reasons for volunteering were to "enrich your life/bring joy"; "to contribute to the community"; and "to help a cause you personally believe in." While there are few differences among the regions, those in the US were more likely than those in all three regions of Florida to volunteer "because friends and family volunteer" (42.1%) or "to improve job opportunities / help career / network" (12.1%). Volunteers in South Florida were less likely than those in other regions to volunteer "for religious or spiritual reasons / to live your faith" (34.5%) or "to use your skills and experiences in a hands-on way" (46.1%).

Likeliness to Continue Volunteering / Volunteer Again

The last question in this section asked: "How likely are you to continue volunteering, or to volunteer again, for this activity or with this organization?" Results appear in Figure 13.



Four in five (81.1%) Florida volunteers indicated they are very likely to continue volunteering, or to volunteer again, for the activity or organization with which they currently volunteer. An additional one in eight (12.3%) said they are somewhat likely to do so. Only two percent of these respondents felt it was unlikely for them to continue volunteering/volunteer again, for this activity or organization.

Table 13: Likeliness to Continue Volunteering/Volunteer Again by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
Very likely	82.4%	82.0%	76.9%	81.3%
Somewhat likely	11.8%	11.4%	15.3%	12.1%
Neither likely nor unlikely	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	0.9%
Somewhat unlikely	0.3%	0.4%	2.2%	1.9%
Very unlikely	0.6%	2.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Not sure	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%
Prefer not to answer	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%	0.9%
Total Respondents	357	500	229	107

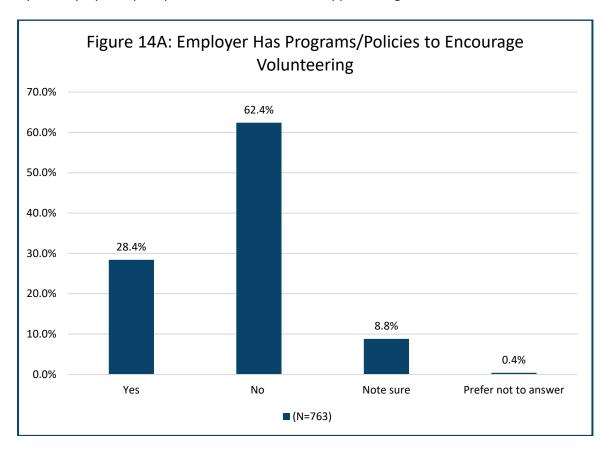
Although there are few differences across the regions, volunteers in South Florida were slightly less likely than those in other areas to say they were "very likely" (76.9) to continuing volunteering, or volunteer again, for the activity or organization in which they currently volunteer most often.

Volunteerism & Work

The next section of the questionnaire asked respondents about their experiences connecting paid work and volunteering.

Employer Programs/Policies to Encourage Volunteering

After screening for whether the respondent was employed outside the home, employed respondents (N=764) were asked: "Does your employer have a program or policy to encourage you to volunteer, or does your employer require you to volunteer?" Results appear in Figure 14A.



Approximately one in four (28.4%) employed respondents indicated that their employer either has a program or policy to encourage volunteering or requires employees to volunteer.

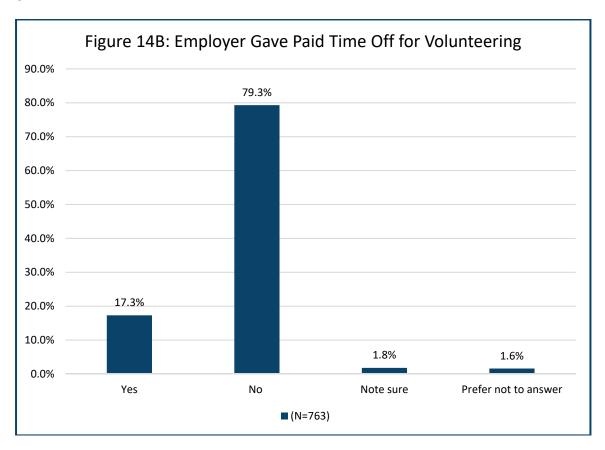
Table 14A. Employer Programs/Policies to Encourage Volunteering

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida		
Yes	28.0%	30.5%	24.6%	33.3%
No	62.8%	59.1%	68.9%	58.3%
Not sure	9.2%	9.5%	6.6%	7.1%
Prefer not to answer	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%
Total Respondents	239	357	167	84

Employed respondent from South Florida were slightly less likely (24.6%) than those in other regions to say their employers has a program/policy to encourage volunteering or requires volunteering.

Employer Gave Paid Time Off for Volunteering

Employed respondents (N=764) were also asked: "In the past 12 months, did your employer give you paid time off for volunteering, or time to volunteer during your regular working hours?" Results appear in Figure 14B.



About one in five (17.3%) employed respondents indicated that their employer gave them paid time off for volunteering or time to volunteer during regular work hours in the past 12 months.

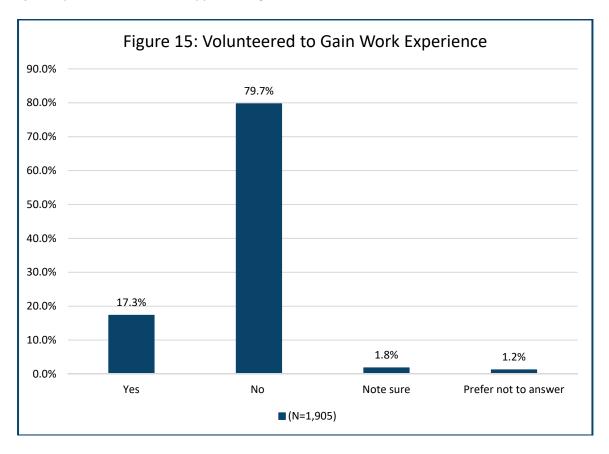
Table 14B. Employer Gave Paid Time Off for Volunteering

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida		
Yes	14.2%	21.8%	12.0%	9.5%
No	82.0%	74.9%	84.9%	85.7%
Not sure	2.1%	2.0%	1.2%	2.4%
Prefer not to answer	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%	2.4%
Total Respondents	239	358	166	84

Employed respondents in North-Central Florida were slightly more likely (21.8%) than those in other regions to say their employer had given them paid time off for volunteering or time to volunteer during regular working hours in the past 12 months.

Volunteered to Gain Work Experience

All respondents were next asked: "Have you ever volunteered for an activity or with an organization in order to gain work experience for a paid job or because someone promised to teach you skills needed for a job or profession?" Results appear in Figure 15.



Approximately one in five (17.3%) respondents said they have volunteered for an activity or with an organization in order to gain work experience for a paid job or because someone promised to teach them skills needed for a job or profession.

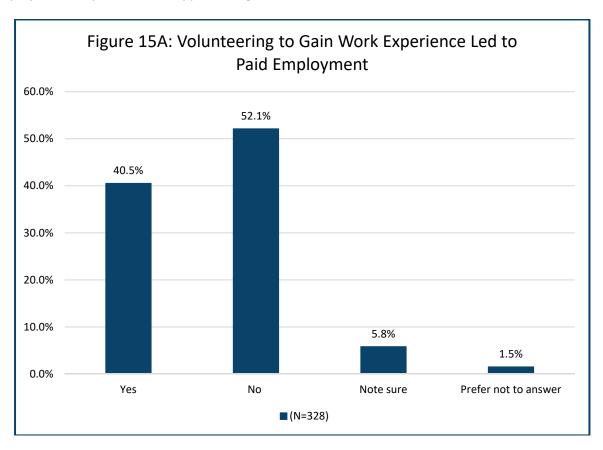
Table 15. Volunteered to Gain Work Experience

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Yes	16.4%	16.7%	19.5%	18.8%
No	80.0%	80.4%	78.1%	80.6%
Not sure	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%	0.6%
Prefer not to answer	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Total Respondents	590	863	452	170

Although there were few differences across regions, those in South Florida were slightly more likely (19.5%) than those in other regions to say they have volunteered to gain work experience.

Volunteering to Gain Work Experience Led to Paid Employment

Respondents who indicated they had volunteered in order to gain work experience (N=329) were also asked: "Did volunteering for this activity or organization result in either full-time or part-time paid employment for you?" Results appear in Figure 15A.



Two in five (40.5%) of these 328 participants who had ever volunteered to gain work experience said that volunteering for that activity or organization resulted in either full-time or part-time employment.

Table 15A. Volunteering to Gain Work Experience Led to Paid Employment by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Yes	44.2%	36.1%	44.3%	25.0 %
No	50.5%	56.9%	45.5%	59.4%
Not sure	3.2%	6.3%	8.0%	9.4%
Prefer not to answer	2.1%	0.7%	2.3%	6.3%
Total Respondents	95	144	88	32

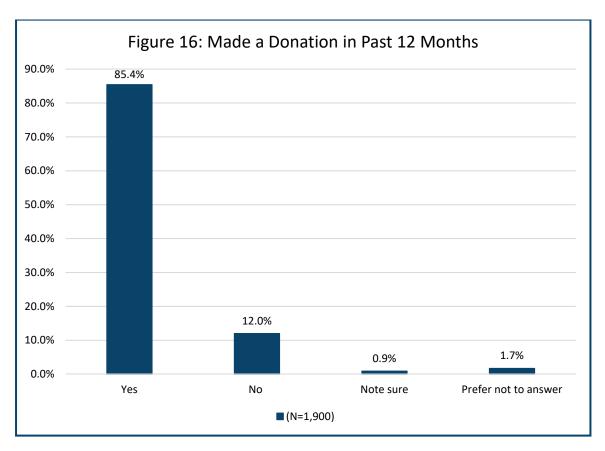
The percentage of those who had ever volunteered to gain work experience indicating that volunteering for that activity or organization resulted in either full-time or part-time employment was higher for respondents from all three regions of Florida (44.2%, 36.1%, 44.3%) than for those in the remainder of the US (25.0%).

Donating to Charitable or Non-Profit Organizations

Respondents were next asked two questions about doating money or possessions to charitable or non-profit groups.

Made a Donation in Past 12 Months

Respondents were asked: "In the past 12 months, did you give any money or possessions with a combined value of more than \$25 to a non-political group or organization, such as a charity, school, or religious organization?" Results appear in Figure 16.



About four in five (85.4%) respondents said they gave money or possessions with a combined value of more than \$25 to a non-political group or organization, such as a charity, school, or religious organization in the past 12 months.

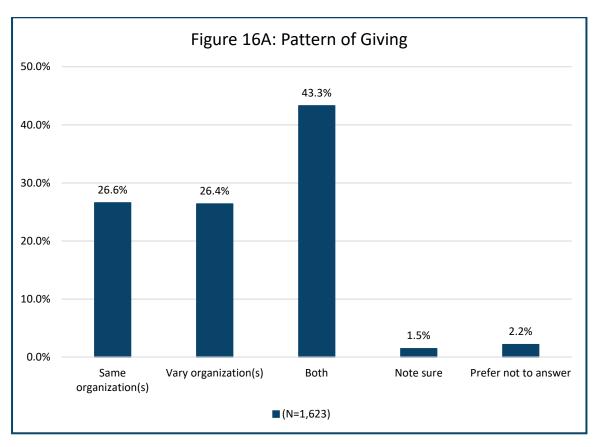
Table 16. Made a Donation in Past 12 Months by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Yes	85.5%	84.8%	86.5%	82.9%
No	12.2%	12.9%	10.0%	15.9%
Not sure	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%	1.2%
Prefer not to answer	1.2%	1.9%	2.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	588	861	451	170

Few differences exist across the regions.

Pattern of Giving

Respondents who indicated they had made a donation in the past 12 months (N=1,623) were then asked: "Which of the following statements best describes your pattern of giving to charitable or non-profit organizations: you always donate to the same organization(s), you vary the organization(s) to which you donate, or both?" Results appear in Figure 16A.



About two in five (43.3%) who donated to charitable or non-profit organizations in the past 12 months said that while they always donate to the same organization(s) they also vary donations to organization(s) during the year. About one in four (26.6%) of these respondents said they always donate to the same organization(s) and a similar number (26.4%) said they vary the organization(s) to which they donate.

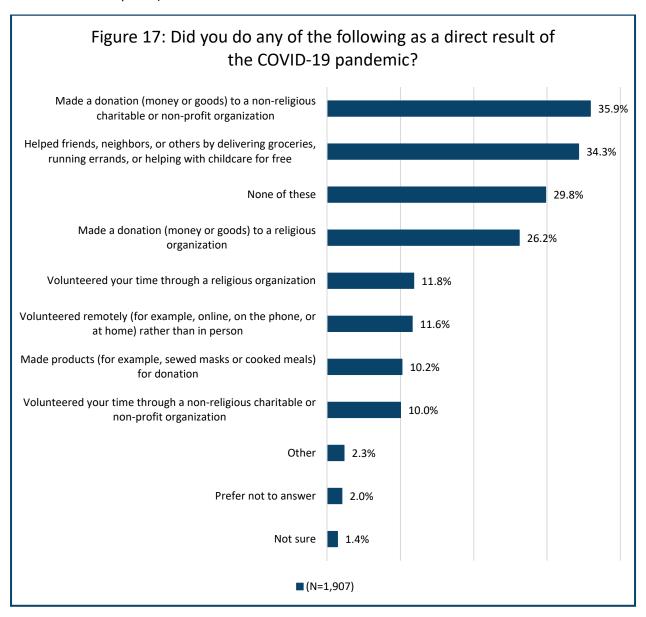
Table 16A. Pattern of Giving by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North-Central Florida	South Florida	US
Same organization(s)	29.1%	25.2%	26.2%	28.4%
Vary organization(s)	24.4%	28.4%	25.4%	24.1%
Both	41.9%	44.0%	44.0%	46.1%
Not sure	1.4%	1.1%	2.3%	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	3.2%	1.4%	2.1%	1.4%
Total Respondents	501	730	389	141

Few differences exist across the regions.

Volunteerism & Donations as a Result of COVID-19

Next, respondents were asked about the types of volunteering and donations they participated in as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results appear in Figure 17 (note: respondents could choose more than one response).



^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

About one in three respondents either made a donation (money or goods) to a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization (35.9%) or helped friends, neighbors, or others by delivering groceries, running errands, or helping with childcare for free (34.3%) as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately one in four (26.2%) survey participants made a donation (money or goods) to a religious organization as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic. About one in ten respondents either volunteered time through a religious organization (11.8%); volunteered remotely rather than in person

(11.6%); made products for donation (10.2%); or volunteered time through a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization (10.0%).

Three in ten (29.8%) survey participants did not volunteer or donate in any of the ways presented.

Table 17: Volunteerism During COVID-19 by Region

	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
Helped friends, neighbors, or others by delivering groceries, running errands, or helping with childcare for free	37.4%	33.7%	31.6%	30.6%
Volunteered time through a non- religious charitable or non-profit organization	10.2%	10.4%	9.1%	16.5%
Volunteered time through a religious organization	14.6%	11.2%	9.3%	16.5%
Made products (for example, sewed masks or cooked meals) for donation	10.8%	10.4%	8.8%	10.0%
Volunteered remotely (for example, online, on the phone, at home) rather than in person	11.2%	12.2%	11.0%	11.2%
Made a donation (money or goods) to a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization	34.0%	34.4%	41.1%	42.4%
Made a donation (money or goods) to a religious organization	29.6%	22.9%	27.8%	29.4%
None of these	30.1%	31.4%	26.3%	28.2%
Other (please describe):	2.2%	2.0%	3.1%	2.9%
Not sure	0.5%	1.5%	2.4%	1.8%
Prefer not to answer	1.4%	2.4%	2.0%	0.6%
Total Respondents	591	863	453	170

^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

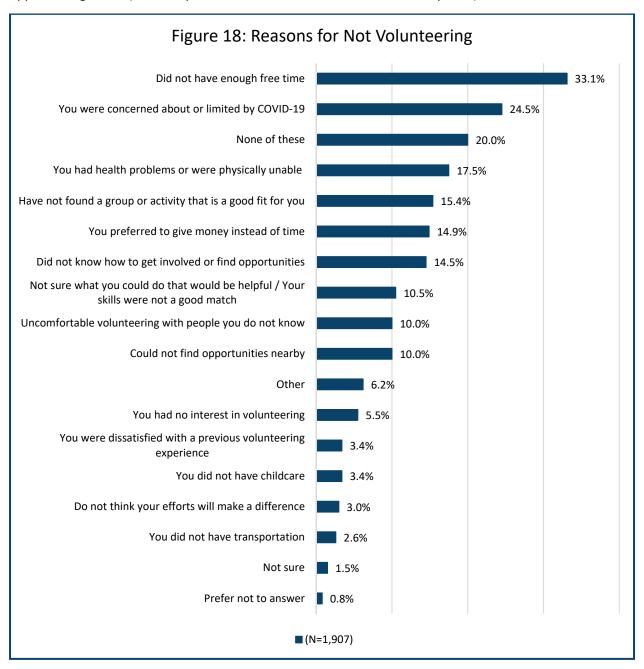
Across all regions, the two most frequently cited responses were "made a donation (money or goods) to a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization" and "helped friends, neighbors, or others by delivering groceries, running errands, or helping with childcare for free."

Barriers to Volunteering

The final substantive section of the survey asked about limitations on volunteering.

Reasons for Not Volunteering

First, respondents were asked: "Many factors may influence one's decision or ability to volunteer, either on behalf of a group or organization or on your own. Please indicate whether any of the following statements are reasons why you do not volunteer (or volunteer as much as you might want to)." Results appear in Figure 18 (note: respondents could choose more than one response).



^{*}Note: respondents could choose more than one response.

One in three (31.1%) survey respondents said they did not have enough free time to volunteer, the most frequently cited reason for either not volunteering at all or not volunteering as much as they might want to. One in four (24.5%) participants said they were concerned about or limited by COVID-19, while one in five (20.0%) indicated they were not limited by any of these factors.

About one in six survey participants indicated the following barriers to volunteering: had health problems or were physically unable (17.5%); have not found a group or activity that is a good fit (15.4%); preferred to give money instead of time (14.9%); did not know how to get involved or find opportunities (14.5%). One in ten respondents noted these barriers to volunteering: not sure what would be helpful /skills not a good match (10.5%); uncomfortable volunteering with strangers (10.0%); could not find opportunities nearby (10.0%).

Table 18: Reasons for Not Volunteering by Region

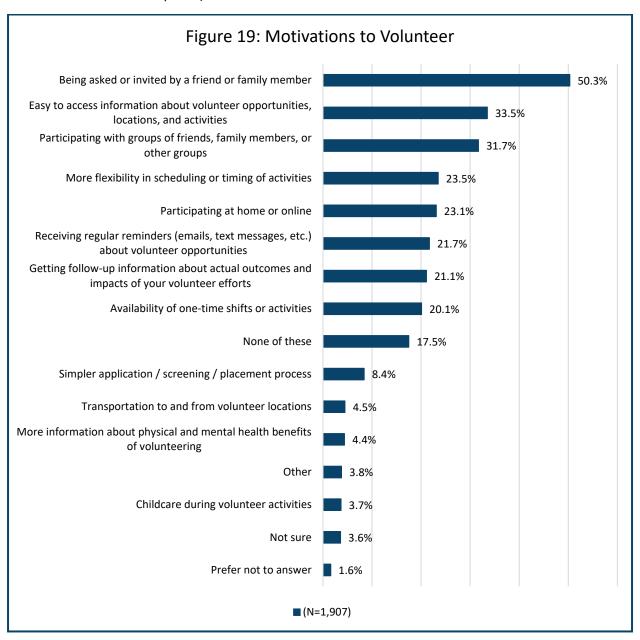
	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
Did not know how to get involved or find opportunities	13.5%	15.1%	14.8%	15.3%
Could not find opportunities nearby	6.8%	11.2%	11.7%	7.1%
Not sure what you could do that would be helpful / Your skills were not a good match	9.6%	10.3%	12.1%	8.2%
Did not have enough free time	29.8%	35.1%	33.6%	32.9%
Have not found a group or activity that is a good fit for you	16.8%	13.2%	17.9%	13.5%
Uncomfortable volunteering with people you do not know	10.8%	10.3%	8.4%	10.0%
Do not think your efforts will make a difference	3.7%	2.9%	2.4%	2.4%
You preferred to give money instead of time	16.1%	13.0%	17.0%	15.3%
You had health problems or were physically unable	20.6%	16.2%	15.9%	17.1%
You did not have transportation	2.7%	2.9%	2.0%	4.1%
You did not have childcare	4.4%	3.6%	1.5%	3.5%
You were dissatisfied with a previous volunteering experience	4.6%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%
You had no interest in volunteering	5.2%	5.3%	6.2%	4.7%
You were concerned about or limited by COVID-19	25.9%	22.2%	26.9%	21.2%
None of these	21.8%	19.1%	19.2%	20.6%
Other (please describe):	5.6%	7.6%	4.4%	10.0%
Not sure	1.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%
Prefer not to answer	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%
Total Respondents	591	863	453	170

^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

Responses were similar across the regions – the most often cited barriers were not having enough free time and being concerned about or limited by COVID-19. Also, about one in five respondents in each region did not feel there were any notable barriers to their volunteering efforts.

Motivations to Volunteer

Finally, respondents were asked: "Which of the following, if any, would make it more likely for you to volunteer (or to volunteer more frequently)?" Results appear in Figure 19 (note: respondents could choose more than one response).



^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

Half (50.3%) of the survey respondents indicated that they would be more likely to volunteer (or to volunteer more frequently) if they were asked or invited by a friend or family member – by far the most frequently noted motivation. About one in three participants said either easy access to information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities (33.5%) or participating with groups of friends, family members, or other groups (31.7%) would increase their likelihood of volunteering.

Approximately one in four survey respondents indicated that either more flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities (23.5%) or participating at home or online (23.1%) would make them more likely to volunteer. About one in five participants said either receiving regular reminders (emails, text messages, etc.) about volunteer opportunities (21.7%); getting follow-up information about actual outcomes and impacts of their volunteer efforts (21.1%); or the availability of one-time shifts or activities (20.1%) would increase their likelihood of volunteering.

Although about one in six (17.5%) said none of the noted motivations would make them more likely to volunteer, about one in ten cited the following: simpler application/screening/placement process (8.4%); transportation to and from volunteer locations (4.5%); more information about the physical and mental health benefits of volunteering (4.4%); and childcare during volunteer activities (3.7%).

Table 19: Motivations to Volunteer by Region

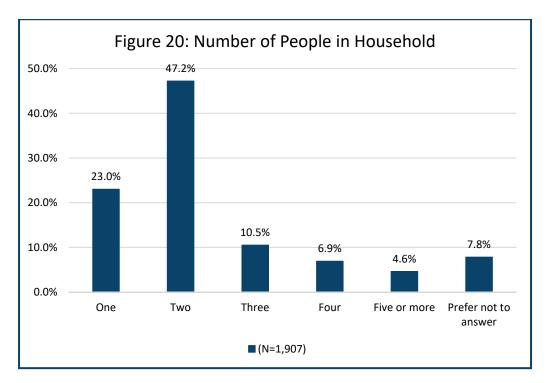
	Florida Panhandle	North- Central Florida	South Florida	US
Being asked or invited by a friend or family member	50.3%	51.4%	48.3%	61.8%
Getting follow-up information about actual outcomes and impacts of your volunteer efforts	21.2%	22.4%	18.8%	25.9%
Easy to access information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities	30.3%	34.0%	36.9%	39.4%
Receiving regular reminders (emails, text messages, etc.) about volunteer opportunities	19.1%	23.2%	22.3%	23.5%
More information about physical and mental health benefits of volunteering	4.1%	4.8%	4.0%	8.2%
Transportation to and from volunteer locations	4.2%	4.6%	4.4%	8.8%
Childcare during volunteer activities	4.6%	3.4%	3.1%	5.3%
More flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities	22.5%	24.6%	23.0%	19.4%
Simpler application / screening / placement process	6.8%	8.8%	9.7%	7.6%
Availability of one-time shifts or activities	18.6%	21.9%	18.8%	21.2%
Participating at home or online	24.5%	21.2%	24.7%	22.4%
Participating with groups of friends, family members, or other groups	34.2%	31.9%	28.0%	42.4%
None of these	17.9%	17.7%	16.3%	14.1%
Other (please describe)	3.4%	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%
Not sure	4.2%	3.8%	2.4%	2.4%
Prefer not to answer	1.2%	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%
Total Respondents	591	863	453	170

^{*}NOTE: RESPONDENTS COULD CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE.

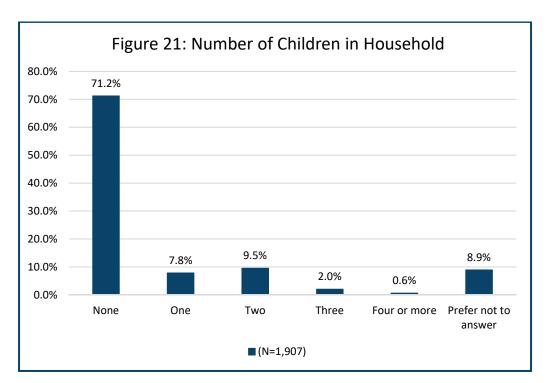
Although there is some slight variation by region in the responses, the three highest frequency responses were the same: being asked or invited by a friend or family member; participating with groups of friends, family members, or other groups; and having easy access to information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities.

Demographics

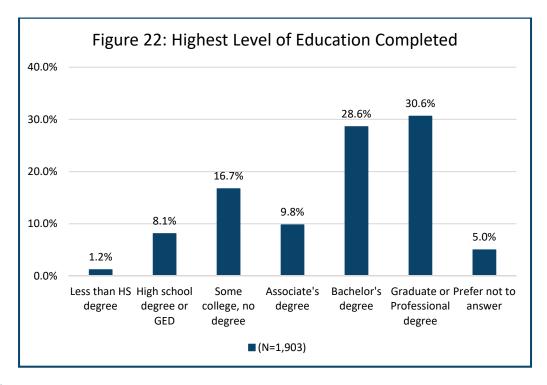
Number of People in Household



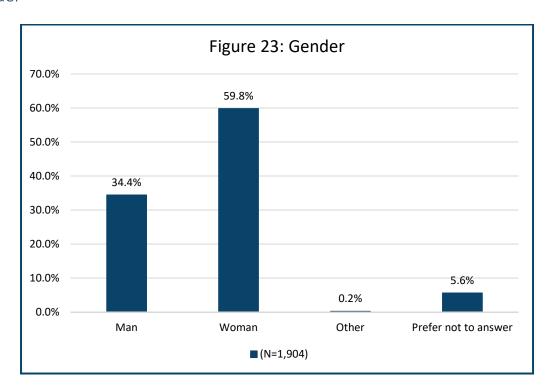
Number of Children in Household



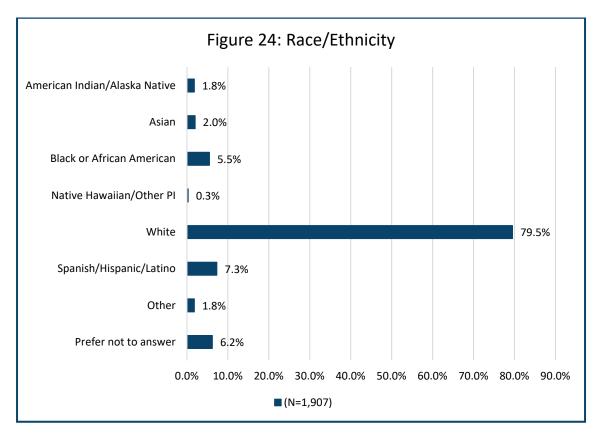
Highest Level of Education



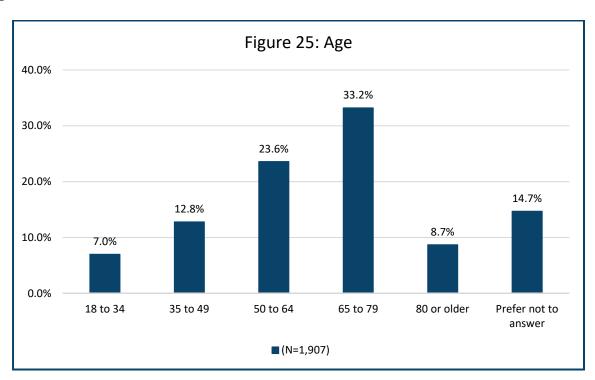
Gender



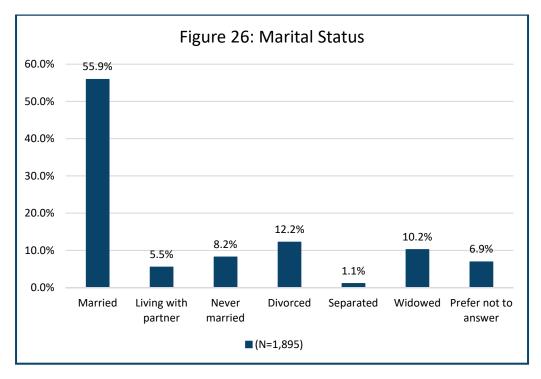
Race/Ethnicity



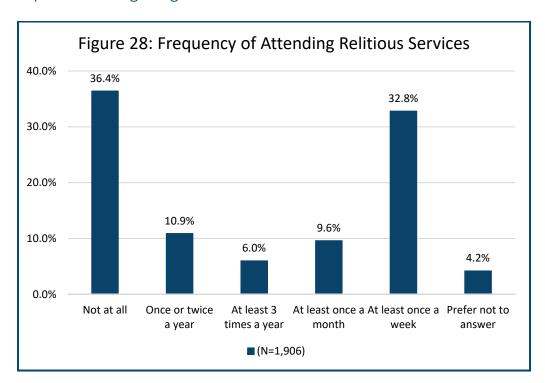
Age



Marital Status

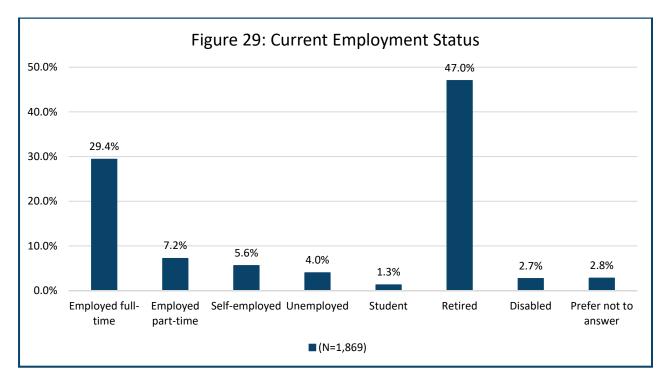


Frequency of Attending Religious Services

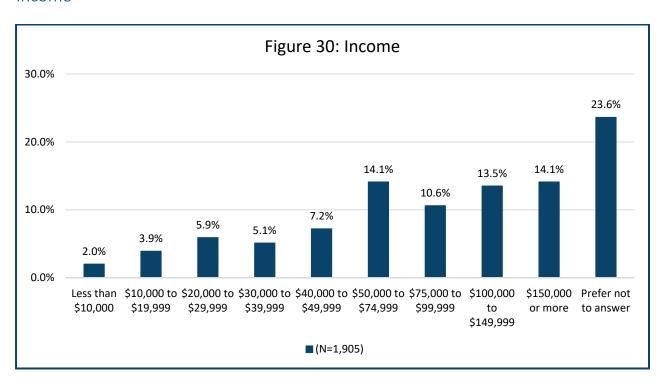


"Not counting events such as weddings and funerals, during the past 12 months, how often did you participate in religious activities or attend religious services or meetings either in-person or remotely?"

Employment



Income



Appendix A: Survey Instrument (Florida)

Volunteer Florida, the state's lead agency for national service and volunteerism, and researchers at the University of Florida are interested in learning more about volunteering in Florida. We would like to know why people do or do not volunteer, types of activities people may participate in (either informally by helping neighbors or their community, or formally with community or national organizations), as well as what might limit volunteering. Your opinions and experiences are important to us and will help us understand a significant topic impacting our state. Please be assured that all responses are anonymous – no identifying information will be associated with your survey responses.

Please complete this survey by marking the appropriate response or filling in a response in the space provided. We know that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a lot of changes in work life, volunteering, and how we interact with other people in our communities, so many questions will ask you about "typical" experiences or activities. If your experiences were different before the pandemic and you expect your recent or current experiences are temporary, please answer based on what is typical for you in a normal, non-pandemic year.

Volunteering

First, we have some questions about your typical participation in formal and informal volunteering.

There are different ways to engage and support communities. An unpaid activity could be done on behalf of a group/organization, or it could be done directly for others on your own. Let's start with some questions about helping **on your own**, without pay and not on behalf of a group or organization. Only include help given to people living outside your household, who you are not related to.

1. In a typical year, how often do you and your neighbors do favors for each other like house sitting, watching each other's children or pets, lending tools, or other acts to help each other?

0	Daily or almost daily
0	A few times a week
0	A few times a month
0	Once a month
0	Less than once a month
0	Not at all
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

2. In a typical year, do you ever get together with other people from your community to do something positive for your neighborhood or the community (for example, cleaning up a park)?

0	Yes
0	No
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

3. In a typical year, do you help anyone with tasks such as getting groceries, cooking, cleaning, maintenance or yard work, driving someone to the store or an appointment, paying bills, doing homework, or something similar?

0	Yes
0	No
0	Not sure

O Prefer not to answ

Now, please think about activities that you do without pay **on behalf of a group or organization**. Please include any unpaid help you provide to groups or organizations such as schools or youth organizations; religious organizations; or non-profit community, civic, professional, and service organizations.

4. In a typical year, do you spend any time volunteering for a non-profit organization or association like those described above?

0	Yes → Please continue to Question 5
0	No → Please skip to Question 14
0	Not sure → Please skip to Question 14
0	Prefer not to answer → Please skip to Question 14

5. In a typical yea	r, how many weeks would	you say yc	ou volunteer at	least 2 total	hours of time?
---------------------	-------------------------	------------	-----------------	---------------	----------------

<u> </u>		 	, ,		
# of Weeks:	:			0	Not sure / Prefer not to answer

6. Which of the following types of organizations, if any, do you typically volunteer for? [Please mark ALL that apply.]

, ,,,,	that apply.
0	Civic, political, professional, or international organizations
0	Educational or youth service organizations
0	Environmental or animal care organizations
0	Hospital or other health organizations
0	Public safety organizations
0	Religious organizations
0	Social or community service organizations
0	Sport or hobby organizations
0	Cultural or arts organizations
0	None of these
0	Other (please describe):
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

7. In a typical year, which of the following types of activities, if any, do you participate in? [Please mark ALL that apply.]

0	Coach, referee, or supervise sports teams
0	Tutor or teach
0	Mentor youth
0	Be an usher, greeter, or minister
0	Collect, prepare, distribute, or serve food
0	Collect, make, or distribute clothing, crafts, or goods other than food
0	Fundraise or sell items to raise money
0	Provide counseling, medical care, fire/EMS, or protective services
0	Provide general office services
0	Provide professional or management assistance including serving on a board or committee
0	Engage in music, performance, or other artistic activities
0	Engage in general labor or supply transportation for people
0	None of these
0	Other (please describe):

0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

For the next several questions, please think about the volunteer activity in which you spend the most time, or the group, organization, or association with which you are usually most active. If you <u>never</u> volunteer, either directly for others or with a group or organization, please skip to Question 14.

8. How often do you usually volunteer in this activity or with this organization for **in-person** activities, and how often do you usually volunteer in this activity or with this organization for **remote** activities off-site (for example, making wellness phone calls or providing online mentoring or tutoring)?

	A. In-person		B. Remotely
0	Daily or almost daily	0	Daily or almost daily
0	At least once a week	0	At least once a week
0	At least once a month	0	At least once a month
0	At least 3 or 4 times in the past 12 months	0	At least 3 or 4 times in the past 12 months
0	Once or twice in the past 12 months	0	Once or twice in the past 12 months
0	Not sure	0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer	0	Prefer not to answer

9. Who first asked or invited you to volunteer in this activity or with this organization? [Please mark ALL that apply.]

0	Friend
0	Family member
0	Boss or employer
0	Another organization/group (for example, a social, school, or religious organization)
0	Found it myself
0	Other (please describe):
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

10. Which of the following, if any, would you say are reasons you became involved in the activity or organization? [Please mark ALL that apply.]

0	Involvement of a family member, friend, or roommate
0	Required / expected by another organization (for example, a social, school, or religious group)
0	Court-ordered community service
0	Public housing requirement
0	Required / expected by employer
0	Responded to a public appeal in the media / on social media
0	Other (please describe):
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

11. How did you first find out about this volunteer opportunity?

0	At a meeting or activity (in the community, or at work, school, in a place of worship, etc.)
0	Through an online source (social media, a website, a web-based campaign, etc.)
0	Through a referral from an agency
0	Word of mouth
0	By responding to an ad (not online – a poster, newspaper, TV or radio, etc.)

O Prefer not to answer

	0	other (please describe):	
	0	lot sure	
	0	refer not to answer	
12.	Thin	ng about the reasons why you volunteered for this activity or organization, please indicate	•
	whic	of the following reasons were important to you. [Please mark ALL that apply.]	
	0	ecause family members or friends volunteer	
	0	ou or someone you know has been personally affected by the cause	
	0	nrich your life / Bring joy	
	0	o connect with like-minded people	
	0	o improve job opportunities / Help career / Network	
	0	or religious or spiritual reasons / To live your faith	
	0	o help a cause you personally believe in	
	0	o help those in need / Pay it forward	
	0	o contribute to the community	
	0	o use your skills and experiences in a hands-on way	
	0	o improve your emotional health, sense of well-being, or reduce stress	
	0	lone of these	
	0	ther (please describe):	
	0	lot sure	
	0	refer not to answer	
13.		kely are you to continue volunteering, or to volunteer again, for this activity or with this	
	-	zation?	
		ery likely	
	0	omewhat likely	
	0	leither likely nor unlikely omewhat unlikely	
	0	ery unlikely	
	0	lot sure	
	0	refer not to answer	
	U	refer not to answer	
14.	Are	u employed outside the home, either full- or part-time?	
	0	es → Please continue to Question 14A	
	0	lo → Please skip to Question 15	
	0	lot sure → Please skip to Question 15	
	0	refer not to answer → Please skip to Question 15	
		·	
		A. Does your employer have a program or policy to encourage you to volunteer, or does y	our
		nployer require you to volunteer?	
		O Yes	
		O No	
		O Not sure	

14B. In the past 12 months, did your employer give you paid time off for volunteering, or time to volunteer during your regular working hours?

0	O Yes	

О	No
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

15. Have you ever volunteered for an activity or with an organization in order to gain work experience for a paid job or because someone promised to teach you skills needed for a job or profession?

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
0	Yes → Please continue to Question 15A
0	No → Please skip to Question 16
0	Not sure → Please skip to Question 16
0	Prefer not to answer → Please skip to Question 16

15A. Did volunteering for this activity or organization result in either full-time or part-time paid employment for you?

	,
0	Yes
0	No
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

16. In the past 12 months, did you give any money or possessions with a combined value of more than \$25 to a non-political group or organization, such as a charity, school, or religious organization?

0	Yes → Please continue to Question 16A
0	No → Please skip to Question 17
0	Not sure → Please skip to Question 17
0	Prefer not to answer → Please skip to Question 17

16A. Which of the following statements best describes your pattern of giving to charitable or non-profit organizations?

0	You always donate to the same organization(s)
0	You vary the organization(s) to which you donate
0	Both
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to say

17. Did you do any of the following **as a direct result** of the COVID-19 pandemic? [Please mark ALL that apply.]

0	Helped friends, neighbors, or others by delivering groceries, running errands, or helping with
	childcare for free
0	Volunteered your time through a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization
0	Volunteered your time through a religious organization
0	Made products (for example, sewed masks or cooked meals) for donation
0	Volunteered remotely (for example, online, on the phone, or at home) rather than in person
0	Made a donation (money or goods) to a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization
0	Made a donation (money or goods) to a religious organization
0	None of these
0	Other (please describe):
0	Not sure
0	Prefer not to answer

Barriers to Volunteering

In the next section, we have some questions about limitations on volunteering.

- 18. Many factors may influence one's decision or ability to volunteer, either on behalf of a group or organization or on your own. Please indicate whether any of the following statements are reasons why you do not volunteer (or volunteer as much as you might want to). [Please mark ALL that apply.]
 - O Did not know how to get involved or find opportunities Could not find opportunities nearby Not sure what you could do that would be helpful / Your skills were not a good match Did not have enough free time Have not found a group or activity that is a good fit for you Uncomfortable volunteering with people you do not know Do not think your efforts will make a difference You preferred to give money instead of time You had health problems or were physically unable You did not have transportation You did not have childcare You were dissatisfied with a previous volunteering experience You had no interest in volunteering You were concerned about or limited by COVID-19 None of these Other (please describe): Not sure Prefer not to answer
- 19. Which of the following, if any, would make it more likely for you to volunteer (or to volunteer more frequently)? [Please mark ALL that apply.]
 - Being asked or invited by a friend or family member Getting follow-up information about actual outcomes and impacts of your volunteer efforts Easy to access information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities Receiving regular reminders (emails, text messages, etc.) about volunteer opportunities More information about physical and mental health benefits of volunteering Transportation to and from volunteer locations Childcare during volunteer activities More flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities Simpler application / screening / placement process Availability of one-time shifts or activities Participating at home or online Participating with groups of friends, family members, or other groups None of these Other (please describe): Not sure Prefer not to answer

About You

Finally, we just have a few background questions to be sure we've heard from all kinds of people who live in your area.

Number: O Prefer not to answer	
Number: O Prefer not to answer 22. What is the highest level of education you have completed? O Less than a high school degree O High school degree or GED O Some college, but no degree O Associate's degree (2-year degree) O Bachelor's degree (4-year degree) O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	wer
22. What is the highest level of education you have completed? O Less than a high school degree O High school degree or GED O Some college, but no degree O Associate's degree (2-year degree) O Bachelor's degree (4-year degree) O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Less than a high school degree O High school degree or GED O Some college, but no degree O Associate's degree (2-year degree) O Bachelor's degree (4-year degree) O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	wer
O Less than a high school degree O High school degree or GED O Some college, but no degree O Associate's degree (2-year degree) O Bachelor's degree (4-year degree) O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O High school degree or GED O Some college, but no degree O Associate's degree (2-year degree) O Bachelor's degree (4-year degree) O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Some college, but no degree O Associate's degree (2-year degree) O Bachelor's degree (4-year degree) O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Associate's degree (2-year degree) O Bachelor's degree (4-year degree) O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Bachelor's degree (4-year degree) O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Graduate or Professional degree O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Prefer not to answer 23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
23. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way? O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Man O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Woman O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Other (please describe): O Prefer not to say	
O Prefer not to say	
,	
24. Do you consider yourself 2 [Please select ALL that apply]	
24. Do you consider yourself? [Please select ALL that apply.]	
O American Indian or Alaska Native	
O Asian	
O Black or African American	
O Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
O White	
O Spanish / Hispanic / Latino	
O Other (please specify):	
O Prefer not to answer	
25. How old are you?	
Age: O Prefer not to answ	wer
26. Which one of these options best describes you?	
O Married	
O Living with a partner	
O Never been married	
O Divorced	
O Separated	
O Widowed	
O Prefer not to answer	

27. What is your 5-digit zip code	ا What ال	s your	5-digit	zıp	code
-----------------------------------	-----------	--------	---------	-----	------

Zip code: O Prefer not to answer

28. Not counting events such as weddings or funerals, during the past 12 months, how often did you participate in religious activities or attend religious services or meetings either in-person or remotely?

0	At least once a week
0	At least once a month
0	At least 3 times a year
0	Once or twice a year
0	Not at all
0	Prefer not to answer

29. Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

0	Employed full-time
0	Employed part-time
0	Self-employed
0	Unemployed
0	Student
0	Retired
0	Disabled
0	Prefer not to answer

30. Last year, what was your total household income from all sources, before taxes?

0	Less than \$10,000
0	\$10,000 to \$19,999
0	\$20,000 to \$29,999
0	\$30,000 to \$39,999
0	\$40,000 to \$49,999
0	\$50,000 to \$74,999
0	\$75,000 to \$99,999
0	\$100,000 to \$149,999
0	\$150,000 or more
0	Not sure / Prefer not to answer

Please feel free to share any other thoughts, comments, or ideas you have about volunteering in the space below:

Thank you for completing this survey. Please seal your survey in the enclosed postage-paid return envelope and send it to us at your earliest convenience. We appreciate your time and participation!

Appendix B: Responses Across All Regions

Question 1

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Not at all	11.1%	16.3%	14.6%	11.9%	16.1%	14.3%	18.8%	16.5%
Less than once a month	27.0%	26.6%	22.3%	20.1%	25.6%	20.5%	23.6%	25.9%
Once a month	15.9%	12.9%	16.5%	10.4%	11.2%	13.3%	10.4%	14.7%
A few times a month	24.4%	25.4%	26.2%	34.7%	28.8%	30.8%	26.4%	19.4%
A few times a week	10.7%	10.7%	11.0%	14.6%	9.5%	13.0%	11.1%	11.8%
Daily or almost daily	6.7%	5.6%	7.1%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	4.9%	7.6%
Not sure	3.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%	1.9%	4.2%	1.8%
Prefer not to answer	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	2.4%
Total N	270	319	309	268	285	308	144	170

Question 2

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Yes	39.3%	39.2%	39.8%	41.4%	36.5%	42.2%	34.7%	38.8%
No	55.2%	55.8%	57.3%	53.4%	61.1%	55.8%	61.8%	58.8%
Not sure	3.3%	3.8%	1.6%	4.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
Prefer not to answer	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	2.1%	0.6%
Total N	270	319	309	268	285	308	144	170

Question 3

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Yes	69.4%	69.6%	67.3%	72.4%	66.1%	67.9%	63.2%	67.1%
No	27.3%	28.5%	31.1%	24.3%	32.2%	30.8%	35.4%	30.6%
Not sure	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	2.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	1.8%
Prefer not to answer	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Total N	271	319	309	268	286	308	144	170

Question 4

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Yes	59.0%	62.1%	57.0%	62.3%	56.6%	52.1%	49.3%	62.9%
No	39.1%	36.4%	40.5%	35.4%	41.3%	46.9%	49.3%	36.5%
Not sure	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.6%
Prefer not to answer	0.4%	0.6%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Total N	271	319	309	268	286	309	144	170

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Mean # of Weeks	29.74	26.24	28.07	27.54	26.66	29.08	21.74	25.43
Total N	125	157	147	131	134	128	53	84

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Civic, political, professional, or international organizations	25.0%	23.7%	22.2%	22.2%	19.1%	24.2%	29.6%	19.6%
Educational or youth service organizations	26.9%	30.3%	26.7%	28.7%	34.0%	26.1%	38.0%	30.8%
Environmental or animal care organizations	21.9%	15.7%	18.2%	16.8%	18.5%	23.0%	18.3%	14.0%
Hospital or other health organizations	11.9%	11.6%	15.9%	13.2%	16.0%	12.4%	14.1%	12.1%
Public safety organizations	3.8%	5.1%	3.4%	5.4%	1.9%	1.2%	1.4%	5.6%
Religious organizations	57.5%	56.1%	49.4%	48.5%	31.5%	43.5%	35.2%	49.5%
Social or community service organizations	35.6%	36.4%	35.2%	43.1%	33.3%	39.1%	36.6%	33.6%
Sport or hobby organizations	12.5%	10.6%	11.4%	14.4%	14.8%	12.4%	8.5%	19.6%
Cultural or arts organizations	6.3%	7.6%	13.1%	8.4%	6.2%	7.5%	16.9%	8.4%
None of these	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	10.6%	12.1%	12.5%	10.2%	14.2%	9.3%	9.9%	6.6%
Not sure	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Total N	160	198	176	167	162	161	71	107

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Coach, referee, or supervise sports teams	6.3%	5.6%	4.5%	6.0%	8.6%	6.2%	8.5%	6.5%
Tutor or teach	24.4%	23.2%	17.0%	15.6%	17.9%	16.8%	23.9%	25.2%
Mentor youth	15.6%	20.2%	17.0%	13.2%	13.6%	11.8%	22.5%	18.7%
Be an usher, greeter, or minister	23.1%	22.2%	21.6%	27.5%	15.4%	24.8%	25.4%	28.0%
Collect, prepare, distribute, or serve food	45.0%	43.4%	36.4%	41.3%	35.2%	36.6%	26.8%	41.1%
Collect, make, or distribute clothing, crafts, or goods other than food	26.9%	29.8%	29.5%	31.1%	27.2%	25.5%	23.9%	27.1%
Fundraise or sell items to raise money	23.8%	35.9%	23.9%	26.3%	33.3%	29.2%	22.5%	25.2%
Provide counseling, medical care, fire/EMS, or protective services	10.6%	9.1%	8.5%	9.0%	10.5%	5.0%	9.9%	10.3%
Provide general office services	11.9%	13.1%	18.8%	7.8%	12.3%	14.3%	9.9%	13.1%
Provide professional or management assistance including serving on a board or committee	26.3%	24.7%	33.0%	30.5%	27.2%	31.1%	33.8%	26.2%
Engage in music, performance, or other artistic activities	13.1%	23.2%	13.6%	13.8%	11.7%	14.3%	8.5%	14.0%
Engage in general labor or supply transportation for people	27.5%	29.3%	23.3%	31.7%	23.5%	19.3%	16.9%	25.2%
None of these	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	3.0%	3.7%	5.0%	9.9%	1.9%
Other	9.4%	9.6%	17.6%	13.2%	15.4%	11.8%	11.3%	8.4%
Not sure	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	1.9%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%
Total N	160	198	176	167	162	161	71	107

Question 8A

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Once or twice in the past 12 months	9.4%	9.2%	10.1%	10.6%	8.7%	7.7%	14.5%	8.7%
At least 3 or 4 times in the past 12 months	13.8%	13.3%	12.4%	9.3%	16.1%	12.2%	14.5%	18.3%
At least once a month	20.8%	31.3%	30.8%	29.2%	24.8%	26.9%	26.1%	25.0%
At least once a week	41.5%	35.4%	36.1%	39.1%	35.4%	37.8%	30.4%	38.5%
Daily or almost daily	8.2%	5.6%	7.7%	6.8%	11.8%	10.9%	10.1%	3.8%
Not sure	2.5%	2.1%	0.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.6%	4.3%	3.8%
Prefer not to answer	3.8%	3.1%	2.4%	3.1%	1.2%	3.8%	0.0%	1.9%
Total N	159	195	169	161	161	156	69	104

Question 8B

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Once or twice in the past 12 months	10.7%	17.2%	21.2%	17.9%	24.8%	18.3%	19.2%	18.8%
At least 3 or 4 times in the past 12 months	14.3%	13.9%	11.7%	16.1%	13.7%	14.4%	7.7%	12.9%
At least once a month	13.4%	17.9%	20.4%	18.8%	14.5%	18.3%	23.1%	14.1%
At least once a week	25.0%	18.5%	21.2%	11.6%	23.1%	18.3%	21.2%	18.8%
Daily or almost daily	12.5%	7.9%	5.1%	8.9%	4.3%	12.5%	1.9%	3.5%
Not sure	17.9%	21.2%	16.8%	22.3%	17.1%	10.6%	21.2%	9.4%
Prefer not to answer	6.3%	3.3%	3.6%	4.5%	2.6%	7.7%	5.8%	22.4%
Total N	112	151	137	112	117	104	52	85

Question 9

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Friend	36.9%	36.9%	37.5%	34.7%	34.6%	33.5%	33.8%	39.3%
Family member	8.8%	13.1%	12.5%	16.8%	10.5%	10.6%	8.5%	16.8%
Boss or employer	3.8%	2.5%	8.0%	4.8%	5.6%	1.9%	4.2%	4.7%
Another organization/group	26.3%	34.8%	25.0%	25.1%	22.8%	28.0%	19.7%	28.0%
Found it myself	36.9%	32.8%	43.2%	43.1%	42.0%	45.3%	43.7%	38.3%
Other	7.5%	7.1%	8.0%	7.2%	7.4%	8.1%	5.6%	7.5%
Not sure	3.1%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	3.7%	1.2%	2.8%	1.9%
Prefer not to answer	3.8%	0.5%	1.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Total N	160	198	176	167	162	161	71	107

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Involvement of a family member, friend, or roommate	46.3%	49.5%	44.3%	46.7%	42.6%	37.9%	45.1%	52.3%
Required / expected by another organization	11.9%	16.2%	13.6%	14.4%	9.9%	14.9%	15.5%	19.6%
Court-ordered community service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Public housing requirement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Required / expected by employer	0.6%	2.5%	4.5%	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	4.2%	0.9%
Responded to a public appeal in the media / on social media	15.0%	13.1%	13.6%	13.2%	13.0%	16.1%	11.3%	8.4%
Other	36.9%	43.9%	47.7%	44.9%	41.4%	45.3%	35.2%	39.3%
Not sure	5.6%	3.5%	4.0%	3.0%	4.3%	2.5%	4.2%	4.7%
Prefer not to answer	3.8%	1.5%	2.3%	1.8%	3.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%
Total N	160	198	176	167	162	161	71	107

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
At a meeting or activity	26.8%	28.9%	28.9%	28.6%	31.3%	27.0%	28.8%	35.1%
Through an online source	9.2%	4.4%	8.6%	6.8%	9.7%	13.5%	10.6%	3.2%
Through a referral from an agency	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%
Word of mouth	40.1%	33.9%	27.6%	40.8%	31.3%	36.2%	30.3%	35.1%
By responding to an ad	1.4%	1.7%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	1.4%	4.5%	1.1%
Other	10.6%	18.3%	16.4%	10.2%	15.3%	11.3%	13.6%	13.8%
Not sure	7.0%	11.1%	13.8%	8.8%	9.0%	6.4%	10.6%	9.6%
Prefer not to answer	4.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.1%
Total N	142	180	152	147	144	141	66	94

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Because family members or friends volunteer	29.4%	30.3%	28.4%	31.1%	25.9%	29.2%	31.0%	42.1%
You or someone you know has been personally affected by the cause	33.1%	37.9%	33.5%	32.3%	33.3%	33.5%	25.4%	39.3%
Enrich your life / Bring joy	71.3%	66.2%	68.8%	71.9%	64.2%	64.6%	63.4%	62.6%
To connect with like-minded people	40.0%	45.5%	54.0%	50.3%	45.1%	41.0%	49.3%	49.5%
To improve job opportunities / Help career / Network	4.4%	5.6%	8.0%	4.2%	8.6%	4.3%	4.2%	12.1%
For religious or spiritual reasons / To live your faith	51.2%	53.0%	50.6%	43.7%	31.5%	39.1%	23.9%	48.6%
To help a cause you personally believe in	55.0%	65.2%	61.4%	59.9%	55.6%	57.8%	52.1%	57.0%
To help those in need / Pay it forward	50.0%	56.1%	58.0%	56.9%	50.6%	52.8%	46.5%	56.1%
To contribute to the community	58.8%	66.7%	68.8%	63.5%	63.0%	65.8%	62.0%	63.6%
To use your skills and experiences in a hands-on way	41.9%	56.6%	55.1%	47.9%	51.9%	44.7%	49.3%	55.1%
To improve your emotional health, sense of well-being, or reduce stress	23.8%	29.8%	32.4%	27.5%	32.7%	23.0%	38.0%	26.2%
None of these	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2.5%	1.0%	3.4%	1.8%	3.1%	2.5%	2.8%	3.7%
Not sure	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Total N	160	198	176	167	162	161	71	107

Question 13

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Very unlikely	1.3%	0.0%	2.3%	1.2%	2.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Somewhat unlikely	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	1.4%	1.9%
Neither likely nor unlikely	0.6%	1.5%	1.7%	0.6%	1.9%	1.3%	2.9%	0.9%
Somewhat likely	11.9%	11.6%	7.4%	14.0%	13.0%	11.9%	22.9%	12.1%
Very likely	82.4%	82.3%	84.6%	80.5%	80.7%	79.9%	70.0%	81.3%
Not sure	0.6%	2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	2.9%	1.9%
Prefer not to answer	3.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Total N	159	198	175	164	161	159	70	107

Question 14A

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Yes	29.4%	27.0%	25.4%	38.5%	30.5%	27.1%	21.1%	33.3%
No	60.8%	64.2%	63.0%	51.5%	60.2%	67.7%	70.4%	58.3%
Not sure	9.8%	8.8%	10.1%	9.9%	8.6%	5.2%	8.5%	7.1%
Prefer not to answer	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Total N	102	137	138	91	128	96	71	84

Question 14B

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Yes	14.7%	13.9%	25.9%	24.2%	15.6%	12.6%	11.3%	9.5%
No	82.4%	81.8%	70.5%	72.5%	81.3%	85.3%	84.5%	85.7%
Not sure	2.0%	2.2%	1.4%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	0.0%	2.4%
Prefer not to answer	1.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	4.2%	2.4%
Total N	102	137	139	91	128	95	71	84

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Question 15								
	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Yes	15.9%	16.9%	17.8%	14.2%	17.8%	16.6%	25.7%	18.8%
No	80.0%	80.0%	79.6%	83.2%	78.7%	81.2%	71.5%	80.6%
Not sure	3.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%	0.6%	2.8%	0.6%
Prefer not to answer	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Total N	270	320	309	268	286	308	144	170
Question 15A								
	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Yes	41.5%	46.3%	32.7%	31.6%	43.1%	39.2%	51.4%	25.0%
No	48.8%	51.9%	56.4%	63.2%	52.9%	51.0%	37.8%	59.4%
Not sure	7.3%	0.0%	9.1%	5.3%	3.9%	9.8%	5.4%	9.4%
Prefer not to answer	2.4%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	6.3%
Total N	41	54	55	38	51	51	37	32
Yes	FL 1 85.4%	FL 2 85.6%	FL 3 85.8%	FL 4 85.8%	FL 5 82.7%	FL 6 89.0%	FL 7 81.1%	US 82.9%
	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
No	11.2%	13.1%	12.3%	11.9%	14.4%	8.4%	13.3%	15.9%
Not sure	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.9%	1.2%
Prefer not to answer	2.2%	0.3%	1.3%	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%
Total N	268	320	309	268	284	308	143	170
Question 16A								
	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Always donate to same organizations	32.2%	26.6%	25.7%	24.8%	25.1%	27.5%	23.3%	28.4%
Vary the organizations	23.8%	24.8%	29.1%	27.8%	28.1%	24.9%	26.7%	24.1%
to which you donate								
Both	41.0%	42.7%	42.6%	45.2%	44.3%	44.3%	43.1%	46.1%
Not sure	0.4%	2.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1.7%	1.8%	3.4%	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	2.6%	3.6%	1.9%	1.3%	0.00/	1.5%	3.4%	1 /10/
	2.070	5.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	5.4%	1.4%

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Helped friends, neighbors, or others by delivering groceries, running errands, or helping with childcare for free	38.0%	36.9%	32.0%	38.4%	31.1%	32.0%	30.6%	30.6%
Volunteered your time through a non- religious charitable or non-profit organization	9.6%	10.6%	8.7%	13.1%	9.8%	10.0%	6.9%	16.5%
Volunteered your time through a religious organization	14.0%	15.0%	12.9%	11.6%	9.1%	10.4%	6.9%	16.5%
Made products (for example, sewed masks or cooked meals) for donation	10.7%	10.9%	11.0%	10.8%	9.4%	9.4%	7.6%	10.0%
Volunteered remotely (for example, online, on the phone, or at home) rather than in person	8.9%	13.1%	11.3%	13.1%	12.2%	12.6%	7.6%	11.2%
Made a donation (money or goods) to a non-religious charitable or non-profit organization	35.1%	33.1%	29.8%	40.3%	33.9%	43.4%	36.1%	42.4%
Made a donation (money or goods) to a religious organization	28.8%	30.3%	22.7%	25.7%	20.6%	29.4%	24.3%	29.4%
None of these	31.4%	29.1%	35.9%	26.9%	30.8%	24.3%	30.6%	28.2%
Other	2.6%	1.9%	1.3%	3.4%	1.4%	2.6%	4.2%	2.9%
Not sure	0.4%	0.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	3.5%	1.8%
Prefer not to answer	1.5%	1.3%	2.6%	1.9%	2.8%	2.9%	0.0%	0.6%
Total N	271	320	309	268	286	309	144	170

Question 18

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Did not know how to get involved or find opportunities	14.8%	12.5%	17.8%	13.4%	13.6%	10.4%	24.3%	15.3%
Could not find opportunities nearby	6.3%	7.2%	14.2%	9.7%	9.4%	9.1%	17.4%	7.1%
Not sure what you could do that would be helpful / Your skills were not a good match	8.5%	10.6%	11.7%	8.2%	10.8%	12.0%	12.5%	8.2%
Did not have enough free time	26.9%	32.2%	35.0%	29.5%	40.6%	30.4%	40.3%	32.9%
Have not found a group or activity that is a good fit for you	15.1%	18.1%	16.8%	9.0%	13.3%	16.8%	20.1%	13.5%
Uncomfortable volunteering with people you do not know	8.5%	12.8%	10.4%	9.7%	10.8%	10.4%	4.2%	10.0%
Do not think your efforts will make a difference	1.5%	5.6%	3.6%	1.9%	3.1%	1.6%	4.2%	2.4%
You preferred to give money instead of time	16.6%	15.6%	13.6%	12.3%	12.9%	17.2%	16.7%	15.3%
You had health problems or were physically unable	22.5%	19.1%	19.1%	15.7%	13.6%	16.2%	15.3%	17.1%
You did not have transportation	3.7%	1.9%	2.6%	2.2%	3.8%	1.6%	2.8%	4.1%
You did not have childcare	4.8%	4.1%	5.2%	3.0%	2.4%	1.0%	2.8%	3.5%
You were dissatisfied with a previous volunteering experience	2.6%	6.3%	2.9%	2.6%	3.1%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%
You had no interest in volunteering	5.9%	4.7%	4.5%	5.2%	6.3%	6.1%	6.3%	4.7%
You were concerned about or limited by COVID-19	24.0%	27.5%	25.2%	25.4%	16.1%	25.2%	30.6%	21.2%
None of these	22.5%	21.3%	15.2%	23.1%	19.6%	22.3%	12.5%	20.6%
Other	3.3%	7.5%	6.5%	7.1%	9.4%	5.2%	2.8%	10.0%
Not sure	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	0.7%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%
Prefer not to answer	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	2.4%
Total N	271	320	309	268	286	309	144	170

	FL 1	FL 2	FL 3	FL 4	FL 5	FL 6	FL 7	US
Being asked or invited by a friend or family member	51.7%	49.1%	53.1%	52.2%	49.0%	46.9%	51.4%	61.8%
Getting follow-up information about actual outcomes and impacts of your volunteer efforts	17.7%	24.1%	27.5%	20.9%	18.2%	17.5%	21.5%	25.9%
Easy to access information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities	30.3%	30.3%	37.9%	33.2%	30.4%	33.3%	44.4%	39.4%
Receiving regular reminders (emails, text messages, etc.) about volunteer opportunities	14.4%	23.1%	25.6%	25.7%	18.2%	21.0%	25.0%	23.5%
More information about physical and mental health benefits of volunteering	5.5%	2.8%	5.8%	3.4%	4.9%	3.6%	4.9%	8.2%
Transportation to and from volunteer locations	4.8%	3.8%	5.5%	3.7%	4.5%	3.9%	5.6%	8.8%
Childcare during volunteer activities	4.1%	5.0%	5.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	4.2%	5.3%
More flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities	17.3%	26.9%	28.2%	19.4%	25.5%	23.0%	22.9%	19.4%
Simpler application / screening / placement process	6.3%	7.2%	8.7%	8.6%	9.1%	9.7%	9.7%	7.6%
Availability of one-time shifts or activities	17.7%	19.4%	24.3%	17.9%	23.1%	18.4%	19.4%	21.2%
Participating at home or online	19.6%	28.7%	19.7%	17.9%	25.9%	23.3%	27.8%	22.4%
Participating with groups of friends, family members, or other groups	34.3%	34.1%	32.7%	29.9%	32.9%	28.5%	27.1%	42.4%
None of these	21.0%	15.3%	15.5%	16.4%	21.3%	16.5%	16.0%	14.1%
Other	3.0%	3.8%	5.2%	2.2%	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%
Not sure	4.4%	4.1%	2.6%	6.3%	2.8%	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%
Prefer not to answer	0.7%	1.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%
Total N	271	320	309	268	286	309	144	170

Appendix C: Volunteer Participation by Demographic Characteristics & Region

The following tables compare participant responses about various types of volunteer participation (both informal and formal) by demographic characteristics and then by region.

Informal Volunteering: Helping Neighbors

"In a typical year, how often do you and your neighbors do favors for each other like house sitting, watching each other's children or pets, lending tools, or other acts to help each other?"

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Not at all	12.0%	25.2%
Less than once a month	23.7%	27.7%
Once a month	14.4%	9.4%
A few times a month	30.3%	27.0%
A few times a week	13.7%	4.4%
Daily or almost daily	6.2%	6.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1412)	(n=318)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

White, non-Hispanic respondents were less likely than those from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to say they do not ever engage in informal volunteering to help neighbors. However, similar percentages of each group said they and their neighbors do favors for each other daily or almost daily.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Not at all	24.9%	12.7%	13.9%
Less than once a month	20.7%	23.0%	25.3%
Once a month	11.2%	12.1%	14.7%
A few times a month	27.2%	31.5%	28.8%
A few times a week	6.5%	13.9%	11.9%
Daily or almost daily	9.5%	6.9%	5.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=169)	(n=496)	(n=1097)

Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely than those higher levels of education to say they do not ever engage in informal volunteering to help neighbors. However, a slightly higher percentage of respondents with a high school degree or less said they and their neighbors do favors for each other daily or almost daily than did those with more formal education.

Marital Status

	Single*	Married/Partnered
Not at all	17.6%	12.6%
Less than once a month	25.7%	23.4%
Once a month	12.6%	14.1%
A few times a month	25.3%	31.3%
A few times a week	11.7%	12.3%
Daily or almost daily	7.1%	6.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=586)	(n=1139)

^{*}Includes: Never been married, Divorced, Separated, and Widowed

Married respondents were less likely than single respondents to say they do not ever engage in informal volunteering to help neighbors. However, similar percentages of each group said they and their neighbors do favors for each other daily or almost daily.

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Not at all	17.1%	23.8%	10.9%
Less than once a month	27.5%	24.5%	21.6%
Once a month	15.5%	9.8%	13.1%
A few times a month	25.2%	25.9%	32.5%
A few times a week	10.3%	9.8%	13.8%
Daily or almost daily	4.4%	6.3%	8.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	(n=774)	(n=143)	(n=850)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were less likely than those with other employment statuses to say they do not ever engage in informal volunteering to help neighbors and more likely to say they and their neighbors do favors for each other daily or almost daily.

Income

	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Not at all	22.2%	20.8%	12.6%
Less than once a month	22.6%	22.5%	26.0%
Once a month	9.0%	13.0%	15.9%
A few times a month	25.9%	20.8%	30.2%
A few times a week	11.8%	17.3%	10.7%
Daily or almost daily	8.5%	5.6%	4.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
lotai	(n=212)	(n=231)	(n=984)

Respondents with higher incomes were less likely than others to say they do not ever engage in informal volunteering to help neighbors. Respondents who make less than \$30,000 a year, however, were more likely than others to say they and their neighbors do favors for each other daily or almost daily.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Not at all	37.3%	18.1%	11.7%	11.7%	11.4%
Less than once a month	25.4%	25.9%	28.4%	21.0%	19.0%
Once a month	12.7%	18.1%	14.4%	12.2%	12.7%
A few times a month	16.7%	25.5%	27.9%	33.7%	33.5%
A few times a week	5.6%	8.2%	12.6%	14.5%	12.7%
Daily or almost daily	2.4%	4.1%	5.0%	7.0%	10.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IOLAI	(n=126)	(n=243)	(n=444)	(n=615)	(n=158)

Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to say they do not ever engage in informal volunteering to help neighbors and less likely to say they do so daily or almost daily.

Employment Status by Region Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Not at all	16.6%	24.6%	10.4%
Less than once a month	28.6%	14.8%	27.9%
Once a month	17.0%	16.4%	13.3%
A few times a month	22.0%	24.6%	29.6%
A few times a week	10.4%	9.8%	12.1%
Daily or almost daily	5.4%	9.8%	6.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IOLAI	(n=241)	(n=61)	(n=240)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Not at all	17.1%	20.0%	9.9%
Less than once a month	28.3%	32.7%	18.1%
Once a month	13.6%	7.3%	13.9%
A few times a month	26.1%	29.1%	34.8%
A few times a week	10.1%	7.3%	14.9%
Daily or almost daily	4.9%	3.6%	8.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IOtal	(n=368)	(n=55)	(n=382)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Not at all	17.6%	29.6%	13.2%
Less than once a month	24.2%	29.6%	21.1%
Once a month	17.6%	0.0%	11.4%
A few times a month	27.9%	22.2%	31.6%
A few times a week	10.9%	14.8%	13.6%
Daily or almost daily	1.8%	3.7%	9.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUlai	(n=165)	(n=27)	(n=228)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Not at all	27.8%	16.9%	15.2%	11.6%	9.8%
Less than once a month	25.0%	28.1%	28.3%	23.3%	26.8%
Once a month	22.2%	16.9%	18.1%	11.6%	9.8%
A few times a month	13.9%	25.8%	24.6%	29.6%	36.6%
A few times a week	5.6%	6.7%	10.9%	15.3%	7.3%
Daily or almost daily	5.6%	5.6%	2.9%	8.5%	9.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=36)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=189)	(n=41)

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Not at all	33.9%	19.6%	10.2%	11.6%	9.7%
Less than once a month	30.6%	24.3%	27.0%	20.6%	16.7%
Once a month	11.3%	16.8%	13.5%	11.6%	13.9%
A few times a month	17.7%	27.1%	30.2%	34.5%	37.5%
A few times a week	4.8%	8.4%	12.6%	14.2%	13.9%
Daily or almost daily	1.6%	3.7%	6.5%	7.5%	8.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
lotai	(n=62)	(n=107)	(n=215)	(n=267)	(n=72)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80 +
Not at all	57.1%	17.0%	9.9%	11.9%	15.6%
Less than once a month	14.3%	25.5%	31.9%	18.9%	15.6%
Once a month	3.6%	23.4%	11.0%	13.8%	13.3%
A few times a month	17.9%	21.3%	27.5%	37.1%	24.4%
A few times a week	7.1%	10.6%	15.4%	13.8%	15.6%
Daily or almost daily	0.0%	2.1%	4.4%	4.4%	15.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IULAI	(n=28)	(n=47)	(n=91)	(n=159)	(n=45)

Education by Region Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Not at all	24.1%	14.9%	12.7%
Less than once a month	24.1%	23.4%	28.2%
Once a month	8.6%	13.6%	16.4%
A few times a month	25.9%	28.6%	26.3%
A few times a week	5.2%	13.6%	11.1%
Daily or almost daily	12.1%	5.8%	5.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
lotai	(n=58)	(n=154)	(n=323)

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Not at all	26.9%	9.7%	13.7%
Less than once a month	15.4%	24.2%	24.7%
Once a month	11.5%	11.9%	13.9%
A few times a month	30.8%	33.0%	29.7%
A few times a week	6.4%	12.8%	12.5%
Daily or almost daily	9.0%	8.4%	5.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
iotai	(n=78)	(n=227)	(n=502)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Not at all	21.2%	15.7%	15.8%
Less than once a month	27.3%	20.0%	22.8%
Once a month	15.2%	10.4%	14.0%
A few times a month	21.2%	32.2%	30.1%
A few times a week	9.1%	16.5%	11.8%
Daily or almost daily	6.1%	5.2%	5.5%
Total	100.0% (n=33)	100.0% (n=115)	100.0% (n=272)

Race/Ethnicity by Region Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Not at all	12.5%	24.2%
Less than once a month	28.0%	24.2%
Once a month	14.8%	14.3%
A few times a month	27.5%	22.0%
A few times a week	12.0%	6.6%
Daily or almost daily	5.1%	8.8%
Total	100.0% (n=432)	100.0% (n=91)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Not at all	10.5%	27.7%
Less than once a month	22.8%	25.7%
Once a month	14.3%	7.4%
A few times a month	30.9%	31.1%
A few times a week	14.4%	3.4%
Daily or almost daily	7.1%	4.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
iotai	(n=645)	(n=148)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Not at all	14.0%	21.5%
Less than once a month	19.7%	35.4%
Once a month	14.3%	7.6%
A few times a month	31.6%	25.3%
A few times a week	14.6%	3.8%
Daily or almost daily	5.7%	6.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=335)	(n=79)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Informal Volunteering: Helping the Community

"In a typical year, do you ever get together with other people from your community to do something positive for your neighborhood or the community (for example, cleaning up a park)?"

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	43.7%	29.4%
No	56.3%	70.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1400)	(n=316)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

White, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than those from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to say they engage in informal volunteering to do something positive for their neighborhood or community in a typical year.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	30.6%	38.7%	43.3%
No	69.4%	61.3%	56.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=173)	(n=483)	(n=1087)

Respondents with a high school degree or less were slightly less likely than those with higher levels of education to do something positive for their neighborhood or community in a typical year.

Marital Status

	Single*	Married/Partnered
Yes	36.3%	43.5%
No	63.7%	56.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=573)	(n=1130)

^{*}Includes: Never been married, Divorced, Separated, and Widowed

Single respondents were slightly less likely than married respondents to say they engage in informal volunteering to do something positive for their neighborhood or community in a typical year.

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	39.7%	27.3%	45.1%
No	60.3%	72.7%	54.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=770)	(n=143)	(n=839)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were more likely than those with other employment statuses to say they engage in informal volunteering to do something positive for their neighborhood or community in a typical year.

Income

	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Yes	28.3%	38.4%	44.4%
No	71.7%	61.6%	55.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=205)	(n=229)	(n=973)

Respondents with higher incomes were more likely than others to say they engage in informal volunteering to do something positive for their neighborhood or community in a typical year.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	25.0%	41.3%	44.4%	39.4%	44.8%
No	75.0%	58.8%	55.6%	60.6%	55.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=128)	(n=240)	(n=439)	(n=609)	(n=154)

The youngest respondents (age 18 to 34) were less likely than older respondents to say they engage in informal volunteering to do something positive for their neighborhood or community in a typical year. There were few differences among other age groups.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	44.1%	31.1%	42.1%
No	55.9%	68.9%	57.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=236)	(n=61)	(n=233)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

North-Central Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	38.4%	23.6%	45.6%
No	61.6%	76.4%	54.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=372)	(n=55)	(n=371)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

South Florida

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	36.4%	25.9%	47.2%
No	63.6%	74.1%	52.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=162)	(n=27)	(n=235)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	32.4%	46.5%	43.0%	38.4%	43.2%
No	67.6%	53.5%	57.0%	61.6%	56.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=37)	(n=86)	(n=135)	(n=185)	(n=37)

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	22.2%	38.7%	43.5%	40.0%	46.5%
No	77.8%	61.3%	56.5%	60.0%	53.5%
Total	100.0% (n=63)	100.0% (n=106)	100.0% (n=214)	100.0% (n=260)	100.0% (n=71)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	21.4%	37.5%	48.9%	39.6%	43.5%
No	78.6%	62.5%	51.1%	60.4%	56.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=28)	(n=48)	(n=90)	(n=164)	(n=46)

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	32.8%	37.2%	44.8%
No	67.2%	62.8%	55.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	(n=58)	(n=145)	(n=319)

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	26.6%	40.4%	42.6%
No	73.4%	59.6%	57.4%
Total	100.0% (n=79)	100.0% (n=225)	100.0% (n=495)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	36.1%	37.2%	42.9%
No	63.9%	62.8%	57.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IOtal	(n=36)	(n=113)	(n=273)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	42.4%	31.5%
No	57.6%	68.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=422)	(n=89)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	44.0%	28.6%
No	56.0%	71.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=639)	(n=147)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	44.8%	28.7%
No	55.2%	71.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=339)	(n=80)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Informal Volunteering: Helping Individuals

"In a typical year, do you help anyone with tasks such as getting groceries, cooking, cleaning, maintenance or yard work, driving someone to the store or an appointment, paying bills, doing homework, or something similar?"

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	69.9%	69.3%
No	30.1%	30.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1420)	(n=326)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

There were no differences by race/ethnicity in engaging in informal volunteering to help individuals.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	64.5%	73.4%	68.8%
No	35.5%	26.6%	31.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	(n=172)	(n=497)	(n=1104)

There were only slight differences by level of education in engaging in informal volunteering to help individuals.

Marital Status

	Single*	Married/Partnered
Yes	70.2%	69.3%
No	29.8%	30.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=594)	(n=1136)

^{*}Includes: Never been married, Divorced, Separated, and Widowed

There were no differences by marital status in engaging in informal volunteering to help individuals.

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	70.9%	69.7%	67.8%
No	29.1%	30.3%	32.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=776)	(n=145)	(n=859)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

There were no differences by employment status in engaging in informal volunteering to help individuals.

Income

	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Yes	72.0%	71.2%	68.3%
No	28.0%	28.8%	31.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Iotai	(n=218)	(n=229)	(n=983)

There were only slight differences by income level in engaging in informal volunteering to help individuals.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	69.2%	71.5%	72.5%	67.8%	64.2%
No	30.8%	28.5%	27.5%	32.2%	35.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=130)	(n=239)	(n=444)	(n=625)	(n=159)

There were only slight differences by age group in engaging in informal volunteering to help individuals.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	69.9%	71.0%	71.8%
No	30.1%	29.0%	28.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=239)	(n=62)	(n=245)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

North-Central Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	71.2%	68.4%	67.8%
No	28.8%	31.6%	32.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=371)	(n=57)	(n=379)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

South Florida

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	71.7%	69.2%	63.4%
No	28.3%	30.8%	36.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=166)	(n=26)	(n=235)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	67.6%	72.4%	70.1%	69.8%	76.2%
No	32.4%	27.6%	29.9%	30.2%	23.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=37)	(n=87)	(n=137)	(n=192)	(n=42)

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	65.6%	74.0%	72.8%	69.8%	56.3%
No	34.4%	26.0%	27.2%	30.2%	43.7%
Total	100.0% (n=64)	100.0% (n=104)	100.0% (n=217)	100.0% (n=268)	100.0% (n=71)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	79.3%	64.6%	75.6%	62.4%	65.2%
No	20.7%	35.4%	24.4%	37.6%	34.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=29)	(n=48)	(n=90)	(n=165)	(n=46)

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	76.7%	71.9%	69.5%
No	23.3%	28.1%	30.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=60)	(n=153)	(n=325)

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	58.4%	75.1%	69.5%
No	41.6%	24.9%	30.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IOtal	(n=77)	(n=229)	(n=502)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	57.1%	72.2%	66.4%
No	42.9%	27.8%	33.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=35)	(n=115)	(n=277)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	70.3%	73.9%
No	29.7%	26.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
IOtal	(n=435)	(n=92)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	70.7%	68.6%
No	29.3%	31.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=644)	(n=153)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	67.7%	65.4%
No	32.3%	34.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=341)	(n=81)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Formal Volunteering

"In a typical year, do you spend any time volunteering for a non-profit organization or association like those described above [...groups or organizations such as schools or youth organizations; religious organizations; or non-profit community, civic, professional, and service organizations]?"

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	60.9%	52.6%
No	39.1%	47.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1423)	(n=327)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

White, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than those from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to say they formally volunteer for a non-profit organization or association in a typical year.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	46.2%	53.7%	63.7%
No	53.8%	46.3%	36.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=171)	(n=501)	(n=1106)

Respondents with a high school degree or less were less likely than those with higher levels of education to say they formally volunteer for a non-profit organization or association in a typical year.

Marital Status

	Single*	Married/Partnered
Yes	54.0%	61.9%
No	46.0%	38.1%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=591)	(n=1142)

^{*}Includes: Never been married, Divorced, Separated, and Widowed

Single respondents were slightly less likely than married respondents to say they formally volunteer for a non-profit organization or association in a typical year.

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	56.6%	49.3%	63.1%
No	43.4%	50.7%	36.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=778)	(n=146)	(n=861)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were slightly more likely than those with other employment statuses to say they formally volunteer for a non-profit organization or association in a typical year.

Income

	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Yes	46.5%	53.7%	62.4%
No	53.5%	46.3%	37.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUtai	(n=215)	(n=231)	(n=987)

Respondents with lower incomes were more likely than others to say they formally volunteer for a non-profit organization or association in a typical year.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	45.0%	53.3%	61.7%	62.7%	54.6%
No	55.0%	46.7%	38.3%	37.3%	45.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=129)	(n=240)	(n=446)	(n=625)	(n=163)

Younger respondents were slightly less likely than older respondents to say they formally volunteer for a non-profit organization or association in a typical year.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	61.2%	51.6%	67.1%
No	38.8%	48.4%	32.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=242)	(n=62)	(n=246)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

North-Central Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	57.1%	48.2%	64.6%
No	42.9%	51.8%	35.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=371)	(n=56)	(n=378)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

South Florida

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	48.5%	46.4%	56.5%
No	51.5%	53.6%	43.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=165)	(n=28)	(n=237)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	36.8%	61.4%	61.8%	67.9%	51.2%
No	63.2%	38.6%	38.2%	32.1%	48.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=38)	(n=88)	(n=136)	(n=193)	(n=43)

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	51.6%	51.9%	62.2%	64.4%	62.5%
No	48.4%	48.1%	37.8%	35.6%	37.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=64)	(n=104)	(n=217)	(n=267)	(n=72)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	40.7%	41.7%	60.2%	53.9%	45.8%
No	59.3%	58.3%	39.8%	46.1%	54.2%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=27)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=165)	(n=48)

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	44.3%	54.8%	69.0%
No	55.7%	45.2%	31.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=61)	(n=155)	(n=326)

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	47.4%	57.5%	64.4%
No	52.6%	42.5%	35.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	(n=76)	(n=228)	(n=503)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	47.1%	44.9%	56.3%
No	52.9%	55.1%	43.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=34)	(n=118)	(n=277)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	62.5%	61.1%
No	37.5%	38.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	(n=437)	(n=95)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	63.4%	49.7%
No	36.6%	50.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=644)	(n=151)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	54.1%	48.1%
No	45.9%	51.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=342)	(n=81)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Barriers to Volunteering

"Many factors may influence one's decision or ability to volunteer, either on behalf of a group or organization or on your own. Please indicate whether any of the following statements are reasons why you do not volunteer (or volunteer as much as you might want to)."

Did not know how to get involved or find opportunities Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	18.5%	16.7%	11.2%
No	81.5%	83.3%	88.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUtai	(n=788)	(n=150)	(n=878)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were less likely than those with other employment statuses to say they did not know how to get involved or find opportunities to volunteer.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	28.6%	21.7%	15.1%	12.3%	4.8%
No	71.4%	78.3%	84.9%	87.7%	95.2%
Total	100.0% (n=133)	100.0% (n=244)	100.0% (n=450)	100.0% (n=634)	100.0% (n=166)

Older respondents were less likely than younger respondents to say they did not know how to get involved or find opportunities to volunteer.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	12.4%	15.0%	15.5%
No	87.6%	85.0%	84.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	(n=177)	(n=505)	(n=1126)

Respondents with less education were less likely than those with more education to say they did not know how to get involved or find opportunities to volunteer.

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	14.3%	18.4%
No	85.7%	81.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
IULAI	(n=1442)	(n=337)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

White, non-Hispanic respondents were less likely than those from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to say they did not know how to get involved or find opportunities to volunteer.

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	15.2%	16.9%	11.6%
No	84.8%	83.1%	88.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=244)	(n=65)	(n=250)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	20.4%	19.3%	9.8%
No	79.6%	80.7%	90.2%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=377)	(n=57)	(n=389)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	19.2%	10.7%	13.0%
No	80.8%	89.3%	87.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=167)	(n=28)	(n=239)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	28.2%	19.1%	14.5%	11.3%	6.8%
No	71.8%	80.9%	85.5%	88.7%	93.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=39)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=195)	(n=44)

North-Central Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	29.7%	25.2%	16.9%	11.0%	2.7%
No	70.3%	74.8%	83.1%	89.0%	97.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=64)	(n=107)	(n=219)	(n=273)	(n=74)

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	26.7%	18.8%	11.8%	15.7%	6.3%
No	73.3%	81.3%	88.2%	84.3%	93.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=30)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=166)	(n=48)

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	9.7%	16.7%	13.8%
No	90.3%	83.3%	86.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=62)	(n=156)	(n=333)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	86.1%	86.1%	83.5%
No	13.9%	13.9%	16.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUldi	(n=79)	(n=231)	(n=514)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	13.9%	15.3%	15.8%
No	86.1%	84.7%	84.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUlai	(n=36)	(n=118)	(n=279)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	86.0%	85.7%
No	14.0%	14.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=443)	(n=98)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	14.8%	19.2%
No	85.2%	80.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=654)	(n=156)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	13.6%	21.7%
No	86.4%	78.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=345)	(n=83)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Did not have enough free time

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	57.0%	29.3%	14.9%
No	43.0%	70.7%	85.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUlai	(n=788)	(n=150)	(n=878)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Employed respondents were more likely than those with other employment statuses to say they did not have enough free time to volunteer.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	65.4%	63.9%	40.9%	19.2%	15.7%
No	34.6%	36.1%	59.1%	80.8%	84.3%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=133)	(n=244)	(n=450)	(n=634)	(n=166)

Older respondents were less likely than younger respondents to say they did not have enough free time to volunteer.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	22.0%	31.1%	37.6%
No	78.0%	68.9%	62.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=177)	(n=505)	(n=1126)

Respondents with less education were less likely than those with more education to say they did not have enough free time to volunteer.

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	32.0%	42.7%
No	68.0%	57.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=1442)	(n=337)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

White, non-Hispanic respondents were less likely than those from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to say they did not have enough free time to volunteer.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	53.7%	20.0%	10.4%
No	46.3%	80.0%	89.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=244)	(n=65)	(n=250)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

North-Central Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	58.4%	26.3%	17.2%
No	41.6%	73.7%	82.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=377)	(n=57)	(n=389)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

South Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	58.7%	57.1%	15.9%
No	41.3%	42.9%	84.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=167)	(n=28)	(n=239)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	51.3%	56.2%	40.6%	15.9%	11.4%
No	48.7%	43.8%	59.4%	84.1%	88.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=39)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=195)	(n=44)

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	71.9%	66.4%	39.7%	22.3%	17.6%
No	28.1%	33.6%	60.3%	77.7%	82.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=64)	(n=107)	(n=219)	(n=273)	(n=74)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	70.0%	72.9%	44.1%	18.1%	16.7%
No	30.0%	27.1%	55.9%	81.9%	83.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=30)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=166)	(n=48)

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	16.1%	34.6%	32.7%
No	83.9%	65.4%	67.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=62)	(n=156)	(n=333)

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	25.3%	29.0%	40.9%
No	74.7%	71.0%	59.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=79)	(n=231)	(n=514)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	25.0%	30.5%	37.3%
No	75.0%	69.5%	62.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=36)	(n=118)	(n=279)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	29.1%	38.8%
No	70.9%	61.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=443)	(n=98)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	34.9%	39.7%
No	65.1%	60.3%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=654)	(n=156)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	30.4%	53.0%
No	69.6%	47.0%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=345)	(n=83)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Have not found a group or activity that is a good fit Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	17.6%	17.3%	13.8%
No	82.4%	82.7%	86.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IOtal	(n=788)	(n=150)	(n=878)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were less likely than those with other employment statuses to say they have not found a group or activity that is a good fit for volunteering.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	26.3%	18.4%	18.4%	14.0%	6.6%
No	73.7%	81.6%	81.6%	86.0%	93.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=133)	(n=244)	(n=450)	(n=634)	(n=166)

Older respondents were less likely than younger respondents to say they have not found a group or activity that is a good fit for volunteering.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	11.3%	15.4%	17.1%
No	88.7%	84.6%	82.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	(n=177)	(n=505)	(n=1126)

Respondents with less education were less likely than those with more education to say they have not found a group or activity that is a good fit for volunteering.

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	14.8%	20.8%
No	85.2%	79.2%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1442)	(n=337)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

White, non-Hispanic respondents were less likely than those from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to say they have not found a group or activity that is a good fit for volunteering.

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	20.1%	12.3%	15.2%
No	79.9%	87.7%	84.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=244)	(n=65)	(n=250)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	15.4%	19.3%	11.1%
No	84.6%	80.7%	88.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOLAI	(n=377)	(n=57)	(n=389)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	19.2%	25.0%	16.7%
No	80.8%	75.0%	83.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=167)	(n=28)	(n=239)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	25.6%	21.3%	18.1%	16.9%	4.5%
No	74.4%	78.7%	81.9%	83.1%	95.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=39)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=195)	(n=44)

North-Central Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	26.6%	15.9%	17.4%	8.8%	8.1%
No	73.4%	84.1%	82.6%	91.2%	91.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IULAI	(n=64)	(n=107)	(n=219)	(n=273)	(n=74)

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	26.7%	18.8%	21.5%	19.3%	6.3%
No	73.3%	81.3%	78.5%	80.7%	93.8%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=30)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=166)	(n=48)

Education by Region

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	12.9%	16.7%	19.2%
No	87.1%	83.3%	80.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=62)	(n=156)	(n=333)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	8.9%	13.0%	14.8%
No	91.1%	87.0%	85.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=79)	(n=231)	(n=514)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	13.9%	18.6%	19.0%
No	86.1%	81.4%	81.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=36)	(n=118)	(n=279)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	17.4%	18.4%
No	82.6%	81.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=443)	(n=98)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	12.4%	18.6%
No	87.6%	81.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=654)	(n=156)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	15.9%	27.7%
No	84.1%	72.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
iotai	(n=345)	(n=83)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Preferred to Give Money Instead of Time

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	17.0%	9.3%	14.7%
No	83.0%	90.7%	85.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=788)	(n=150)	(n=878)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Employed respondents were more likely than those with other employment statuses to say they preferred to give money instead of time.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80 +
Yes	14.3%	19.3%	12.4%	13.7%	22.9%
No	85.7%	80.7%	87.6%	86.3%	77.1%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=133)	(n=244)	(n=450)	(n=634)	(n=166)

Respondents aged 35 to 49 and those age 80 and older were more likely than those in other age groups to say they preferred to give money instead of time.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	13.0%	14.1%	16.3%
No	87.0%	85.9%	83.7%
Total	100.0% (n=177)	100.0% (n=505)	100.0% (n=1126)

Respondents with more education were slightly more likely than those with less education to say they preferred to give money instead of time.

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	15.9%	13.1%
No	84.1%	86.9%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1442)	(n=337)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

There were only slight differences by race/ethnicity in saying preferring to give money instead of time was a barrier to volunteering.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	18.4%	6.2%	18.0%
No	81.6%	93.8%	82.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=244)	(n=65)	(n=250)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

North-Central Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	14.3%	7.0%	12.9%
No	85.7%	93.0%	87.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=377)	(n=57)	(n=389)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

South Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	21.0%	21.4%	14.2%
No	79.0%	78.6%	85.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=167)	(n=28)	(n=239)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	15.4%	16.9%	14.5%	14.4%	36.4%
No	84.6%	83.1%	85.5%	85.6%	63.6%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=39)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=195)	(n=44)

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	15.6%	16.8%	11.0%	11.4%	17.6%
No	84.4%	83.2%	89.0%	88.6%	82.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=64)	(n=107)	(n=219)	(n=273)	(n=74)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	10.0%	29.2%	12.9%	16.9%	18.8%
No	90.0%	70.8%	87.1%	83.1%	81.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=30)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=166)	(n=48)

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	8.1%	19.2%	17.4%
No	91.9%	80.8%	82.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=62)	(n=156)	(n=333)

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	17.7%	10.4%	13.8%
No	82.3%	89.6%	86.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=79)	(n=231)	(n=514)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	11.1%	14.4%	19.7%
No	88.9%	85.6%	80.3%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=36)	(n=118)	(n=279)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	17.8%	13.3%
No	82.2%	86.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=443)	(n=98)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	13.1%	12.8%
No	86.9%	87.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=654)	(n=156)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	18.6%	13.3%
No	81.4%	86.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=345)	(n=83)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Motivations to Volunteer

"Which of the following, if any, would make it more likely for you to volunteer (or to volunteer more frequently)?"

Being asked or invited by a friend or family member Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	57.0%	52.0%	46.1%
No	43.0%	48.0%	53.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=788)	(n=150)	(n=878)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were less likely than those with other employment statuses to say they would be more likely to volunteer if asked or invited by a friend or family member.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	75.9%	57.4%	52.4%	51.3%	39.2%
No	24.1%	42.6%	47.6%	48.7%	60.8%
Total	100.0% (n=133)	100.0% (n=244)	100.0% (n=450)	100.0% (n=634)	100.0% (n=166)

Respondents aged 18 to 34 were more likely than those in other age groups to say they would be more likely to volunteer if asked or invited by a friend or family member.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	44.6%	48.5%	54.7%
No	55.4%	51.5%	45.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=177)	(n=505)	(n=1126)

Respondents with more education were more likely than those with less education to say they would be more likely to volunteer if asked or invited by a friend or family member.

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	53.1%	49.6%
No	46.9%	50.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1442)	(n=337)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

There were only slight differences by respondent race/ethnicity in saying they would be more likely to volunteer if asked or invited by a friend or family member.

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	54.9%	47.7%	49.6%
No	45.1%	52.3%	50.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=244)	(n=65)	(n=250)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	59.7%	50.9%	45.5%
No	40.3%	49.1%	54.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=377)	(n=57)	(n=389)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

South Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	53.9%	64.3%	43.5%
No	46.1%	35.7%	56.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=167)	(n=28)	(n=239)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	74.4%	55.1%	53.6%	52.3%	43.2%
No	25.6%	44.9%	46.4%	47.7%	56.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=39)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=195)	(n=44)

North-Central Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	79.7%	62.6%	53.0%	50.9%	40.5%
No	20.3%	37.4%	47.0%	49.1%	59.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=64)	(n=107)	(n=219)	(n=273)	(n=74)

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	70.0%	50.0%	49.5%	50.6%	33.3%
No	30.0%	50.0%	50.5%	49.4%	66.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=30)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=166)	(n=48)

Education by Region

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	45.2%	48.1%	55.9%
No	54.8%	51.9%	44.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
lotai	(n=62)	(n=156)	(n=333)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	44.3%	46.3%	56.8%
No	55.7%	53.7%	43.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=79)	(n=231)	(n=514)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	44.4%	53.4%	49.5%
No	55.6%	46.6%	50.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IOtal	(n=36)	(n=118)	(n=279)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	54.6%	43.9%
No	45.4%	56.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=443)	(n=98)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	54.0%	51.3%
No	46.0%	48.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=654)	(n=156)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	49.3%	53.0%
No	50.7%	47.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=345)	(n=83)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Easy to access information about volunteer opportunities, locations, & activities Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	38.2%	38.0%	30.2%
No	61.8%	62.0%	69.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=788)	(n=150)	(n=878)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were less likely than those with other employment statuses to say easy to access information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	52.6%	47.5%	37.8%	31.2%	10.8%
No	47.4%	52.5%	62.2%	68.8%	89.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=133)	(n=244)	(n=450)	(n=634)	(n=166)

Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to say easy to access information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	20.3%	34.7%	37.1%
No	79.7%	65.3%	62.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=177)	(n=505)	(n=1126)

Respondents with more education were more likely than those with less education to say easy to access information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	33.8%	39.8%
No	66.2%	60.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1442)	(n=337)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Respondents from other racial/ethnic backgrounds were more likely than white, non-Hispanic respondents to say easy to access information about volunteer opportunities, locations, and activities would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	35.7%	27.7%	27.6%
No	64.3%	72.3%	72.4%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=244)	(n=65)	(n=250)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

North-Central Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	38.5%	43.9%	29.8%
No	61.5%	56.1%	70.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=377)	(n=57)	(n=389)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

South Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	41.3%	50.0%	33.5%
No	58.7%	50.0%	66.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
lotai	(n=167)	(n=28)	(n=239)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	41.0%	40.4%	34.1%	26.7%	11.4%
No	59.0%	59.6%	65.9%	73.3%	88.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUlai	(n=39)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=195)	(n=44)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

North-Central Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	54.7%	49.5%	38.8%	31.5%	10.8%
No	45.3%	50.5%	61.2%	68.5%	89.2%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=64)	(n=107)	(n=219)	(n=273)	(n=74)

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	63.3%	56.3%	40.9%	36.1%	10.4%
No	36.7%	43.8%	59.1%	63.9%	89.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
iotai	(n=30)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=166)	(n=48)

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	11.3%	32.7%	35.4%
No	88.7%	67.3%	64.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
iotai	(n=62)	(n=156)	(n=333)

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	22.8%	32.9%	37.5%
No	77.2%	67.1%	62.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	(n=79)	(n=231)	(n=514)

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	30.6%	40.7%	38.4%
No	69.4%	59.3%	61.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=36)	(n=118)	(n=279)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	31.8%	31.6%
No	68.2%	68.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=443)	(n=98)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	34.4%	37.8%
No	65.6%	62.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=654)	(n=156)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	35.1%	53.0%
No	64.9%	47.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=345)	(n=83)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

More flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	33.1%	28.7%	15.3%
No	66.9%	71.3%	84.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=788)	(n=150)	(n=878)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were less likely than those with other employment statuses to say more flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	45.1%	39.8%	26.7%	18.6%	7.8%
No	54.9%	60.2%	73.3%	81.4%	92.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=133)	(n=244)	(n=450)	(n=634)	(n=166)

Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to say more flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	22.3%	32.9%
No	77.7%	67.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=1442)	(n=337)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Respondents from other racial/ethnic backgrounds were more likely than white, non-Hispanic respondents to say more flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	15.8%	24.4%	25.8%
No	84.2%	75.6%	74.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=177)	(n=505)	(n=1126)

Respondents with less education were less likely than those with more education to say more flexibility in scheduling or timing of activities would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Employment Status by Region

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	32.8%	21.5%	13.6%
No	67.2%	78.5%	86.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=244)	(n=65)	(n=250)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

North-Central Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	33.7%	28.1%	17.0%
No	66.3%	71.9%	83.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=377)	(n=57)	(n=389)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

South Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	32.3%	46.4%	14.2%
No	67.7%	53.6%	85.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(n=167)	(n=28)	(n=239)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80 +
Yes	35.9%	38.2%	25.4%	15.9%	6.8%
No	64.1%	61.8%	74.6%	84.1%	93.2%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=39)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=195)	(n=44)

North-Central Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	43.8%	42.1%	28.8%	19.8%	12.2%
No	56.3%	57.9%	71.2%	80.2%	87.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=64)	(n=107)	(n=219)	(n=273)	(n=74)

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	60.0%	37.5%	23.7%	19.9%	2.1%
No	40.0%	62.5%	76.3%	80.1%	97.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=30)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=166)	(n=48)

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	9.7%	25.0%	25.5%
No	90.3%	75.0%	74.5%
Total	100.0% (n=62)	100.0% (n=156)	100.0% (n=333)

North-Central Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	22.8%	23.4%	26.5%
No	77.2%	76.6%	73.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=79)	(n=231)	(n=514)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	11.1%	25.4%	24.7%
No	88.9%	74.6%	75.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=36)	(n=118)	(n=279)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	21.0%	33.7%
No	79.0%	66.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=443)	(n=98)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	23.5%	32.1%
No	76.5%	67.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=654)	(n=156)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

South Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	21.4%	33.7%
No	78.6%	66.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=345)	(n=83)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Participating at home or online

Employment Status

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	27.2%	36.0%	18.0%
No	72.8%	64.0%	82.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=788)	(n=150)	(n=878)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

Retired respondents were less likely than those with other employment statuses to say participating at home or online would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	39.8%	36.1%	25.1%	18.8%	15.1%
No	60.2%	63.9%	74.9%	81.2%	84.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=133)	(n=244)	(n=450)	(n=634)	(n=166)

Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to say participating at home or online would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Education

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	14.1%	24.0%	25.1%
No	85.9%	76.0%	74.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=177)	(n=505)	(n=1126)

Respondents with less education were less likely than those with more education to say participating at home or online would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	22.2%	30.3%
No	77.8%	69.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=1442)	(n=337)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

Respondents from other racial/ethnic backgrounds were more likely than white, non-Hispanic respondents to say participating at home or online would make it more likely for them to volunteer.

Employment Status by Region

Florida Panhandle

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	28.7%	35.4%	18.0%
No	71.3%	64.6%	82.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Iotai	(n=244)	(n=65)	(n=250)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

North-Central Florida

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	26.3%	28.1%	16.5%
No	73.7%	71.9%	83.5%
Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=377)	(n=57)	(n=389)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

	Employed*	Other**	Retired
Yes	26.9%	53.6%	20.5%
No	73.1%	46.4%	79.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=167)	(n=28)	(n=239)

^{*}Includes: Employed full-time, Employed part-time, Self-Employed

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

^{**}Includes: Unemployed, Student, Disabled

Age by Region

Florida Panhandle

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	30.8%	40.4%	29.7%	19.5%	15.9%
No	69.2%	59.6%	70.3%	80.5%	84.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=39)	(n=89)	(n=138)	(n=195)	(n=44)

North-Central Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	45.3%	30.8%	20.5%	16.8%	14.9%
No	54.7%	69.2%	79.5%	83.2%	85.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUlai	(n=64)	(n=107)	(n=219)	(n=273)	(n=74)

South Florida

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Yes	40.0%	39.6%	29.0%	21.1%	14.6%
No	60.0%	60.4%	71.0%	78.9%	85.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IOtal	(n=30)	(n=48)	(n=93)	(n=166)	(n=48)

Education by Region

Florida Panhandle

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	11.3%	30.1%	26.4%
No	88.7%	69.9%	73.6%
Total	100.0% (n=62)	100.0% (n=156)	100.0% (n=333)

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	16.5%	19.5%	23.3%
No	83.5%	80.5%	76.7%
Total	100.0% (n=79)	100.0% (n=231)	100.0% (n=514)

South Florida

	High School Degree or Less	Some College / Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Yes	13.9%	24.6%	26.9%
No	86.1%	75.4%	73.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IUlai	(n=36)	(n=118)	(n=279)

Race/Ethnicity by Region

Florida Panhandle

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	23.3%	32.7%
No	76.7%	67.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=443)	(n=98)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

North-Central Florida

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	19.9%	30.1%
No	80.1%	69.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=654)	(n=156)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

	White, non-Hispanic	Other Race/Ethnicity*
Yes	25.2%	27.7%
No	74.8%	72.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(n=345)	(n=83)

^{*}Includes: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Other, and those who noted multiple races/ethnicities

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Tracy L. Johns, Ph.D., is a Research Associate Scientist at the University of Florida/IFAS in the Department of Family, Youth and Community Sciences. As a Research Scientist at UF, Dr. Johns has designed and overseen the implementation of hundreds of research projects and is responsible for the creation and design of survey instruments and focus group protocols; population sampling; managing survey implementation; overseeing the collection of quantitative and qualitative data; conducting and supervising data analysis; and writing reports. She has an extensive background in conducting mail, telephone, online, and in-person surveys and focus groups, as well as secondary data analysis and program evaluations. Dr. Johns has directed research funded by grants from the NIJ, NIH, NIA, and USDA, among others. In addition, Dr. Johns has a strong record of scholarship, teaching, and mentoring.

Dr. Johns has conducted dozens of research initiatives for various non-profit organizations at the city, county, state, and national levels, most recently working on studies related to the UF Foundation, Florida Sea Grant, and Florida 4-H. She also teaches for the Department of Family, Youth and Community Sciences at UF, which houses a specialty program and internationally recognized faculty in the study of non-profit organizations.